HEALTH INSURANCE

The man who insures his life is wise for his family. The man who insures his health is wise both for his family and

You may insure health by guarding it. It is worth guarding. At the first attack of disease. which generally approaches through the LIVER and manitests itself in innumerable ways

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Practice regularly in the courts of Alamance county. Aug. 2, 94 ly

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NORTH CAROLINA

FARMERS Need a North Carolina Farm

Paper. One adapted to North Carolina

climate, soils and conditions, made by Tar Heels and for Tar Heels -and at the same time as wide awake as any in Kentucky or Kamchatka. Such a paper is

The Progressive Farmer RALEIGH, N. C.

Edited by CLARENCE H. POE, with Dr. W. C. Burkett, Sector B. M. & M. College, and Director B. W. Kilgore, of the Agricutlural Experiment Station (you know them), as assistant editors (\$1 a year). If you are already taking he paper, we can make no reducon, but if you are not taking it

YOU CAN SAVE SOC By sending your order to us That is to say, new Progressive Farmer subscribers we will send that paper with THE GLEANER, both one year for \$1 50, regular price \$2.00. Addreesa

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Riss A. SCOTT, Agent Southern Live Stock Ins. Co-

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OFFICE AT

A MAKER

By E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM.

Sabin." "Anna the Adventuress." Etc.

hint, you say?"

"If I could put back the clock a sin-

De Bergillac took his leave. He had

telephened for his motor, which was

waiting outside. He gave the order to

drive to his rooms. On the way he

passed the great pile of buildings in

the Louvre. In a room at the extreme

end of the pile a light was burning.

De Bergillac looked at it curiously. A

small brougham, which he recognized

"If one could see inside," he mut

In a sense it was interesting. M

Grisson sat there in front of his open

table. His secretary's place by his side

was vacant. Opposite sat a tall man

with gray hair and dark mustache.

He was dressed for the evening, and

his breast glittered with stars and or-

"It is exceedingly kind of you, mon-

sleur," he said, "to grant me this inter-

view at so short notice. I was most

inxious to apprize you of news which

as yet, I believe, has not found its way

into your papers. You have read ac-

yet been informed of the presence-the

indoubted presence—of Japanese tor-

have not even heard a rumor of any-

"Nevertheless their presence was in-

dubitable," the prince declared. "Un-

der those circumstances, monsieur, you

can doubtless understand that our re-

ply to any protests on the part of Eng-

land will be of an unpacific nature.

We should not for a moment allow

ourselves to be dictated to by the allies

"Naturally," M. Grisson answered.

"On the other hand, you surely do not

wish to embroil yourself in a quarrel

with England at the present moment?"

the prince answered haughtily.

"We wish to quarrel with no one,"

the same time, we are not afraid of

England. We recognize the fact that if

war should come it is an independent

affair and does not come under the ob-

ligations of our alliance. We ask,

"But, prince," he said gravely, "you

speak lightly enough of the possibili-

ies of war, but surely you must know

that the English fleet in the channel

"A Russian," the prince answered

grandly, "is not afraid of great odds!"

"For the sake of humanity," he said,

"I trust most sincerely that affairs

may be peaceably arranged. If the

contrary should turn out to be the

case, I can only say that in a quarrel

which concerns Russia and England

alone France would remain benevo-

lently neutral. As you have remarked,

the obligations of our treaty do not

The prince played nervously with

the star at his chest. Both men were

well aware that up to now they had

"There is another contingency," the

Russian remarked, "which now we are

upon the subject it would perhaps be

as well to allude to. The relations be-

tween Germany and England, as you

know, just now are very sorely strain-

ed. If Germany should take advan

tage of the present situation to make a

of course, would not from your point

M. Grisson looked like a man who

"My dear prince," he said, "do not let

us misunderstand one another. You

cannot by any possibility be suggest-

ing that Germany might associate her-

self with you in your resistance to pos

sible English demands?"

