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**DEAR SIR:**  
 We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 11th, enclosing check No. 10 for \$100.00 the same being in full payment of our claim under policy No. 97, covering insurance on our Iron Gray Day Horse, which died on the night of the 6th 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 premium asked, no one should be without insurance on their live stock.  
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## A Simple Man

By MADELINE LEWIS.

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Young Mr. Trask, the lawyer, intended to be a candidate for the legislature in the Fourth district. He had the reputation of being sharp, keen and shrewd. Many said he was "up to snuff." Others said that he would see that the interests of the district were not overlooked. Some thought he ought to have the nomination because he was just beginning his career, and this would give him a boost. The young man had been in Waterville one year, and as he was only twenty-seven, good looking and bound to succeed, he had made a place for himself in society. He could flatter himself that he had made progress in every family but one, the Thompson family.

They called John Thompson, "Honest John." That had been his appellation for years. He was part farmer and part citizen and not well off in this world's goods, and yet he had a reputation that plenty of men might envy. His daughter Minnie, an only child, was neither a belle nor a leader of society, but she was fair looking and possessed of strong character and not at all the young lady to be captivated by the personal advantages of the young Mr. Trask.

They had met socially, and she had not at all been taken with him. On the other hand, he had been greatly impressed. Intuition told him that he was not in favor, but the opposition only stimulated him. He had easily made friends with the father, but he found that to win the girl's interest would be a far different thing.

For weeks it had been a foregone conclusion that Mr. Trask would be nominated and elected, but when the convention was finally called it developed that the ring politicians had not counted on the farming community. The men of the plow had become tired of the politicians and their tricks—of the promises so freely made and so often broken—and when the moment came they broke away and made a surprising nomination.

"Honest John" was the nominee. He had never held a political office in his life. He was home and at work instead of being at the convention, but his friends pledged him to stand, and he accepted it. Only one influence decided him in this matter, and that was the advice of his daughter.

"Father," she said to him when the news came, "you are not a politician, and you are not a schemer. You can't make a speech, and you won't be heard in that body. You are simply a plain, honest man, and you will go down to represent others of the same ilk. It is a time when plain, honest men are wanted at the front. Go there and do your duty as best you can."

"I wish Lawyer Trask had got it," he sighed. "He can make speeches and mix in with the best of 'em and come home to be talked of in the papers. I shall be only a toadstool on a stump. By the way, hasn't he coming here pretty often?"

"Yes, he comes occasionally," "I thought it was a little oftener than occasionally."

"If it is, he is wasting his time. Father, I don't like Mr. Trask. He is too ambitious to get ahead. He is so ambitious that he loses sight of the scruples that should guide all honest men. He wanted to go to the legislature simply as a means to advance his own interests."

"But I took him to be a young man of good principles," "He has no principles, and he seeks to be a politician. There is but one watchword with them, and that is to win. You will be elected as an honest man and not as a politician."

"Oh, I shan't do any stealing," smiled the father, "but I'm thinking that I'll feel like a cat in a strange garret up there. I'd a heap rather they had sent some one else, but I'll try it for a term if you say so. Perhaps there'll be three or four other old codgers like me to get in with."

There was no question about the charge and disappointment of the young lawyer over his defeat, but he dissembled fairly well before the girl when he made his next call. He acknowledged that it was something of a setback, but rejoiced that it was her father who had secured the nomination.

Before departing he grew sentimental and might have made a declaration of his love if he had not been checked. He must have plainly understood that he had as yet created no interest, but in his perversity he determined to continue.

The farmer had hardly been settled in his seat at the state capital when Trask appeared. He was more than usually deferential and friendly. He could and he did give the honest man some helpful pointers, and it was a fortnight before the errand that brought him there was stated. He was a lobbyist for a certain corporation which wanted an old railroad charter renewed.

"Honest John" had read and heard something about that charter. He had never fairly got to the right or wrong of it, but when the lawyer came to talk with him about it and endeavor to enlist his aid, Trask was promised that the question should be looked into, and if it could be conscientiously done he should receive the farmer's aid.

