

MRS. CECELIA STOWE,

176 Warren Avenue,
CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 22, 1902.
For nearly four years I suffered from ovarian troubles. The doctor insisted on an operation as the only way to get well. I, however, strongly objected to an operation. My husband felt disheartened as well as I, for home with a sick woman is a disconsolate place at best. A friendly druggist advised him to get a bottle- of Wine of Cardui for me to try, and he did so. Ibegan to improve in a few days and my recovery was very rapid. Withis eighteen weeks I was another being.

Mrs. Stowe's letter shows every woman how a home is saddened by female weaknes and how completely Wins of Cardni cures that sickness and brings health and happiness again. Do not go on suffering. Go to your druggist today and secure a \$1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardni. HINE GARDU



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ractices in the courts of Ala-

TIMELY TESTIMONY.

It Came at an Opportune Moment and

Now and then one reads of an incident which is almost startling because of its aptness. The following anecdote, told by the founder and former president of the Massachusetts Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is an illustration of this, and also of the principle that reason and the law of right and justice lie at the bottom of human character, and will in the end prevail. Mr. Angell was engaged in preparing his exposition of the cruelties of the slaughter houses when his work was brought to a standstill by his inatility to obtain in writing the testimony of witnesses. Two men upon whom he had confidently relied had, from fear of personal danger, backed out, and others had followed their example.

Disheartened at what seemed the inevitable failure of his humane project, Mr. Angell was sitting in his office one day when a man came in and said, without preliminary explanation:

"Are you forming a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals

"Yes," answered Mr. Angell. "Well, I want to join it. Here is some money for you," and he laid down a ten dollar bill.

"Where do you live?" inquired Mr. Angell, entering the name on the book. The stranger mentioned a suburb of Boston. Mr. Angell looked up quickly.

"Do you know anything about the slaughter house there?" he asked. "Well, I guess I do. I've run one of them for twenty years, and I'm going to quit. I've done enough cruelty to animals, and now I'm going to see if I can't do them some

"What sent you here?" "I don't know; I just thought I'd come in."

This was exactly the opportunity needed by Mr. Angell. Here was a man who from his own personal experience had seen and sickened of the horrors of the evil the society wished to banish.

The questions came thick and fast, and in the next hour enough testimony was given to fill out a report which was the means of doing away with the slaughter house brutalities and establishing what was the finest abattoir in the country.-Youth's Companion.

MORNING IN JAPAN.

Before Breakfast the Household Work For the Day is Done.

The ancient practice of arising with the sun is still kept up by many

At 5 in the morning shojis are pushed slightly apart and bright faces look toward the east. "Ohayo! Ohayo!" (Good morning, or more literally, "It is morning!") says the polite Japanese, and bows with great friendliness and appreciation to the big yellow globe pushing its way upward in the sky. A murmuring of voices runs through the house. Down in the kitchen the noisy maidservant makes herself heard. She is scolding her little army of assistants, for she, the chief servant and cook, has an assistant, a boy of seventeen, who in turn has a small boy assistant, who in turn likewise has an assistant, a still smaller boy. The chief servant scolds them all thoroughly. She would like to shake more energy into their lazy, sleepy "Hurry, for the okusame (august lady of the house) will be down presently." She sends them hurrying this way and that, one to draw and carry water, one to prepare the dining room, one to sweet the verandas, open the shojis and let in the morning sunlight and air, and she herself sets to work upon the

Thus in the hours when the average western servant is sleeping the Japanese servants do all the house work for the day. Before breakfast the housework is done. When the honoreble lady of the house de-scends to the honorable downstairs the rooms shine in cheerful morning welcome to her; breakfast is on the lacquered trays which stand on feet a few inches in height. Before she breakfasts, however, the okusame looks into the various rooms with the searching eye of the experienced housekeeper. If all is well she sweetly enters the dining room and her-self waits upon her husband and parents and pours for them the morning tea.—Onoto Watanna in Harper's Weekly.

