THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR WOMEN

If you are nervous and tired out continually you could have no clearer warning of the approach of serious female trouble. of serious female trouble.

Do not wait until you suffer bearable pain before you seek thement. You need Wine of Cardui now just as much as if the trouble now just as much as it the trouble were more developed and the tor-turing pains of disordered men-struction, bearing down pains, leucorrhoea, backsache and head-ache were driving you to the un-failing relief that Wine of Cardui has brought hundreds of thousands of women and will bring you.

has brought hundreds of thousands of women and will bring you.

Wine of Cardni will drive out all trace of weakness and banish nervous spells, headache and backache and prevent the symptoms from quickly developing into dangerous troubles that will be hard to check. Secure a \$1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardni today. If your dealer does not keep it, send the money to the Ladies' Advisory Dept., The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., and the medicine will be sent you.

WINES CARDUI

UNIVERSITY Of North Carolina

1789-1905 Head of the State's Educational

System.

DEPARTMENTS: COLLEGIATE, ENGINEERING,

GRADUATE, MEDICINE, LAW, PHARMACY.

Library contains 43,00) volumes. New water works, electric lights, central heating system. New dormitories, gym-nasium, K. M. C. A.

667 STUDENTS - 66 INSTRUCTORS

The Fall term begins Sept. 11, 1904, Address

FRANCIS P. VENABLE, PRESIDENT, CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

HONEYANDTAR Prevents Serious Results From a Cold.

Remember the name Foley's Honey and Tar. Insist upon having the genuine.

Prepared only by Foley & Company, Chicago



J. S. COOK Attorney-at-Law,

GRAHAM, - - - N. C. Office Patterson Building

DR. WILL S. LONG, JR.

... DENTIST Greham - - - North Carolina OFFICE IN SIMMONS BUILDING

loan Gray Bynum. W. P. Bynum, JR. BYNUM & BYNUM,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law GARENBBORO, B U Practice regularly in the courts of Alamance county. Ang. 2, 94 1y

JACOB A. LONG. J. ELMER LONG.

LONG & LONG.

Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

GRAHAM, N. C. ROB'T' C. STRUDWICK

Attorney-ut-Law, GREENSBORO N. C. Practices in the courts of Ala-mance and Guilford counties.

********* New Type Presses, and the now How are producing the best results in Job Work at

THE GLEANER OFFICE

THE POSTAGE STAMP rentice, but nothing of it was visible.

not one stone upon another. We cross HOW IT IS MADE BY UNCLE SAM'S ed London bridge almost without knowing it. The waters of the Thames, EXPERT WORKMEN. which are but condensed fog, were in-

The Manufacturing Process From the Engraving of the Steel Die to the Finished Gummed, Pressed and Perforated Printed Sheet. Perforated Printed Sheet.

The first mechanical process in the traffic under the Thames, which was

manufacture of a postage stamp is the like a hole in the fog, and for hours cutting, or engraving, of the die. This is a piece of steel of the finest quality, on the polished surface of which a man cinders, like chimney flues, and there slowly and patiently cuts, line by line, were smudges all over our faces. the portrait or other emblem which Sometimes for a moment or two we has been adopted for this particular saw a spot overhead that was like a stamp. A steel engraving is what is pale red wafer, and we knew it for called an incised plate—that is, every the sun, now lost to us. The lamps line which is to show in the finished that burned all day were like glow print is cut into the surface instead of worms for dimness, and so we explorbeing left in relief, as in wood engrav- ed the wonders of the town and saw

as much of it as a blind man sees, but The die which the engraver cuts is a no more.-Charles Warren Stoddard in "negative;" in other words, a reversal National Magazine. of the design which the stamp will show. The reason for this soon becomes apparent

When the die is finished and proofs show it to be satisfactory it is hardened and fixed in the bed of a powerful press. Over it is then passed a steel roller, the circumference of which is several times, perhaps four times, the diameter of the die. Immense pressure is applied, so that every line on the surface of the die is impressed upon the surface of the roller as many times as the circumference of the roller is larger than the area of the die. In this way four perfect copies of the die are reproduced on the roller, but reversed, Each of these impressions is a "post

This roller is now hardened in turn n order that it may transmit the imsions once more, this time to the plate from which the actual printing is to be made. This plate is also of steel. The size is sufficient to print a whole sheet of stamps—from 200 to 300 at a single impression.

