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H Poem for Today

THE BRIDE

From "A Ballad Upon a Wedding"

By Sir John Suckling



SIR JOHN SUCKLING, one of England's minor singsirk John Suckling, one of England's minor sing-ers, was a soldier and man of fashion of the court of Charles I. He was born in 1809 and is said to have committed suicide at Paris about 1842. After studying at Cambridge he served in the army of Gustavus Adolphus. Later he enjoyed vogue as a dramatist, and in May, 1840, he became a member of parliament. In 1841 Sir John, being charged with plotting against the parliament, fied from England. His dramas are for-gotten, but his lyrics and ballads are still read.

ER finger was so small the ring Would not stay on which they did bring-It was too wide a peck, And, to say truth, for out it must, It looked like the great collar-just-About our young colt's neck.

Her feet beneath her petticoat Like little mice stole in and out As if they feared the light. But, oh, she dances such a way! No sun upon an Easter day Her cheeks so rare a white was on:

No daisy makes comparison. Who sees them is undone, For streaks of red were mingled there Such as are on a Cath'rine pear, The side that's next the sun

Her lips were red, and one was thin; Compared to that was next her chin-Some bee had stung it newly. But. Dick, her eyes so guard her face durst no more upon them gaze Than on the sun in July.

Her mouth so small, when she does speak Thou'dst swear her teeth her words did break That they might passage get, But she so handled still the matter They came as good as ours or better And are not spent a whit.

GOOD ROADS OUTLOOK out organization we could sell several

HOW HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT IS HAMPERED AND KEPT DOWN.

L. W. Hardwicke Says Big Manufac turers of Roadmaking Machinery Do Not Want Good Roads-Views of One Opposing Organisation.

There seems never to have been any well centered general movement on the part of the people of the United States, big and go-ahead-ative as they are in every other form of improvement, to build good roads, says L. W. Hardwicke in the Auto Advocate and Country Roads. As a nation they have totally neglected one of the most vital internal helps to themselves until within the very recent time. At present, Receives the largest Telegraphic however, I am pleased to note, there News Service delivered to any are a few active workers-honest works, I mean, men who want good roads easy matter for one of our salesmen for the general benefit that good roads will do the country, and not for their own personal gain-engaged in the laudable effort of trying to lift us out of the mud. But there are only a few, and those few need help if anything of consequence is to be accomplished.

True, congress has a couple of bills before it begging an appropriation large enough to build about half the roads needed in any one state, but I doubt if even the paltry sum asked for will be granted, at least for some time to come. Why won't they do it? you

Simply because there is no general influence back of the good roads proposition. There are no powerful and well organized marine interests knockat the nation's treasury for money for good roads. The people have not got together on the subject. That's the chief reason why congress hasn't done anything and isn't likely to so long as there is no concentrated movement to ere is no concentrated movement to back it up in making the expenditure, to justify it in pointing the way and setting the example to states and counties, townships, cities, villages and hamlets that it is to their own best interests to build good roads as quickly as they

But there is another reason why the ilding of good roads in the United States has been hampered and hindered and kept down. The big manufacturadmaking machinery, at least some of them, to my personal knowl-edge, don't want really good roads. And they don't like the idea of a general movement on the part of the people to bring about organization. They would prefer that their old tactics re-main in vogue—that is to say, they don't want their present get-rich-quick

This is the way they feel about it, if I may judge that W. T. Beatty, the head of what is said to be the largest roadmaking machinery house in the world, knows what he's talking about. In the course of his conversation at his private office in Chicago he said in ef-

"We do not want organization in the building of good roads."

