ragging Pains

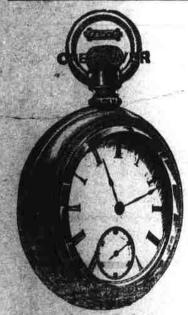
CHOAGO, ILL., Oct., 2, 1902.

I suffered with falling and concetion of the womb, with severe ains through the groins. I suffered terribly at the time of mention, had blinding headaches and rushing of blood to the brain.

What to try I knew not, for it reemed that I had tried all and halled, but I had never tried Wipe of Cardui, that blessed remedy for sick women. I found it pleasant to take and soon knew that I had the right medicine. New blood seemed to course through my veins and after using eleven bottles I was a well woman.

Mrs. Bush is now in perfect because she took Wine of ardul for menstrual disorders, ring down pains and blinding es when all other remedies ailed to bring her relief. Any erer may secure health by tak-Wine of Cardui in her home. e first bottle convinces the pamt she is on the road to health.

For advice in cases requiring social directions, address, giving emptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory epartment," The Chattanooga sodicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. VINE GARDIN



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GREENSBORO, N.C. ctices in the courts of Ala

MIGRATING BIRDS.

They Travel Slowly and Feast and Sing by the Way.

It was supposed formerly that migrating birds traveled very rapidly, some covering the distance between the southern and northern states in an incredibly short time. Some were even said to fly at the rate of fifty and sixty miles an hour and to keep this up for eight and ten hours a day, as if anxious to get back to their winter or summer haunts. The very contrary has been found to be the case. The migra-tion journey is a period of harvest time joy and celebration for the birds. It is a period of feasting and oftentimes of song. The birds move slowly if the food is abundant, lingering in one place for days and weeks where the harvest is particularly good. Instead of traveling rapidly in their great migration, they frequently in the autumn move only at the rate of a few miles a day and not infrequently only a few miles a week.

When the seeds of the weeds rip-en in the late summer and fall the millions of migratory birds begin their journey southward, devouring the weed seeds at the most critical stage of their lives. A few of the birds eat a number of seeds throughout the whole summer, but the vast majority eat them in the early autumn and early spring, a few stay-ing north to pick up seeds which fall on the ground when covered with snow. They gorge themselves with the weed seeds until their stomachs are distended to three times their normal size. All the common song and plumage birds are great seed destroyers. Blackbirds, meadow larks, sparrows, goldfinches, doves, quails, siskins, grosbeaks and grass birds will eat all the way from 100 to 1,000 seeds of weeds at a sin-

gle meal. It is becoming evident to students of birds that they are influenced almost solely in their migratory habits by the harvest of weed seeds and not by the climate. Formerly it was supposed that the birds started southward as soon as the chill of autumn approached, but cold, frosty weather might come in August, and the birds would not begin to migrate. They are not weather prophets at all, but simply hungry little creatures in search of ripening seeds.

A story is told of a Kentucky mountaineer who had never seen a railroad train. One day he consented to go to town and see the won-He arrived a little ahead of train time, and, getting impatient as he waited, he walked up the track to meet it. He met it as it rounded a curve. Turning about, the mountaineer ran along the track as for

"Toot, toot!" sounded the locomotive, slowing up. But the moun-taineer only dug the gravel more in-

dustriously than ever. He soon reached the station, completely out of breath. "Why didn't you cut across?" in-

quired one of the bystanders. "Cut across!" exclaimed the uncouth lad. "If I had struck the plowed ground, the thing certainly would have caught me!"

Too Much Economy

"You don't look well this morning," remarked the foreman as a factory hand entered a Detroit establishment the other morning.
"Naw!" was the response. "Ain't "Naw!" was the response. nobody well to my house."

"What seems to be the matter?" asked the foreman as thoughts of smallpox, diphtheria, cholera and other diseases ran through his brain. "Stinginess," was the unexpected "You see, we bought a new answer. house awhile ago, and we economized to pay for it. We got so dad blamed stingy that we didn't eat enough, and now we're payin' the doctor to pay for the money we saved to pay fer th' house."—De-

Temptation Too Much For a Neophyte Bishop Dudley of Kentucky used to delight in a story of a colored girl in his church. "Supposing," he asked her, "that you were walking along the road and saw a low hanging branch and on that low branch

was a nice fat chicken. What would "Don't ask me dat question, boss,"

"Oh, yes. Tell me, what would you do?" "Well, boss, you know I's only just an infant in de kingdom." Which ended the conversation.

