

Tutt's Pills

This popular remedy never fails to effectually cure Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, and ALL DISEASES arising from a Torpid Liver and Bad Digestion.

J. S. COOK, Attorney-at-Law, GRAHAM, N. C.

WALTER E. WALKER, M.D. GRAHAM, N. C.

OFFICE IN BOOT BUILDING UP STAIRS. PHONE 80-B.

DR. WILL S. LONG, JR. DENTIST

Graham - North Carolina OFFICE IN SIMMONS BUILDING

JOHN BRAY, W. P. BYNUM, JR., B. YNUM & BYNUM, Attorneys and Counselors at Law

JACOB A. LONG, J. ELMER LONG.

LONG & LONG, Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

GRAHAM, N. C.

ROBT' C. STRUDWICK Attorney-at-Law,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Practices in the courts of Alamance and Guilford counties.

Subscribe For The Gleaner.

100 per year.

North Carolina's Foremost Newspaper.

The Charlotte Observer.

Every Day in the Year.

CALDWELL & TOMPKINS, Publishers.

J. P. CALDWELL, Editor.

\$8.00 Per Year.

THE OBSERVER

Receives the largest Telegraphic News Service delivered in any paper between Washington and Atlanta, and its special service is the greatest ever handled by a North Carolina paper.

THE SUNDAY OBSERVER

Consists of 16 or more pages, and is to a large extent made up of original matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY OBSERVER.

Printed Tuesday and Friday, \$1.00 per year. The largest paper in North Carolina.

Send for sample copies. Address THE OBSERVER CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Write Quick Big Pay

To better advertise the South's Leading Business College, just a few scholarships are offered in each session at less than cost.

GA-ALA BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

New Type, Presses, and the now How

are producing the best results in Job Work at THE GLEANER OFFICE

TRADE-MARKS

CASWELL & COMPANY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TRADE-MARKS

CASWELL & COMPANY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TRADE-MARKS

CASWELL & COMPANY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TRADE-MARKS

CASWELL & COMPANY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TRADE-MARKS

CASWELL & COMPANY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TRADE-MARKS

CASWELL & COMPANY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A Poem for Today

YOUTH AND AGE

By Susan Coolidge. Youth could know what age knows without teaching. Hope's instability and Love's dear folly. The difference between practicing and preaching. The quiet charm that lurks in melancholy. The after bitterness of tasted pleasure. That temperance of feeling and of words. Is health of mind, and the calm fruits of leisure. Have sweeter taste than feverish zeal affords. That reason has a joy beyond unreason. That nothing satisfies the soul like truth. That kindness conquers in and out of season. If youth could know—why, youth would not be youth.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT. THE MAINTENANCE OF HIGHWAYS IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE. Millions Spent Annually on Them. Advantages of These Roads to the Farmer - What Good Highways Would Do For America. The question of good roads is paramount to every other now before the American people. It appeals to all classes and to all interests. Its proper solution will be of more benefit to the great masses of people than the building of the Panama canal. It will do more to extend the trade and commerce of the country. It will add more to the happiness, intelligence and prosperity of the people and will contribute more than anything else to their social elevation and moral strength. The amount of time saved in domestic commerce over and above that now expended in passing over the execrable highways of the country will go far to enrich the people of the United States. The internal commerce of this country is probably equal to the entire international commerce of the world. Our foreign commerce in 1902 amounted to \$2,285,040,850. The agricultural products made nearly 88 per cent of the whole, or considerably more than all other products combined. Nearly all this vast amount has to pass over public roads to reach railway stations or a market. There are some things in the old world from which we should draw instruction and wisdom. France has the best roads on earth, divided into four classes: First, national; second, departmental; third, military; and, fourth, communal. The national roads are built and kept up by the national treasury. The departmental roads are a charge upon the departments through which they pass. The military roads are usually kept up by the government, but sometimes the government is aided in this work by the department through which the roads pass. The communal roads, like our civil district and township roads, are kept up by the communities, but these receive no assistance from the government when they pass through thinly populated regions. The national roads are paved like a street and have an average width of fifty-two and a half feet. The departmental roads are thirty-nine feet wide, and the other roads vary in width. Not more than \$7,000,000 is annually expended by the French government in making new roads and repairing old ones. The maintenance of roads in England is vested by parliament in turnpike trusts and highway boards empowered to levy local rates on all property. The revenues raised for repairing and building roads is over \$15,000,000 a year. This is equivalent to over 40 cents an acre, or over \$256 a square mile, for all the territory in England and Wales. If the same amount was levied by the United States, it would amount to about \$77,000,000. Among the many great advantages of these good roads in France and England is one that has not been mentioned in any discussion of the roads of this country. A French farmer rarely carries his produce to market when he can work in the field. The time selected for doing this work is bad rainy days, or very cold days, when no work can be done on the farm. At such a time the little covered wagon is filled with produce. The farmer is able to draw three or four times as much to market as a farmer can in Iowa or Tennessee. It has been estimated that it requires ten days' hauling on an average for each farmer in the United States to carry his produce to market. The twelfth census reports that \$7,780,766 is expended in the United States, the number of persons over ten years of age engaged in agriculture at 10,438,219. On the supposition that it takes ten days a year to deliver the produce of each farm to market it will be seen that the aggregate haulage for the \$7,780,000 would require in delivering the produce of the farm to the railroad or to market. If this work is all done at a time when other work can be done on the farm and when the teams and men should be busy at other work it will cost \$174,000,000 annually to deliver the crops to market, allowing \$2 a day for man and team.

