

Dragging Pains

2835 Keeley St., Chicago, Ill., Oct. 9, 1902.

I suffered with falling and congestion of the womb, with severe dragging pains at the time of menstruation, had blinding headaches and rushing of blood to the brain. I know not for what I had tried all the remedies, but I had never tried Wine of Cardui, that blessed remedy for sick women. I found it pleasant to take and soon knew that I had the right medicine. Now blood comes to course through my veins and after using eleven bottles I was a well woman.

Wine of Cardui

Mrs. Bush is now in perfect health because she took Wine of Cardui for menstrual disorders, bearing down pains and blinding headaches when all other remedies failed to bring her relief. Any sufferer may secure health by taking Wine of Cardui in her home. The first bottle convinces the patient she is on the road to health.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address: giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

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A Desert Mystery

Colonel Whitehead is a story teller from way back and has a reputation as a raconteur that spreads over a dozen western states and territories and from the waters of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific. He has had innumerable thrilling adventures both in war and in peace, and when in the proper humor he will spin yarns of the most absorbing interest by the hour.

One story that he related as we were jogging along behind the mules on a recent trip to the undoubted gateway of sheel-i-e, the sulphur banks of Kern county—is so uncanny and strange that I will venture to repeat it.

"Some three years ago," said the colonel, "I was engaged in making a survey from Rogers, on the Mojave desert, to Antioch. We made rapid progress toward Fort Tejon pass, and it became necessary to check up the line, measuring distances from government corners, that the road might be accurately located upon the filing map. This work was assigned to an odd genius whom I will call Buck, a man past sixty-five, though as a knot and as wicked as a pirate. Frequently he would set his rickety old transit with the lens wrong end to, and after trying to locate the flag for forty or twenty minutes he would discover his error, and then such swearing as he indulged in is rarely heard outside the forecastle of a man-of-war. I sometimes think the strange manifestation which I am about to relate to you might have been due to Buck's profanity. Certainly if man can ever have power to summon spirits, evil or good, from the nether world, Buck ought to have had that power in no small measure.

"I began the inspection of the survey preparatory to the right of way work, starting at Rogers, a desolate station on the A. and P. road, on the borders of an immense dry lake. We made our first camp some fifteen miles west of that point. The regular survey camp was at this time near Gorman's Station, under the shadows of Mount Frazier. Our camp was a rude settler's cabin, and near it was a shack barn with a little hay stored in it. A well of fairly good water close by made a comfortable camp a possibility. It was late in October, and the water had risen near the surface in the bed of the dry lake. We had eaten our supper the first night out and were having a quiet smoke, looking out over the desolate expanse of desert toward Lancaster, a station on the Southern Pacific road, some twenty-five or thirty miles to the southwest. Buck had been entertaining us with yarns about ghosts that he insisted haunted an old mining camp near Owens lake and was inclined to feel hurt because I laughed at his tales.

"When darkness came on and only the outlines of the giant mountains across the desert were discernible in the starlight Buck of a sudden said, 'Colonel, I never thought an engine headlight could be seen so plainly at Lancaster.'

"'Nor did I,' was my reply as I saw close to the ground at a distance difficult to estimate a round, strange colored light or ball of fire, very like a locomotive headlight. A moment's watching, however, soon convinced me that the light was erratic in its movements and was nothing more or less than a grand display of the ignis fatuus, or will-o'-the-wisp, something I had seen many times at the ends of the spars or mastsheads of a ship at sea, but never on land or in such magnitude. I said to Buck: 'It's no headlight. It's one of your ghosts come to convince me of the truth of your stories.' He turned white as a sheet and grasped me by the arm, saying, 'It's coming dead for us, sure as we live.'

"And so it was. Dancing up and down, it came nearer and nearer. I must confess it made even me a trifle nervous, while, as for Buck, he evidently took my joke about the ghost in dead earnest and was completely panic stricken. 'For God's sake,' he cried, 'let us get out of this!' and was on the point of jumping up and running off into the desert when all of a sudden the light disappeared and was seen no more that night.

"Buck finally quieted down, though I could see by his nervousness and frequent quick glances in the direction in which the light had appeared that he was still in dread of its reappearance.

"I discussed the matter with him for hours, trying to explain the real nature of the phenomenon and assuring him no harm could come of it. But he would not have it that way, and all that I could say did not influence his superstitious dread of the strange appearance.

"After we had eaten supper Buck said: 'Colonel, I never want to see that infernal light again. Ghosts or no ghosts, it's no good, and no luck will come of it.'