Into the surface of this plate the impression on the roller is forced by great pressure, once for each stamp in the subsequent sheet, and then the plate is hardened. These impressions are negatives, so that the prints from them the stamps themselves-will be posi-

The reason for all this preliminary work is most interesting. In the first place, printing could not be done from single die because of the vast quantities of stamps required. In the second place, it could not be done from the roller, because on that the lines are in relief instead of being incised, and in the third place, it would not be feasible to have several dies or a large number of them engraved, both because the expense would be prohibitive and because no two would then be absolutely alike. The present system makes it certain that every stamp of a certain lot is exactly like every other of the same lot-a great safeguard against counterfeiting.

When three printing plates have been made they are all fastened to the bed of a special printing press. When the machinery is started the first plate is inked, then automatically wiped until It is like a mirror. The wiping removes all the ink except what clings in the lines of the 200 duplicate engravings which dot the surface.

Over the plate is laid a sheet of dampened paper, the plate is slightly warmed in order to permit the ink to swell, and heavy pressure is applied. Meanwhile the second plate is receiving its ink, and then the third comes into play, so that, although all three are on the same press, each is at a given moment undergoing a different process from either of the other two. This has wrought a great saving of time over the old process of printing by hand. When the printed sheets are dry they go to the gumming machine, in which they pass between a dry roller on one side and one moistened with mucliage on the other. From these rollers they are cast out, wet side up, upon an endless web, which carries them through a steam heated

They come out dry, ready for the perforations, which permit them to be torn apart easily. These are very easily made by passing the sheets between one cylinder studded with steel pins and another perforated with holes to match the pins. The two together act the the jaws of a conductor's punch. The last process is pressing the sheets by hydraulic power to counteract the ncy to curl, which is imparted by

The printing of stamps, like the printing of gold and silver certificates and notes, is subject to the most careful and constant inspection.

Every sheet of paper is counted be fore it is delivered to the printer, and ore he goes home at night he must eturn exactly the same number of either of perfect stamps or paper, and no "seconds" or samples are given away to visitors.— Edward Williston Frents in Youth's

LONDON IN A FOG.

A Weird Day of Dence Gloom In the

He knew his London well. We went forth into a fog that was of the pea soup variety. It seemed useless to forth into a fog that was of the pensoup variety. It seemed useless to wait any ionger for it to clear off. The days were all alike and were darker than twilight ever dared to be. I clump to Prentice Mniford's coat sleeve, for I knew if he were once to get beyond him again. We groped blindly among the streets, where the atmosphere was only less palpable than the houses that walled us in. At intervals we inquired where we were, for otherwise we could never have known at all. We had to here was a paused in space; here is time as we paused in space; here is Temple Bar." I thought I saw some thing at intervals. "Here," said Prentige as we paused in space; here is gone forever from the passes where the ghost of an arch haven, out of the solid fog of an arch haven, out of the solid fog of an arch haven, out of the solid fog of an arch haven, out of the solid fog of an arch haven, out of the solid fog of an arch haven, out of the solid fog of an arch haven to tree to the solid fog of the gains come swung in the wall of the gains once swung in the wall of the gains once swung in the wall of the gains once was here her gracious of the large was to thirty-one ounces with pigs ted corn alone for the hogs that were corn fed and that where middlings were fed the livers wighted forty-eight ounces against thirty-one ounces with pigs ted corn alone. The tenderion and other more cless were more greatly developed from thirty-one ounces with pigs ted corn alone. The tenderion and other more cless were more greatly developed from thirty-one ounces with pigs ted corn alone. The tenderion and dried blood, show that where middlings were fed to ilive w experiment station in the feeding of corn alone and in combination with wait any jonger for it to clear off. The

orn simplifies the hog raising proposition and more easily places it on a profitable basis. Feeding Horses.

