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Aug. 2, 1904

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A Poem for Today

THE SONG OF THE CAMP

By Bayard Taylor

BAYARD TAYLOR, poet, traveler, editor and diplomat, was born in Pennsylvania Jan. 11, 1825, and died in Berlin on Dec. 15, 1897. Of Bayard Taylor's active life it is impossible to give an adequate idea in a brief sketch. His first work was published when he was sixteen. He traveled almost over Europe in 1846 and in 1848 was seeking gold in California. "His life was a series of long travels and trips abroad, letters and other contributions to the press, and innumerable lecture tours." At the time of his death he was United States minister to Germany.

"GIVE us a song!" the soldiers cried,
The outer trenches guarding,
When the heated guns of the camps allied
Grew weary of bombarding.
The dark Redan, in silent scorn,
Lay, grim and threatening under;
And the tawny mound of the Malakoff
No longer belched its thunder.
There was a pause. A guardsman said,
"We stort the forts tomorrow;
Sing with me, another day
Will bring enough of sorrow."
They lay along the battery's side,
Below the smoking cannon;
Brave hearts, from Severn and from Clyde
And from the banks of Shannon.
They sang of love and not of fame;
"Forget we Britain's glory;
Each heart recalled a different name,
But all sang 'Annie Laurie.'"
Voice after voice caught up the song,
"For his tender passion,
Rose like an anthem, rich and strong,
Their battle-eve confession.
Dear girl, her name he dared not speak,
But as the song grew louder,
Something upon the soldier's cheek
Washed off the stains of powder.
Beyond the darkening ocean burned
The bloody sunset's embers,
While the Crimean valleys learned
How English love remembers.
And once again a fire of hell
Rained on the Russian quarters,
With scream of shot and burst of shell,
And below of the mortars!
And Irish Nora's eyes are dim
For a singer dumb and coy;
And English Mairie mourns for him
Who sang of 'Annie Laurie.'
Sleep, soldiers! lie in honored rest,
Your youth and valor wearing;
The bravest are the tenderest,
The loving are the daring.

ROADMAKING ADVICE

C. M. HANNA TELLS HOW TO OBTAIN GOOD HIGHWAYS.

He Says Town and County Should Join in Every Effort For Betterment of Roads—Shows How the State Can Assist and Profit Greatly.

I do not come to you to talk of the value of good roads or to say beautiful things about them, but to tell you how they are to be had, said C. M. Hanna in an address before the farmers' institute held in Livingston county, Ky. When building of any kind is contemplated the first thing that demands attention is where the money to come from, who must pay for it? I answer, all who are benefited by it, the producer and consumer alike. Hence, town and county should join in every effort for the betterment of roads. I will prove by figures taken from the auditor's report that the state can assist the counties in road building and be greatly profited thereby. While I will not argue the question at length, I believe the national government should aid in road building. The Brownlow bill now before congress is admirably adapted to accomplish good for the whole nation. If some plan could be put in operation by which the nation-state, county and locality—wherever it would not cost anybody anything, the increased prosperity resulting to the nation would enable it with ease to pay its part. The increase in taxable value of property would enable the state and county to pay their part without increasing the rate. The increase in money value and utility of farms would always pay back to the farmer the cost of building the part of the road falling to his lot.

In proof of the proposition that it would not cost the nation, state, county and locality anything to build good roads, I recall that more than a hundred years ago Napoleon the Great commenced building good roads in France, and the work was kept up until, under Napoleon III, they were brought to a very high degree of perfection. The primary object was military success; by rendering mobilization of army and collecting of supplies more rapid. When they proved ineffectual in her war with Germany, which resulted in great loss of territory and enormous debt, the good roads of France enabled her farmers and merchants to assume the debt, while we of the United States pay for one great war, as we had no important good roads. Eighty years ago the state of Kentucky, under the leadership of the great Henry Clay, undertook to assist in building roads. A splendid road was



GOOD ROADS MAKE PLEASANT TRAVELING, built from Mayville to the Tennessee line by state, county and local co-operation. Owing to increase in valuation of property in the counties, the state has been paid back many times the amount. A study of the last auditor's report shows that there is a difference of \$2 per acre in lands of the counties south of Louisville, through which the great road was built, such as Warren, Warren and Simpson, and those on either side, such as Edmonson, Todd and Logan on one side, and Taylor, Adair and Allen on the other. The most fertile county in Kentucky is without good roads, and its taxable rating is about \$22 per acre, while Woodford and Bourbon, with nearly all their roads good, are taxed upon a forty-nine dollar rating. Spencer, a hill county, with poor rail and no river transportation, with less than 200 miles of hard road, pays more than double as much tax as Livingston county, with her 100

UNIQUE INDUSTRY.

