THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. XXXIII. GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1907. NO. 40

My Hair is Extra Long

Feed your hair; nourish it; give it something to live on. Then it will stop falling, and will grow long and heavy. Ayer's Hair Vigor is the only genuine hair-food you can buy. It gives new life to the hair-bulbs. You save what hair you have, and get more, too. And it keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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

Office over Bank of Alamance Up Stairs.
Office hours 8 to 10 A. M.
PHONE 80-b (and 197-a).

DR. WILL S. LONG, JR.
. . . DENTIST . . .
Graham - - - - North Carolina
OFFICE IN SIMMONS BUILDING

JACOB A. LONG. J. ELMER LONG.
LONG & LONG,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
GRAHAM, N. C.

J. S. COOK,
Attorney-at-Law,
GRAHAM, - - - - - N. C.
Office Patterson Building
Second Floor.

C. A. HALL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
GRAHAM, N. C.
Office in the Bank of Alamance Bulding. up stairs.

JOHN GRAY BYNUM. W. P. BYNUM, JR.
BYNUM & BYNUM,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Practice regularly in the courts of Alamance county. Aug. 2, 94 1y

ROB'T C. STRUDWICK
Attorney-at-Law,
GREENSBORO N. C.
Practices in the courts of Alamance and Guilford counties.

Grahan Undewriters Agency.
SCOTT & ALBRIGHT,
Graham, N. C
—Office of—
SCOTT-MEBANE M'F'G CO.
OVERALLS.
GRAHAM, N. C., Apr. 12, 1907.
HAG. A. SCOTT, Agent
Southern Live Stock Ins. Co.,
Graham, N. C.
DEAR SIR:—
We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 11th, enclosing check No. 120 for $150, the same being in full payment of our claim under policy No. 97, covering insurance on our Iron Gray Dray Horse, which died on the night of the 8th inst.
We wish to thank you for the promptness in which your company has handled this loss and will say, in passing, that a company of this character has long been needed in our State, and in view of the small premiums asked, no one should be without insurance on their live stock.
Yours very truly,
SCOTT-MEBANE M'F'G CO.,
H. W. Scott.
Correspondence Solicited.
OFFICE AT
THE BANK OF ALAMANCE

ARE YOU UP TO DATE ?

If you are not the NEWS AND OBSERVER is. Subscribe for it at once and it will keep you abreast of the times.

Full Associated Press dispatches. All the news—foreign, domestic, national, state and local all the time.

Daily News and Observer $7 per year, 3.50 for 6 mos.

Weekly North Carolinian $1 per year, 50c for 6 mos.

NEWS & OBSERVER PUB. CO.,
RALEIGH, N. C.

The North Carolinian and THE ALAMANCE GLEANER will be sent for one year for Two Dollars, Cash in advance. Apply at THE GLEANER office, Graham, N. C

RED SAUNDERS

By Henry Wallace Phillips

The story of that celebrated cow puncher, some time miner and later peaceful citizen most charmingly told. Illustrated by Berneker.

You have had glimpses of Red Saunders in the magazines from time to time and have doubtless split your sides laughing at his funny adventures.

In this we follow Red Saunders through some hair-raising adventures with Indians, jolly experiences on the ranch and his lucky hit in placer mining until he turned up one morning in his native New England village with his pockets full of money, greatly to the surprise of his cousin Mattie living alone in the old home.

You can bet your last dollar there was something doing every minute after Reddy struck that village—not painting it red either, for our cow punching hero had the elements of true manhood in him.

We leave you, gentle reader, to find out how it all ended. It will prove a most delightful quest, for while the story is interesting to the point of enthrallment it possesses also the rare quality of humor. It will be

Printed in This Paper

The wind blows through it, and the meaning of it is health and joy.—*New York Sun.*

NOVEL THEATER BAG.

Attractive Christmas Present and How It Is Made.

A theater bag of one sort or another is an absolute necessity for the theater goer in these days, when dress pockets are forbidden luxuries and when it is impossible without risk of loss to hold in one hand a purse, a pocket handkerchief and an opera glass, possibly a powder puff and probably some chocolates and at the same time to

THEATER BAG.