But this is not all. The increased tonnage that may be drawn over good roads with the same team as compared with the tonnage carried over bad roads will shorten the time now required for the work and will make another great saving. So it may be set down as a fact that good roads will save an immense sum in delivering produce to market. There are many important benefits that need only be mentioned. For instance, carrying the war and tear of wagons, the injury to teams, the losses of time going to and returning from market places, pleasure each one experiences

SUGAR CANE SIRUP.

Results of Two Years' Experiments in Georgia. Dr. H. W. Wiley of the bureau of chemistry at Washington has made a report on the investigations that have been under way in the culture of sugar cane and its manufacture into table sirup at Waycross and Cairo, Ga., of the principal problems presented for solution. Dr. Wiley notes first the agricultural problem. This relates to the character of the soil on which the canes are grown in the regions of the south Atlantic and the gulf, where the climate is favorable to the production of sugar cane. The soil of these localities, as is well known, is composed of sand, and the native forest which once covered them was almost exclusively of pine. The pine tree is one which grows with perhaps less drain upon the elements of the soil than almost any other forest growth. The quantity of organic material, however, which is deposited upon the soil is perhaps less than that of almost any other forest growth; hence it happens that the virgin soil of these regions is not only deficient in the mineral elements of the plant food, owing to the fact that they are composed chiefly of siliceous material, but is deficient in material of organic origin—namely, humus. The natural fertility which these soils have when first cultivated is therefore rapidly exhausted by the ordinary system of cropping which has been practiced. It is a fact which has been established by observation and experiment that soils which are somewhat deficient in fertility produce crops of exceptionally fine texture and character. This is due probably to the fact that an overabundance of plant food forces a plant to a somewhat coarse, or "rigid," growth, thus modifying to a certain extent the quality and flavor of the food products which grow upon it. It is probable therefore that soil of limited fertility, such as the sandy soils of the regions mentioned, while producing a smaller crop of sugar cane, will give one of greater purity, and therefore of greater suitability for the manufacture of table sirup than could be grown on rich alluvial soils. The high purity of the juices of many of the canes grown in this region attest the accuracy of this theory.

Wheat Perfectionism Will Do.

Wheat Perfectionism Will Do. According to Dr. Wiley, the results of the experimental work show that without judicious fertilization the tonnage of sugar cane produced per acre is very small, falling sometimes to five tons and even less per acre. On the other hand, by judicious fertilization, by proper rotation of crops and by the use of compost, and other leguminous plants which help to furnish nitrogen for succeeding crops it is possible to secure very fair yields of sugar, thirty-nine tons per acre having been harvested in one instance. The agricultural experiments show that it is comparatively easy on the sandy soils mentioned to produce crops of from fifteen to twenty-five tons per acre. The experiments in question were carried out in co-operation with practical cane growers and growers of sugarcane, and the details of them are given in Dr. Wiley's report issued as bulletin 93 of the bureau of chemistry.

