

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. XXXIV.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1908.

NO. 15

Tutt's Pills

FOR TORPID LIVER.
A torpid liver deranges the whole system, and produces
SICK HEADACHE,
Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Sallow Skin and Piles.
There is no better remedy for these common diseases than DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS, as a trial will prove. Take No Substitute.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. WILL S. LONG, JR.

DENTIST
Graham, N. C.
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
Building, up stairs.

JOHN GREAT 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, 1911

ROBT C. STRUDWICK

Attorney-at-Law,
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Practices in the courts of Alamance and Guilford counties.

Write Quick

To better advise the South's leading business colleges, just a few observations are desired in each section of less than one DOLLAR. WRITE TODAY.
G. A. L. BUSINESS COLLEGE, Greensboro, N. C.

Graham Underwriters Agency.

SCOTT & ALBRIGHT,
Graham, N. C.

Office of

SCOTT-MEBANE M'F'G CO.
OVERALLS.
GRAHAM, N. C., Apr. 12, 1907.
HAS 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. 12 for \$25, the same being in full payment of our claim under policy No. 17, covering insurance on our Iron Gray Day Horse, which died on the night of the 10th 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.

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.

CASTORIA.

It is the foundation stone of a new city, to supplant Galesburg as capital of Montenegro, was laid on the Adriatic Sea by the Prince of Montenegro.

Cupid's Coal Truck.

By James Francis Dwyer.
Copyrighted, 1908, by E. C. Parcells.

The car came to an abrupt stop, and the conductor stretched his neck in a reckless manner as he looked for the cause.

"Coal truck on the blink with a broken axle," he cried disgustedly, "an' now I got to chase through 'n' snow to phone the 'mergency' van." He walked through the car to acquaint the motorman of his heroic intention and, after buttoning his jacket, set off up the snow covered road in search of a telephone.

The motorman took the opportunity to stretch his legs by walking around the disabled vehicle. When he stepped from the car the two passengers sighed wearily and the man moved closer to his companion.

"Well, I'm glad that conductor has gone," he remarked. "He stared at us till my conscience suggested I had given him a bad cold."

The fur wrapped girl beside him laughed merrily.

"This a habit of conductors," she murmured. "I have noticed them before."

"I will pardon him," said the man. "He is not mortal, and I am pleased to find that his mercenary occupation has not destroyed his love of the beautiful."

The girl smiled indignantly, but remained silent. Meanwhile the motorman had entered into a discussion with the truck driver as to the best method of removing the damaged vehicle.

"Letty!" The man's voice interrupted a day dream and the girl started. "Do you know I am desperately in love?"

The big blue eyes surveyed him critically.

"No, I do not," she said emphatically. "When a man is in love he can never disguise the fact."

"You are thinking of calf love," he remarked, "the kind that bubbles over and spoils its owner's appetite, but solid, healthy man's love."

"It is all the same," she interrupted; "concealment is impossible. Now, Mr. Dorrington is in love, and a child can detect the symptoms."

"Dorrington!" The man's voice expressed his surprise. "Do you mean old Dorrington?"

The slightest puckering round the corners of the little mouth showed where a smile tried hard to establish a footing.

"When Mr. Dorrington called yesterday," continued the girl, "I watched him closely while he was speaking to mother—"

"Pardon me!" The man's tone was masterful, and the girl stopped. "Is Dorrington—old Dorrington—in love with your mother?"

The smile made another valiant effort to disturb the serenity of the girl's face, but retired discomfited.

"I do not think so," she said quietly. "If he is, the feeling is not reciprocated, as mother always leaves me to entertain him when he calls."

The man winced.

"I am anxious about you"—he tried to hide the effect produced by her words—"Dorry is not young, you know, and love, like measles, plays the mischief with elderly people."

The hovering smile flashed triumphantly across the girl's blushing face.

"Seriously, Letty," her companion continued, "Dorrington is old! I remember him twenty-five years ago, when he chased me away from a pond near your mother's house. God bless my heart, girl! His tone changed to one expressing blank astonishment."

"I am getting old too!"