The Russian leaned back in his chair,

"Germany is on the spot," he re-marked, "and knows the facts of the

ase. She has proofs of the presence

of fair play might possibly lead her to espouse our cause in this particular in-

tance. This, of course, would make

England will obey, She could not do

"You have introduced, my dear

ent between Germany and

prince," M. Grisson said, "an altogether new phase to this question, and one

tirely in accord with our own treaty

"We do not consider it to be in con-travention to them," the prince an-

for peace. If Germany comma

of view affect the situation?"

emonstration against England, that,

been merely playing with words.

and at Gibraltar altogether outmatches

therefore, for your neutrality alone."

M. Grisson bowed.

the Baltic fleet!"

M. Grisson bowed.

apply to such a case."

"At

edo boats concealed among them."

M. Grisson raised his eyebrows.

"Indeed, no!" he answered.

hing of the sort."

of our enemy."

tered. "It would be interesting!"

. . .

mind! Williams, more sheets!"

"Not one!"

stood outside.

Copyright, 1905, 1906, by LITTLE, BROWN, and COMPANY.

fust changed for dinner and was lighting a "eigarette d'appertif" when, without waiting to be announced, the Vicomte de Bergillac entered the room. Spencer, with lightning-like intuition, knew that his time was come.

your code books out. I am going to night of my life. No other paper has a give you the most sensational story which has ever appeared in your paper!" he exclaimed. "Only remember this-it must appear tomorrow morning. I am arranging for the French papers to have it. Yours shall be the only English journal. Glance through these sheets. They contain the story of 'l'affaire Poynton.' "

Spencer was master of the gist of the thing in a very few moments. His eyes were bright with excitement. "Who guarantees this?" he asked

Bergillac answered, "and at the bottom try house in England, which were suf-

thrown it.

"Don't go for a moment, De Bergilac," he said. "I want to ask you a few things. I can talk and code at the same time. What about Miss Poyn-

"Well, we had to take care of her, too," De Bergillac said. "Of course all her inquiries over here would have led to nothing, but they knew about her at the English embassy, so we walked her off from the Cafe Montmartre one night and took her to a friend of mine. the Marquise de St. Ethol. We told er a little of the truth and a little, I'm afraid, which was an exaggeration. Anyhow we kept her quiet, and we got her to go to England for us with Toquet. They had a very narrow shave down at Runton, by the bye."

"After this," Spencer said, with a is a triumph for the amateurs."

mustache. "Yes." he said, "we have justified

ourselves. It has cost us something, though!" "M. Louis!" Spencer stopped writing.

the vicomte said. "I hope he has got the money."

"Where is he?"

If the Germans paid him a million knew of it the moment he came to terms with them. He only knows bare facts. Nothing beyond. He is going to Brazil, I think. We shall not inter-

risks of your discovering a clew," De turn were closely watched by German spies, hoping to discover them through That is why we had to strike you. That is why we had to strike hard at all of you who interfered. I was sorry for little Flossie, but she knew the risk she ran. We had to stop you, induce Duncombe to leave Parls and knock on the head a fool of an English detective for fear he might discover anything. M. Pelham was

getting into danger, but of course it is all over now. Tomorrow we are bringing Guy Into Paris."

ed. "Arrived here with me today. He is much in love with the beautiful sister. Alas! It was to him that she in-SCOTT & ALBRICHT, ter. Alas! It was to mine of that treaty which she found in her brother's luggage. Some day I must tell you of my adventures in England last night, when I went over to get it and found M. Louis a little ahead of me."