Boston Record. When Birds Face the Wind.

The arboreal sparrows, vireos and many other smaller birds usually sit upon nests built on horizontal limbs, with the head from the trunk, and when the nest is much elevated the when the nest is much elevated the position is usually chosen so that the sitter will face the prevailing wind. Birds will nearly always when on or off the nest face the wind, and if observations are taken nearly all birds on the nest will be found in one position if a strong wind is blowing.

Be Today as Tou Can. Let no old woman be afraid some will say, "Why, she goes about like a young girl?" If you feel light and easy in motion, even if you are old, why be staid, moping, artificial, because you are supposed to be so, being no longer

A Berlin woman's club, of which Frau Cauer is the leader, has a mem-bership of 5,000, all working woman. The organization publishes a paper and

RUSSIAN THEATERS.

Where People Can See Plays For

It was between acts at the theater. The man just a row shead did not think much of the show, and he was determined that every one within earshot should know his ideas on the subject.

"That fellow ought to go to one

of the people's theaters in Russia," remarked a man to the friend with him. "There is where one gets real dramatic art in the rough, and it is pretty rough at that. I visited sev-eral of them when I was over there a few years ago. The country towns in Russia abound with them, and several of the big cities have them. But one has to get out into one of the little towns to get the real worth of his money. In such a place the theater is generally a large wooden building with a thatched roof and little squares of tin nailed around the door by way of ornamentation. Inside the men sit on the right and the women on the left, and the way the babies yell is a caution. The plays are mostly of the blood and thunder sort, beginning like a day in June and ending like a political caucus. The actresses quarrel over 'turns,' and the honors are carried off by some young man with long hair and an overfed ambition. After the agony is over a fat man with a flushed face tells the audience how low down a man must be who will drink whisky. Then they go home.

"Oh, no, they are not all like that Some of the buildings are of stone and are very nice, and the performances are of a much higher standard. The admission charges are almost incredibly low-about onefourth of a penny in our money. "Probably the finest of these peo-

ple's theaters is in St. Petersburg. It is called the People's Palace of Nicholas II. and is a fine building. Englishmen visiting St. Petersburg generally visit the theater.

"I have no doubt that these theaters are the means of accomplishing much good in Russia by keeping the poor people interested and away from worse resorts. The example might perhaps be followed with beneficial results in other countries. "But there goes the curtain."-New York Tribune.

In the New York Law school recent lecture on the making of wills the case of a woman in one of Rider Haggard's books was cited. This woman had a man's will inscribed in ink on her back. And the will was held regular and legal because it had been made in writ-

After giving this practical illustration the professor called on John

Smith, saying:
"Is a will so inscribed regular and legal in your opinion?" "No," answered Smith.

"Why not?" asked the professor. "Because it's a skin game," replied Smith.

The professor felt angry enough to order Smith out of the room, but the class laughed so much that he decided to overlook the student's flippaney.

One of Queen Elizabeth's Fads. England's virgin queen certainly had more than a spice of feminine vanity, and it is on record that one of her little fads was to have every hair on her head kept the same length. It was the duty of her barber to see to this, and for this purpose she received a weekly visit from a worthy man whose pole adorned a modest looking shop in Lombard street. The queen's barber was of course much patronized. ber was of course much patronized by the nobility and by all who fre-quented the court, and no doubt he quented the court, and no doubt he added to his income by selling the precious snippings of her majesty's hair, for it was his privilege to keep them, and they were of course much in request by her many admirers.

Hardly a Good Rick. Agent—I see you are busy, and I will not take up very much of your time. I want to talk to you a little while on the subject of life insur-

Victim-Do you want to insure man who is a murderer and who may be hanged in a few months? "Good heavens! Are you a mur-

"Not yet, but I may become one very soon if you dodgasted agents don't quit coming in here and bothering me when I am trying to work!"