It looked easy for a man who was "up to snuff" to handle the old farmer. He handled others, and then sent them to Thompson to argue and discuss and win him over. Money and promises were freely used, and there came a time when the lobbyist could at least figure on an even vote in the house.

of the farmer. He doubted if the man had ever had a thousand dollars in his hand. Though rated as "honest," there was a doubt as to whether he could stand temptation—legislative temptation.

One night he paid Thompson a visit in his room and went over the whole matter with him, putting everything in a most favorable light, and when he went away he left a thousand dollars in crisp greenbacks on the bureau. That was double the price he had paid others, but he had reasons for increasing the bribe. The money was found after he left, and next day the old farmer came to him to restore it.

"It must have been left by some other caller," was the reply, "probably by some one who was in there arguing in favor of my bill. He may speak to you about it in the course of the day."

"But he was mighty careless to leave a thousand dollars lying around that way."

"Oh, he isn't worrying about it. Perhaps he wanted to make you a little present and took that way of doing it. It's often done here in the legislature, you know."

"He was left to hang on to the money until the owner called for it, but he was much perplexed and put out. By a curious coincidence three weeks later he found two other farmer members who had come into possession of \$500 each in just as mysterious a manner. There seemed to be a philanthropist going about among the conscientious members and distributing rewards of merit."

When the house adjourned for a week and "Honest John" went home to his daughter he had that thousand dollars with him, and his history was still a mystery. In a few hours, however, he was enlightened, and he went back to the legislative body to enlighten others.

The day finally came when Lawyer Trask's bill was up. He had counted noses and was sure of its passage. He sat there in the utmost confidence, to be amazed and dumfounded when it was defeated by a majority of three. Honest John and his two farmer friends had recorded their votes among the "nays," although they had been bought and paid for. An hour later the former had a caller at his room. The caller was pale faced and desperate.

"Mr. Thompson," he said, "I left a thousand dollars on that bureau one night a few weeks ago."

"Gewwhitaker! But you denied it was yours?"

"It was a little present."

"But why should you make me a present of a thousand dollars?"

"Because—because I wanted your help on that bill and because I was going to ask your daughter to be my wife."

"And maybe you left \$500 apiece for Crane and Williams?"

"Yes."

"And you were going to ask their daughters to be your wife?"

"N-o."

"See here, Mr. Trask," said the old man after looking at him for half a minute, "if I were you I wouldn't ask Minnie to be your wife. I told her all about the money when I went home. She said as it wasn't yours and as no one had lost it and as Crane and Williams was in the same fix that the money belonged to charity."

"We sent it down to her, and she divided it between a couple of orphan asylums, and she's got the receipts to show that it reached 'em. No, I wouldn't ask her. I might object to you as a son-in-law, and she might take it that you were trying to buy your way into the family."

"Lemme just add that you are a mighty careless man with your money, and if you don't mend your ways you'll bring up in the county house before you are forty years old."

**The Reporter's Dictionary.**  
 Brilliant, a. Must be used in describing parties or receptions given by people worth \$5,000 or more.

Magnificent, a. Indispensable in referring to any house costing no less than \$3,500.

Sumptuous, a. Must be used in referring to a parlor furnished at an expense of \$250 or more.

Recherche, a. Indispensable in referring to any society event, no matter how insignificant.

Intoxicating, a. Any kind of music, no matter how discordant, furnished at a swell reception. "Ravishing" and "entrancing" are also good words and are perhaps more appropriate than intoxicating in a prohibition state.

Event, n. A party given at a residence containing eight rooms or more.

Party, n. Obsolete.—Atchison Globe.



### A FARM FED CROP.

Less Mutton Made in Big Feed Plants This Winter.

A larger proportion of this winter's mutton supply will be made on the farm and less in the big feed lot than ever before. Expensive plants are lying idle all over the country, and owners are puzzled to find a profitable use for them. It is a logical development of an era of expensive production. Making mutton in wholesale fashion necessitates cheap feeding stock, cheap feed and cheap labor.

Around Chicago are half a dozen huge feeding plants, representing an investment aggregating more than a million dollars, that have been taxed to full capacity in recent years, but have been full of vacant space this winter. At Winona, Minn., a noted feeding plant, only a few thousand head have been put on. Around St. Paul and Minneapolis the winter's output will suggest the extinction of a once flourishing industry in that locality, while southern Michigan is dotted with huge feeding barns now without occupants other than rats. Farsighted feeders concluded last fall not to court financial extermination by filling up with high priced stock in the face of an unprecedented feed bill.