"Here is her majesty's tower," said

visible from the parapet, and the steam

ferries were picking their way cau-

tiously and looking very like marine

monsters in a muddy aquarium. We

carried the sky about on our shoulders.

It was a woolly, greasy and ill smelling

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Killing time is a sure way of spoil-

Reverence is the foundation of last-

Hatred often comes from only know

Many mistake their dreams about

After robbing Peter to pay Paul a

man usually fergets to settle with

There is nothing prouder than igno-

There are some so called unpolished

gems that are not susceptible of being

GALLED SHOULDERS.

Horse's Neck.

threw paper money into the fire.

face it will surely gall the neck.

strong brine. Some good farmers omit

the brine altogether, using water, hot

or cold, the idea being to get the necks

quite clean and free from foreign mat

er of all sorts. One old and success-

ful farmer who seldom had a sore

necked horse made a practice of anoint-

during the cropping season and for

about two weeks before the horses

certainly bore out his statements.

Care of Sheep Pastures.

pood results for the labor.

FEEDING FOR PROFIT

Sheep are especially pastoral ani-

Breeder's Gazette.

polished .- St. Louis Republic.

rance or more ignorance than pride.

heaven for deeds to lots up there.

ing character.

ing half of a man.

divine in man.

it will never die.

people prefer the Illy.

ing love.

days. Serious results come from the neglect of this. Feed according to the

work done.--National Stockman. Ration For Colts.

The young colt should be kept grow ing all the time. There is nothing better for promoting growth than cow's milk that has been skimmed. Most colts can be taught to drink milk without much trouble, especially if they have learned to eat bran mash while running with their dams. A spoonful of ground flaxseed added to each grain ration tends to keep the bowels in excellent condition and gives a rich gloss to the coat. It is also a good idea to teach the foal to eat apples, potatoes and carrots.-Farm Visitor.

Crimson Clover For Sheep Crimson clover, either green or cured into hay, makes an excellent forage for sheep. It is rich in the elements which go to form flesh, milk and wool. For the best quality of hay it should be cut when in early bloom. If cut late the saves are more apt to fall off and the hairs on the heads become hardened into stiff spines, which are sometimes dangerous, though more so with horses than with ruminants.--Cor. Breeder's The sense of duty is a sign of the

HOGS IN SUMMER.

The only sure thing about a lie is that Precautions to Observe During the It is hard for the leek to see why

Hot Weather Period. Keep the pigs growing. Don't permit them to be checked in their growth because of inattention during the busy season. If the pastures become dried and seorched during hot weather supply them with other green feed. The early sweet corn patch ought to be followed with other of later planting. This is not only a sure method of furnishing a wholesome, succulent food, but it is profitable and relished by the

Don't confine a lot of pige in a bare yard where the sun beams thown upon Advice as to Collars and Care of the them and they swelter alongside of the fence, panting and worrying from the When spring's work is first begun the heat. Furnish the shade. shoulders of the herses are very apt to

Don't overlook the necessity of plenbe sore, and when a horse has sore ty of pure water. It is essential to the shoulders his usefulness is impaired in growth of the pig. If the pastures beproportion to the severity of the injury. come dry and the water is limited con-The man who neglects to take the propstipation is sure to follow, and all other er precautions is simply inviting a kinds of complications will be the remonetary loss just as surely as if he

Don't drive the pigs with a dog to worry them in hot weather. Instead of The first thing to be gained is that putting on a pound they will have two the collars shall be of good substantial ounds taken off a day. " make and that they shall fit aright. If In hot weather a very little worrying persisted in will be followed with fatal

the collar pinches it will gall the flesh results. A boar fight during the sum-mer months will likely end in the death of one and sometimes both of the lightand skin wherever it nips. If it is too loose the draft will come on the wrong place, some place not designed to accept the pressure, and sores will soon

make their appearance. If the collar The cheapest food to supply to hogs does not fit at the top-that is, if it is for growth and health is some kind of too tight or so wide that it wabblespasture. This is something that every the horse will be subject to much suffarm can supply. It is a balance of the grain ration and cuts down the cost of producing pork.-American Swineherd. We doubt if it pays to use sweat