Kansas City Journal.

"I think those neighbors are rea mean," said Mrs. Bliggins. "What's the trouble?" asked har

"You know, our Marguerite doesn't get along in her studies very well, and their Mathilde is always at the head of the class."

"What of that?"

"They wouldn't tall me what particular sort of brain producing patunt food they give their children."

—Washington Star.

The Teacher Defined.

In a certain school in the north of England the head master has resently taken to teaching natural distory. The other day when expounding some of the mysteries of restion the master asked one of his tops if he could tell him the difference between himself and a tiger, nearing, of course, the difference in the scale of nature. After some and thinking the boy replied,

THE KIND OF MAN ME PRANK LESLIE THE NEW YORKER IS

HE New Yorker carries in face and form and speech and action the fact that he lives in a very big city and that competition, while it is the soul of trade, is very apt to be THE DEATH OF THE TRADER, whether his trade lies in brains or in cotton. The New Yorker, if anything, is alert. He feels that it is his duty and his necessity to "catch on" to every new idea, every new promise or development, every new "chance," before the next man "gets there." One may be excused for describing him by slang, for he uses a great deal of it -those terse and pungent expressions which men invent to convey an idea not to be communicated by Johnsonian English. Parallel to this habit of slang is the New Yorker's LOVE OF ABBREVIA-TION and minimization. He speaks of the elevated road as the "L," of the Atlantic ocean as "the pond," of his country as the "U. S.," of millions of dollars as "spot cash," of the electric telegraph

as "the wire," and so on ad infinitum. In brief, his habitual hurry leads him to discover the briefest form in which to convey his ideas, and his habitual irreverence and self confidence lead him to speak lightly and, as it were, in a patronizing spirit of the biggest things in nature or humanity which he may chance to encounter. This habit of mind extends to the New Yorker's social manner and attitude. He is impatient of prosiness He is incredulous of sentiment. He never forgets the practical side of his lovemaking or his attentions. One New York man boldly avowed that he only gave his seat in the "L" car to a pretty woman whom he might wish to know, to a woman of society at whose house he might wish to visit or to an old woman who would speak well of him. Whether this was true or not, it was eminently a New York cynicism.

But for all this cynicism, irreverence, rush and self confidence your New Yorker is a pleasant companion and a good comrade. He likes champagne and under its genial influence expands into an anecdote and jest, repartee and attack, nearly as sparkling as his favorite wine, although, like it, POSSESSING MORE BRILLIANCY THAN BODY.

HIS PRUDENCE AND WIDEAWAKENESS TELL HIM WHERE TO STOP BOTH THE WINE AND THE JEST, AND THE LITTLE SUPPER OR THE THEATER PARTY CONDUCTED BY A NEW YORKER SEL-DOM BEQUEATHS A HEADACHE OR A REGRET TO THE NEXT

JAPAN'S AIM IS TO UPLIFT THE EAST



IE Japanese are sometimes called the Yankees of the east. The name was given by an American, partly in jest, it may be. I am not quite sure that the designation is ENTIRELY appropriate.

I would be happy indeed if I were certain that the consensus of the world's sober judgment ascribed to us the qualities linked with the name "Yankee"-energy, preseverance, ingenuity, raise your honored country to its present high place among the

ONE OF THE MOST EARNEST DESIRES WE CHERISH IS THAT NEIGHBORING PEOPLES, PEOPLES IN SOME SENSE KINDRED TO US, SHALL ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES WE ENJOY AND SHALL ADOPT IN THE SAME MANNER THOSE ELEMENTS OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION WHICH STAND FOR THE PRESERVATION OF NATIONAL ENTITY AND THE PROMOTION OF NATIONAL HAP-

This is a spirit in a way like the American spirit, and it is the spirit which actuates my countrymen and our government in those omentous affairs that are now holding the stage in the far east; not a spirit of self aggrandizement or of self exploitation, but an assured and SINCERE CONVICTION that as we have found peace, plenty and security from adapting to our use the civilization of the west so our neighbors will find the strongest safeguard against aggression, lawlessness and retrogression and the amplest guarantee of happiness, comfort and progress BY FOLLOWING OUR EX-AMPLE, which is, I venture to say, in accord with the principles of the whole United States of America.