The New Cop at a Fire.

The New Cop at a Fire. There was a fire the other day uptown, and reporters sprang up from everywhere and made for the scene. A green policeman, swelling with importance, was trying to keep back the curious, who would have hampered the movements of the firemen. When the newspaper men pushed their way through the throng he gruffly ordered them away. "But we're reporters," they said. "We want to get some particulars about the fire." "Ah, g'wan; get out of here!" he growled. "You can read about it in the papers tomorrow."—New York Press.

Hundred Mile Ocean Boulevard.

Hundred Mile Ocean Boulevard. A specialist of landowners in the New Jersey coast town has employed a firm of Newark (N. J.) lawyers to draft, for presentation to the next legislature, a bill looking to the construction of a boulevard along the whole sea front of the state, from the Atlantic Highlands to Cape May, says a Newark dispatch to the Philadelphia Press. The plan is to have the great enterprise undertaken by the state. That will obviate the obstacles some of the coast towns are disposed to throw in its way. Most of the coast places have ocean drives of their own. It will only be necessary to link these to have something like a continuous ocean boulevard. The state will have to fill in the gaps. If the boulevard should be built it will be 100 miles long—the most extensive seaside drive in the world.

Memorial Roads.

Memorial Roads. Reference has frequently been made to the fact that the men who have millions at their disposal and are desirous of handing their names down to posterity as philanthropists, instead of endowing colleges, libraries, erecting monuments, etc., should build roads over which posterity may travel, says the Good Roads Magazine. In the light of the present it would appear that nothing could be more philanthropic or do more good to mankind in general than the building of roads of this kind. A road would last for all time and would benefit far more people than the library or some other public institution. Who will be the first to make himself famous by building a memorial road?

Father of His Country.

Father of His Country. The sobriquet "Father of His Country" was first applied to Marcus, the Roman officer who, B. C. 102 and 101, won signal victories over the northern barbarians. Marcus declined the honor, but the name was afterwards given to Cicero, then to several more or less worthy Roman emperors and finally to Washington, who by his enemies was also termed the "Stepfather of His Country."

CHOLERA IN FOWLS.

Cholera in Fowls. Medicated treatment for true cholera is of little value. The disease is so rapidly fatal that it is rarely discovered until too late to attempt treatment. writes P. T. Woods, M. D., in Reliable Poultry Journal. No attempt to treat birds sick with the cholera should be attempted unless they are very valuable. For the safety of the rest of the flock they should be strangled and cremated. The treatment is mainly preventive. Observe cleanliness and the usual common sense rules of poultry keeping. Quarantine all new birds brought home from shows. Do not use eggs for hatching unless you know they are from healthy stock. In hot weather, when diarrhea is prevalent in the neighborhood, do not feed eggs to fowls without first thoroughly cooking them. As soon as the disease is discovered establish a pesthouse remote from the other poultry buildings, a place that can be easily and thoroughly disinfected. In the pesthouse confine all the diseased birds as soon as you can find them. Give these birds a few drops of crocin in their drinking water, just enough to turn it faintly milky, or give them drinking water in which has been dissolved one one-tenth of a grain tablet of corrosive sublimate to the quart of water. A good home remedy in mild cases of cholera is to drop twenty to thirty drops of spirits of camphor on sugar and dissolve the whole in a pint of water. Place this before the sick birds and allow no other drink. A bird which shows marked symptoms of the disease had better be killed and cremated at once. This is safest and best. Kill them by strangling or by a sharp blow with a blunt club, breaking the neck. Do not draw blood, as the blood is infectious and you do not want to spill it. If they bleed, scrape up all blood and burn with the body and distract the place where it fell. Bake up and burn all litter used in houses or runs occupied by infected birds. Spray the runs and all parts of the buildings with a strong solution of crocin or a 1 per cent solution of sulphuric acid water. Some of the quarantined birds may recover without other medicine than that advised for the drinking water, as before mentioned. The proportion of crocin is about one teaspoonful to an ordinary wooden bucketful of drinking water. I prefer the use of corrosive sublimate unless a large number of birds are to be treated. This manner of general treatment is the cheapest and the easiest way of handling the diseased birds. Individual cases may be treated in the case of valuable birds. These I give a one one-thousandth of a grain tablet of corrosive sublimate (mercuric bichloride) every three hours. Food given should be easily digested soft food and fed sparingly. All droppings should be disinfected and burned or buried deeply. If no new cases develop within twenty days after the last known case is quarantined and the premises are infected the disease can be considered checked.