"Some day," Spencer murmured, writing for dear life, with the perspiralion streaming down his forehead. "My dear vicomte, do you mind ringing the bell? I want my servant, I must telegraph my paper to warn them of this. They must clear two columns of

Then he turned toward the door. "I will leave rou," he said. "The dust of England is still in my throat. Absinth, a bath and dinner! Au revolr, mon amil Confess that I have kept the promise which M. Louis made you. It is what you call a coup, this, sh?" Out on the boulevards the papers were selling like wildfire. The vic rught one and, sitting down outside a

cafe, ordered absinth. The great headlines attracted him at once. He sipped The gravity of M. Grisson's manner "My dear prince," he said, "you are doubtless aware that during the last

few weeks there have been some very strange rumors about as to a meeting between your master and the empere of Germany and an agreement which was forthwith signed between them. I need not remark that all such rumors were entirely discredited here. Such a meeting kept secret from us would of be very seriously considered

The prince smiled. He remained admirably self possessed, though the very veins in his forehead were swoll-

en with anger. "A canard of the sort has reached my ears," he remarked. "Some English boy, I believe, imagined or dreamed that he saw some such meeting. We scarcely need, I think, to discuss this seriously."

"Personally I agree with you," M. Grisson said smoothly. "My ministry, however, seems to have been a little impressed by the boy's story. An autograph letter from the czar denying it would perhaps make our negotiations "Leave the paper, there's a good fel-

"It shall be forthcoming," the prinremarked, rising. "By the bye, I hear reports of great activity from Cheronly time this will be the greatest bourg. More maneuvers, eh?" M. Grisson shrugged his shoulders.

"Our new naval chief," he remarked 'is a marvel of industry. You know gle hour!" Spencer muttered. "Never the English proverb about the new The prince bowed.

"During the next few hours," he remarked, "many things may happen. You will be always accessible?" "I shall not leave my post, prince," M. Grisson answered. "You will find me here at any time."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A Testimonial For Veracity. "It's a moighty foine thing to have a haracter for truthfulness," remarked O'Grady when he returned home the other evening.

"Indade an' it is that same," agreed Mrs. O'Grady, with an approving nod, as she hauled one child out of the fender and scraped the cinders off his frock. "An' what makes ye say that, Phelim?"

"'Cause me master belaves in me veracity intoirely," was the response of Phelim. He lighted his short pipe and took his accustomed seat on a proken chair near the chimney. could him this morning that I couldn't help being late an' that I had run a ounts of a Russian attack upon an molle in a minute an' a half to get English fishing fleet, but you have not there in tolme. An' what do ye think

"Mebbe that ye desarved another sixpence a week.'

"Better than that. These are his very words. 'O'Grady,' ses he, 'O1 wud just as soon belave ye if ye sed ye had done it in half a minute.' So ye see what faith he has in me veracity intoirely."-London Answers.

Reading the Face.

Restless eyes denote a deceitful, de signing disposition; greenish eyes mean falsehood, malice and a love of scan dal; blue eyes tell of tendency to coquetry; black eyes mean a lively, spirited and sometimes deceitful charac ter; eyes with a yellowish, bloodshot white usually betoken strong emotions and hot temper; gray eyes mean digtender, true, kind and happy nature. A mouth had better be too large than too small, for a very small, pursed up mouth is seldom significant of good conversational power. Large mouths are more often found in conjunction with liberal dispositions than very small ones. A person with a pointed chin is fanciful, refined in taste and difficult to please. A broad, square chin signifies ardent love, often accompanied by jealousy. A broad, round chin means ardent love, with a stead fastness and purity of affection.

When Did You Oil Your Watch? When did you oil your watch last? Never? You may remember when you lubricated your sewing machine, typewriter, lawn mower or grindstone within a year, probably-but your watch you never offed, that you can remember. Yet in a period of eighteen months the balance wheel turns on its axis 13,996,800,000 times. Expert watchmakers say that a watch should be thoroughly cleaned and ofled every cighteen months. Many persons wear watch for years, winding it up each night, and never oil it. Watches are instruments of uncertain age; some run indefinitely, keeping accurate time, without need of repairs. As a matter of fact, nothing is so neglected as this small, delicate and useful instrument. -North American.