True Function of the Professional Man



HAVE read and heard many definitions of what really constitutes a professional man. Whatever else ever, may characteries seems to me plain that no man can be thought a true or worthy member of a profession who does not ad-

nit both in theory and in the rules and practices of life that he has A PUBLIC FUNCTION TO SERVE, and that he must frenently be at some discomfort or disadvantage because of the calls of professional duty. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and the professional man is entitled to obtain, if he can, a competence for himself and his family from the useful and productive service he is rendering to his fellow men. He may even through genius or through the great confidence his character may inspire gain CONSIDERA-BLE WEALTH in the practice of his profession. But if he is a true professional man he does not derive his INCENTIVE to effort solely or chiefly from the pecuniary gains that his profession brings

NOR IS THE AMOUNT OF HIS INCOME REGARDED AMONG THE FELLOW MEMBERS OF HIS PROFESSION AS THE TRUE TEST OR MEASURE OF HIS SUCCESS.

JAPAN WILL BE A HARD

AM no prophet. I will say that Japan will be the hardest proposition Russia could tackle. Japan is well equipped, and

I don't believe Japan's navy has been overestimated. If I can believe English officers I have met, next to the United States and England they say no nation has her navy BETTER KEPT UP OR MORE PREPARED. It is hard to forecast what the outcome of such a combat would be. A war between Japan and Russia wo solieve tend to INVOLVE OTHER NATIONS. Is would be a most grave situation. As for the United States, showight be involved forward, but it would be through tradeprelations with Manchuria.



MEAT ON THE FARM.

High beef prices paid by the con mer are giving special interest to to lower them. The general public ects of the cattlemen for the establish ment of independent packing plants. The old time "beef rings," or neighborheed beef killing clubs, have been ex-ploited again and appear to work well in some parts of the country. Killing an the farm, however, is the home rem-edy. So practical a man as Andrew



of the University of Minneso given in a recent farmers' bulletin plain instructions on the butchery, airing and keeping of meat on the farm, which are timely and valuable. Mr. Boss makes a number of note animal just previous to slaughter. Summing them up, a thirty-six hours' fast, plenty of water up to the time of killing, careful handling and rest he considers all important in securing an attractively colored carcass that will

keep well.

A seven inch curved skinning knife at 35 cents, an eight inch straight sticking knife at 35 cents, a fourteen inch steel at \$1, a twenty-eight inch meat saw at \$2, a candlestick scraper at 25 cents and an ax are all the tools really essential to rapid dressing. For releing the carcass of a beef from the foor or ground a block and tackle, with six inch pulleys, will answer the

purpose very well.

The first step recommended by Mr.
Boss in killing and dressing a beef is
to secure the animal so that it cannot
get away under any emergency. For
this purpose a rope three-fourths of an
inch in diameter should be used. Put a slip noose in one end, with a knot just far enough from the noose to prevent choking when drawn tight. It should at the same time allow the noose to draw tight enough so that there will be no danger of escape if the rope becomes slack. If the beast has horns pass the noose over the head left side of the head. This leaves the face bare and does not draw tightly on the throat. Where a deborned or polled beast is to be secured the noose must be adjusted around the neck. Attach an ordinary hayfork pulley to a post close to the ground or to the barn floor or sill. Pass the rope through it side, but in front of the horn on the left side of the head. This leaves the feeding is not an exact science, and we must apply the common sense teachings close as possible. Stun completely by close as possible. Stun completely by a heavy blow in the center of the forehead at the point where lines drawn from the eye on either side to the base of the horn on the opposite side would Bleed by sticking the animal just in

front of the sternum, or breastbone To do this properly requires practice and close observation. Stand in front of the neck of the animal with the back toward the body. Place one foot hold back the front legs. Reaching down between the feet, lay open the skin from breastbone toward the chin for a distance of ten or twelve inches using the ordinary skinning knife. Inthe breastbone and the tip pointed di-rectly toward the spinal column at the top of the shoulders, cutting just un-der the windpipe and about five to aix inches in depth. The vein and arriery cross just at this point, and if they are



the blood will flow out rapidly. and sever the blood vessels on that side also. If stuck too deep the pleura will be punctured, and blood will flow into the chest cavity, causing a bloody carcass. This should be avoided. While phoned out if both sides are opened. A little practice is needed to become expert in sticking a beef, but once learned the art is never forgotten.