I was utterly astonished, and asked

Well, to be frank about it," said he, "if the people of a state or county get together and decide to build a big stretch of road the chances are they'll go at it in a businesslike manner. They'll buy a big stone crusher, a scraper or two and such other implements as are necessary and work day in and day out until the road is comd, after which the same tools will he kept in constant use elsewhere by hemselves or sold to another comunity that wants to build a road-

sets. We have over 100 hundred salaried salesmen throughout the country selling principally to townships or road districts. Just figure up the possible sales in road machinery where the work is left to the township officials themselves. It's a hundredfold greater than would be the case if the states and countles were fully organized and building their roads on a business basis. As it is now, we can sell almost every township a scraper or some other tool, giving them five years at 6 per cent in which to pay the purchase price. The average township official will work a scraper a few days each month, throwing a little dirt to the top, of the road, and then abandon the machine in some convenient nearby field,

The influence of a company having a hundred special representatives scattered throughout the country and having on its books the names of every township road trustee in the United States must be a tremendous power in retarding real organization for the betterment of our roads. I am indeed sorry such a deplorable condition of things exists, and unless some concerted action is taken by the people I see no likelihood of a change. gress should take the initiative.

exposed to the elements. Usually be-

fore the five years are up the imple-

to come along pick up the old ma-

chine and sell the township a new one,

GOOD ROADS AND SCHOOLS. Value of the Former as an Aid to

In line with the suggestion recently advanced by George H. Maxwell, di-rector of the National Irrigation association, for a union of effort among the leaders of the good roads, irrigation, educational, forestry and similar movements comes an argument put forth by the United States bureau of n illustrating the interdep ence of these causes, says the Good

Roads Magazine. It is stated that "one of the most important problems for our rural com-munities has been how best to secure the benefits of a graded school system so as to enable the farmer to give his children instruction in the higher branches of learning without leaving the farm," and reports are given showing that the experiment of trans porting pupils at public expense to a central school has been tried in twentytwo of the states. The advantages attained by this plan are shown to be

many and important. The successful operation of the system depends, however, on a system of good roads as a nist primus. One of the first points regarded by a farmer in selecting a home is his proximity to the schoolhouse, but, though it may not be very distant "as the crow files," if the roads are impassable for a large part of the school year his children do not profit by the

Bad roads are limitations on a farmer's liberty - bars to his prison - shutting him and his family away from schools, churches and neighbors, as well as from markets. How long will intelligent and liberty loving men tolerate such restrictions, and how long will educators hold aloof from the support of a movement which is of primary importance to the success of their efforts?

TENNESSEE'S ROAD TAX.

Colonel J. B. Killebrew gives what the man was driving at. Would not he have made a sale involving no small amount of money? And I asked if that wasn't just what he was in business for.

"I see," he said, "there are a whole lot of things in the roadmaking business that you know very little about."

I admitted my ignorance, and he continued by saying:

"Why, don't you see, in that case we would only sell one set of tools to do a large amount of work, whereas with

total of tax for these ninety-six counties is \$364,762.92.

The number of men subject to road tax is 217,511, who are employed from five to eight days each year. The total amount expended for labor on highways is \$931,049.82-labor being commuted at 75 cents per dlem. The total amount expended in money and labor is \$1,295,818.14.

From these figures Colonel Killebrew estimates that sufficient money is expended each year to pay the interest at 4 per cent on bonds to raise enough money to build from four to six macadam roads for each county seat to the outer boundaries of the county and have enough left to create a sinking fund to retire the bonds in thirty years, He recommends a general state law to permit counties to issue bonds for highway building without special legislative enactment.

Bad and Good Roads Contrasted. Bad roads prevent a successful season for the merchant, who has to leave his goods upon his shelves to become shelf worn and out of date, making it impossible for him to meet his payments promptly to the factory or wholesaler, thus leading to unprofitable and unsatisfactory results. On the other hand, good permanent highways insure an air of prosperity, equalize trade and the exchange of products and prevent congestion in traffic conditions in the market. They improve the system of public schools, add value to lands, encourage social intercourse among the people, bring comforts to the home and opportunities for the children, obliterate the imaginary line between urban and rural districts, establish more firmly the principles of free government, foster a higher and more widespread intelligence and secure withal happy and contented people.