"The words were scarcely out of his mouth when, apparently not more than a hundred yards away, the huge ball of fire appeared like a flash, dancing up and down and seemingly coming dead toward us. Now Buck became almost beside himself with terror. 'Let's go, and the quicker the better!' shouted he now thoroughly alarmed companion, but suddenly, as on the previous night, the light vanished. Buck then recovered some portion of his equanimity, and, though he was still anxious to return to camp, I finally persuaded him that there was danger that we would lose our way if we ventured out on the desert after dark, while if we remained there was nothing to be afraid of. Neither of us slept much, however, for I must confess that I had a sort of creepy sensation myself, and we were up early next morning, completed our work and got an early start back to camp.

"While we were on the road Buck said: 'Colonel, I don't want to discourage you, but the people who are at the head of this scheme to build a competing railroad will die suddenly, and this work will stop. In fact, I wouldn't wonder if you and I both went over the range with them to keep them company. But they are going, sure.'

"'How little you know,' I replied, and I could say no more, as my backers were then unknown.

"Now let me tell you the strange sequel. The very same week that Buck made his prediction the Berings failed. Early in November Henry D. Minot, the leading spirit and financial head of the enterprise, was killed in a railroad accident while returning from Washington, where he had concluded the purchase of General Beale's ranches in every detail save the passing of the papers and paying the money, the intention having been to subdivide that immense estate of 264,000 acres.

"On Thanksgiving day of the same month came orders to close the work, discharge everybody and break camp. The following year Allan Manvel, president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road, died after a brief illness, he having been the second backer of this great enterprise, and soon followed the death of Mr. Magoun of the great banking house of Baring, Magoun & Co., the third and last of the promoters of a rival railroad to the Southern Pacific system."

"What became of Buck?" I asked as the colonel paused.

"Buck? Just read that clipping," and the colonel took from his pocketbook a worn bit of newspaper and handed it to me. It read as follows:

Bagdad, Colorado Desert, Jan. 15, 1898.—An old inspector and surveyor known as Buck Pomeroy disappeared mysteriously from his camp at this point three days ago, and no trace of him has been found. He was in company with two friends and was apparently in good health and spirits. They all retired, as customary, early in the evening, but in the morning Buck was missing, and diligent search has failed to find him. He went away just as he was rolled in his blankets—barefooted and half dressed. One of the men said he thought he heard Buck's voice in the night saying something about some ghosts being after him, but he thought it was a dream and paid no attention to it. Buck has evidently joined that innumerable caravan of men whose bones whiten the remote sections of the desert and will doubtless remain forever without burial.

PARKER TO THE EDITORS.

Democratic Candidate for President
Welcomes a Comparison of Party Records. Calls for Warfare Upon Republican Extravagance and Urges Harmony in Democratic Ranks.

Washington Post.

There are questions of great import to be passed upon by the people in November, questions that it will be your duty, and therefore, I am sure, your pleasure, as well, to present honestly and so clearly that the people will understand them.

I shall not take up your time, however, with any reference to the great issues upon which our party, through its platform and candidates confidently appeal to the people for in-jorsement, but crave your indulgence while I briefly refer to a single feature of the Republican party.

That platform opens with a declaration of that party's many years of control of government coupled with the assertion that it has displayed a high capacity for rule and government, which has been made even more conspicuous by the incapacity and infirmity of purpose shown by its opponents.

WELCOME A COMPARISON.

This challenge to a comparison of Democratic and Republican administrations since the Republican party came into existence should be welcomed. Fortunately we have eight recent years of Democratic administration of the executive department of the government which we will gladly compare with any similar period since 1860.

The comparison will show that under Democratic control the administration purity of the fathers was observed in the conduct of the government: that no one of its departments was permeated, as of late, with corruption rivaling the days of the star route frauds; that a successful effort was made to check the growth of expenditure; that it resulted in each instance in cutting down the expenses within the control of the executive department of the government below that of the preceding administration. The comparison will show, also, that each succeeding Republican administration after 1868 increased expenses, and in some instances so greatly as to indicate reckless extravagance and waste of the people's money.

During Mr. Cleveland's first term the average annual expenditure was about two hundred and sixty-nine millions. For the past three years it has been about five hundred and nineteen millions. The government expenditure last year mounted up to five hundred and eighty-two millions, which is not equalled by any year since the civil war with the exception of the year of the Spanish war.

There is an inevitable result of such extravagance. Instead of a surplus in the annual receipts of about \$80,000,000, which the present Executive found on assuming control, there is now a deficit to be found there of \$42,000,000.

The limits of this address will not admit a further reference to the cost of administration, but it should require careful examination at your hands. And you will be convinced that reform is necessary, ay, far more than in 1876 in the scale of public expense, and when convinced you will do less than your duty if you fail to make the people understand it. The challenge of the Republican platform permits you to compare the details, the every day life, so to speak, of the Democratic administration with both the predecessor and successive administrations, and you will not shrink from it.