Skinning is begun as the carcass ites on the side by splitting the skin through the face from poli to nose.

Progress of Good Honds.

result of a good roads conven-cently beld at Jackson, Tenn., a

Delicate cruckery such as tea services should never be washed with sods, the per as this tends to make the ware bettle. ber in

GOVERNMENT DAIRYING.

periment in Canada. We have watched with a good deal of interest the experiment being made by the Canadian government in the run ning of creameries in the Northwest Territories. It was understood at the eginning of the experiment that the industry was well established. A fund was set aside for the purpose of erect ing buildings and paying for equipment. A uniform charge of 5 cents pe butter, this charge proving to be enough to pay all expenses of running the

vision it has been possible to make a uniform product and from lessons creamery to benefit all. But the time is approaching when the government supervision should come to an end, according to the original plan, and the patrons of these creameries are stirred up. They declare that it would be a fatal blow to the industry if the various creameries should fail into the hands of corporations. Mr. W. Elliott, territorial commissioner of agriculture, says: "We have now in the territories a system! working to perfection, and any change from this would appear to be distinctly a retrograde movement. At a meeting of the Innisfall Union Butter and Cheese Manufacturing association the following resolution was unanimously carried:

"That this board views with regret and alarm the decision of the dairying branch of the department of agriculture to withdraw from the management of the Northwast greanwaiss; that we

patrons and that if it is withdrawn the result will be dissatisfaction and failure. We therefore carnestly press upon the department the desirability of continuing the management permanently."

This dairy experiment is unique in the history of the world and should not be brought to an end too soon if at all. It provides the best possible conditions for showing what uniformity of management, methods and products can accomplish—Farmer's Review.

A Remarkable Cow.

According to a current item, an Indiana man whose name is not given wishes to show in the St. Louis exposition a cow named the Queen of the West. It is a cow with five legs, five hips, two tails and two udders. She is seven years old and raised a caif last year. Being so well equipped with udders, she ought to surpass every other cow in the world as a milker.

ence in the individual animals, an in-herited tendency which we cannot en-tirely overcome. We notice that with a certain amount of food a cow will produce a large amount of milk and butter at a profit, while with the same amount of feed another animal will not yield enough milk and butter to pay for the food consumed. Again it will sometimes pay to feed one cow a high grain ration, while another animal will be more profitable on small grain ration.

These points the intelligent dairyman will discover. In the close study of the ration, hewever, he will avoid other losses. For example, in feeding corn dairy cow, in order to get the necessi protein she will consume more carbo-hydrates than she needs, resulting in the excess being lost in the man while in feeding a too narrow ra like bran, she may consume large quantities of protein than will prov-profitable, resulting in the waste of th

Mend Barney of West Virginia auk how to feed corn and out chop and some middlings to obtain best results, to which L. W. Lighty replies in Stockman and Parmer that it is not possible to give much helpful advice unless we know the roughage that is fed to the cows. With all the mixed hay and stover that the cows care to eat a thou and pound cow giving thirty pound of milk and testing 4 per cent should have about four pounds of corn, four pounds of outs and four pounds of mid-dlings. If you feed good clover hay and plenty of corn slage, you could cut the grain ration in half.

Feeding Salt to Cowa One of the most successful dairymen we know about feeds his cowe four ounces of sait per cow per day and says that it pays. "The cows give more milk, the milk has a much better favor and will keep considerably longer." The sait is fed with the grain ration. Since hearing this man we have fed The sait is fed with the grain ration Since hearing this man we have four cows more sait. Altogether we have not got up to the quarier pound notch yet we still believe that a good many cows do not get as much sait as they really need. Saiting is one of the litti things that are apt to be neglected, and a handful once a week is a too common practice.—Rural New Yorker.

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