Astonished the Barber. Many stories have been told of twins, but this, which cropped up in West Philadelphia, is the very latest. Out in the district of the Schuylkill live two men, twins, and it is only with difficulty that their friends are able to tell them spart. One morning one of the twins went to a barber shop to get shaved, and a new barber shaved him. In the afternoon the other twin went to the same shop and placed himself in the new barber's chair. The barber looked at the man and then went over to

the boss of the shop.
"Boss," he said, "I think I'll go home. I guess there's something the "What's the matter?" inquired

"Well," replied the barber, "see that man in my chair? I shaved him only this morning, and here he is with two days' growth of beard. I guess I'll quit."—Philadelphia on an old hat."



In an experiment on the relation of temperature to the keeping property of milk at the Connecticut Storrs station, says Professor H. W. Conn, the bacteria in milk multiplied fivefold in twenty-four bours when the temperature was 50 degrees F, and 750 fold in the same time when the temperature was 70 degrees.

Milk kept at 95 degrees curdled in eighteen hours, at 70 degrees in fortyeight hours and at 50 degrees in 148 hours. So far as the keeping property of milk is concerned, low temperature is considered of more importance than cleanliness.

In milk kept at 95 degrees the species developing most rapidly is the undesirable one known as bacillus lactis aero-

At a temperature of 70 degrees this species develops relatively less rapidly in the majority of cases than bacillus lactis acidi, which latter is very desirable in both cream and cheese ripening. The bacteria in milk kept at 50 degrees increase slowly, and later consist of very few lactic organisms, but of miscellaneous types, including many forms that render the milk unwhole-

These bacteria continue to grow slow ly day after day, but the milk keeps sweet, because the lactic organisms do not develop abundantly.

Such milk in the course of time be comes far more unwholesome than sour milk, since it is filled with organisms that tend to produce putrefaction. Although the temperature of 50 de-

grees is to be emphatically recomm ed to the dairyman for the purpose of keeping his milk sweet and in proper condition for market, be must especially be on his guard against the feeling that milk which is several days old is proper for market, even though it is still sweet and has not curdled.

Quite the reverse is the case. milk is never wholesome, even though it has been kept at a temperature of 50 degrees and still remains sweet and

This very considerably modifies some of our previous ideas concerning milk, for it has been generally believed that so long as milk remains sweet it is in good condition for use-quite the contrary in this case, if it has been kept at a temperature of 50 degrees or in this vicinity. It is not unlikely that it is this fac

that leads to some of the cases of ice cream poisoning so common in sum

The cream is kept at a low temperature for several days until a consider able quantity has accumulated or a de mand has come for ice cream, and when made into ice cream it is filled with bacteria in great numbers and of a suspicious character.

An Iowa Jersey Star of Weldon, 147,884, A. J. C. C., is the property of G. W. Hall of Weldon,



STAR OF WELDOW

5,488 pounds of milk, containing 285.37 pounds butter fat, equivalent to 332.93 ounds standard commercial butter This yield, while not phenomenal, we think is very good considering her age as she was not yet four years old at the beginning of her test, and from the fact that during the month of June while yet less than four years old, she gave 1,101 pounds of milk. She is a oung cow, with perfect shaped udder and teats, and a typical Jersey of great consisted of clover and timothy pas-ture and four pounds of white middlings per day. Holding Cream For Churning.

writes that "in common with many there I thought it necessary to keep ream sweet when holding it for churn ng-for instance, Saturday's crear for Monday's churning. But I acci-dentally found that the best way is to ripen it, then cool it down very cold and hold it thus. Just how long it butter I don't know. But as to both time and flavor there is no comparison with sweet cream. I think Proand creamery world to make some ex eriments with sour cream. I am satsped be will find that under ideal o ditions be can hold it so long that be will think two or three times before he will publish the results, fearing that some will make the experiment conditions far from ideal and the

first importance in the hand separator system of creameries. Recently I have advised our patrons to hold their sours a little, then cool it to 60 thoroughly. Cream handled in this way and held from five to eight days

There is a story told of a duel be-

INCUBATOR DUCKS.

Why They Are Preferable to Those

The incubator will not batch as large a percentage of ducks' eggs as the heas However, the ones that do hatch have a better chance for their lives in the machine than when left to the tender mercles of the ben. Ducks make a chicken hen nervous right from the start. Before they get well on their feet she sets her foot on one or two and crushes the life out of them. Nothing disturbs the machine batched ducks after they once get out of the shell. This is the critical time with some of them. This is one time in their lives when they are slow. They don't pop out of the shell in a hurry like the chicks, because the shell is tough and unyielding. Sprinkling the eggs with hot water belps the batching process. If they fail to make any headway in getting out after the eggs have been pipped several hours, the shell should be gently loosened enough for them to get their heads out.