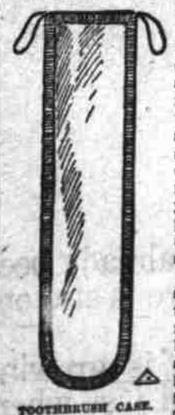
gather up one's skirt with the other hand and in the case of a matinee on a wet afternoon perhaps struggle also to carry an umbrella.

Such a useful little bag as the one shown in our sketch will help us out of most of these difficulties and will leave us with one hand free for our skirt and the other for our umbrella, as by means of the ribbon handle the bag can easily be slung over one's arm. It could be made from a remnant of strong satin or a short length of brocade, and it should be lined with silk in some contrasting color.

For a modest sum a small piece of looking glass can be purchased in the street. This should be slipped between the lining and the outer cover of the bag and arranged so that the opening in the silk is rather smaller than the glass itself. A little seccotine, very lightly applied, will hold the mirror firmly in its place, and it should be concealed from view on ordinary occasions by a flap of cloth embroidered with a floral design and tied with ribbon bows.

A Toothbrush Case.

A toothbrush case is indispensable for traveling, as doing away with the damp paper which generally enwraps the brush at the end of a journey, and is a Christmas gift that will be appreciated. To make a toothbrush case you will require half a yard of the waterproof material used for sponge bags.



TOOTHBRUSH CASE.

Cut this the shape shown in the design, the measurements being eight and a half inches long and two inches across. The two halves are joined together, and the edges are hidden by a neat tape or ribbon binding which also finishes off the top when a drawstring of thin colored cord runs through it. The little case slips into the sponge bag and effectually prevents the toothbrush getting in contact with the damp sponge.

Christmas Baskets.

Charming effects can be obtained from old baskets (provided they are sound) by treating them about two weeks in advance of Christmas with two coats of common white paint, supplemented, when thoroughly dry, by a coat of delicate green enamel and tinting the rims and handles a cream ivory white. A bow of white satin ribbon should be fastened securely to the handles, through which is thrust a sprig of mistletoe. Equally pleasing results may be obtained by using dark green and white enamel, with a vivid scarlet ribbon and cluster of holly, a festive touch being given to the contents of homemade candy by wrappings of crêpe paper printed in holly design. A delicate paper napkin laid in the bottom hides the top and a card bearing the season's greeting and your own personal good wishes complete the hamper.

A Novel Hatpin Holder.

To make a pretty hatpin cushion take an old coffee tin, remove lid and stuff tightly with wool or rags. Then cut out two rounds of pretty colored sateen (lined) for top and bottom of the tin. Place the sateen in position and tack with long stitches down tin from one to the other. After this put a piece of the material neatly round and make pretty muslin or lace cover in a similar way, with the addition of frills to go over top and bottom of sateen. Tie round with ribbon, top and bottom.

Pay of Army Officers.

A glance over the army list shows that over two-thirds of the officers are receiving less pay per day than good mechanics receive in civil life. The officer has no home, but must be prepared to live in the arctics or the tropics and change from one to the other at short notice. He must have equipment for both, and while in one place the equipment for the other is stored and deteriorating. He is sent on long journeys to distant stations and must suffer banishment from his family or take them along. Either is a great expense—on one hand for travel and on the other for maintenance of two establishments. His changes of station are so frequent that he must put his children in costly private schools or see them grow up in ignorance. Because he is an officer of the United States service to use the respectability of his position to add to his income commercially is regarded as reprehensible, and if he makes an investment he must intrust his interests to an agent.—Army and Navy Life.

The Old, Old Story.

Hot, tired and dusty, the excursion was returning from the seaside day trip, and Simkins, a little bald man with big ears, overcome with his day of happiness, dropped off to sleep. In the hatrack above another passenger had deposited a ferocious crab in a bucket, and when Simkins went to sleep the crab woke up and, finding things dull in the bucket, started exploring. By careful navigation Mr. Crab reached the edge of the rack, but the next moment down it fell, alighting on Simkins' shoulder. Not feeling quite safe, it grabbed the voluminous ear of Simkins to steady itself, and the passengers held their breath and waited for developments. But Simkins only shook his head slightly.

"Let go, Eliza," he murmured. "I tell you I have been at the office all the evening."—London Pick-Me-Up.

