

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. XXXIV.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1908.

NO. 21

Tutt's Pills

After eating, persons of a bilious habit will derive great benefit by taking one of these pills. If you have been DRINKING TOO MUCH, they will promptly relieve the nausea, SICK HEADACHE and nervousness which follows, restore the appetite and remove gloomy feelings. Elegantly sugar coated. Take No Substitute.

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Office of
SCOTT-MEBANE M'P'G Co.
OVERALLS.
GRAHAM, N. C., Apr. 12, 1907.
HAR. A. SCOTT, Agent.
SOUTHERN LIFE Stock Ins. Co.,
Graham, N. C.

DEAR SIR:

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 11th, enclosing check No. 12 for \$10, the same being in full payment of our claim under policy No. 27, covering insurance on our Iron Gray Dry 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 in view of the small premium asked, no one should be without insurance on their life stock.

Yours very truly,
SCOTT-MEBANE M'P'G Co.,
H. W. Scott.

Correspondence Solicited.

THE BANK OF ALAMANCE

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Humble Folk

By C. B. LEWIS.
Copyrighted, 1908, by Associated Literary Press.

In a way they had been engaged for a year or more, Tom Salters and Linda Green—in a way, I say, because the humble people living in the coves or scattered cabins on the sides and crests of the southern mountains do not speak of "engagements."

It is taken for granted that when a "young feller" "hangs around" the cabin of a mountaineer possessing a marriageable daughter he has matrimony in view, and when the nearest neighbor is called in to see the couple jump the broomstick or stand up before a traveling preacher to be made one there is no surprise and little comment.

The father of Linda Green had no questions to ask of Tom Salters. He had known his father for years. Tom had as yet no questions to ask of Linda's sire. Neither Linda nor her mother had referred to the subject. Many times when Joe Green and the young man were out hunting squirrels or walking to the village together Tom would suddenly say without preface: "Reckon me'n Linda better git hitched."

And the father of Linda would throw away the old pipe, bite off another and after chewing away for a couple of minutes would reply: "Yes, I reckon."

That evening the father would have a few words to say to the mother in private, and at a later hour she would casually remark to the daughter: "Tom Salters wants you, and I reckon you'll be goin' in a few days."

Now and then out of twenty the marriage would follow. There would be a new squab of land taken up, a new pole cabin built, and another family would go on making mountain history. But in this case no marriage followed. It was all on account of the arrival of Tom Salters' uncle from a village in the lowlands. He was in business down there and wanted help, so he had come for Tom.

Tom had no education, but he had native wit. He was known to be a "bright man" among the young men. The uncle talked of a broader field, a chance for education and a rise in the world. Linda must wait. At the end of a year or two Tom could come back and marry her and take her away.

And in the twilight of a summer's evening Tom and Linda sat on a log in front of her father's cabin, a space of a foot between them. Both looked into vacancy, and he told her of the plan. He talked in a jerky, disjointed way, but she understood as well as if he had made a silver tongue orator. He had asked for her hand. He meant to marry her. He had no thought of delay. The road seemed straight and plain to him, and he did not dream that there was a knife at her heart as she listened.

Men will never understand how far-reaching woman's intuition is. The girl followed Tom's words, and yet she saw months and months and months ahead of them.

Two or three times she instinctively reached out her hand as if to detain him, but drew it back without his having observed the action. Two or three times there were tears in her eyes, but she took care that he should not see them.

"Well, what do you reckon?" he asked as he had finished and the silence had lasted for a long minute. "Better go, I reckon," was the reply. "What other answer could she have made, a foolish, heartbroken, ignorant girl of the mountains, and yet would her woman's pride seek to detain him when he had proposed the separation?"

They sat together for five minutes longer, and then they separated, she to enter the cabin and seek its darkest corner to let her tears flow and he to shake hands with her father and mother and bid them goodby.

It may be said of the lovers that both could "write a scroll of two," and so scrabble passed between them. They were weakly at first, and then there were longer intervals. If Tom did not write, Linda could not answer. Then one day there came a neighbor who had seen Tom in person in his new field.

The speaker did not mean to wound or bruise, but he had seen a new Tom Salters, one who was no longer of those on the mountains. He had forgotten the crags and peaks for the streets of the town.

When the girl had departed Linda's mother wanted to look her in the eyes. Linda wanted to do the same by her mother. Instead of so doing both turned their heads away. They said nothing of Tom.

What happened was all simple and natural. Tom Salters had entered upon a new life. It offered numberless attractions to the young man who had never traveled ten miles from the cabin in which he had been born, and it was but natural that he should soon begin to forget the old life and all that he had left behind.

His scruples were faded at longer intervals and finally ceased altogether. He came to almost ignore the few mountain men he had known in other days. They looked at his new clothes, noted his speech and walk and went about as though he had been born, and it was but natural that he should soon begin to forget the old life and all that he had left behind.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1908.