use is almost universal. If a horse Care of Work Horses loses flesh very greatly it is well At heavy work such as plowing do not just push in and go hard for any hour and then think it is time for enough then to fill out his collar, so to speak, with the pads, but if a good fitting leather collar is kept clean and rest, says National Stockman. If a smooth there is no reason why it should warm day let horses rest at each end be cumbered with pads. The collar or round, as may be necessary. Rest should at all times be kept smooth and often and as long as needed. Sweathard on the side which touches the ing does not hurt a house, but when neck. If scurf and sweat and dirt are he pants and puffs he needs rest, but better not let him get so far. Rest oftener and shorter instead of two or allowed to collect on the bearing surthree long rests during the day. It is often well to wash the neck thoroughly on coming heme at night in

The Profitable Pig. The pig that is to be marketed profit-ably at from six to eight months eid must not be allowed from any cause to stop growing, for if it does the loss is not confined to the days of unthrift, but all the food consumed after is likely to give less profit. ing the necks of his horses with a

strong decoction of white oak bark Improving the Flock.

It is only by weeding out the inferior members of the flock and breeding were put into beavy work. He said from better class animals that the that toughened the skin, and results sheep breeder can hope to improve the standard of his flock.

THE VETERINARY

mals and close croppers. A typical pasture is a clean pasture with a dense growth of short grass, so closely cov-ering the ground that they will not pull growth of short grass, so closely covering the ground that they will not pull up the roots.

An old pasture is dangerous to the flock and too costly in this advanced age of agriculture. They are more or less infected with sheep's worst enemy, internal parasites.

A good dressing of air slacked lime on an old pasture two weeks previous on the two weeks previous on the two weeks previous of the two weeks previous on the two weeks previous of the two weeks previous on the two weeks previous of the two weeks previous on the two weeks previous of the two weeks pr A good dressing of air slacked lime on an old pasture two weeks previous size. An hour after the fourth powde size. An hour after the fourth powder is given give him an ounce of Barbados and a spoonful of ginger. Give either as a drench or in a pill. This will physic away some of the worms. Wait three days, then give the remaining powders and follow with the alsee as before. to the flock being turned out will give Stagnant or pond water should be guarded against, as it is liable to be contaminated with larvae of the pesti-lent parasites. The flock should be supplied with pure water in troughs pumped from deep wells.—Journal of

Astraira pasture helps out and a little | fwenty-four hours and then turn loose.

Mange In Cows. Wash the cow in an emulsion of coal oll, soap and water, using one-half of a pound of soap to a gallon of water, Feed horses well while working, but | boiling it thoroughly, then add one pint essen the amount of grain on idle of coal oil while warm and stir until

Shoe Boils. Have shoe boils dissected out by a veterinarian. The wounds will heal quickly and leave very small scars. A scantling nailed across the stall floor about the place where the horse's chest would come when he is lying down often tends to prevent the position inducing shoe boils. - Breeder's

Loss of Appetite In Pigs. Give one teaspoonful each of tincture of ginger and gentian at a dose in two tablespoonfuls of milk three times a day.-American Agriculturist.

Printers' Errors. A reader forwards me a pleasant addition to my collection of printers' erpened to him personally. He had oc-casion to write of the "blind guides camel," which appeared in print as "who strain at a quart and swallow a canal.

Did any of my readers notice, I wonder, a delightful error of this kind in one of the reviews, in which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was described as "brandishing a mailed fish?" It rather reminds one of the famous Spoonerism about "feeling a half warmed fish in your bosom."

Throwing the Handkerchief. Statement copied from an old manuscript: "In the Foundling Hospital the Boys are bound apprentices, the Women when marriageable are conducted in procession thro' ye streets, and any Young Man who sees one He wd wish for a Wife is at liberty to mark Her by throwing his handkerchief." The further formalities required previous to matrimony are not stated. Perhaps this peculiar custom is the origin of the expression "throwing the handkerchief."-Nineteenth Century.

Iceland Mail.

When the wind blows from the south and one of the islanders of south Ice-land wishes to communicate with the mainland be puts his letters into a well corked bottle, and to insure their de-livery he incloses at the same time a plug of twist tobacco or a cigar. The wind speedily impels the bottle to the shore of the mother island, where people are generally on the lookout.