Men, Women and Adjectives.

Certain adjectives are reserved for men and others for women. A man is never called "beautiful." Along with "pretty" and "lovely" that adjective has become the property of women and children alone. "Handsome" and the weak "good looking" are the only two adjectives of the kind common to either sex. Even "belle" has no real masculine correlative in English, since "beau" came to signify something other than personal looks. It is singular that "handsome" should have become the word for a strikingly good looking person, since its literal meaning is handy, dexterous. But "pretty" likewise comes from the Anglo-Saxon word meaning "sly."

Beauty in the Angleworm.

If there is any living thing that seems to have nothing to relieve its ugliness it is the angleworm that crawls slimily across the sidewalk after a heavy rain. And yet even that is beautiful. Put a bit of its upper skin under the microscope and your ideas of the poor little worm will change mightily. It shimmers like the softest satin and sparkles with all the colors of the rainbow, for it is covered with little fine lines crossing each other like the cuttings in a glass vase.

The Smooth Handle.

Everything has two handles—one by which it may be borne, another by which it cannot. If your brother acts unjustly, do not lay hold on the affair by the handle of his injustice, for by that it cannot be borne, but rather by the opposite, that he is your brother, that he was brought up with you, and thus you will lay hold on it as it is to be borne.—Epictetus.

Xmas Ideas For Santa Claus Helpers

THE illustration shows a well fitting and prettily shaped apron of lawn with decoration in Brabant braids. The braids are wide and easy to handle and may be worked rapidly. The lawn is pinned into place and basted to braids before removing lace from pattern, after which the lace is hemmed down to lawn. In some places the lawn is cut from the design. The raw edges of lawn may either be turned under and hemmed to the braids on wrong side or just carefully whipped. A few plaits are laid to make a perfect fit at waist line and a band about one inch wide put on. Then five rosettes are made of the wide braids by gathering around a small ring. These rosettes are tacked securely on the band in even spaces and in such manner as to permit the soft, wide messaline ribbon to be drawn through. The illustration hardly does justice to this very pretty belt effect.

A stocking bag is by no means a new idea, but it is so practical and useful that it always makes an acceptable

APRON IN BRABANT LACE.

gift. A pretty one may be made with a yard of blue silesia or any pretty material, two yards of ribbon an inch wide, a small piece of white flannel, some stiff pasteboard and a spool of silk. Of the pasteboard cut four circular pieces, each one measuring seven inches across. Cover these four pieces smoothly with the cloth and overhand the edges of two together with silk, the remaining two to be done in the same way for the opposite side. The puff should be a straight piece measuring sixty inches long and twelve inches wide. This is to be gathered each side to fit round the edge of the circular pieces, leaving a space at the top of the circle three inches for the opening, thus forming the bag. Make for the outside of one of the circles a piece of the same size and shape and embroider or applique some little design upon it.

Then cut from the flannel several leaves the same shape, but smaller, buttonhole stitch or pink the edges and fasten them to the top of the circle on the bag, as the leaves in any needlebook are fastened, then sew the embroidered cover outside of this at the top. Where it is fastened place a bow of ribbon. This is for holding the darning needles. On the circle for the opposite side a piece of cloth is gathered top and bottom, to cover a little more than half the circle, for a pocket. In the casing at the top

DAINTY CORSET COVER.

run an elastic, and in the pocket is kept the yarn for darning. The ribbon is used to draw the puff together at the top, and the interior is the receptacle for the stockings.

The corset cover shown in the illustration may be made to slip on over the head or it may open down the center front. The embroidered pieces are made separately from the cover and are fastened at the top only so that the cover may be as full as one chooses. The embroidered pieces are edged with valenciennes insertion and edge. Featherstitching may be used to fasten the insertion in place, and French knots may also be added if desired.

A Pretty Tie Hanger.

A three branch towel rack, the sort that screws to the side of a door or shelf, makes an extremely nice tie hanger for a man. The rack may be of the cheapest wood, as its branches are wrapped with cotton batting sprinkled with sachet powder. When this is done ribbon is wound round and round perfectly smooth, the ends being tacked at the hinged ends.

A Word For Nero.

"Nero fiddled while Rome burned!" exclaimed the student.