Blond Indiana. the lower part of Sonora. They have fair skins, blue eyes and light haif, and students of ethnology have always been puzzled to account for the There is a tradition, however, that these Indians are the descendants of the crew and passengers of a Swedi vessel wrecked on the Mexican coast centuries before Columbus discovered the new world. But this tradition is founded on nothing more substantial than a folklore tale current among them that their ancestors came over the big salt water hundreds of moons

A Frog of Peculiar Habita South America has a frog of peculia habits. Dwelling in the virgin forests, at the tops of the highest trees, it see as a site for its nursery some bollow stump and then proce line it with resin procured from trees in the neighborhood. This lining serves in the neighborhood. This lining serves to catch and hold the rainwater, with which it quickly becomes filled. As soon as this takes piace the eggs are laid therein, and here they undergo development into tadpoles. How the resin is collected in a mystery, nor is it ret known how the separate pieces be-come welded to form the water tight basin necessary to insure the safety of the treasures deposited therein.

Something of That Kind.



THE HOTBED.

Proper Location to Select-Method of

Construction. The notbed should be located if possible in some sheltered place either on the south side of a building or on the southern or southeastern slope of a hill. The soil and subsoil where it is to stand should be naturally or artificially well drained. Hotbeds may be made of any reasonable length, but should correspond with the number of sash to be used. The common and very convenient size of sash is 8 by 6 feet. These may be purchased ready made or constructed at home, as is desired. Where the hotbed is to supply the wants of the family only three sash will be sufficient. This will provide for a hotbed 6 by 9 feet or fifty-

Before beginning the construction of the frame the soil should be excavated



CROSS SECTION OF HOTEED

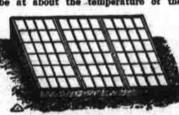
where it is to stand eighteen inches deep and two feet wider and longer than the outside measurements of the frame. Four by four inch pieces of wood may be used for posts, to which planks should be natled on the sides and ends. The height of the frame should be about two feet in front and three feet on the back, eighteen inches of each side being below the surface of the ground. After the frame is put in place the earth should be firmly compacted around it, and it is well to have the surface of the soil slope away from the frame to provide for surface

drainage About ten days or two weeks before it is desired to sow the seed in the hotbed the required amount of fresh borse manure, to which has been added one-third of its bulk of straw or leaves, should be heaped in a compact pile. If the manure is not uniformly wet, a little water may be added, but not enough to make it soggy. The manure will show signs of fermenting generally known as heating, in a few days, when it should be forked over thoroughly mixed and made into a compact heap again. After another interval of three or four days the manure is ready to be placed in the frame. As it is put in it should be compacted with a fork and by tramp ing. In order that the manure may be one foot deep after it has had time to settle it should be about fourteen or fif-

teen inches deep when first put in. The best soil to use is a compost such as is used in greenhouses and which consists of two-thirds sods and one-third manure well composted. Any composted soil is not available, says American Agriculturist. The depth of the soil should be about four or fiv-

The sash should be put in place at once after the dirt is put in the frame, but the seeds should not be sown for three or four days or until the temperature of the soil is at about 70 degrees. The sowing of the seed, thinning of the plants, stirring of the soil and general care should be about the same as for the same crops when sown in beds in the garden.

Watering and ventilating are the most particular operations. Water should not be applied except in the morning and on bright days. It should be at about the temperature of the



MOTRED OF THREE SASK.

soil. The purpose of ventilation is to and humidity of the air within the hothed, and it should be governed by of the hothed. A small opening will allow much heat to escape: therefore one sash pulled down two or three inches from the top or lifted and a One of the mysteries of Mexico is inches from the top or lifted and a presented by the Maya Indiana, who stick placed under it will be sufficient inhabit the Sierra Madre mountains in

Corn In South Carolina. Interesting data, compiled from a secent report of the bureau of statistics for 1905, show how South Carolin compared with the six principal corn stance. One local critic said they were producing states of the country. If South Carolina should produce twice of the criticism, and it cut him, but as much corn per sere in 1907 as was secured in 1905, the farm value per sere would be greater, with 1905 prices maintaining, than the sere farm value to indulge in mere oratory for its own in Illinois for 1905, and Illinois protes more eorn than any other state.