It is easy for the amateur to test duck eggs on the fifth or sixth day. The big germs show up plainly then. There are likely to be several infertile eggs unless the ducks are very healthy and active, and we like to dispose of them early, which makes the trays lighter to handle.

Four weeks seem a good while wait and care for the machine and eggs, but one feels amply repaid when a number of big, soft, cute fellows make their appearance. There is no prettier sight than a machine full of ducks. They soon grow ugly, but there is money in them when they are rightly managed, because they grow qu than chickens or turkeys and are hardier. Young ducks, like pigs, are neither profitable nor satisfactory if given the range of the garden or yard. Keep the ducklings in a roomy, grassy lot, surrounded with duck proof fence It won't do to give them their free

they should if frightened by dogs or other disturbing influences. They must be carefully shut in every night, for they will escape if there is a possibility. Then the eggs will be widely scattered. A flock of twenty-five or thirty ducks will more than pay for themselves in eggs during the spring months if carefully looked after. We know whereof we speak, having had experience in this branch of the poultry business.—Ohio

When you sat down to your fine, large, savory turkey last Thanksgiv-ing you perhaps took little thought of the processes it went through in reaching your table. It was enough for you to know that the turkey was there, that it was fine and that there was not

The picture in the mind of the aver age Thanksgiving diner is a barnyard, a chopping block, a dull ax and a fluttering of the proud bird after decapi-tation among lumber and fence ralls. That was the manner of turkey slaughtering in former years, but is no longer feet to poles and slaughtered in such a way that the bodies do not touch anything until they reach the scalding vat. There is no more floundering about the yard or imperfect bleeding. A man with a keen knife passes along the row of suspended birds, and their heads seem to drop off into a basket at his feet. While yet warm and still suspended the plumage is plucked away and stored in boxes, to be sold as millinery adornments. For some markets the heads are not removed, but an awl is pressed into the roof of the mouth, which produces death and perfect bleeding. A turkey thus treated comes to the table in perfect condition.-Charles A. Hartley is American Poultry Advocate.

the goose.

A goose should average twenty gos lings per year.

Bathing water and green food are necessary for strong fertility of eggs.

African and brown China ganders mate more readily than any other va-

raise their young when twenty-five

two days old.

The gander shows the same love for the young as does the mother and will take general care of them.

Toulouse greese if well fed should weigh from forty to fifty pounds per pair when three years of age.

It is said that the Embden gees make better mothers than the Toulous and are not so inclined to become

A pure bred pit game is the most fearless kind on earth. By pure bred I do not necessarily mean one that has not been crossed with other fighting breeds, but one that has not been crossed with other than fighting stock. A gamecock never stope fighting, although he may be cut to pieces. He is raised for the pit, but is valuable for other purposes. For table use games are

Avenged at Last.
"I'd like that tooth, please," said the small boy after the dentiat had extracted the torment.
"Certainly, my little man. But mant it?" quarted the

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1904.

A Point Little Considered, but Im-We doubt if there is a farmer throughout the south who is not sufficiently posted on cowpeas to know that they are a recuperative crop; that land where they are planted is enriched and the succeeding crop benefit-ed thereby. But, knowing all this, there are many who seem to think that as the peas are a fertilizer crop and planted mainly for fertilizing purposes it would be the height of folly to apply

fertilizers to them. To illustrate, a farmer sows a piec of land down to peas and mows them for hay or plants in drill, cultivates them, then in the fall turns the bogs in on them. In either case the land works loose, light, mellow and friable. It is more retentive of moisture than where peas were neither sown nor planted. As a perfectly natural result the crop is increased thereby, and the farmer is satisfied. He knows but little if anything about their attracting nitrogen from the atmosphere and no more as to their being greedy feeders of both potash and phosphoric acid. What he does know is that the land works easier and better and the crop grows more luxuriant and the final yield is larger where they were than where they wer

In extreme cases (and we have heard of quite a number of such) cowpeas have followed cowpeas so often on the same land that it would finally become so denuded of its native supply of potash and phosphoric seld that it could not even grow a crop of cow-peas. The same thing has happened with clover and indeed with each and land gets in this condition it is termed "pea sick," "clover sick," etc. The remedy is obvious. Keep up the potash and phosphoric acid supply. These two manurial agents when applied liberally promote the most luxuriant and heavi est growth and insure the absorption of the greatest possible amount of ni-trogen from the sir.