How She Knew. Mrs. Jenkins-The moment he kissed me I knew he had been drinking. Mrs. Supple — You mean you smelled his breath? Mrs. Jenkins—I mean that Mr. Jenkins never kisses me except when he has been drinking

Unpleasant Criticiam.

Mrs. De Style (exhibiting picture)-You know, my daughter paints from New York Times.

Quite Offhand. Standar-Did that deaf mute orator make a set speech? Doyle—No. He spoke offhand.—Cleveland Leader.

Junior Partner-The bookkeeper has been married nearly six months now. Partner-Well? Junior Partner -Wett be hasn't asked for a raise in salary. Senior Partner-Heavens! We'll have to have his accounts examined.-

POINTS ON FEEDING

It seems to be pretty generally un-derstood that stock will not eat toma-toes, but in discussion it was given as the experience of many growers for the camery that the pulp from the factory, consisting of peelings, cores, etc., is a very good feed for both hogs and cattle, writes an Indiana farmer in Rural New Yorker. In many inin Rural New Yorker. In many in-stances farmers have hauled this pulp some distance and fed to hogs with very good results, claiming that they grew and fattened with a very small amount of grain added. Sometimes the hogs would not eat it when first offered to them, but if a little salt was scat-tered over it they soon learned to eat it greedily. Cattle seem to have a bet-fer liking for the tomatoes than hogs.

Rest Batton For Sheep.

Grass is the best ration for sheep.

No scientist or skilled shepherd can
best it as a balanced ration.—Sheperd's Criterion.

Stinge For Beef Making. We verily believe that the sile is still in its early stage of development in this country. Dairymen have al-most monopolised it thus far, but the future beef maker will find it as use-ful in his business as the dairyman has proved it to be in chespening dairy products. The most, the best and the chespest feed can be made from the corn crop by the use of the silo.—Na-

fore a Wisconsin institute gave excel-ient advice from a long experience in net raise more mangels for our ine. They are peculiarly adapted furnishing cheap nutrition, easily seted and health giving." I'am sure digested and health giving." I'am sure we must look more carefully to this question of dry matter in roots. We have certainly overlooked the value of feed nutrients in this form not only for feeding pigs, but all kinds of live stock. In my judgment no other root growth will take their piace. Potntoes surely will not. I hope farmers will carnestly take hold of this question and mise, so far as their farm arrangeand raise, so far as their farm arrangements may permit, mangel wursels... National Stockman.

Kational Stockman.

Middlings and other carbonaceous mill byproducts are said to have a tandency to produce soft pork and should be fed in connection with cornneal, barley or other grains. Bran furnishes much protein and mineral matter, but is florous and chaffy in character and unfit for the stemach of a young pig, although when more mature some bran can be fed with advantage. American Agriculturist.

EXPENSIVE FLOWERS.

Nineteenth Century. the last century in one year the sales place. If the functor has a poor, rough, aggregated 10,000,000 florins. Heliand rugged farm some of the smaller breeds went tulip mad. The builts were quot- would be found to de better than the ed on the Stock Exchange. Ownership beavier breeds. It would be too much in them was divided into shares. Spec- to expect the Lincoln, for fustance, the ulators sold them short. At one time product of low, fertile lands, to do well more tulips were sold than existed. At on the bleak, sparsely grassed high-Lille a brewer sold his trade and good lands of Scotland will in exchange for a buib, which was thereafter known as the brewery tulip,

In Amsterdam a father gave one by way of dower with his child. Thereafter the variety was known as the few, mistook them for onions and ably exceeded it in cost. At The Hague tulip. The rumor of that vegetable marvel spread. Presently he was visitrors, says T. P.'s London Weekly. It ed by a deputation from a syndicate. was told him by the late C. Farquhar- For that ewe lamb of his the deputason Findlay, for some years editor of , tion offered 1.000 florins, which he rethe Dover Chronicle, as having hap- fused. He was offered 10,000 florins. Still be refused. Cascades of gold were poured before his resisting eyes. who strain at a gnat and swallow a Finally, tormented and tempted, he succumbed. There and then the deputation trampled that tulip under their feet. Afterward it appeared that the syndicate had already grown a gem precisely similar and, unable to bear the idea that a rival existed, had authorized the deputation, if needful, to offer ten times the amount which it

TWO CLASSES OF OAKS.