Notwithstanding the departure of the President to his summer home and the scattering of the Cabinet and the Supreme Court, movements emanating from or centering in Washington are of more than usual interest this summer. The Secretary of War, or he who was until yesterday the Secretary of War and is now the Republican presidential candidate, is in the city winding up matters for his final departure. He is today, for the first time for years, a private citizen and the most conspicuous private citizen in the western hemisphere. He expects to leave for the Hot Springs of Virginia on the Fourth of July, with Mrs. Taft and their youngest son, Charles Taft, a youth of ten years. Mr. Taft has been in the habit of spending his summers in Canada, but it will not be convenient for the Presidential Candidate to be out of the country and he has selected a place in Monroe County, Virginia, among the mountains, for his summer home. The Hot Springs of Virginia have been a resort for fifty years or more, and, even before the War, rivaled the Green Briar White Springs as a fashionable resort for the slave-holding aristocracy of the South. Within the last few years it has been resorted to by the wealthy and ultra fashionable people of the North and Northeast. While the presidential candidate and part of his family will be there for the hottest of the summer months, his daughter will visit a school friend in Georgia. There is, of course, no political significance in the selection of a resort south of the Mason and Dixon line, but the fact, insignificant as it is, marks the amelioration of long standing political asperities. There are political wisecracks who predict that the republican candidate will carry two or three southern states in the coming election and the fact that he and his family are at home in the south will not be without its significance.

It is reported this morning that President Roosevelt has bought a lot for a residence, in the City of New York, at a cost of a million of dollars. Two or three weeks ago only, it was supposed that the President would be without occupation after March the fourth, and it was published that he was comfortably well off, having an income of at least ten thousand dollars. The question naturally arises: How is the Presidential abode to be for building purposes worth a million dollars? Many ex-Senators and ex-cabinet officers have been known to buy homes or build homes in Washington, but no ex-president has ever remained in the city longer than his term. Ex-Presidents have always returned to their homes in the old states. There may be a reason for this. No king or emperor, after having enjoyed or endured the splendors of state, was ever known to settle down as a quiet citizen amid the scenes of his vanished glories. The President of the United States, is, as far as honors and pageantry are concerned, a king or an emperor; and the anti-climax of private life would doubtless be too severe, as felt by himself and all who come in contact with him, for a merely mortal man.

At the State and War Department in this city, the situation in Mexico is watched with interest. The Mexican Government, of course, treats the insurgents as bandits for precisely the same reason that the British Government a hundred and thirty years ago, treated the revolutionary fathers as rebels. An important difference in practice is that the Mexican Government takes no prisoners but kills those it captures. Porfirio Diaz, president of the so-called republic for the last twenty-five years, has been very much praised. The Government has at least one recommendation. It is a very strong government. It is despotic and in its despotism, Mexico has enjoyed such internal peace; as she had never previously known for so long a period, but it is absurd to call the government a republic. The elections are absurd. There has never been a free or fair election in the country. All law, order and authority emanate from the palace of the president, whether from his home in the City of Mexico or from Chapultepec, three miles out. Diaz might say with even more consistency than did Louis XV "L'Etat c'est moi."

There is a junta or body of conspirators against this order of things, and the habit of this junta at present is St. Louis. The Irish have or had in New York City, very much such a junta against the English government. There are malcontents, and with good reason, against every government. Diaz has the railroads for the transportation of such troops as are in the Mexican army, which consists largely of barefooted convicts, and he will probably be able to suppress the insurgents or drive them across into Texas. But it is not at all certain that there will be a succession of uprisings in Mexico, or that that country has a more stable government than the Central and South American countries. Diaz is very old and feeble too, and revolution is anticipated at his death.

Fought Under Six Flags.
From the London Tribuna.

A remarkable soldier has just died at Budapest in the person of General Stephen Turr, one of the bravest revolutionary generals that ever lived. He commenced his military career as a lieutenant in the Austrian army. Then he fought for the Hungarian revolutionary government, helped to quell a German revolt, and joined Garibaldi in his great struggle. On the outbreak of the Crimean war he served as a volunteer in Omar Pasha's army against Russia, and finally received a commission in the British transport service. It was while buying horses for the British army at Budapest in 1855 that the general was seized by the Austrians as a deserter and sentenced to death. But both the British and the French governments made such emphatic protests against this sentence that it was commuted to banishment. Finally, the old soldier settled down in Paris.