A Grand Minorca.

A Grand Minorca. The rose comb Black Minorca cock Regent, whose picture is here reproduced from the American Poultry Journal, was the winner of first prize at the St. Louis exposition and created a sensation among the breeders and fanciers at that time. Regent is a massive bird with true Minorca shape. He was bred and is owned by George H. Northrup of Haverhill, N. H., who refused \$1,000 offered for the bird at the fair. Mr. Northrup placed Regent's value at \$1,500.

Merits of the Minorca.

Merits of the Minorca. It should be no easy matter to name a breed that is as well adapted to confinement as the Black Minorca. Where the Ancous would fret, the Leghorn look dirty, the Plymouth Rock get too fat, the Minorca will thrive. It is tame and tractable in disposition, lays a very large egg of a clear, chalky whiteness, and almost all eggs are perfect. The plumage does not show the dirt, and the Minorca if properly attended to will still look a handsome, well groomed fowl even in the most dingy surroundings.—A. V. Meersch.

Best for Chickens.

Best for Chickens. For chickens that are fed to two months try this mixture: Wheat, 25 pounds; cracked corn, ten pounds; hulled oats, fifteen pounds; Kaffir corn, five pounds; hemp seed, three pounds; granulated bone, three pounds; ground beef scraps, two pounds; lime grit, three pounds; cracked shavings, two pounds. Add clabber and green bone twice a week.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Moisten the Dust Bath.

Moisten the Dust Bath. Moisten the dust bath slightly, as the fowls will not get into it if it is too dry. Do not use dry powdered dust, as is supposed by the majority of poultry raisers. The Little Green Man. A pretty trick may be shown by fashioning a little man or a pillar out of clay mixed with sand. While the figure is still soft press into it the shape of water cross which has been soaked for some hours in soft lukewarm water. When the figure is well covered with sand set it into a plate which is filled with soft lukewarm water mixed with a bit of molasses. Before long the figure will be covered with a beautiful velvety green cloak.

VALUE OF WIDE TIRES.

Value of Wide Tires. The Cost of Hauling Greatly Reduced by Their Use. Wide tires should be used on all heavy vehicles which traverse stone roads, says the Kansas City Star. A six or seven inch macadam road will last longer when wide tires are used than a ten or twelve inch road of the same material on which narrow tires are used. From the limestone quarries at Spill Rock to the works of the reducing company in Geddes, Onondaga county, N. Y., is about four and one-half miles. Three or four years ago the work of improving this four and one-half mile stretch of roadway was accomplished. Rough quarry refuse and for a part of the distance field stones were used, all hand broken to two and three inch sizes. This was covered with fine, un-sifted quarry chips, and a crown was given to the roadway with an elevation of about six inches in a width of sixteen feet. Wagons were built for hauling stone over this road with wide tires and axles of different length as follows: Front tire, seven-eighths of an inch thick and four inches wide; distance between centers of front wheels, four feet five inches; the rear wheels had tires one inch thick and six inches wide, the distance between center of rear wheels being five feet eight inches. The axles were two and one-half inches front and three inches rear. The constant use of these wagons during the last three years has produced a smooth, compact and regular surface between the quarry and the works. The wide tires and varying gauges excited much attention first, and conflicting opinions regarding their utility were expressed. The result is eminently in their favor, and a general sentiment supports the use of these wagons for heavy loads. Loads of stone varying from 8,000 to 10,000 pounds are constantly hauled over this road with no perceptible wear. The cost per ton of hauling stone has been reduced from 80 cents to 60 cents, and a team can easily earn from \$3.50 to \$4 per day hauling wide stone, making two round trips of nine miles each, or a total of eighteen miles per day.