One Notable For Its Wood, the Other For Its Brilliancy of Coloring.

The great oak family might be divided into two classes-those that ripen their acorns in one season, such as the white, post and mossy cup oaks, and those which require two full years, am naething o' the kind, sir. I'm a To the first class belong the chestnut strict teetotaler.-London Tit-Bits. such as the red, scarlet and black oaks. oak and the live oak of the south. This latter tree for generations played an important part in shipbuilding, but has now been superseded by iron and steel. The leaf, which is an evergreen, is en- Three times in the year its plumage tirely without indentations and is thick changes. It has separate coats for large tracts of land in the south, that bnunts from the keen eye of the sourour navy might be sure of a supply of ing falcon. live oak timber.

To the second class of oaks we are largely indebted for the gorgeous colors of our autumn leaves. The red, other expensive ring, isn't that a waste scarlet and pin oaks, with their bril- of money?" liant reds, scarlets and browns, are giving our American landscapes the pairs of gloves as formerly." most wonderful autumn colorings to be found anywhere in the world. These three trees have leaves which at first than to interrupt another in the current glance are quite similar, but by care- of his discourse.—Locke. ful examination may always be dis tinguished.-St. Nicholas.

Diseases of Animals. tar greater variety of diseases than tain employment?" most people imagine. Parrots are from the Greek word for parrot, "psithuman beings of what was at first sup- - Philadelphia Bulletin posed to be a malignant influental pneumonia were in Paris traced to the bacillus at present thought to be causative portion of parrots are known to die thim K's fur? Finnegan - Nothin'. from tuberculosis. Cats are known "Twas the fault of his gadfather stutsometimes to have tuberculosis, and terin' whin he tried to say "Dinnis Ca that they have in many cases been car-sey."—Philadelphia Ledger. riers of diphtheria and other of the

City Journal. How Sparrows Were Caught, In an old game book published in England in 1820 appeared the following formula for the lessening of the sparrow pest: "Take some lees of wine and hemlock juice, temper them together and steep a quantity of wheat therein for the space of one night. Then place the same in a spot where the birds resort to feed, and when they have enten thereof they will drop down dead drunk. Too much hemlock should not be used or there will be a danger of polsoning the birds and rendering

them unwholesome food,"

ordinary infections directly and indi-

Thackeray's Host of Characters Some one who has been looking at the list of characters enumerated in the last volume of an edition of Thuckerny's works has calculated that their number totals up to between 3,000 and 3,500. We have not checked the estimate, but, accepting it as accurate, share the discoverer's astonishment.-

The question of breed should be large The Tulip Croze in Holland in the ly one of fancy and environment, says During the tulip craze in Holland in have merit when kept in the right

American Sheep Breeder, All breeds

Usefulness of any man or woman lies principally in the willingness back of marriage-of-my-daughter. At Rotter- sibly can whatever comes their way, the hands to do as well as they post dam a hungry sailor, happening on a As a rule, it will be found that the most useless por me in the world are ate them. The repast became as fa-mous as Cleopatra's peakls and prob-to turn up. And by the rame stan it is those who are "walting" for comething a fact that the most weeful beings are a poor fellow managed to raise a black those who have taken on the first thing that came to band and done the best they could with it. There people usually find something to their liking in the long run, too, and if this be denied them they have the good sense to learn to like what comes;

Long Flight by Sight.

Nearly all small birds make their long flights by night, spending the daytime quietly feeding and resting, s that if on any day in May the treetops are full of flitting little warblers it i no sign that the following day will find them still there. Some kinds, like phoebes, song sparrows, meadow larks and bluebirds, come very early-as soon as the snow is all gone and the south sloping hillsides begin to feel warm and "smell of spring" -- St. Nicholas.

Nothing of the Kind. "Now, sir." said the advocate, cross examining a witness, "your answers are not satisfactory. I am afraid you are slightly ambiguous."