The Early Onions. For the earliest supply of onlone grown for the home table or bunching for market, sets are used, and these should be planted in rich soil. Seed may also be sown at the same time for plants to follow and maintain the supply. Sets of the white onions are put out as early as the ground can be work-ed in the spring three inches apart in rows one foot apart and will be large enough for pulling about the middle of

From a considerable structure. From a considerable experience as a dairyman and a gatherer of cream on a cream route I find that poor or sour cream is almost always caused by care-"Young man," stild the serious gen-tieman; "did you ever pause and think that each tick of the clock brings you another moment nearer to the end of your existence?"

"I was thinking of something of that kind this very minute." cheerfully re-plied the youth, "only the idea struck me that each tick brought pay day that much nearer."

cream is almost always caused by eare-leasness in some way on the part of the dairyman. The person that is careless in the dairy, and whatever the method used there will be a failure to secure a first class product, and also a failure to secure the locame that would come to one who gives cureful attention to the business in all its details.—Charles D. Dole, Pemobscot County, Ma.

By J. A. EDGERTON.



enough to become one of the immortals.

was three years old, and at an early age the boy was apprenticed to a Philadelphia jeweler. In addition to his work in the shop, young Fulton applied himself to portrait and landscape painting and showed such talent that he was enabled to keep his widowed mother and in four years bought farm on which he placed her. He then went to London to prosecute the study of his art as a painter. So strong a bent had he for science, however, that in his odd hours he studied mechanics and engineering. Finally attracting the attention of the Duke of Bridgewater, who was then interested in an extensive canal scheme, Fulton was induced by that gentleman to give up painting altogether and to devote himself to civil engineering and In the next few years Fulton invent-

ed an incline plane for supplanting canal locks, a mill for sawing and polish ing marble, a machine for spinning flax and another for making ropes. He also wrote a book on navigating canals and another on the application of steam to navigation. At about this time he attracted the notice of Edward F. Living:ton, United States minister at Paris. In response to an invitation Fulton went to that city, where he soon invented a submarine boat, which he vainly tried to have adopted by the French, British and American governments. After his failure in this attempt he returned to his dream of steam navigation and invented a small boat which successfully navigated the Seine. Livingston was so interested that he advanced money to Fulton to come to America and build a steam boat for the Hudson. The result was the Clermont, from whose first trip between New York and Albany date the beginning of a new era-in the water transportation of the world.

The Clermont marked the high tide of Fulton's success. He was forty-two eight years longer, having been worm out by the incessant toll of his earlier life. He had lived long enough, how ever, to become one of the immortals.

INA WINAIT OUTINITO

Daniel Webster.

When Webster first tried to speak, he failed and burst into tears.

Webster's career was reached bar, when he was offered o court clerkship. At that time he was very poor and had shown little of the wonderful oratorical ability which afterward distinguished him. The tender of such a place was therefore a sore temptation. Webster, however, decided not to take it, stating that he intended to say things himself, not simply write things that other people said He began practicing in a small New Hampshire town and remained a citisen of that state many years before be was finally "discovered" and induced to locate in Boston. When Web ster first tried to speak, he failed and burst into tears. This was while he was still in school. So shy was he that he could scarcely arise to recite. It took will power and perseverance to overcome such a defect, and it was only the fact that he felt his own great pow ers that finally enabled him to succeed

Even after he had overcome his timidity the battle was only half won. His first efforts were ornate and high sounding, but contained little subto indulge in mere oratory for its own something to say.

not like to work, but when he got into his own field he was on occasions a prodigious worker. When in school, he was given a hundred lines of Virgij to memorize. All night he worked and, when called upon to repeat what he had learned, not only did so, but asked leave to give another hundred then still another hundred, after which he stated that he was ready to repeat

With the "modern Demosthe personal appearance was more than

"Uncle" Laughed Last. In a crowd waiting for a car at Eler-enth street and Grand avenue the oth er day was an old negro who clined to be discursive. Two high school boys believed they saw a chance to make fun of him and made several remarks at which they themselves ghed heartily. Finally one of them

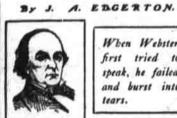
"Yes, mh." replied the negro, bringing forth a card. "Ab'm a undertake

Robert Fulton.