The girl turned, and the blue eyes looked carefully over the man's brown face, noting the length and depth of every wrinkle that marked it.

"You are getting old, Jack."

"I know it," he cried, "and here am I in a sidetracked car doing nothing, while time pursues me remorselessly."

Evidently thinking anything preferable to inaction, he started out to capsize one of the little gloved hands of his companion, and after she had vainly tried to defeat his intentions he clasped it between his own two and seemed immensely pleased at the feat.

"Dear me," she sighed, "I wish that conductor would come back."

tramp two miles in the snow," she answered.

The man was annoyed.

"Confound the conductor!" he cried. "I wish he'd come back," she said. "If he does not return soon I will call upon the motorman. I suppose he is responsible for the safety of the passengers while his mate is away."

The mention of the motorman made her companion turn around to see where that person was stationed, and he was somewhat surprised to find that he had impressed two horses belonging to another truckman and, with the combined teams, was making a vigorous effort to pull the obstruction from the track. This strenuous proceeding alarmed the man, and he turned quickly to the girl.

"Letty, I want you to listen!" he cried. "This might be the only chance I will get to explain."

The noise outside increased.

"Go ahead!" screamed the driver, as the four horses strained and struggled. "Keep it up! Keep it up!"

"Letty!" The man seized both hands now and tried to turn her face toward him. "I want to tell you—"

"Use the whip!" yelled the driver. His shrill shriek ripped through the car and drowned the man's voice.

The girl turned toward the window, and the fur on her shoulders shook suspiciously. The man had a dim idea that she was laughing.

"I—I love you."

A loud yell of triumph came from the driver, and a merry play of laughter from the girl helped the echoes as they buzzed around the car. The noise was tremendous. The driver's yells were deafening, and the shouts of the motorman and the truckman told the man that the work of removing the obstruction was nearly finished. He took one hasty glance at the moving truck and, springing back, quickly seized the laughing girl in his arms.

"There!" he cried triumphantly as he kissed the blushing face. "And there! And there again!" And over the girl's muffled laughter and protests came a victorious cheer from the motorman and the two truck drivers, informing the two passengers that the truck was clear at last.

Three minutes afterward the conductor kicked the snow from his boots and gave the "Go ahead!" signal to the elated motorman, and the car moved off. As they passed the disabled truck the man pointed to the name painted in red letters on its side, and the girl read, "John Love, Truckman."

"One of Dan Cupid's aliases," whispered her companion. And the blush on her face made the beauty loving conductor stare at her for the rest of the journey to the infinite delight of the man.

Plan For Small Stable.
This little plan for a small stable to have in it two box stalls, three single stalls and space for carriages is given by the Breeder's Gazette, Chicago. Owing to the nature of the ground for which it was designed there is entrance on but one side.



as by twelve feet, which will be found to be large enough for carriages horse and a space for carriages twenty-six feet by twenty feet. This leaves space for a large porch or open shed, which will prove useful for many purposes, washing vehicles, hitching under to keep out of the sun or sheltering an extra vehicle.

The Wool Trade.
The wool trade of 1907 was one of the most satisfactory on record to all interests concerned therein. Producers obtained fair prices and sold their wool promptly. Dealers refrained from heavy losses and embarrassing speculations. Manufacturers found a market of sufficient breadth to allow them to absorb the bulk of the supply of raw material. Foreign wools figured less than usual in the trade, because they could not compete largely, prices abroad prohibiting heavy imports. And prices throughout the year showed little variation, and fine wools closed a little higher and other wools a little lower than at the beginning of the year.—National Stockman.

Dark, Damp Dairy Rooms.
Most species of bacteria cannot live in the direct rays of the sun. For this reason milk rooms and similar rooms for handling milk products, except cold storage rooms, should be built so that the sunlight can enter in abundance. Dairy rooms are usually damp and if they will permit the growth of molds and the development of bacteria and will speedily become unfit as places to keep milk. The troubles with stringy orropy milk usually occur in places of this kind.—E. H. Webster.