In each and every instance where the cowpea is sown as a recuperative or fertilizing crop in order to force it to increased fertility a mixture of 300 pounds of acid phosphate and 100 pounds of muriate of potash should be applied per acre, or any of the bone and potash fertilizers analyzing 8-4 or 8-6 may be used at rate of 400 or 500 pounds per sere. -- Mississippi Correspondence in Farm and Ranch.

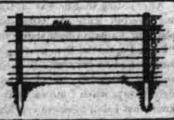
"Thinking that I may be of some good to my fellow farmers and stock raisers I write you this letter. In a herd of 80 to 100 head of cattle I have had more than forty attacks of Texas fever this year. I have not had one to die that I have treated this summer. Here is my treatment: In two gallons of strong peach tree leaf tee dissolve two tablespoonfuls of pulverised salt-peter, two or three peunds of epsom salts and add a quart of melasses (or sirup). This is sufficient for a grown cow, making ten quarte first dose. If this fails to act freely in one to two hours, give an ename of one pint of ter. This can be given with a long necked bottle. The dose should be regulated for calves or yearlings acco

ing to age. "If your cow will eat, give access to trees, and she will cure At this season of the year we have gathered several corn sacks of peach ver all through the winter, when there is not a tick to be found. I do not believe that ticks cause fever.

last October, says a correspondent in a letter to the Southern Cultivator. I then had six cows that had been sick fever, and one had died. I prepared this drench and gave one gallon at time twice a day for five days, and days, and I saved all of these cows While there were no tieks on the cows they had all the symptoms of Texas fever, as usually described.

Parmers' Institutes In the South. As evidence of the great agricultural wakening in the south Professor Masey mentions that the North Carolin institutes have had an average in each county of over 200 in attendance. In Knoxville, Tenn., last May 1,200 farmers stayed three days and were loath to leave. At Clemson college, S. C., 2,000 farmers stayed nearly a week, and in Alabama 1,500 farmers spent a

A barbed wire fence that will turn ogn is shown in the accompanying it astration from Orange Judd Farmer and is self explanatory. The rail or scantling near the top is used for two purposes. Horses and cattle can see it



Obtaining an education or win-ning success in any field is a qua-tion of internal energy, of enthusi-asm or of unfoldment of power and is the development of push and de-termination rather than the result of any external influences. The peo-ple who attribute their want of suc-cess to lack of friends to help them on or their lack of education to als-

THE MOST IMPORTANT

ELEMENT of SUCCESS



HE IMPORTANT THING ABOUT SUCCEED-ING IS TO START RIGHT.

I don't know how I came to be a railroad president, while others of equal ability who started with me have thus far reached only such places as general managers of railroads.

It is hard to tell why one man goes ahead of another.

AS FOR MYSELF, I GOT IN WITH A CROWD OF GOOD PEOPLE WHO WERE MOVING ALONG. I STEPPED INTO THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD AND STAYED THERE AND MOVED WITH THE CROWD.

The greatest trial of railroad men, I should say, is to keep out of the limelight. One often finds good men under one doing splendid work, and there is the human temptation TO INTERFERE AND SNATCH THE CREDIT for it. It requires the greatest self control for a railroad president to let the good men in the road's employ get all the credit they earn. That is one of the qualities a railroad president MUST have.

My new place throws me into an entirely new chas of people. On the Baltimore and Ohio I was dealing largely with soft coal and manufacturing enterprises. Now I am with a road whose dominating influences are agricultural.

I AM NOT GOING TO DISTURB ANY EMPLOYEE OF THE ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM IN HIS POSITION IF HE IS DOING HONEST WORK.

Railroads are certain to be prosperous because the world is prosperons, and AMERICA IS THE WORLD. What America does in the next generation will be what the whole world will do, for our nation is the dominating influence.