Results In Massachusetts. During the year 1904 the Massachusetts highway commission completed about sixty-six miles of state road, bringing the total mileage of completed state highways up to 548 miles, with eighteen miles laid out, but not finished, says the Good Roads Magazine. The average cost per mile of road for the sections completed during the year 1904 was \$5,750.44, and the extremes were \$1,797.38 and \$13,260.32. The cost of maintenance and repairs on the state roads completed prior to 1904 shows an expenditure during that year of \$43.31 per mile. This makes the cost of keeping the road in condition 71/2 mills of the cost of construc-

French and American Roads. An aspect of the advantage possess ed by the scientifically constructed roads of France over most of the roads of the United States which is not often thought of is pointed out by Professor A. P. Brigham of Colgate university, says Youth's Companion. In France the farmers are able on account of the excellence of the roads to employ stormy periods for hauling their produce to market, whereas in America it too often happens that the farmer must ment is out of commission by reason of use for this purpose fair, dry weather, this carelessness. Here's where it is an which might be better employed in his field work. When the country roads are in bad condition the railway re ceipts fall off. allowing a liberal discount for the old

Teaching the Teacher.

In their efforts to teach children parents are often surprised by the original views which the youngsters take and by their presentation of views which, while they may be but partial, are at least correct and discriminating so far as they go.

It occurred to a father who noticed a carpenter hammering upon the roof of a distant house that he would give his little son, eight years old, a le in physics by calling attention to the fact that the blows of the hammer could be seen before the sound made by them could be heard and explaining that the difference in time between the seeing of the blows and the hearing of the noise was due to the fact that light travels much faster than sound. He sought to introduce the subject by asking the boy if he understood why it was that he could see the hammer fall before he could hear the noise of the stroke. He was astouished to receive the reply, "Yes, it's because my eyes are nearer to the hammer than ears."-St. Nicholas.

How Ses Urchins Swim. Sea urchins, or "sea eggs," have a queer method of locomotion. They are rotected by sharp spines, but these spines do not cover all the surface. This is divided up into segments, like a rough rinded melon. The narrow segments are pierced with holes. Through these small holes the "sea eggs" protrude little tubes, which act as feet in the following curious way: The animal inflates the tubes in the water from little suckers at the back, and in this way it pushes itself for-ward. The tubular feet are fitted to every side of the creature, which is thus enabled to move in ...ny direction

It takes a good deal to upset the New Englander's equanimity. A New Hamp-shire farmer was driving past a country bouse and witnessed the tragedy of a child failing into a well. Instead of rushing, appulled, to the scene be observed that plenty of help was at hand and jogged stolkly on. About a mile below lived an aunt of the little girl whom the accident had befallen. "How do, Mis' Faith?" he drawled to the woman shelling peas by the kitchen door. "I jus' seen your sister's little gal fall down the cistern. I guess she's drownded." Then, having delivered his news, he drove on.—Lippincott's Maga-

overripe hay, while it lacks in food substance, is also injurious to sheep, because so much of it is thus made indigestible, which often results in stretches, constipation and death. This explains why sheep are often found dead without any above cause. Cornstalles are wasteful for sheep, as they only eat the leaves from the stalks. The leaves are very good for them, however, and the best thing possible for young lambs.—Farm Journal

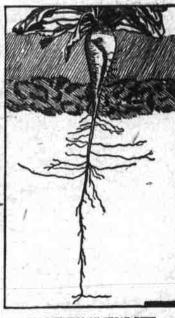
Best Breed of Figs. hered is the one which will tost pigs and make pork on set food.



SUGAR BEETS.

Beep Soil Preparation Needed by the

Dellente Feeding Bests. This flustration of the root system of the sugar beet is given by G. W. Shaw of California in connection with a consideration of the tolerance of the sugar beet for alkall. In cases where practically all the alkali is contained in the top foot of the soil the alkali is largely removed from the more dell-



BOOT SYSTEM OF SUGAR BEST.

cate feeding roots of the beet, which extend very deep into the ground, as may be seen in the figure. This point is of interest to sugar beet growers in general, because it shows the necessity of deep preparation of the land for beet growing.