The Origin of Algebra.
If Diophantus of Alexandria, fourth century of the Christian era, was not the inventor of algebra, then it is not known to whom the honor belongs. The Arabians claim that the inventor belongs to Ben-Musa, who flourished about the middle of the fourth century. Certain it is that the Arabians introduced algebra to Europe by way of Italy through Leonardo, a merchant of Pisa, who had lived among the Arabs of Barbary. Leonardo's treatise was written in 1302.

A medal with the President's head on one side will be presented to Ishmanian Canal employes having rendered two years' service.

Rev. Dr. Aked, of New York City, in preaching on the "Decay of Christianity," asserted all faiths were losing believers.

HOG'S HAPPY HOME.

The Money Makers of Kansas and the Central West.

While vegetarians have inveighed against eating pork, there seems to be no appreciable abatement in the rearings of swine. In spite of the sad warnings of Moses and the sad fate that befell the swine of Gadara, the demand for the toothsome ham constantly increases, and the Kansas farmers have found it profitable to increase their hogs.

It has been well said by a former cabinet minister that in the American hog we have an automatic, combined machine for reducing bulk in corn and enhancing its value; that he is a mint, and the corn of our common country the bullion he transmutates into golden coin.

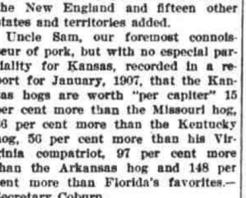
Statistics give every indication that the hog is likely to occupy a still more prominent place in the animal husbandry of the Sunflower State, and such recognition as this would imply seems rightly deserved, since he has been a most potent factor in establishing the credit of the Kansas farmer and in the upbuilding of the entire central west.

The Kansas Hog.
In Kansas the hog finds the favored zone—his El Dorado—and here he always makes both ends meet. For Kansas is a corn orchard parked with grasses and fragrant with the bloom of alfalfa, the greatest forage plant vouchsafed by Providence to man, growing here in a profusion elsewhere unknown; hence it is that Kansas possesses more of these latest model self lubricating mortgage removers than all the New England and fifteen other states and territories added.

Uncle Sam, our forgotten connoisseur of pork, but with no special partiality for Kansas, recorded in a report for January, 1907, that the Kansas hogs are worth "per capita" 15 per cent more than the Missouri hog, 30 per cent more than the Kentucky hog, 50 per cent more than his Virginia compatriot, 97 per cent more than the Arkansas hog and 148 per cent more than Florida's favorites.—Secretary Coburn.

In Very Old Missouri.
While Kansas claims fame as a hog paradise, the porcine tribe finds another happy home in "very old Missouri." Here, for instance, is one of the happy hunting grounds of the Poland-China.

Lolita, Poland China.
[One of Missouri's high bred hogs.]
Here are to be found sons of the mighty sire Impudence, that recently sold for \$10,000; of the World's fair champion, Middlemore; of Corcoran II, of Mifflin; of Top Notcher and others of great name. Here, too, are the richly bred daughters, Fortia, by Meddler; Miss Spell, by Spellbind; Winsomeness, by Keepsake; Beside Beauty, by Perfection; Laughing Eyes, Beatrix, Grandeur, Village Pride and many another charmer. When the high bred hog is in question Missouri is to be reckoned with.



Lolita, Poland China. [One of Missouri's high bred hogs.]

Here are to be found sons of the mighty sire Impudence, that recently sold for \$10,000; of the World's fair champion, Middlemore; of Corcoran II, of Mifflin; of Top Notcher and others of great name. Here, too, are the richly bred daughters, Fortia, by Meddler; Miss Spell, by Spellbind; Winsomeness, by Keepsake; Beside Beauty, by Perfection; Laughing Eyes, Beatrix, Grandeur, Village Pride and many another charmer. When the high bred hog is in question Missouri is to be reckoned with.



Lolita, Poland China. [One of Missouri's high bred hogs.]