HIGHWAYS OF SWEDEN.

Highways of Sweden. New Government Aids in Building Good Roads. At the St. Louis good roads convention Captain A. H. Bernhard of Stockholm, Sweden, referring to the matter of how the Swedish government and congress gave their aid and support in building good roads, said that the means for building roads were appropriated by congress in funds partly for estimating the cost and partly for the construction of the roads. "The means are distributed by the government and congress, with suggestions from the state engineering department," he said. "The whole country is divided into road maintaining districts, each one being independent of the other. All expenses of maintaining the public roads are defrayed by the respective districts, with the exception of 10 per cent that is paid by the state. When a road is to be built application is made for an estimate of the cost of same and specifications, and this work is carried out by officials of the state engineering department. "If these estimates meet approval the road district can apply for means from the fund to carry out this work, and if the government feels satisfied that there are good reasons for the construction of this road the government appropriates two-thirds of the cost, and the state and the district share the remaining third. The district has to sign a contract with the state engineering department in which it is specified mainly that the road is to be constructed in a specified time and in accordance with the specifications by the respective districts, and it is also subject to forfeiture in case of not being in accordance with contract. "While in progress the work must be in charge of an engineer recommended by the state engineering department, and the work is supervised by an official of the same department."

EXPENSIVE FLOWERS.

Expensive Flowers. The Tulip Craze in Holland is the Nineteenth Century. During the tulip craze in Holland in the last century in one year the value aggregated 10,000,000 florins. Holland went tulip mad. The bulbs were quoted on the Stock Exchange. Ownership in them was divided into shares. Speculators sold them short. At one time more tulips were sold than existed. At Lille a brewer sold his tulips for more than the value of a bull, which was thereafter known as the brewery tulip. In Amsterdam a father gave one to his wife after the variety was known as the marriage-of-my-daughter. At Rotterdam a hungry sailor, happening on a few tulips, ate them, and his wife, who was ill, recovered. The report became as fabulous as Cleopatra's pectus and finally exceeded it in cost. At The Hague a poor fellow managed to raise a black tulip. The rumor of that vegetable marvel spread. Presently he was visited by a deputation from a syndicate. For that few bulbs of his the deputation offered 1,000 florins, which he refused. He was offered 10,000 florins. Still he refused. Cascades of gold were poured before his resisting eyes. Finally, tormented and tempted, he succumbed. There and then the deputation triumphed and they owned their prize. Afterward it appeared that the syndicate had already grown a genuine tulip 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 paid.

Penalty Notes.

Penalty Notes. Look after small profits in your poultry yard, as "cutting the corners" pays the way to success. A spraying with lice killer will rid the premises of lice and mites, and they will come back in the course of time; hence spraying should be indulged in each week. Drafts of air while roosting is injurious to poultry. Gravel or grit should be sharp, so as to cut as well as grind. Whatever is done to keep down lice will give good results throughout the summer. Do not permit lice to appear and multiply—make war upon them at the start.

FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

FOR YOUNG FOLKS. MAKING UP. When Little Brother's Sorry Ayer Making Sister Angry. When Little Sister's sorry Ayer At first he pouts awhile, And then he smiles with his mouth. There grows a tiny smile, He looks at sister sideways, And creeps very near. He offers her his rocking horse, The toy he holds most dear!



MAKING UP. But sister shakes her flaxen head. "Why, then," he cries, "my kite? My kite? My candy box? (I've only had one bite!) You won't have any toys at all? Why, then, I'll give you what I want! See, you see, I'm sorry. So, sister, take a kiss!"—Hannah G. Fernald in Youth's Companion.

PLAYING TURTLE.