He lived long

OBERT FULTON'S parents were so poor that the future inventor had scarcely any education, him barely learning how to read and write. His father died when Robert

years old at the time and lived only



ERHAPS the crisis in Daniel just after his admission to the

Simmons, Drug Co.

As a boy on the farm Webster did

said, "You're a preacher, aren't you

.Ab don't wish you no bad luck, but Ah'd lak teh have yo' business."-Kansas City Times.

Effective Advertising. London Advertising World,

The basis for effective advertising

is your reader's self interest.

Describe the goods as fully as you please, talk about your factory, your reputation, your methods, your business policy, give pictures of processes, product or pretty girls, build up the story from your standpoint and emphasize it by fine printing, strengthen your argument with logic, physiology, mechanics or tradition, and still the whole thing will fail unless this elaboration leads up to the point where the reader is told what the goods are going to do for

Dissect the "live" selling advertisement and it will be found to lie in every sentence that arouses the desire of possession. After the clothing factory has been described and the suit pictured, then the advertiser must put the coat on the reader and smooth it down the back. Description is largely fudge unless it leads up to arguments that arouse this desire for possession! It may be impossible to arouse desire until description has demonstrated desirability, But unless the advertisement appeals in the end on a strict basis of self interest it wastes words, printing ink and paper.

Interest is one thing in advertising. Self interest of the reader is another. Get them well defined in your mind and be sure to put them both in. If one must be left out let it be mere interest.

Occasional headache, belching, bad taste in the mouth, lack of appetite and slight nervousness are symptoms of indigestion which, when allowed to go uncared for, will develop into a case of dyspepsia that will take a long time to get rid of. Don't neglect your stomach. At the first indication of trouble take something that will help it along in its work of digesting the food you eat Kodol For Indigestion and Dyspepsia will do this, Kodol will make your food do you good and will enable you to enjoy what you eat. Sold by J. C. Simmons Drug Co.

At Blanche, a small station in Caswell county, Saturday a week, a young manamed N. A. Holt jumped from a moving train and was killed. Holt expected to get of at Rlanche, which was near his home, and finding that the train did not stop there e jumped off with fatal results.

The way to get rid of a cold, whether it be a "bad cold" or just a little one, is to get it out of your system through the bowels. Nearly all Cough Cures, especially those that contain opiates, are constipating Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup contains no opiates and acts gently on the bowels. Pleasant to take. Sold by J. C. Simmons Drug, Co.

Tohn Shaw, six years old, was run over and killed by a shifting engine in the Atlantic Coast Line yards at Weldon Wednesday, last

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Saye \$50 by the use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful blemish cure known. Sold by the J. C. Simmons Drug Co., Graham, N. C.

The Southern Power Company has connected its lines at Concord.

There's a reason for that ache in your back-right where it "stitches" every time you bend over, turn around or walk any distance. It's your kidneys. Take Dewitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. They are unequal ed for backache, weak kidneys and inflamation of the bladder. A week's treatment 25 cents. Sold by J. C.

FOLEYS HONEY AND TAKE



Fall is the best time for sowing. You rest and improve your land, and rest yourself, by putting fields down in permanent grasses and

Write for Wood's Descriptive Fall Catalogue, telling best kinds to sow, quantities to sow per acre, and giving full information about all seeds for fall planting, both for Farm and Garden. T. W. WOOD & SONS

For Coughs and Colds

There is a remedy over sixty years old - Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Of course you have heard of it, probably have used t. Once in the family, it stays; the one household remedy for coughs and hard colds on the chest. Ask your doctor about it.