Here are to be found sons of the mighty sire Impudence, that recently sold for \$10,000; of the World's fair champion, Middlemore; of Corcoran II, of Mifflin; of Top Notcher and others of great name. Here, too, are the richly bred daughters, Fortia, by Meddler; Miss Spell, by Spellbind; Winsomeness, by Keepsake; Beside Beauty, by Perfection; Laughing Eyes, Beatrix, Grandeur, Village Pride and many another charmer. When the high bred hog is in question Missouri is to be reckoned with.

THE DAIRYMAN.

Fall and winter calves are better for being kept indoors during the entire winter and early spring months, and no calf should at any time be compelled to occupy a pasture unprovided with shelter.

Endeavor to establish a habit of consuming large quantities of wholesome roughage, which will furnish considerable nourishment for the development of both brain and sinews. While exercise and pure air are admirable factors in the development of stock, still young animals should never be exposed for any length of time to intense cold or sleety storm.

The Winter Calf.
The popular idea is that summer calves are more easily and cheaply raised than those started in fall or winter. Milk is more plentiful, the weather moderate, and less care and attention are required. But summer calves are apt to be neglected and underfed or what is worse, overfed. And when they are ready to take off milk they are ready for winter quarters and must be put on dry rations at once. On the other hand, the winter calves come at a time when the dairyman works with his herd more and can give them special attention, and when they are ready to leave milk the grass season is usually open and they can be kept right on growing without a stop.—J. D. Harvey.

Heifer Calves.
The heifer calves from all the best animals should be reared. Feed the calves their dam's milk for the first three or four days. Feed often and in small quantities. If the milk is very rich, it is better to be diluted for the young calf. New, warm milk should be fed the calf for the first three or four weeks, when you may gradually change to sweet skim milk. About the time the calf should be encouraged to eat grass. A handful of ground oats or a few tablespoonfuls of cottonseed meal or blood flour may be added to the milk. A little cornmeal might be fed, but always feed it dry. As soon as the calf is capable of digesting it some alfalfa hay may be fed.

If Lion Pools and Horse Pools.
If a lion and a strong horse were in a pool in opposite directions, the lion would pull the lion backward, with comparative ease. But if the lion were attached behind the horse and fetter in the same direction and were allowed to exert his strength in backing he could easily pull the horse down upon his hunches or drag him across the ring, so much greater is his strength when started backward from the hind legs than in forward pulling.—Chamber's Journal.

TWO MINUTE SKETCHES

Hendrick Hudson.

By ROBERTUS LOVE.



Set adrift in Hudson bay by mutineers, his fate is still a mystery of the frozen north.

WHEN a year or so ago a steamer bogged for traffic on the Hudson river was launched with the name Hendrick Hudson, somebody remonstrated, holding that the name of the vessel should be Henry Hudson, because that was Hudson's real name. Nevertheless it seems fitting that the boat be named Hendrick instead of Henry, for it was while in the service of the Dutch East India company that the English navigator discovered the great river which bears his name. Moreover, his own country was so jealous of his prowess as a discoverer for another nation that on his return to the old world Hudson was practically imprisoned in the British service and was not permitted to enjoy his full reward for the successes achieved by him when he voyaged under the Dutch name of Hendrick.

Hudson perished miserably in the service of British interests. This was when he made his disastrous voyage in search of that long hidden northwest passage which lured so many mariners to defeat or doom and which was finally discovered by Captain Robert Amundsen nearly three centuries after Hudson's death. Hudson sailed into the vast northern bay which, along with the gloriously picturesque river, keeps his name on the map of the world. There was mutiny aboard, and the mariners set the great navigator adrift in a small boat in the icy waters with his son and a few other adherents.

The fate of Hudson and his party is still a mystery of the frozen north.

For the people of the United States Hudson's chief achievement was the discovery of the wonderful river at the mouth of which has grown up the second city of the world in population and the first in commercial importance.

Hendrick Hudson sailed northward around Sandy Hook and entered the river in September, 1609, the Dutch ship Half Moon. The explorer spent a month studying the stream, going up as far as the site of the city of Albany.