CLEVELAND'S CABINETS.

The sturdy honesty, marked ability, and thorough devotion to principle of all those in high places during those Democratic administrations may without hesitation be placed alongside of the qualifications of similar officials in any and all other administrations. Who, I pray, would hesitate to compare the Cabinet of those years with the present one, or with anyone? Is the fame of Bayard, Manning, Fairchild, Endicott, Whitney, Vilas, Dickson, Garland, members of the 1884 Cabinet, and Olney, Carlisle, Lamont, Smith, Francis, Herbert, Biswell, Wilson, and Harmon, of that of 1892, dwarfed when contrasted with the Cabinet officers of to-day? When the comparison is once completed, you will be eager then to ask the people which is the better. They will declare the victor in the contest between the administrations.

trations to be the one which in addition to other excellences, saved many millions a year to the nation.

Extravagance is running wild in Federal, State, and municipal governments, in spite of the well directed effort of some excellent officials. The indebtedness of the municipal governments are steadily piling up, bond issues are increasingly frequent and the people have not the satisfaction, in many instances, of a full equivalent in improvements for the money expended. And the Federal government is leading in the race of great expenditures. Ere long the people will demand a reform in administration expenses. And they will do it now if they are made to appreciate the whole truth.

UNITED AS TO VITAL FAITH.

The Democratic party is not a machine; it is a body of citizens who believe that on the whole its fundamental principles are best adapted to the conduct of the government. Among so many patriotic and intelligent men it is inevitable that divergence of opinion as to minor questions and differences of view as to the correctness and to the disposition of dead issues should be found. The party is consequently united to day as to every vital article of faith which can reasonably enter into the pending canvass.

Our adversaries are entrenched, in full possession of every department of the government, and it is a mistaken policy to drive away voters who would help to oust them. The cause cannot be advanced by attacks on others within the party with whom we have had disagreements, but who are now working with us for a common result.

All men who have attained any degree of prominence have their friends, and the exercise of ordinary prudence forbids the alienation of allies who are willing and anxious to assist. The coming election is not to be determined by the September vote in hopelessly Republican States, where local issues and candidates even are grievously handicapped, but the result in Vermont on Tuesday admonishes us—and there can be no harm in giving voice to the admonition—that a harmonious cooperation of all and the elimination of personal, factional, and unimportant differences involving no surrender of principle, are essential to success.

Cost of the Meat Strike.

Washington Post.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—The strike of the butcher workmen, which has demoralized the meat-packing industry throughout the country for the past two months was officially declared off to-night by President Michael J. Donnelly, of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America.

During the strike approximately 53,000 persons have been involved in the struggle, which is estimated to have cost the men about \$5,100,000 in wages, as against an estimated loss of \$7,500,000 to the packers in loss of business and in increased expenses. The greatest number of men idle in Chicago during the strike was 28,600, and the country outside of this city is estimated to be about the same.

The original cause of the strike was a demand by the butchers' union that the packers pay to the unskilled workmen 18 1-5 cents an hour. The packers refused to sign an agreement, but offered to arbitrate the question. This was accepted, the strikers agreeing to return to work pending the decision of the arbitrators. The men, however, were dissatisfied with the manner in which they were being put to work, and declared that they would not return unless all of the men were given their old places in one day. The packers declaring that this was physically impossible, the men went on strike for the second time. The men now return to work under the conditions that existed before the strike.

What the Facts Are About Russia

By Professor ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE of Harvard

IN spite of the differences in temperament, belief, ways of looking at things, Russians are fundamentally not so different from ourselves and others. THEIR HISTORY AND THEIR POLICY CAN BE JUDGED FROM THEIR CONDITIONS. They are neither particularly better nor worse, cleverer nor stupider, than others, just as it is a mistake to think of their language as particularly hard. It is a little harder than German, but there are several much more difficult in Europe alone, and it is child's play compared to some Asiatic ones.

The second error is that Russian diplomacy is ALWAYS PARTICULARLY SKILLFUL and its diplomats wily, successful schemers. This is nonsense. The Russian diplomatic service has its clever men and its stupid ones. If they have shown tact and skill at times, not to say duplicity at others, they have frequently blundered. Nicholas I. blundered into the Crimean war; Russia's handling of Bulgaria was far less tactful than our own of Cuba under somewhat similar circumstances.

As to the current quarrel with Japan, one can accuse Russian diplomacy of arrogance, blindness, anything you will, but not SKILL. Russians themselves would strenuously deny any particular diplomatic skill.

THE RUSSIANS WERE VIRTUALLY UNPREPARED FOR THIS WAR, WHILE JAPAN HAS BEEN PREPARING FOR YEARS.