"Well," replied Mr. Growcher, "that's better than the custom many violinists have of practicing at a time when everything is nice and quiet otherwise."—Washington Star.

The Compromise.

"My bride wanted to go on a week's wedding tour, and I wanted to stay at home. Well, we compromised by going on a tour around the world!"—Meggendorfer Blatter.

FINISHING CATTLE.

What Every Feeder Wants to Know About Methods.

Two methods of finishing beef cattle which stand out most prominently are those known as stall feeding and grazing. In one instance the cattle are placed on feed in the early autumn and pushed vigorously until ready for market. In the other case they are fed a little more than maintenance ration, the idea being to carry them through the winter as cheaply as possible and finish them on grass the next summer. This method finds favor in all sections where grazing is abundant, while stall feeding must be resorted to in those localities where grass is difficult to obtain.

The relative merits of these two systems of finishing cattle is a matter of grave economic importance at the present time. The stall feeding of cattle can only be successful from a financial standpoint when the animals are handled on a minimum grain ration and fed some form of roughness that will be highly palatable and act as a satisfactory substitute for grass.

Stall Feeding Versus Grazing.

At the Virginia experiment station stall fed cattle were given silage, hay and stover, with different forms of corn combined with cottonseed meal, the object being to determine the effect of a succulent ration on the fattening process and the best form in which to feed corn with cottonseed meal. Grazed cattle were fed on different forms of roughness, some of a succulent and some of a nonsucculent nature, for the purpose of comparing the residual effects of these foods where animals are finished on grass. It has been thought by many that cattle fed on a succulent ration and grazed would not do well, a belief which is not borne out by the experience of the past year. The experiments in this instance were so planned that a comparison of the cost of feeding cattle in the stall and on grass could be made, and the deductions justified by the experiments cannot fail to be of special value to all who are interested in the production of beef. Some of them are as follows:

Results of Experiment.

It appears that cattle can be handled advantageously as stockers and finished on grass on a margin of 25 cents where silage or stover or other inexpensive forms of roughness are used during the winter. Mixed hay proved so expensive that there was a loss with it on a margin of 50 cents.

The cost of a pound of grain with the stall fed cattle varied from 7.88 to 9.01 cents; with the stocker cattle from 4.12 or 6.64 cents. It cost, therefore, nearly twice as much to make a pound of gain on the stall as where the animals were finished on grass.

The cost of maintaining a stocker through the winter varied from $7.96 with the stover fed group to $16.24 with the hay fed group. The average for all groups was $10.91.

The cost of finishing a feeder varied from $22.33 to $25.82, or more than twice as much as it cost to carry over a stocker. The difference in food cost is largely offset, however, by rent of land.

The deductions to be drawn from the experiments with feeders are as follows: Feed a small grain ration, not over two pounds per head per day to commence with, and increase it gradually until the cattle are ultimately consuming fifteen pounds per head per day. A liberal ration of silage should be fed throughout the test, decreasing the amount consumed toward the close of the feeding period. Only a minimum amount, not over two to four pounds, of stover or other dry inexpensive forms of roughness need be fed.

It would appear that silage may constitute the chief source of roughness for stockers; that a grain ration of two pounds per head per day is sufficient to insure their making substantial and profitable gains during the winter; that the best results will be obtained when the ration consists of equal parts of corn and cob meal and cottonseed meal or some other food rich in protein.

Troubles of Young Pigs.

Among the early disorders of small pigs is thumps, that trouble that always takes the prettiest and best and the ones we fancy for the show ring. This trouble can better be avoided than treatment when once acquired. I have tried a number of so called remedies, but there is not one of them that I would recommend. Continual watchfulness is what counts here. Every pig that shows a tendency to get too fat should be made to exercise, and if this cannot be done sufficiently it should be removed from the sow and kept away at least a part of each day. Treated in this way they will be reduced in flesh, and when that is done the danger will be past.

Next will be scours, the most common and the most destructive of all the pig disorders. Among the causes are a sudden change to damp weather, wet and foul nests, overfeeding the sow, a sudden change of feed or feeding something sour.