Let the Democrats cease quarreling, and victory is ours," declared Representative Clayton of Alabama, one of the four delegates-at-large from his State, on being informed of the result of the primary was overwhelmingly for Bryan. Representative Heflin, also a delegate-at-large declares that Bryan is stronger with the masses than he has ever been and that, "We will elect him President of the United States and that we will carry the next House. Democratic victory is in the air."

The extent of the proposed tariff revision, which the Republicans have promised to make in 1909, is most problematical, and the separate inquiries into tariff schedules, recently ordered by the Senate and the House as a preliminary step, will not be begun in earnest until after the November elections. The services of government experts, in the meantime, will be enlisted by the Senate Committee on Finance and the House Committee on Ways and Means, to prepare data desired by the committee.

It may be of interest to know that the item for coal alone for the fleet's cruise around the world, as reported in the general deficiency bill in the House, amounts to \$5,000,000, and it is not definitely known that this will suffice for the needs of the whole cruise, although it is assumed that it will.

Senator Taylor of Tennessee, made his maiden speech in the Senate on Tuesday of this week, in which he discussed the tariff, the financial system, trusts and the failure of the Republican party to keep off-repeated promises of reform. The endorsement of the Federal government upon the reserved rights of the States was exhaustively dwelt upon, and the assumption by the President of power not delegated to his office by the Constitution came in for a due share of attention. A large audience of Senators and spectators greatly enjoyed Mr. Taylor's speech, and his quaint humor provoked much laughter, but it was remarked afterwards that the speech which was read, lacked the spontaneity of his extemporaneous lectures which is one of their greatest charms. Among other good things Senator Taylor said "I cannot understand the consistency of clubbing the trusts over the head and then at the same time fighting for tariff, the mother of the trusts."

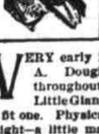
The leaders of the two Houses of Congress have lost all hope, for emergency currency legislation, at this session. The House and the Senate are unable to get together on this subject, the Senate standing by the essentials of the Aldrich bill, while the House has served notice that it must be the Vreeland bill or nothing. A currency commission will be created.

Ex-Governor Edwin Warfield of Baltimore, Md., was in Washington this week and in the interview said that while he knew Mr. Bryan, enjoyed a personal acquaintance with him, and entertained a high regard for him, he was of the opinion that

TWO MINUTE SKETCHES

Stephen A. Douglas.

By ROBERTUS LOVE.



He was a giant in intellect.

VERY early in his career Stephen A. Douglas became known throughout the country as "the Little Giant." The sobriquet was a slight one. Physically he was short and slight—a little man. Mentally he was big from his boyhood. His head was large and correspondingly brainy. He was a giant in intellect.

Douglas was daringly ambitious. His goal was the presidency of the United States. As a schoolboy in Vermont and western New York the familiar paradoxical fact that "any American boy can become president" seems to have taken possession of him. He settled in a new state, Illinois, to grow up with the country and work himself into leadership. Though he failed of the presidency, he was in the whitest heat of the presidential limelight for years.