Heat prostrates the nerves. In the summer one needs a tonic to offset the customary hot weather Nerve and Strength depression. You will feel better within 48 hours after beginning to take such a remedy as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Its prompt action in restoring the weakened nerves is surprising. Of course, you won't get entirely strong in a few days, but each day you can actually feel the improvement. That tired, lifeless, spiritless, feeling will quickly depart when using the Restorative. Dr. Shoop's Restorative will sharpen a failing appetite; it aids digestion; it will strengthen the weakened Kidneys and Heart by simply rebuilding the worn-out nerves that these organs depend upon. Test it a few days and be convinced. Sold by Graham Drug Co.

Use the Best Life Saving Service.
Since the United States life saving service was established, November 1, 1871, there have been 15,631 marine disasters on American coasts, involving 111,065 persons, of whom 1,098 have been lost, and 18,930 succored at the stations. The value of property saved is estimated at \$179,758,512, and of that lost at \$47,884,047. During the last fiscal year there were 365 disasters, with 4,062 persons saved and 27 lost.

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

Two laborers lost their lives, two others were seriously injured and a property loss estimated at between \$250,000 and \$350,000 was caused by two explosions, followed by fire, in the packing house of Nelson Morris & Co., at Riverside, in Kansas City, Kan., Friday a week. The explosions ruined the cold storage buildings and the fire that followed destroyed the meat house and contents.

The best of all teachers is experience. C. M. Harden, of Silver City, North Carolina, says: "I find Electric Bitters does all that's claimed for it. For Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles it can't be beat. I have tried it and find it a most excellent medicine." Mr. Harden is right; it is the best of all medicines also for weakness, lame back, and all run down conditions. Best too for chills and malaria. Sold under guarantee by Graham Drug Co. 50c.

The second firm of India have not all been extinguished. The most ancient which still exists was consecrated twelve centuries ago, in commemoration of the voyage made by the Parrees when they emigrated from Persia to India. The fire is fed five times every twenty-four hours with sandal wood and other fragrant material, combined with very dry fuel.

HIGHEST IN THE WORLD.

New York to Have 62-Story Office Building.

Plans for a gigantic building to be the loftiest in the world, overtopping the Metropolitan tower by more than 200 feet, were filed yesterday afternoon with Building Superintendent Murphy by D. H. Burnham & Co., architects of Chicago, acting for the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

The new building will be the new home of the society, occupying the site of the present edifice on the block bounded by Broadway and Nassau, Pine and Cedar streets. With its tower the new Equitable Building will have sixty-two stories and will be 909 feet above the curb, 100 feet higher than the Metropolitan tower with its forty-six stories. The flagpole will run up 150 feet higher.

While the contracts of this skyscraper of skyscrapers have not been drawn up as yet, it was said last night that the construction will be begun within a short time or just as soon as the construction details can be awarded and the contracts awarded.

This means that the present big building of the company, erected in the days of Henry B. Hyde, will be pulled down very shortly, the Equitable taking temporary quarters elsewhere. These temporary quarters have been secured.

It was announced several months ago that the society had abandoned for the present its intention to erect a new building, although the plans had been ready for some time. The reason given at the time was the financial conditions. A man prominent in the affairs of the society said last night that these conditions had improved so materially that the erection of the new building had been decided upon. It will cost \$10,000,000.

According to the plans filed yesterday, which made up a series of fifty-eight huge drawings, the new Equitable Building will closely resemble the Metropolitan Life's structure, although taller. These plans provide for a main building of thirty-four stories, 439 feet high, which will be more than twice as high as the main building of the Metropolitan or of the Singer Company. This main building will have a frontage of 167.1 feet on Broadway, 152.3 feet on Nassau street and 304.2 and 312.3 on Pine and Cedar streets respectively.

Above this main building the tower will run up heavenward 420 feet, making the total height 909 feet. There will be twenty eight stories in the tower. It will be finished with a cupola.

This tower will be in two sections, one section extending from the thirtieth to the forty-ninth story and the other a smaller one, rising from the forty-ninth to the fifty-eight story. The main cupola will extend four stories above this.

The facades of the building are to be of brick and granite with trimmings of terra cotta. The design will be of the Renaissance type, presenting bays set between great pilasters of Corinthian and Doric pattern, the corners being offset with clustered columns. The bays will be elaborately decorated with carved work. The roof of the main structure will be finished with main cupolas several stories high set around the base of the tower.

To carry the people up and down in this big place there will be thirty-eight passenger elevators built in two rows in a great elevator corridor finished in ornamental bronze. Eight of these elevators will run to the top of the tower extension. In addition to these there will be a number of elevators exclusively for freight transportation.

In filling these plans at this time the architects have prevented them from being affected by any change in the building law limiting the height of buildings such as has been discussed and advocated before the special building codes commission.

The new Equitable Building will look down upon the Singer building great as it is. It is 617 feet from the curb to the pinnacle of the Singer tower. The Singer Building has forty-seven stories, six being taken up by the cupola and lantern. The Metropolitan tower is just an even 700 feet, counting the metal point which will ornament the lantern, which is 692 feet above the pavement.