In our own work when a pronounced case appears we first clean the nest thoroughly, then apply air slaked lime and give fresh bedding, then reduce the sow's feed and give her a teaspoonful of lime or copperas. In cases where the trouble seems to originate with the sow we feed her soda and burnt flour or parched corn. In obstinate cases, those that will not yield to the usual treatment, we administer direct to the pig a dose of from three to five drops of laudanum.—Harvey Johnson, Iowa.

With the exception of Great Britain and America there are no two countries in the world where the mile is of equal length.

He Went.

The Hungry Guest—James, what time is dinner? The Candid Butler—I 'as my horders, sir, which is to serve hup as soon as ever you go, sir.—London Express.

The country which is cultivated with difficulty produces great men.—Menander.

National Capital Notes.

Now that the worst of the financial panic is past, the banks appear to be doing just what they have been blaming their depositors for doing, namely, accumulating gold and keeping it out of circulation by locking it up. This matter has been brought to the attention of the Treasury Department and it may result in measures being taken to force the banks to make cash payments under penalty of having their deposits of Government money withdrawn. The whole trouble in the financial world has been a lack of confidence coupled with a lack of coin. Business has grown far beyond the possibility of the cash in hand going round. The result has been that checks, drafts, and securities of one sort and another have been substituted for actual cash. This was all right when they were backed by actual values in crops, manufactures, or manufacturing plants. The trouble came when some bank depositors got frightened and demanded immediate and actual money payments. Then it was found that many banks, while perfectly solvent, did not have coin enough for their immediate use. As soon as confidence was restored and the runs checked, everyone got along quite as well with paper credit as they would have with actual gold. The Government came to the rescue with about $25,000,000.00 of extra deposits in National Banks and urged the banks to increase their note circulation to the legal limit. Gold has been imported and the supply of money thus augmented. But the Treasury is informed that the banks have gone to the other extreme and are locking up in their vaults all the money they can get hold of, and forcing their customers to do business with credit checks and similar fiat currency that may be deposited in their banks but not drawn against for actual cash. The Comptroller of the Currency has advised the withdrawal of Government Funds from banks that are thus unfairly hoarding gold, the chances are that this threat will be enough to make the banks loosen up.

The Treasury itself has taken a step of questionable expediency in refusing to make public any more national bank failures. This has always been a matter of legitimate information and such failures were posted daily in the Treasury Department for the benefit of newspaper correspondents and others interested. Information as to such failures was freely given out. It is claimed, however, that the publication of such news tends to destroy public confidence, so this avenue of information has been closed. Of course the failures cannot be concealed and it merely means putting the newspaper correspondents to some inconvenience and getting the information from unofficial instead of official sources. Such concealment is not at all in line with American policy and is calculated to do more harm than good.

There was an accident in the Department of Agriculture this week the effects of which will be felt by many of the farmers of the country. The seed distributing warehouse of the Department whence the seeds were distributed each year was burned and almost the entire stock on hand was destroyed. The actual loss amounts to about $100,000, but the practical loss will be much greater. Of course there were many common varieties of seeds and there has been long and heated discussion as to whether any good was done by the distribution of such seed through the members of Congress. But leaving this distribution out of the question there were many other varieties of seeds, the loss of which will be keenly felt. The Department has been working for years on plant breeding much after the manner of breeding farm animals. There have been valuable strains of corn, wheat, and other cereals produced that were in course of distribution to special experimenters and that were tending to largely increase these particular crops. The Department also had produced very valuable strains of long staple upland cotton. There were many foreign seeds, drought-resisting varieties of alfalfa, and the like all of which were being put to excellent use. It is not believed that any of these strains were completely wiped out but the work was given a severe check by the fire, and it will take some time to get it into thorough working order again.

An interesting report has been issued by the Navy Department showing that the United States now stands second among the Naval Powers of the world in actual tonnage of warships. Its nearest competitor is France, and the leader of the list is Great Britian. A year ago France was a little ahead of the United States, but at present the tonnage of American warships is 611,619 and that of France 609,079. France will be ahead of us again in another year for her building program contemplates the completion of warships amounting to 836,112 tons, while at the same period the United States will have only 771,758 tons. This does not include transports, colliers and repair ships, or convertible merchantmen under 1,000 tons, but does include torpedo boats, submarines and destroyers. Great Britain on the other hand has the present enormous tonnage of 1,633,116. This is owing to her traditional policy of the "two power standard". This means simply that she insists on keeping her naval strength up to that of her two nearest competitors. At present it will be seen that it is considerably in advance. Great Britian intends to keep it so and no matter what building programs other countries may adopt she will always insist on laying down two ships for one.