It Fills the Pockets of Puget Sound and Long Island Farmers.

Even now there are cities, big cities, in the middle west and south where the cauliflower is practically unknown. And, though in the neighborhood of many large cities, such as Chicago, Boston and San Francisco, there are extensive truck farms on which cauliflower is grown for home consumption, there are, as an exchange tells the story of cauliflower farming, but two distinct "cauliflower districts" in the whole United States where the vegetable is extensively grown and shipped to distant markets. These, curiously enough, are more than 2,400 miles apart, one along the rich borders of Puget sound, near the Pacific, and the other in the low lying farm country in the northeastern portion of Long Island, near the Atlantic.

Puget Sound and Long Island.
In the Puget sound district the cauliflower has flourished since the railroad was opened up the territory and developed its advantages as a truck garden district. Carloads of cauliflower are now shipped daily to points along the Pacific coast and towns to the eastward. Still more remarkable, though, is the cauliflower growing district on northeastern Long Island—a strip of country four miles wide and about thirty miles long, extending from the little dip in the land called Baiting Hollow to where the bustling little town of Greenvale, the bustling little town of Greenvale, lies between Long Island sound and the waters of its own deep harbor. This is probably the busiest and most prosperous truck farming area in the country. As evidence of its prosperity is the fact that it has two savings banks, with deposits of over \$5,000,000 each, and three other state or national banks with accounts of from \$200,000 to \$500,000.

Up to Date Business Farmers.
The farmers are not at all like the unprosperous, struggling agriculturists of the old type. They are up to date persons, who make a business of farming and find it a good business. Some of them ride about the smooth Long Island roads in their own automobiles. They have a private telephone system, with 325 subscribers and a capitalization of \$200,000. One can drive through the district from end to end without finding a single farm that has been allowed to run down and go to seed.

TWENTY CENT COTTON.

Will Next Spring See This Price? Cotton Not Well Fructified.

A man said to me the other day, "I believe cotton will go to 20 cents per pound by next spring." His estimate of the coming crop was that it would amount to more than half of the yield of 1904, or say about 7,000,000 bales. I thought his estimate was much too low—indeed nothing better than a pessimistic guess. And yet I have met numbers of farmers whose judgment on their individual cotton crops is that they will fall below rather than above half the acreage yield of last year. As one rides over the country by rail the cotton presents generally a good appearance, the weed being much larger than usual and the stand much better than that of average years. But the complaint is and has been "from the beginning" that the plants are not "well fruited"—as we farmers express it. Personally my attention was drawn to their "long legged," "gawling" appearance as early as the latter part of May. The branches seemed at early squaring time to spring out "high up," and the squares formed at greater intervals along these branches.

Who Fears Twenty Cent Cotton?
Who is afraid of 20 cents a pound for cotton? Not this writer. I would like to realize the feeling "once more before I die" of selling a bale of cotton for \$100! For several years after the war the farmers got that much and even more for their cotton and in gold at that.

And what would be the effect of twenty cent cotton? Would it curtail consumption? Doubtless that would be an immediate effect, but not to the extent one might suppose. Twenty cents per pound does not mean that cotton goods of all kinds would go to twice the prices they now bring or when the price of cotton is at 10 cents, for the simple reason that the actual cost of the raw cotton that enters into the manufactured goods is but a moiety and often very much less than half the other items of cost—labor, etc. Twenty cent cotton would not result in doubling the price, nor anything like it, of common domestics and other more or less heavy goods.—R. J. Redding in Atlanta Constitution.

BRIEF MENTION

Officers elected at the recent annual meeting for the Georgia State Agricultural society are: President, J. J. Conners, Barstow county; vice president, Colonel H. P. Crittenden, Shellman, and W. D. Hamcock, Coleman; secretary, M. V. Calvin, Augusta.