But the big feed lot turned out good mutton, and the new era is regretted by killers. When a band of lambs came from one of the big feed lots, they were getting an article of standard quality and could even approximate the fill. This enabled them to buy sheep and lambs by the trainload on the reputation of the feeder. Now, with the bulk of supply coming from farmers' feed lots buyers can take no such chances and dressing results are uniformly lower. Quality of the bulk of western muttons reaches



ing Chicago this year has been sadly deficient. The average farmer-feeder lacks shed room, which is essential to good gains and in a season of high feed is indispensable to put on a finish, a policy the big feeder usually pursued.

This season's indications are that farm feeding of sheep and lambs is being transferred from Ohio, Michigan and Indiana to Iowa and Missouri, which are nearer the western range and in a position to get first action on this stock. Next year Michigan feeders propose to make a strenuous effort to get a slice of the movement, but at present they are not lamenting the fact that Missouri and Iowa outwitted them in 1907. It has been an expensive experience to feeders between the Mississippi and Missouri, concludes the Breeder's Gazette, Chicago.

**Very Important to Know.**  
 Dr. W. H. Dairyple of the Louisville experiment station calls our attention to differences between cane molasses and beet molasses for stock feeding which are important, but not generally understood. Beet molasses contains large quantities of residual salts, which produce various derangements of the animal's system if fed freely or long. On the other hand, cane molasses does not contain these elements in sufficient quantities to injure the animal's health. In fact, its effect is quite the reverse, as a rule. Cane molasses can be fed far in excess of what any of our readers is likely to feed without the slightest danger. Dr. Dairyple reports that as high as thirty pounds a day have been fed to horses without ill effect and that on forty-acre plantations where he has heard the average is about ten pounds a day per horse. As the feeding of molasses is extending it will be well for feeders to keep in mind this important difference between the beet and the cane product.—National Stockman.

**Roots For the Breed Sow.**  
 Roots may be sliced or pulped and mixed with the grain or may be given whole as a noon feed to the brood sows. Some care must be used in feeding roots, as they are laxative in effect and if fed in excessive amounts may bring about profuse action of the bowels. Some eastern farmers recommend the use of silage. If neither is available, clover or alfalfa hay, sweet oats or corn fodder may supply the bulky requirement of the nation with good results. Charcoal, ash and salt should be accessible at all times.

**Rich in Protein.**  
 Cotton seed and cottonseed meal are very rich in protein, which makes them desirable feeds to mix with the rough forage crops. When fed intelligently there are no foods that will give better returns than cotton seed and cottonseed meal.

**Like a Prince.**  
 "You said that if I bought this suburban house I could live like a prince. With malaria and mosquitoes I'm in fear for my life!"

"Well," answered the agent soothingly, "think of the prince who lives in fear of his liver."—Washington Star.

## TWO MINUTE SKETCHES

David Glasgow Farragut.

By ROBERTUS LOVE.



The old man magnificent of the American Navy.

THE most famous naval officer in American history was David Glasgow Farragut, who died in 1870. Admiral Farragut certainly had abundant opportunity to make himself famous. He served in three great wars—that of 1812, the struggle with Mexico and the rebellion. Admiral Farragut's chief service, however, and that which won for him the distinction which places him at the head of the list of our naval commanders, was given during the civil war. It is a fact somewhat remarkable that a man past sixty years of age should display such bravery and such ability as were shown by Farragut.

Farragut, it may be said, grew up in the navy. He was adopted into the family of the Commodore Porter of his boyhood and was bred to the sea. Though but eleven years of age when the war of 1812 began, he served through that conflict up to the beginning of 1815, as a midshipman. From that time forth he remained in naval service, and when the civil war opened he was already a veteran of almost fifty years' experience. Though born in Tennessee and living in Virginia at the outbreak of the war, Farragut adhered to the Union cause, went north and was assigned to duty in command of the western blockading squadron in the Gulf of Mexico. The

entrance to Mobile bay, where he was in immediate personal command, his vessels plunging through a field of the enemy's torpedoes, silencing the terrible batteries and capturing Confederate boats in what was practically a hand to hand fight. Schoolboys of many years to come will be thrilled by the story of the brave old admiral lashed to the mast of his flagship, glasses in hand, watching and directing the movements of his squadron in the midst of a plunging fire from powerful forts.