Another error which we make about many countries except our own is to talk as if they were one man. This is not true even in an autocracy. A FORCEFUL PRESIDENT may have more real control over affairs than A WEAK AUTOCRAT.

For instance, we say Russia promised to evacuate Manchuria, but never intended to keep the promise. What do we mean by Russia? The foreign minister who made the promise, or his imperial master, or Viceroy Alexieff, or who? Of late there has apparently been much conflict between opposing influences in the Russian government, and its consistency has suffered.

REMEMBER

There is a public opinion in Russia which has asserted itself many times recently. It drove Alexander II. into war, as American public opinion did McKinley. THERE ARE EVEN ANTI-IMPERIALISTS, and a good many of them. Another common belief is that Russia is an aggressive power, always gaining and insatiable. It would be absurd to pretend that Russians are any better than other people in their dealings with their neighbors.

In the last century the possessions of Russia, leaving out Manchuria, were increased by something over 1,500,000 square miles. It is a notable showing, but during the same period the United States gained some 2,800,000 square miles, France 2,900,000 and Great Britain 10,000,000 square miles, or AN AREA LARGER THAN THE WHOLE EXTENT OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE TO-DAY.

The conquest of Siberia was like our winning of the west, of central Asia like that of the English in India. More than half the population of Russia lives today on territory that was hers before Peter the Great came to the throne, more than two centuries ago.

The immense increase of strength of Russia during the past century has come far more from the increase of her population and the development of her resources and creation of means of communication than it has from an extension of her frontiers. Distance is still her GREATEST weakness, especially in this war.

RUSSIA ALONE WITH CHINA COULD BLED HER ACQUISITIONS OF THE LAST HUNDRED YEARS AND LEAVE HER REAL STRENGTH UNTOUCHED.

Why the Jews Seek America

By ANATOLE LEROY-BEAULIEU, French Author

IF in America, as in France and England, Jewish immigration disturbs certain people, it must be remembered that THE JEWS ARE FORCED AGAINST THEIR WILL TO EMIGRATION by the intolerance of governments or peoples of the east. The true remedy will be found in the reform of those laws by which Russia and Roumania render the existence of Jews more and more difficult. THERE IS NO OTHER SOLUTION OF THE JEWISH QUESTION THAN LIBERTY AND MUTUAL TOLERATION.

How to Cure the Divorce Evil

By Mrs. FREDERICK SCHOFF, President of the National Congress of Mothers

BEGIN at the beginning by teaching children, both boys and girls, the real meaning and sacredness of marriage. TEACH THEM THAT IT IS A PERMANENT RELATION—FOR LIFE OR NOTHING.

Enlighten girls as to their duty as future wives and mothers. Impress upon boys the fact that marriage is the holiest bond in life.

Never advise girls to marry for any other motive than love. MONEY SHOULD BE STRICTLY RULED OUT OF THE MARRIAGE CONSIDERATION.

Character is the chief requisite. Make remarriage for divorced people IMPOSSIBLE.

Outcast absolutely divorced persons who remarry.

Let ministers all over the country unite to refuse sanction to such marriages.

Let unhappily mated pairs focus every effort to making the best of the situation.

Let impossibly mated couples separate, but not remarry. LET PARENTS, TEACHERS, CLERGYMEN, LEGISLATORS, ALL REFORMERS, UNITE TO UTTERLY DISCOURAGE THE EVIL AND STAMP IT OUT OF THE COUNTRY.

APower for Good.

The pills that are potent in their action and pleasant in effect are DeWitt's Little Early Risers. W. S. Philpot, of Albany, Ga., says: "During a bilious attack I took one. Small as it was it did me more good than calomel, blue mass or any other pill I ever took, and at the same time the effect was pleasant. Little Early Risers are certainly an ideal pill." Sold by the J. C. Simmons Drug Co.

Good Spirits.

Good spirits don't all come from Kentucky. The main source is the liver—and all the fine spirits ever 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 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 pursuit. You can put your liver in fine condition by using Green's August Flower—the greatest of all 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 spirits." Trial size, 25c.; regular bottles, 75c. At all druggists.

Five bandits perpetrated a successful hold-up of a passenger train on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, near Letts, Iowa, early Tuesday morning a week. The statements of expressmen are that the robbers secured no money, though the safe was blown open and the contents taken. The officers assert that the safe contained merchandise of some value, company papers in transit, etc., but no money.

Nellie Fuller, Denver—"My face was full of pimples and blackheads. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea has driven them away. People hardly know me. I'm looking fine." 35 cents. Tea or Tablets. For sale by the Thompson Drug Co.

Remember Headaches

This time of the year are signals of warning. Take Taraxacum Compound now. It may save you a spell of fever. It will regulate your bowels, set your liver right, and cure your indigestion. A good Tonic. An honest medicine.

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