The Ptarmigan.

There are few birds whose plumage is so variable as the ptarmigan's Graham. and leathery. The wood is very heavy spring, autumn and winter. At the beand strong, has a beautiful grain and ginning of November it puts on the last Underwriters is susceptible of taking a high polish. costume of the season. Its spring At one time this wood was so valuable brown and summer gray serve well to that our government paid \$200,000 for hide it among the scanty herbage of its

"On the contrary, it is true economy, close competitors with the maple in for she won't require half so many

There cannot be a greater rudeness

The Abaned Poor.

"Give you a nickei?" said Miss De Style. "Oh, no! I never dispense pro-Household pets are susceptible to a miscuous aims. Why do you not ob

"Please, mum," was the timld reply, known to be susceptible to a disease so "I have a small baby, and people won't peculiar to themselves that it is called be bothered by a woman with a child," "Then, you absurd creature, why not tacosis." A number of fatal cases in Jeave the child at home with its nurse?

Stuttered Out the Child's Name. Plannery-It seems his full name is of the parrot disease. A certain pro- Dinnis K. K. K. Casey. What's all "Twas the fault of his godfather stut-

The excessive love of money is one rectly is more than suspected.-Kansas of the widest doors to the penitentiary. -Cleveland Leader.

A mother of four daughters, of whom one had recently married, asked a young man sitting beside her to the drawing room whom she would like for a sou-in-law, "And which of my girls do you most admire?"

He (fighting shy)-The married one.

Lucky.

Stubb-No. I can't get along with my wife. To everything I say she retorts "I beg to differ with you!" Penn-You are lucky, old man. My wife just differs without taking time to beg.

Mrs. Mark Etting-What are your chickens worth today? New Boy-I don't dare tell ye, ma'am. The bosa sex I must only tell what we're sellin'

Necessity does the work of equrage.

Say Plainly to Your Grocer

That you want LION COFFEE always, and he. being a square man, will not try to sell you any-thing else. You may not care for our epinion, but What About the United Judgment of Millions

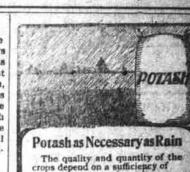
of housekeepers who have used LION COFFEE for over a quarter of a century? Is there any stronger proof of merit, than the Confidence of the People

and ever increasing popularity? lected at the plantation, shipped direct to our various factories, where it is skillfully reasted and carefully packed in scaled pack-ages—unlike loose coffee, which is exposed to germs, dust, in-sects, etc. LION COFFEE reaches you as pure and clean as when it left the factory. Sold only in

Lion-head on every package. Save these Lion-heads for valuable premiums.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Tololo, Ohio



Potash In the soil. Fertilizers which are

lin the soil. Fertilizers wanted to be processed action of the process of the soil of the of the SPEMAN KALL WORKS

Now York - Name Street, or Atlanta, Ga. - 27, South Broad Street

RYDALE'S TONIC A New Scientifie Blucovery

BLOOD and NEDVEN. It purifies the blood by eliminating the

aste marter and others approved stiff stroying the germs of minutes the opes ins, making the Local fall and to I broughout the duffer nerve distance is peedly non-a unstrong serves, hereby a sen, nor was practically and all others iscases of the nervice system.

RVDALES TONIC is sold under a post-

ve guarantee. Trial size 39 cents. Family size \$1.00 MANUFACTURED BY The Radical Remedy Company,

HICKORY, N. C.

Sold by J. C. Simmons Drug Co.

Agency

"So you have bought your wife an- SCOTT & ALBRIGHT. Graham. N. C.

> Fire and Life Insurance

Prompt Personal Attention To All Orders.

Correspondence Solicited. OFFCE AT .

THE BANK OF ALAMANCE

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,

MEBANE, N. C.

ACENTS ! FEELING ! AGENTS CHRIST IN THE CAMP

C.—Worked one day, received 10 orders.
—Received Press. 19 closes, under 7 by the
—Sold 14 in 13 hours. " L. P. Sanders.

THE MARTIN & HOTT CO., Aslanto, Go

DeWitt's Witch Hurst Salve