CLEAN MILK. Simple Ways of Improving the Farm

Keep the cows clean and do not compel or allow them to wade and live in filth. This means clean yards and clean, well bedded stalls. Everything short of this is positively repulsive and should not be tolerated any longer in a civilized community.

Stop the flithy practice known as wetting the teats," by which is meant the drawing of a little milk into the hands with which to wet the teats before and during milking, leaving the excess of fifthy milk to drop from the hands and tents into the pail.

Wash all utensils clean by first using lukewarm water, afterward washing in warm water and rinsing in an abundance of boiling water, then exposing until the next using in direct sunlight, which is a good sterilizer. Use milk palls, cans, etc., for no oth-

er purpose but to hold milk. Keep out of these utensils remains after dishes are apparently

the barn free from accumulations of dust and trash. Whitewash the barn at least once a year,-W. J. Fraser, Illinois.

The trouble known as "yellow berry" of wheat is estimated by Nebraska aumillion to a million dollars a year to farmers of that state. Experiments show that the proportion of yellow berry increases as the crop ripens, allowing to stand overripe for some time having a very marked effect. Exposure to the weather after cutting, however, was found to be the most potent cause. Consequently it is recommended to cut as early as the condition of the grain

Pall Planting of Fruit Trees. Fall planting of fruit trees is every-where considered safe and advisable for good soils, according to Country Gentleman. Poor trees poorly planted in wet soils and exposed to a severe climate are almost sure to suffer win-ter injury, but when all conditions are good fall planting has distinct advantages. In good soils trees will make some root growth in late fall, which in very early spring is the first to start in sdvance of the spring planted trees. It is probably not wise to place too great usis on the value of fall planting.

Clean Up Around Onion Fields. Onion thrips, which cause what is ometimes known as white blast of onions, breed primarily on plants grow-ing on uncultivated lands in and near on uncultivated lands in and near onion fields. For this reason fields ad-joining blocks of onions should be kept cultivated and as free as possible from plants on which the peat breeds. All culis, tops and other refuse from onion fields should be burned in the fall after

Certing Of Asparages Bushes.
Asparagus bushes should be cut as
you as the berries are fully colored, as the growth will be sufficiently matured so that no injury will be done the roots by removing the tope, thus avoid-ing a further drain upon the roots to-mature the seed and preventing the dropping of seed, followed by the springing up of innumerable young asparagus plants.

Be Young as You Can.

Let no old weman be afraid some one
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 Prau Cauer is the leader, has a mem-bership of 5,000, all working women. The organization publishes a paper and finds aftuations for the unemployed.

BERMUDA ONIONS.

As Grown In Florida-Genuine Be

Ordinarily four pounds of good see properly sown will plant an acre However, unless conditions are right, should plant five or six, much de pending on germinating qualities of seed and weather conditions. Bow or old land that is clear of weed seed Velvet bean land preferred, in drills three inches wide, covering one-half inch deep, and keep moist at all times. Seed In October.

We plant seed in October and plan out sets when the size of siste pencils or slightly smaller, three or four inches apart, on hummock land, and somewhat closer on evergiade muck, as they are apt to grow too large on the latter unless crowded. They will split badly when grown too large, which makes them unsightly and tends to rot them also, as they bruise much more when large or overgrown. We use fer-tilizer, one ton or one and one-half tone per acre, about one-half of this being put on the land a week before planting sets and worked in shallow, the remainder in two or three later applica-tions, always working shallow and not

Harvest In March. With plenty of rain they will produce 500 or 600 bushels per acre by March following. In case surface irrigation is practiced plant in double rows twelve inches spart and thirty inches or thirty-six apart to run water through and slightly elevate these double rows to confine water. I might add that Bermuda onion growing is still in its infancy in this country, and the above is gained from a rather limited five years' experience. Be sure to get genuine Bermuda seed grown on the island of Tenerife and preferably the strain known as Crystal Wax, concludes Walter Waldin in Rural New

Alfalfa In the South.