"Sold for over sixty years." Lade by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mes Also manufacturers of IETS HAIR VIGOR

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines. Ayer's Pills increase the activity of the liver, and thus aid recovery

This time of the year are signals of warning. Take Taraxacum Compound now. It may ave 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,

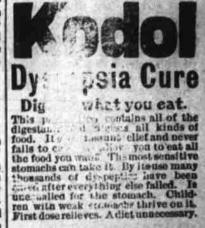
N. C. Weak

Hearts Are due to indigestion. Ninety-nine of every one hundred people who have beart trouble can remember when it was simple indigestion. It is a scientific fact that all cases of heart disease, not organic, are not only traceable to, but are the direct result of indigestion. All food taken into the stomach which fails of perfect digestion forments and swells the stomach, puffing it up against the heart. This interferes with the action of the heart, and in the course of time that delicate but vital organ becomes diseased. Mr. D. Kashie, of Neweds, O., says: I had stomach isoshis and was in a bed state as I had heart traditionals and was in a bed state as I had heart traditionals and with it. I took Kodel Dysopola Cors for about few incents and it cured use.

Kodel Digests What You Est and relieves the stomach of all nervous strain and the heart of all pressure.

Betties say. \$1.00 Size helding 25 times the tris

Bettles only. \$1.00 Size holding 2% times the trid size, which sells for 50c. Propared by E. O. DeWITT & OC., 00000AGO J. C. Simmons, Druggist.



Cures all stomach tre Prepared only by E. G. DeWitt & Co., Chicago



Craham, N. C

THE BANK OF ALAMANCE

OF HISTORY

Author of "The Master Mummer," "A Prince of Sinners," "Mysterious Mr.

CHAPTER XXXVII

"I must interrupt you for a mo-PENCER, whose recovery durment," De Bergillac said. "I have ing the last few days had been brought you an evening paper. The as rapid as the first develop-Baltic fleet has sunk half a dozen ment of his indisposition, had English fishing boats, and the whole country is in a frenzy. It is the beginning." Spencer nodded. low," he said. "I will look it through presently. If there is time-if there is

"Off with you coat, man, and get

quickly. "My uncle has signed it," Henri de

of the page there you will see a still more distinguished signature. You understand 'l'affaire Poynton' now? It is very simple. That English boy actually witnessed a meeting between the czar and the emperor and turns up in Paris, with a loose sheet of a treaty between the two relative to an attack upon England. Our people got hold of him at the Cafe Montmartre, and we have hidden him away ever since. Our friends, the Germans, who seemed to have had some suspicions about him, have filled the city with spies, but from the first we have kept them off the scent. We had a little difficulty in convincing our friends, your country people, but we managed to borrow a few papers from the German ambassador while he was staying at a coun-

Spencer was already writing. His coat lay on the floor where he had

smile, "the secret service people proper will have to look to their laurels. It The vicomte twirled his tiny black

"It was an affair of a million france,"

Spencer resumed his work. "The baron a traitor!" he exclaimed "In England. We are not vindictive. francs they got nothing for it. He has been watched from the first. We

"Tell me why," Spencer said, "you were so down on all of us who joined in the search for the Poyntons?" "We could not afford to run any Bergillacanswered, "because you in your

encer nodded. "Where is Duncombe?" he asked.
"Back in Paris," De Bergillac answerof Japanese torpedo boats among the English fishing fleet. Her natural love

which merits the most grave considera-tion. Am I to understand that there is any arranged ourselves with respect to this ques The vicomte did as he was asked. "Scarcely anything so definite as an arrangement," the prince answered-"merely an understanding."

M. Grisson had the air of a man who has just received grave tidings of his degreet friend. "Is this, M. le Prince," he said, "en-

his absinth and smiled to himself. "The play commences," he murmured. "I must return to M. Spencer." Spencer was still working like a