For the first time in the history of the country West Point is finding difficulty in keeping up its cadet crops to the maximum strength. This was announced in a report just made by the superintendent of the Academy to the War Department. There are now 72 vacancies in the corps. During the past year several of the cadets have resigned to accept positions in civil life. There has been even a larger retirement of officers from the active list for the same reason. This, coming with the difficulty in recruiting the enlisted strength, makes the outlook for the army not at all encouraging. It probably will have the effect of hastening action on the increased army pay bills to be presented at the next session of Congress.

He Fought at Gettysburg.

David Parker, of Fayette, N. Y., who lost a foot at Gettysburg, writes: "Electric Bitters have done me more good than any medicine I ever took. For several years I had stomach trouble, and paid out much money for medicine to little purpose, until I began taking Electric Bitters. I would not take $500 for what they have done for me." Grand tonic for the aged and for female weaknesses. Great alterative and body builder; sure cure for lame back and weak kidneys. Guaranteed by Graham Drug Co. 50c.

Safe-crackers broke into the store of W. L. London & Son, at Pittsboro, Tuesday night last week, entering through the private office. They bored holes in two safes in the office but were evidently frightened away, as they left without making an entry. An unsuccessful attempt was also made to enter the bank.

Appendicitis

Is due in a large measure to abuse of the bowels, by employing drastic purgatives. To avoid all danger, use only Dr. King's New Life Pills. The safe, gentle cleansers and invigorators. Guaranteed to cure headache, biliousness, malaria and jaundice, at Graham Drug store. 25c.

Charlotte's auditorium was formally opened Tuesday night a week with an address by Senator Overman.

I ain't feeling right to-day,
Something wrong I must say;
Come to think of it, that's right
I forgot my Rocky Mountain Tea
last night. Thompson Drug Co.

Henry Pea and Jim Steele, colored, are in jail in Charlotte charged with burning barns in Mecklenburg.

Trial Catarrh treatments are being mailed out free, on request, by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. These tests are proving to the people—without a penny's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. Sold by Graham Drug Co.

Taylorsville Scout: Some time during Saturday night some persons broke into the store of Mr. H. C. Barnes, in Little River township, and carried off about $150 worth of merchandise, consisting of shoes, dry goods and notions. There is no clue to the thieves. This is the third store that has been robbed in that section in the last few months.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the best pills made. They do not gripe. Sold by Graham Drug Co.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
Cures Sudden Pneumonia

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 himself.

You may insure health by guarding it. It is worth guarding.

At the first attack of disease, which generally approaches through the LIVER and manifests itself in innumerable ways TAKE

Tutt's Pills
And save your health.

Remember Headaches

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

Taraxacum Co. MEBANE, N. C.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS
WITH Dr. King's New Discovery
FOR COUGHS COLDS
PRICE 50c & $1.00. Trial Bottle Free
AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.
GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Weak Hearts

Are due to indigestion. Ninety-nine 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 traceable to, but are the direct result of indigestion. All food taken into the stomach which fails of perfect digestion ferments 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. Knible, of Nevada, O., says: I had stomach trouble and was in a bad state as I had heart trouble with it. I took Kodol Dyspepsia Cure for about four months and it cured me.

Kodol Digests What You Eat
and relieves the stomach of all nervous strain and the heart of all pressure.

Bottles only. $1.00 Size holding 2½ times the trial size, which sells for 50c.
Prepared by E. C. DeWITT & CO., CHICAGO

Spring is here, and you want your old harness put in good shape for the summer work. Take them to the : : : : : : :

TURNER HARNESS CO.

and have them repaired, or, better, buy a new set—hand made and guaranteed not to rip or break in one year, if they do, made good free of cost to you. Try us once.

WILL D. TURNER,
P. R. Harden Sorner,
GRAHAM, N. C.

Write Quick for Big Catalogue
To better advertise the Smith's Business College, just a few scholarships are offered in each session at less than cost. DON'T DELAY. WRITE TODAY.
GA-ALA. BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.