Perhaps no man in American history rose to national eminence so rapidly as did Douglas. He almost won a nomination for congress at the age of twenty-five. Only three years later he was a member of the supreme court of Illinois, resigning this office in the age of thirty to enter congress. In the lower house Douglas became at once a national figure. Entering the senate a few years later, his fame widened and deepened with each succeeding year. Douglas was a far more prominent man in 1852 than was Franklin Pierce, who defeated him for the Democratic nomination for president and was elected. Douglas with the age of thirty to enter congress. In the lower house Douglas became at once a national figure. Entering the senate a few years later, his fame widened and deepened with each succeeding year. Douglas was a far more prominent man in 1852 than was Franklin Pierce, who defeated him for the Democratic nomination for president and was elected. Douglas with the age of thirty to enter congress. In the lower house Douglas became at once a national figure. Entering the senate a few years later, his fame widened and deepened with each succeeding year. Douglas was a far more prominent man in 1852 than was Franklin Pierce, who defeated him for the Democratic nomination for president and was elected. Douglas with the age of thirty to enter congress. In the lower house Douglas became at once a national figure. Entering the senate a few years later, his fame widened and deepened with each succeeding year. Douglas was a far more prominent man in 1852 than was Franklin Pierce, who defeated him for the Democratic nomination for president and was elected. Douglas with the age of thirty to enter congress. In the lower house Douglas became at once a national figure. Entering the senate a few years later, his fame widened and deepened with each succeeding year. Douglas was a far more prominent man in 1852 than was Franklin Pierce, who defeated him for the Democratic nomination for president and was elected. Douglas with the age of thirty to enter congress. In the lower house Douglas became at once a national figure. Entering the senate a few years later, his fame widened and deepened with each succeeding year. Douglas was a far more prominent man in 1852 than was Franklin Pierce, who defeated him for the Democratic nomination for president and was elected. Douglas with the age of thirty to enter congress. In the lower house Douglas became at once a national figure. Entering the senate a few years later, his fame widened and deepened with each succeeding year. Douglas was a far more prominent man in 1852 than was Franklin Pierce, who defeated him for the Democratic nomination for president and was elected. Douglas with the age of thirty to enter congress. In the lower house Douglas became at once a national figure. Entering the senate a few years later, his fame widened and deepened with each succeeding year. Douglas was a far more prominent man in 1852 than was Franklin Pierce, who defeated him for the Democratic nomination for president and was elected. Douglas with the age of thirty to enter congress. In the lower house Douglas became at once a national figure. Entering the senate a few years later, his fame widened and deepened with each succeeding year. Douglas was a far more prominent man in 1852 than was Franklin Pierce, who defeated him for the Democratic nomination for president and was elected. Douglas with the age of thirty to enter congress. In the lower house Douglas became at once a national figure. Entering the senate a few years later, his fame widened and deepened with each succeeding year. Douglas was a far more prominent man in 1852 than was Franklin Pierce, who defeated him for the Democratic nomination for president and was elected. Douglas with the age of thirty to enter congress. In the lower house Douglas became at once a national figure. Entering the senate a few years later, his fame widened and deepened with each succeeding year. Douglas was a far more prominent man in 1852 than was Franklin Pierce, who defeated him for the Democratic nomination for president and was elected. Douglas with the age of thirty to enter congress. In the lower house Douglas became at once a national figure. Entering the senate a few years later, his fame widened and deepened with each succeeding year. Douglas was a far more prominent man in 1852 than was Franklin Pierce, who defeated him for the Democratic nomination for president and was elected. Douglas with the age of thirty to enter congress. In the lower house Douglas became at once a national figure. Entering the senate a few years later, his fame widened and deepened with each succeeding year. Douglas was a far more prominent man in 1852 than was Franklin Pierce, who defeated him for the Democratic nomination for president and was elected. Douglas with the age of thirty to enter congress. In the lower house Douglas became at once a national figure. Entering the senate a few years later, his fame widened and deepened with each succeeding year. Douglas was a far more prominent man in 1852 than was Franklin Pierce, who defeated him for the Democratic nomination for president and was elected. Douglas with the age of thirty to enter congress. In the lower house Douglas became at once a national figure. Entering the senate a few years later, his fame widened and deepened with each succeeding year. Douglas was a far more prominent man in 1852 than was Franklin Pierce, who defeated him for the Democratic nomination for president and was elected. Douglas with the age of thirty to enter congress. In the lower house Douglas became at once a national figure. Entering the senate a few years later, his fame widened and deepened with each succeeding year. Douglas was a far more prominent man in 1852 than was Franklin Pierce, who defeated him for the Democratic nomination for