Playing Turtle. A Game in Which Every One Is "It" is the game. Any number may play the game of turtle, and no one player is "it," for all are "it" together. The game begins by each choosing the kind of turtle he intends to be. One player is a land tortoise, another a snapper, another a sea turtle and so on. Then they all sit in a row, resting their chins on their knees, and each holding his left ankle with his right hand and his right ankle with his left hand. This is a very difficult position to keep. At a given signal the turtles start for a goal a short distance away. The rules of the game for the turtles to waddle to the goal and back to the starting point without removing their hands from their feet. Many let go before the proper moment; the others about "dead turtle" and keep on, leaving their unfortunate companions in the background. The rules of the game demand that he wait there until the first successful racer reaches him on his way back and touches him with his elbow, by which he is supposed to instill new life into the poor dead turtle. The latter immediately starts out again and finishes in the best style he can. As there are always several dead turtles, he is never lonely in his effort to succeed. The winner is, of course, the one who returns to the starting place first.

Japanese Legend About an Insect.

Japanese Legend About an Insect. A curious tradition exists about a strange insect which is found only in Himeji, a pretty little town near the center of Japan. It seems there once lived a rich noble in a castle on the outskirts of the town who was famous for his gold dishes in the best style among which were ten bowls of solid gold. In his employ was a maid-servant, O-Kiku, to whom was intrusted the care of the plate. One day a gold dish was missing. She searched diligently, but in vain, and in despair drowned herself in a well. Her ghost began to appear at the spot and could be heard counting the dishes slowly with sobbing, "chi-mal, ni-mal, san-mal, yo-mal, go-mal, roku-mal, chi-mal, ha-chi-mal, ku-mal," to nine when there would follow a loud, wailing cry, and the uncanny count would begin all over again. At the uneasy spirit passed into the body of an insect whose head somewhat resembled a ghost with long, tousled hair, and in that part of Japan it is considered unlucky to cultivate the chrysanthemum, as the spirit's name, O-Kiku, means chrysanthemum.

Soft Feed For Hens.

Soft Feed For Hens. Many breeders believe that soft food—that is, crushed grains or paste—is more easily and completely digested by the birds and that it produces more eggs. An American Agriculturist, in reviewing experiments in this line Helen W. Atwater in a farmer's bulletin of the United States department of agriculture says in experiments made at the New York state station chickens, laying hens and crows all produced better results with pound than with unground grain. According to a test at the Canada experimental farms, chickens fed a ground grain ration were when dressed 5 per cent heavier, were plumper, slightly yellower and of better appearance than chickens fed a similar ration of unground grain. When cooked the flesh of the birds fed the ground grain was regarded as juicier, owing evidently to a marked, though not excessive, disposition of fat in the tissues.

Leg Weakness.

Leg Weakness. Leg weakness in fowls is a form of rheumatism and is frequently caused by the fowls being kept in damp, filthy quarters. Ascertain wherein the surroundings of your fowls are lacking and try to remedy the same. This is also caused by the fowls becoming too fat. Give your fowls a teaspoonful of baking soda to each quart of drinking water and feed a cooling ration, such as wheat bran, middlings and vegetable of various kinds. When He Swears Off. He swore that he would smoke his last cigar on New Year's day. He determined he should smelt his pipe. His stern resolve to stray. He flew, straightway they began That earnest man to join. They knew from long experience That cigarette he kept. He kept his word. Thus knowing men They swore, "let their best be. Since New Year's day he has not smoked. A thing but smoking."—Washington Post.

Ayer's

For coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, weak throats, weak lungs, consumption, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Always keep a bottle of it in the house. We have been saying this for 50 years, and so have the doctors.

Cherry Pectoral

The Lungs

Graham Underwriters Agency

Fire and Life Insurance

Prompt Personal Attention To All Orders.

THE BANK OF ALABAMA

Kodak Dyspepsia C

Remember Headaches

Taraxacum

Weak Hearts

TRADE-MARKS

TRADE-MARKS

TRADE-MARKS

TRADE-MARKS

TRADE-MARKS