The sowing of alfalfa has taken hold of the popular mind in the south at inst. We do not advise any one to be-gin on a large scale, but do advise all to plant from one to five acres, accord-ing to their means and number of stock, says Southern Cultivator. There is no crop that responds to thorough, clean work and high manuring like alfalfa. To secure a good stand you must have fine tilth, and to make it grow shead of the weeds and grass the first year until the roots get a firm hold in the soil it requires a liberal quantity of highly ammoniated manure. Sow your seed from ten to fifteen pounds per acre, and roll the surfaces well. Bow in September for fall or in February or March for spring. Out it every time it blooms, no matter how often. Many lose their stand by allowing it to go to seed. You can cut from four to five times a year, and the often-er the greater yield you will get. If you do not get a good stand let it re-main and next season disk with a cutaway harrow, resow and roll again, and thus you can make the stand per-

What Georgia Does. In his address before the Georgia tainted milk, even after they have been used for the day. Using them for this purpose at any time infects them so badly that no amount of washing is large that decrease in 1900 find eighty-over 130. She is the first peach growing state in the south, the second in likely to clean them. Bacteria are in- cotton growing, the third in cotton visible, and millions can find lodging manufactures. In her mile she con-place in the thin film of moisture that sumes one-third of her cotton producremains after dishes are apparently clean.

Brush down the cobwebs and keep the barn free from accumulations of list and trash.

Brush down the cobwebs and keep the barn free from accumulations of list and trash.

> The time for sowing varies comewhat. But in the larger part of the south October is the best time. The longer time you can give the roots to develop will be that much advantage. September would be the time but fo the Hessian fly. Wheat sown in October has been found to have double the root development over that sown in corresponding time in November.

> Where eider is used from the eask to prevent spoiling in the partly empty cask pour upon the eider a quart of some tasteless oil, such as olive or peanut oil. The oil will form a thin film on the surface of the cider and prevent access of the acetic and putrefactive ferments always present in the air.—Gerald McCarthy. To Roop Cider Sweet.

While, as stated above, the black, waxy lands of Texas are far better adapted to corn and small grain than to truck farming, yet there are a few of the truck grower's leading crops that do well on this kind of soil, and the potato is one of these crops.

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 opinion, but

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Good Spirits. Good spirits don't all com o rrom

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 ste vigorous and successful in your puf suit. You can put your liver in finesi 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 thirtyfive years. August Flower wil make your liver healthy and active and thus insure you a liberal supply of "good pirits." Trial size, 25c; regular bettles, 75c. At all drug-

Progressive Farmer: Mr. W. Elwood Cox, chairman of the board of trustees of Guilford College, has returned from the north, where he ecured the \$45,000 for the endowment fund for Guilford College, making the necessary amount to secure Andrew Carnegie's gift of a like amount and the \$25,000 from Mr. Pearson, of Chicago. This makes \$115,000 in cash that the college has received which added to present endowment of \$60,000, gives Guilford College an endowment of \$175,000.

"Do it To-day."

The time-worn injunction, "Never put off'til to-morrow what you can do to-day," is now generally presented in this form: "Do it to day !" That is the terse advice we want to give you about that hacking cough or demoralizing cold with which you have been struggling for Prompt several days, perhaps weeks. Take some reliable remedy for it TO-DAY — and let that remedy be Dr. Boschee's German Syrup, which has been in use for over thirty-five years A few doses of it will un-doubtedly relieve your cough or cold, and its continued use for a few days will cure you completely. No matter how deep seated cough, even if dread consumption has attacked your lungs, German Syrup will surely effect a cure—as it has done before in the thousands of ap-

According to the latest official restroyed by the recent earthquake in the province of Calabria, Italy. Reconstruction work, it is estimated, will cost about \$30,000,000 and funds up to the present time amount to \$400,000.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.

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Near Bainbridge, Ga., Sunday a week a negro who had criminally assaulted a negro girl and attempted to assault another was lynched by a mob of his own race.

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Cream of Tartar **Baking Powder**

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