The new Equitable Building will come only a few feet short of the Kifal Tower, the highest structure yet reared by men in the age of steel. The tower is 984 feet above the ground, but the highest point to which the public may ascend is 906 feet. From the top to the famous tower of Paris a view of eighty miles may be had which is about the view one may get from the top of New York's greatest skyscraper when it is completed.

The most extensive change in recent years in the consular service took place last week when no less than 57 American consular officers were promoted and transferred to different stations. This rearrangement of the service was made possible by the passage by Congress at its recent session of the consular reorganization act. One of the changes was Hunter Sharpe, who is credited to North Carolina. He was promoted from consul at Kobe, Japan, to consul general at Moscow, Russia.

The density of the earth as a whole has been estimated, with close agreement among the several scientists who have made the determination by different methods, to be about five and one-half times as heavy as an equivalent sphere of water. On the other hand, the average density of the materials forming the accessible portions of the earth's crust is between 2.2 and 3, so that the mean density of the whole globe is about twice that of its outer part. This indicates that the central part of the earth is composed of heavier material and may even be metallic, which would accord perfectly with the nebular hypothesis.

The highest bridge in the world will be the trolley-bridge now under construction across the famous Royal Gorge, in Colorado, which will be 2,627 feet, half a mile, above the river below. As far as height goes, this little bridge—only 230 feet long—will be in a class by itself, its nearest competitor being the recently completed Zambesi bridge, in Africa, 450 feet in height.

A serious attempt is being made to bring back into cultivation a large tract of land in the south of Portugal. Some energetic men in the district of Serpa, in combination with the municipal authorities, have set to work on 100,000 acres, dividing it up into allotments of 15 acres each, and letting it at a nominal rent, free of local rates and taxes for ten years. A heterogeneous mixture of settlers have already taken possession of the tenement. Carpenters, masons, doctors, chemists, barbers, seamstresses, tailors and even beggars figure on the list.

The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisonous blood will attack the vital organs, causing catarrh of the bladder, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell. Bladder troubles almost always result from a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often through the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

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Notice is hereby given to all the qualified voters of Alamance county, in the State of North Carolina, that the Board of Commissioners of said county have this day, at a regular meeting of said Board, held on the first Monday in June, 1908, ordered an election to be held in said county, the first Thursday in August 1908, upon the question of issuing bonds of the said county in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, running fifty years from their date, for the purpose of building good roads in said county. This election will be held at the various voting places or precincts in said county on the FIRST THURSDAY IN AUGUST, 1908, and those voting in favor of said Good Roads Bond Issue shall have written upon said ballot, "For Good Roads Bond Issue", and those voting against said Good Roads Bond Issue shall have written upon said ballot "Against Good Roads Bond Issue."

Notice is also hereby given that a new registration of the voters of Alamance county is to be made, and that all qualified voters of Alamance county who desire to vote in said election shall register for said election, otherwise no voter not registered for said election will be entitled to vote in said election. Attention is especially called to the requirements for said election as contained in Chapter four hundred and seventy-seven (477), of the Public Laws of 1903.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of Alamance county,
CHAS. D. JOHNSTON,
Reg. of Deeds,
and ex-Officio Clerk of Board.

Notice of Bond Election

Notice is hereby given to all the qualified voters of Alamance county, in the State of North Carolina, that the Board of Commissioners of said county have this day, at a regular meeting of said Board, held on the first Monday in June, 1908, ordered an election to be held in said county, the first Thursday in August 1908, upon the question of issuing bonds of the said county in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, running fifty years from their date, for the purpose of building good roads in said county. This election will be held at the various voting places or precincts in said county on the FIRST THURSDAY IN AUGUST, 1908, and those voting in favor of said Good Roads Bond Issue shall have written upon said ballot, "For Good Roads Bond Issue", and those voting against said Good Roads Bond Issue shall have written upon said ballot "Against Good Roads Bond Issue."

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Reg. of Deeds,
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Remember Headaches

This time of the year are signals of warning. Take Taraxacum Compound now. It may save you a spell of fever. It will regulate your bowels, set your liver right, and cure your indigestion. A good Tonic. An honest medicine.

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RALEIGH, N. C.

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THE GLEANER, Graham, N. C.

EXECUTORS NOTICE

The undersigned having obtained an order of the Court in and for Alamance County, N. C., in the estate of William H. White, dec'd., they hereby notify all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate settlement and all persons holding claims against same to present them duly authenticated on or before the 25th day of July, 1908, at the office of the undersigned, at the law office of Messrs. J. H. White, Wm. H. White, and Wm. H. White, in Graham, N. C.

J. H. WHITE,
Wm. H. WHITE,
and Wm. H. WHITE,
Attorneys.

E. H. Green

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets

THE GLEANER, Graham, N. C.