The Georgia division of the Southern Cotton association has called upon cotton growers to hold to a minimum price of 30 cents a bushel for cotton seed, also not less than 10 cents a pound for cotton seed in a fixed rate is made by the association.

The yellow fever outbreak has caused a postponement of the next growers' convention to a date still to be announced in November or December.

The great cotton producing state of Texas claims only fourteen cotton mills for the consumption of this raw material.

The cotton square borer has been reported as causing much damage to the young cotton crop in Oklahoma this season.

Feeding the Little Ones.
Feeder small chicks are often difficult to rear and small chickens run at large in the same lot, as the larger crowd the weaker and take most of the food. Get one or more big but low dry goods or grocery boxes and remove a part of each side, making the opening just high enough to permit the smaller chicks to enter. Strutch a wire from side to side at the top and throw feed inside for the younger broods. They will quickly learn to start for their own quarters when the feed dish appears.



A SENSITIVE DANE.

Hans Christian Anderson's Struggle For Recognition by Denmark.

Hans Christian Anderson was as loving and simple as a child and as sensitive. The first part of his life was imbibed by the fact that his native country had failed to recognize him. "How strange," he wrote, "that all my books are flying over the world and that at home I am so little appreciated. There I am still only a poor schoolboy, always in the lowest form. If I am wronged, Denmark, it is thy shame. Still, let me forgive as I wish to be forgiven."

He was not at the start personally popular among his countrymen. He was too fond of talking about himself and the honors and compliments he had received. His outspoken pleasure in his own pursuits came from the most candid and ingenuous interest. But it irritated people. Perhaps they wished to talk about themselves.

Yet in time the great men of Copenhagen came to take him at the valuation given him all over Europe. He was a privileged friend of the king and was finally accepted as a great national institution. His vanity—or what seemed to be vanity—was but skin deep, and his true modesty comes out in a reflection like this, taken from one of his letters: "When people hear that I am Danish they speak about Thorwaldsen, Kihlenschlager, Gersted, and when I say sadly, 'They are dead,' the reply is, 'Andersen is still living.' I feel so small and almost believe it is a vain dream. Can it be that I am mentioned with these three?"

Toward the close of Andersen's life public honors reached their climax. Odense, his native town, bestowed its freedom upon him and had an illumination when he came to receive it. His seventieth birthday was observed as a national holiday. Copenhagen was in festive garb, and his statue was unveiled there. That year he died.

Not at All Nice.

Mr. William Huggins was angry, and he certainly appeared to have some justification for wrath. "Liza," he expostulated, "don't I always tell you I won't 'ave the kids bringin' in the coals from the shed in my best 'at? It ain't nice, Liza."

"Just listen to reason, if you please, Bill," said his wife coldly. "You 'ave spoilt the shape of that 'at with your funny 'eod already, and as you're workin' coal all day at the wharf wot can a little extra coal dust in your 'at matter?"

"You don't see the point, Liza," explained William, with dignity. "I only wears that 'at in the evenin', and if while I'm out I take that 'at off, why, it leaves a black band around my forehead. Wot's the consequence? Why, I gets accused of washin' my face with my 'at on! And it ain't nice, Liza."—London Life.

The Origin of Wearing Liveries.

The wearing of liveries dates back to the days of gentle service, when it was the custom for kings to deliver splendid habits to the members of their households. In days of chivalry a duke's son would wear the livery of his prince, an acquire that of a knight, and it was not until modern times that the word took on its present use.

Liveries were gradually suppressed at the close of the middle ages, partly on account of the cost of providing them in increasing quantities and partly because the growing households of liveried retainers became a menace to the king's peace.

To Walk Chalk.

The "walk chalk" is a phrase borrowed from the times when royalty traveled on horseback or in carriages with a considerable retinue. Before arriving in a town a herald, or court officer, would precede the cortege, select the best houses for the use of royalty and mark their doors with chalk. Immediately after this was done the residents in these houses were supposed instantly to vacate them; hence the propriety of the expression.

"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 backing cough or demoralizing cold with which you have been struggling for several days, perhaps weeks. Take some reliable remedy for it TO-DAY—and let that remedy be Dr. Boecher's German Syrup, which has been in use for over thirty-five years.