Farragut received from congress the highest honors possible, the ranks of vice admiral and admiral being created for him. He was the old man magnificent of the American navy.

## TWO MINUTE SKETCHES

James Watt.

By ROBERTUS LOVE.



The steam engine was a playing when he began to tinker with it.

IT was George Stephenson who, observing the lifting of a teakettle's lid by the hissing and bubbling within, conceived and created the first crude steam engine, but it was James Watt who divined the immense possibilities of steam as a motive force and invented the engine to practical use. So many and so important were the improvements added by Watt that he shares honors with the inventor of the original engine. Watt perfected the steam engine, adapting it to general industrial service. He took an embryotic contrivance and developed it practically to a finished creation.

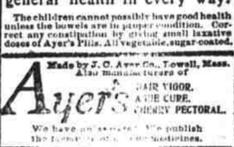
This Scotchman was an instrument maker by trade. Employed in that capacity for the University of Glasgow, he took advantage of his association with the professors to increase his scientific knowledge. In the laboratory was a little steam engine vast in possibilities, but little more than a plaything when Watt began to tinker with it. His first great improvement in the engine was the invention of the independent steam condenser, which conserved much of the power that was lost in the original machine. Watt also invented the centrifugal governor, the water gauge, the mercury steam gauge and many other features, leaving the steam engine in its essential construction very much as it stands today.

Watt worked at his task with undaunted zeal. He made the improvement of the steam motor his life's work. From 1769 to 1774 he was almost constantly engaged in perfecting the engine of the University. It is said that he said of the kingdom of Great Britain in the case of James Watt, for the government extended the Watt patents beyond the prescribed term of years in recognition of the long period of time which the tireless inventor devoted to his work of improvement and adaptation.

**Making Church Pleasant.**  
 After all, those old Puritans had the right idea of making the church pleasant. Now, in Brunswick, Me., the first church had a powder magazine in the garret, the stocks in front, the whipping post behind, the graveyard to the north and beyond that the pound, which he has heard of the pound, the town had to be used in 1810 for having gone without a competent pastor for more than six months. And not far away from there twenty-one poor Mainites were sent to jail for not paying their church taxes.—New York

## For the Children

To succeed these days you must have plenty of grit, courage, strength. How is it with the children? Are they thin, pale, delicate? Do not forget Ayer's Sarsaparilla. You know it makes the blood pure and rich, and builds up the general health in every way.



## Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON April 4, 1908.

A recent interview given to the press by W. B. Hennessey of St. Paul who was sent to New York to promote the boom of Governor Johnson of Minnesota is regarded by the Democratic leaders as typical of the opposition to the great Nebraskan. Mr. Hennessey went to New York filled with Johnson enthusiasm. He returned filled with enthusiasm for Chas. A. Towne, who is said to command the united support of Tammany Hall. Mr. Hennessey tells the world that Governor Johnson would welcome the nomination of Mr. Towne as Vice-President, but that if Mr. Johnson cannot be nominated for first place, then he believes Mr. Towne will be. Mr. Towne, it will be remembered, was appointed to the Senate vice the late Cushman K. Davis, who had died in office. Towne was then a Republican. He later became a Democrat, however, and served a term in the House as a Representative from New York. Mr. Towne is eminently popular in and out of Tammany Hall, but there are few Democrats who will regard him as in the same class as William J. Bryan or as approaching presidential size. Nor is it at all likely that the great body of the Democracy would care to enter the fight for the presidency with a Tammany candidate. The case with which Mr. Hennessey has been won over to the Tammany view, however, is regarded here as showing how little real vitality there is to the opposition to Mr. Bryan and especially to the Johnson boom.