The present lull in the steel business does not necessarily mean anything serious. All the roads have their rolling stock and rail problems well in hand. The future is not going to see so much of entirely new railroad construction as it is of IMPROVING TER-MINAL FACILITIES in large cities and in making more substantial the lines between the cities.

## WOMAN GAN HOLD HER TONGUE | 212X2CUIT



ME of the most frequent gibes of mankind against womankind is that it CANNOT hold its tongue and must have the last word in a controversy, as note the famous scissors dispute between a man and his wife, where he, irritated beyond endurance, threw her into the well, and she, too nearly drowned to speak, held one hand above the water and worked the fingers to imitate a pair of scissors, and so maintained

her opinion not only with her last breath, but after it was gone. My own impression is that the sexes in this as in many other rections share the foible about equally and that THERE ARB AS MANY MALE AS FEMALE CHATTERBOXES.

Of course every one knows that a woman's tongue is far more nimble than a man's; that she has a great deal more to say and thinks of a reply or a retort a great deal sooner than a man does; that her thoughts or fancies formulate themselves more readily, and she has a great many more of them. And for all these reasons it is all but inevitable that she should talk more than a man does, but that is not saying that she is UNABLE to remain silent if she pleases to.

Then, again, women in society have to talk more than men dothat is to say, the average woman has to talk more than the average man-or those awful pauses ensue which are so fatal to a social occa-

I appeal to my sister women to bear me out in the statement that 90 per cent of the EXPENSE OF CONVERSATION, as the French call it, in society, or, for that matter, in private, except among the nearest relatives, is borne by our sex, and I'm sure I don't know what would become of society or of man in his social relations if the women, to refute the change of being great talkers, should form "a trust" and put up the price of speech and hoard it in the treasury of their own brains for awhile.

And not in society only-in the family circle, when the head of house comes home tired, rather cross and disposed to grumble at everything, does it cheer and recuperate him to find a silent wife and daughters, each occupied with her own thoughts or her book and although ready to respond to his remarks with perfect amiability, originating nothing and relapsing into silence the moment his ques tions are answered !

AND THAT MAN AND MANY, MANY MORE OF HIS KIND KNOW AT HEART, WHATEVER THEIR TONGUES MAY SAY, THAT WOM-AN'S FACILITY OF SPEECH AND WILLINGNESS TO USE IT RIGHTLY ARE THE TRUE SUNSHINE OF HIS HOME.

## The Newspaper The American Bible

Condition DAVID H. GRIER of New York

NR of the most important factors in our educational life is the newspaper press. A vast proportion of the popula-tion gets its MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL FOOD from the newspapers. The papers have come to be our Bible, our prayer book and our church; in fact, it has on well said that the modern newspaper is the REAL American church. It preaches every day, and many times a day. It is the only church that SOME persons know. Does it do good? Bees it make for righteousness 1 On the contrary, we find some of the most succonful papers low, vicious, scurrilous, scandalous or personal and frivolous, with flashing headline type catering to indecency, audacity and hunting vice, bringing it before the people morning, noon and night, with extra meals between time. And why is all this? TO MAKE THE PAPER SELL.

I have only words of praise for the theater when it caters to us s an EDUCATIONAL institution. The dramatic instinct is human have become so indecent in character as to make a man, and much more a woman, AFRAID TO GO lest his or her feelings should be straged. They do this that they may not suffer the loss and de which they might suffer if they refused to CATER TO THE Good spirits don't all come fro

Kentucky. The main source is the liver—and all the fine spirits over made in the Blue Grass State could not remedy a bad liver or the hundred-and-one ill effects it produces. You can't have good spirits and a bad liver at the same time. Your You can't have good spirits and a bad lver at the same time. Your liver must be in fine condition if you would feel buoyant, happy and hopeful, bright of eye, light of step, vigorous and successful in your purmit. You can put your liver in finesi condition by using Green's August Flower—the greatest of all medicines for the liver and gromesh. medicines for the liver and stomach medicines for the liver and stomach and a certain cure for dyspepsia or indigestion. It has been a favorite household remedy for over thirty-five years. August Flower will make your liver healthy and active and thus insure you a liberal supply of "good pirits." Trial size, 25c.; regular b titles, 75c. At all druggists.

## \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

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