president and was elected. Douglas with the age of thirty to enter congress. In the lower house Douglas became at once a national figure. Entering the senate a few years later, his fame widened and deepened with each succeeding year. Douglas was a far more prominent man in 1852 than was Franklin Pierce, who defeated him for the Democratic nomination for president and was elected. Douglas with the age of thirty to enter congress. In the lower house Douglas became at once a national figure. Entering the senate a few years later, his fame widened and deepened with each succeeding year. Douglas was a far more prominent man in 1852 than was Franklin Pierce, who defeated him for the Democratic nomination for president and was elected. Douglas with the age of thirty to enter congress. In the lower house Douglas became at once a national figure. Entering the senate a few years later, his fame widened and deepened with each succeeding year. Douglas was a far more prominent man in 1852 than was Franklin Pierce, who defeated him for the Democratic nomination for president and was elected. Douglas with the age of thirty to enter congress. In the lower house Douglas became at once a national figure. Entering the senate a few years later, his fame widened and deepened with each succeeding year. Douglas was a far more prominent man in 1852 than was Franklin Pierce, who defeated him for the Democratic nomination for president and was elected. Douglas with the age of thirty to enter congress. In the lower house Douglas became at once a national figure. Entering the senate a few years later, his fame widened and deepened with each succeeding year. Douglas was a far more prominent man in 1852 than was Franklin Pierce, who defeated him for the Democratic nomination for president and was elected. Douglas with the age of thirty to enter congress. In the lower house Douglas became at once a national figure. Entering the senate a few years later, his fame widened and deepened with each succeeding year. Douglas was a far more prominent man in 1852 than was Franklin Pierce, who defeated him for the Democratic nomination for president and was elected. Douglas with the age of thirty to enter congress. In the lower house Douglas became at once a national figure. Entering the senate a few years later, his fame widened and deepened with each succeeding year. Douglas was a far more prominent man in 1852 than was Franklin Pierce, who defeated him for the Democratic nomination for president and was elected. Douglas with the age of thirty to enter congress. In the lower house Douglas became at once a national figure. Entering the senate a few years later, his fame widened and deepened with each succeeding year. Douglas was a far more prominent man in 1852 than was Franklin Pierce, who defeated him for the Democratic nomination for president and was elected. Douglas with the age of thirty to enter congress. In the lower house Douglas became at once a national figure. Entering the senate a few years later, his fame widened and deepened with each succeeding year. Douglas was a far more prominent man in 1852 than was Franklin Pierce, who defeated him for the Democratic nomination for president and was elected. Douglas with the age of thirty to enter congress. In the lower house Douglas became at once a national figure. Entering the senate a few years later, his fame widened and deepened with each succeeding year. Douglas was a far more prominent man in 1852 than was Franklin Pierce, who defeated him for the Democratic nomination for president and was elected. Douglas with the age of thirty to enter congress. In the lower house Douglas became at once a national figure. Entering the senate a few years later, his fame widened and deepened with each succeeding year. Douglas was a far more prominent man in 1852 than was Franklin Pierce, who defeated him for the Democratic nomination for president and was elected. Douglas with the age of thirty to enter congress. In the lower house Douglas became at once a national figure. Entering the senate a few years later, his fame widened and deepened with each succeeding year. Douglas was a far more prominent man in 1852 than was Franklin Pierce, who defeated him for the Democratic nomination for president and was elected. Douglas with the age of thirty to enter congress. In the lower house Douglas became at once a national figure. Entering the senate a few years later, his fame widened and deepened with each succeeding year. Douglas was a far more prominent man in 1852 than was Franklin Pierce, who defeated him for the Democratic nomination for president and was elected. Douglas with the age of thirty to enter congress. In the lower house Douglas became at once a national figure. Entering the senate a few years later, his fame widened and deepened with each succeeding year. Douglas was a far more prominent man in 1852 than was Franklin Pierce, who defeated him for the Democratic nomination for president and was elected. Douglas with the age of thirty to enter congress. In the lower house Douglas became at once a national figure. Entering the senate a few years later, his fame widened and deepened with each succeeding year. Douglas was a far more prominent man in 1852 than was Franklin Pierce, who defeated him for the Democratic nomination for president and was elected. Douglas with the age of thirty to enter congress. In the lower house Douglas became at once a national figure. Entering the senate a few years later, his fame widened and deepened with each succeeding year. Douglas was a far more prominent man in 1852 than was Franklin Pierce, who defeated him for the Democratic nomination for president and was elected. Douglas with the age of thirty to enter congress. In the lower house Douglas became at once a national figure. Entering the senate a few years later, his fame widened and deepened with each