Senator Teller of Colorado made quite a speech in the Senate this week on what he called the tendency of the general government to overrule the powers of the States of the Union and to ignore the restrictions of the Constitution. He contended that the Federal government justified any act on its part by ascribing it to the public interest.

President Roosevelt recently entertained at the White House the well-known British naturalist, R. Keatner, who lectured, in Washington, by request, to a distinguished audience including the President and the French Ambassador. After luncheon at the White House the President took Mr. Keatner for a drive into the country and introduced him to many American birds. Together they stalked woodpeckers, phoebes, cardinal birds and tree sparrows, creeping stealthily over muddy, slippery hillsides, and beneath dripping undergrowth. Mr. Keatner afterwards declared that he "had the extreme satisfaction of thanking the ruler of the United States of America for giving me the greatest ornithological treat I have ever enjoyed in my life."

A rumor has been circulated to the effect that Post-master General Meyer is contemplating resigning his position in the Cabinet to accept the control of a large trust company. Mr. Meyer denies absolutely the truth of the story and is occupied with plans looking to improvements and additions to the service. Mr. Meyer just now is devoting great attention to the postal savings bank and the cheaper parcel post and he is confident that if these measures are adopted great benefit will accrue to the country as a result.

Some of the anti-Bryan-ites have been counting on Texas to help them in their fight against the Peerless Leader but they have counted without their host. It is true that there has been a good deal of anti-Bryan sentiment in the Lone Star state but it has all faded away in the presence of the fight on Senator Bailey. In their desire to elect or to defeat Senator Bailey the opposi-

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ing faction have each come out strong for Bryan and, according to Representative Slayden, nothing will prevent Texas from sending a solid Bryan delegation to Denver. Louisiana will not send a Bryan delegation but that fact does not prevent the Senators from that state from predicting that ultimately the Louisiana delegates will cast their vote for Mr. Bryan and everything points to a walkover for the gentlemen from Nebraska.

The result of the Massachusetts primaries is regarded here as a victory for Secretary Taft who will receive at least twenty-two out of the thirty-two votes cast by the Massachusetts delegation. Of course the methods employed in Massachusetts leave some ground for juggling with the facts and the anti-Taft crowds will perhaps, continue to claim nearly all the delegation, but there is no ground for the claim. Of the district delegates twenty are pledged informally, to vote for Taft, although they will not be instructed, and two of the delegates at large will do the same. The breaking of the solid Illinois delegation by the instruction of two delegates for Taft has proved a severe blow to Speaker Cannon and the old man he is already 72—looks ten years older since he has known that he cannot get the solid delegation from his state. The result has been to make him unusually testy as many members can testify to their sorrow, for the Speaker is killing bills right and left as if to relieve his feelings. He has even "boothed" the anti-trust amendment which the President is so anxious to have enacted, and the White Mountain Forest Reserve bill has received its coup de grace from Mr. Cannon.

**A Woman Tells How to Relieve Rheumatic Pains**  
 I have been a very great sufferer from the dreadful disease, rheumatism, for a number of years. I have tried many medicines but never got much relief from any of them until two years ago, when I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I found relief before I had used all of one bottle, but kept on applying it and soon felt like a different woman. Through my advice many of my friends have tried it and can tell you how wonderful it has worked.—Mrs. Sarah A. Cole, 140 S. New St., Dover, Del. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is a liniment. The relief from pain which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. It makes rest and sleep possible. For sale by Graham Drug Co.

## Taraxacum

MEBANE, N. C.

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Within an hour after he had sailed for Europe Wednesday, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, of New York, was made the defendant in a suit filed with the Supreme Court by his wife, Ellen French Vanderbilt. It has been reported for some time that action for divorce was contemplated.

Kodol For Dyspepsia has helped thousands of people who have had stomachic trouble. This is what one man says of it: "E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago Ill.—Gentlemen:—In 1897 I had a disease of the stomach and bowels. I could not digest anything I ate and in the spring of 1902 I bought a bottle of Kodol and the benefit I received from that bottle all the gold in Georgia could not buy. I still use a little occasionally as I find it a fine blood purifier and a good tonic. May you live long and prosper. Yours very truly C. N. Cornell, Roding, Ga., Aug. 27, 1906." Sold by Graham Drug Co.

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