A few doses of it will undoubtedly 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 apparently hopeless cases of lung trouble. New trial bottles, 25c.; regular size, 75c. At all druggists.

Secret of Dairy Success.

The more study the dairymen puts into his occupation the more success will be attained.

Wholesale Mining.

"Gold is often found in the gizzards of birds shot in the Klondike," observed the man who reads the interesting notes in the papers.

"Yes," said the other man, "and if I were seeking gold I believe I would rather train some of those birds than hire miners."
"Why?"
"Because the miner gets the gold in quartz, but the bird finds it by pecks."—Judge.

Six Years for Stealing \$101,000.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dispatch.

Edward G. Cuoliffe, the express company clerk, who, on Oct. 9, stole \$101,000 from the Adams Express Co. agency in this city, and whose flight and captures ten days later attracted the attention of the entire country, was sentenced by Judge James R. MabFarlane, in the Criminal Court today, to two terms of three years each in the Western penitentiary and two fines of \$100 each and all costs of the prosecution, on two charges of larceny, making a total term of six years' imprisonment.

These terms of imprisonment are the limit under the laws covering stealing from employers, although the maximum fine on each count is \$500.

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 finest 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.

The Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the decision of the Supreme court of Missouri, which affirmed the validity of the law fixing eight hours as the length of a day's work in the mines of the State.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.

Distressing kidney and bladder disease relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys or back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by the J. C. Simmons Drug Co., Graham, N. C.

The Times tells of a Concord cow that turned out three pounds of butter a day for 60 days. At 15 cents a pound this is \$27 worth of butter in two months.

\$100—Dr. E. Detchen's ANTI-DRUGGIC may be worth to you more than \$100 if you have a child who soils bedding from incontinence of water during sleep.

Cures old and young alike. It arrests the trouble at once. \$1. Sold by the J. C. Simmons Drug Co., Graham, N. C.

Strawberries derive their name from the fact that they were at one time sold strung on straws.

Pain may go by the name of rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, pleurisy. No matter what name the pains are called, Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will drive them away. 35c. Tea or Tablets. Thompson Drug Co.

More than 5,000 persons disappear every year in the United States and are never heard from again.

It is said an animal deprived of sleep will die more quickly than from hunger.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know It.

How To Find Out.
Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is its wonderful cure of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50c. and \$1. sizes.

You may have a simple bottle of this wonderful discovery and a book that tells you all you need to know about it, both sent absolutely free by mail, address Dr. Kilmer & Co., 1800 Broadway, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Elm Street, N. Y.

The board of aldermen of Asheville has passed in its first reading an ordinance requiring saloons in that town to close at 11 instead of 12 o'clock at night.

CASTORIA.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Elm Street, N. Y.

Make Your Grocer Give You Guaranteed Cream of Tartar Baking Powder Alum Baking Powders interfere with digestion and are unhealthful. Avoid the alum.

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OFFICE AT THE BANK OF ALAMANCE

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

Digests what you eat. This preparation contains all of the digestants and digests all kinds of food. It gives instant relief and never fails to cure. It allows you to eat all the food you want. The most sensitive stomach can take it. By its use many thousands of dyspeptics have been cured after everything else failed. It is unequalled for the stomach. Children with weak stomachs thrive on it. Cures all stomach troubles.

Prepared only by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. The 5c. bottle contains 2 1/2 times the dose.

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

Taraxacum Co.

MEBANE, N. C.

Weak Hearts

Are due to indigestion. Many of every one hundred people who have heart trouble can remember when it was simple indigestion. It is a scientific fact that all cases of heart disease, not organic, are not only treatable, but are the direct result of indigestion. All food taken into the stomach which fails of perfect digestion ferments and swells the stomach, putting it up against the heart. This interferes with the action of the heart, and in the course of time the delicate vital organs become weakened. Dr. D. K. Noble, of Newark, O., says: "I had stomach and liver trouble for over a year, but was cured by Dr. J. C. Simmons' Compound for Weak Hearts and it cured me."

Kodol Digests What You Eat and regulates the stomach of all nervous strain and the heart of all persons. BOTTLES: 15c., 50c., \$1.00, \$2.00, \$5.00. Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago, Ill.

J. C. Simmons, Druggist.