THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

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FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR Cures Colds Prevents Pneumonia

HYDROPHOBIA—PREVENTIVE TREATMENT.

Announcement By The State Board of Health.

The General Asembly, at its last regular session, enacted the following:

"An act authorizing the State Board of Health to provide for the preventive Treatment of Hydrophobia.

SECTION 1. That the StateBoard of Health is hereby authorized and empowered to provide for and have conducted under its direction the preventive treatment of hydrophobia or rabies, whenever in its judgement circumstances, financial and other, will justify it. To meet the expenses of this treatment the said board is hereby given authority to supplement the revenue derived from fees for the treatment by such sums from the treasury of the State Laboratory of Hygiene as may be necessary: Provided, that the usefulness and efficiency of the said laboratory is not thereby impaired.

SEC. 2. That the benefits of said t[illegible]ment shall be given free of [illegible] to all residents of the State of the Sta[illegible]resent to the Secretary [illegible]oard of Health, or its representative[illegible]g in charge the management of [illegible]pecial work, an affidavit of inability[illegible]y, duly sworn to and subscribed [illegible]re a justice of the peace, or, if the [illegible] be a minor, such an affidavit by th[illegible] parent or guardian. To meet as far as may be the expenses of this special work, the said State Board of Health is hereby authorized and directed to demand from those able to do so the payment in advance of a reasonable fee, not to exceed in any case the usual charge made by the reputable Pasteur institutes of this country.

The Board of Health, at its recent annual meeting, decided that circumstances would not justify the treatment.

The following extract from the circular of information issued by the Laboratory of Hygiene gives the necessary details:

RABIES—In no other disease is an early diagnosis of more vital importance. Fortunately, a diagnosis can in most cases be made from a microscopic examination of the brain of the rabid animal. The suspected animal, or its head and neck, should be sent at the earliest possible moment to the laboratory for examination. The head should be packed in ice to prevent putrefaction, and should be sent by express, prepaid. A careful account of the animal, with a full history of cause of suspicion should be sent in every case.

The treatment will require the presence of the patient in Raleigh for about three weeks, but residence in a hospital is not necessary. The cost of the entire treatment will be $50, or will be furnished free to persons unable to pay, upon submission of "an affidavit of inability to pay, duly sworn to and subscribed before a justice of the peace, or, if the case be a minor, such a such an affidavit by the parent or guardian."

Attention is called to the fact that the law requires the fee to be paid in advance. It should be said also that, if after trial it should be found necessary for the support of the special work, the fee will be increased. This work will be in charge of Dr. C. A. Shore, Director State Laboratory of Hygiene, and all communications on the subject should be addressed to him, at Raleigh.

RICHARD H. LEWIS.
Secretary N. C. Board of Health.

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.

Samuel Gompers, the labor leader, says he will use his influence for the Democratic ticket because the Democratic platform is in accordance with the principles and interests of organized labor, while the Republican is not.

Do not forget that Dr. Seth Arnold's Balsam is the best known Remedy for all Bowel Complaints. Warranted by Graham Drug Co.

Vice Admiral Rojestvensky, who commanded the ill-fated Russian fleet which was annihilated by the Japanese in the Sea of Japan, May, 1905, died at Bad Nauheim, Germany, Sunday night from heart trouble. It is believed that the heart affection resulted from injuries received in the battle of the Sea of Japan.

For Enforcing State Prohibition.

WILSON, N. C., August 1, 1908.

TO THE FRIENDS OF PROHIBITION.

The forces of righteousness have prevailed against the advocates of the saloon; and hereafter our fair State is to be free from the legal sale of liquor. This, however, does not mean complete victory. Only a portion of the liquor forces will quietly and freely submit to the law; others must be made to. On the part of some there will be a ready disposition to manufacture, sell and buy liquor in spite of the Prohibition Law.

Therefore it is incumbent upon us to see to the enforcement of the law we have championed. Duty demands that all good citizens defend the law, and oppose law breakers. It is better to protect the law than the lawless. It is wiser to shield the people from criminals than to shield the "blind tigers" from law. Let us, therefore, use our evidence and influence to convict any person who disobeys the Prohibition Law of our State. Then the liquor traffic will stop.

I desire further to put you on your guard with reference to representatives in our next General Assembly. I am sure that the advocates of license will leave no stone unturned to carry their points and nominate men who favor license to represent your county. Already they are laying plans to this end. Be wise and cautious; and see that only temperance men who favor no license are nominated and elected. Find the man who will properly fill the position and press him into the race. Only thus can we get the best possible men. By this measure we often get excellent men who would not otherwise become candidates. This is an all-important matter. See that your county does the safe and sane thing.

If the friends of prohibition fail to use their privileges and sit idly by, while the advocates of license work for, and nominate through, the primaries and county conventions, men of thhir choice, we can blame only ourselves when we meet reverses in the Legislature. Work while it is day. It will be to late after the prinaries are over; and this matter is entirely too important to be overlooked. We must give it thought and attention. Some men must become candidates for representatives to the ligislature in behalf of civic righteousness, even though it may mean personal and financial sacrifice. Help me to preach this doctrine.

Yours for seivice,
R. L. DAVIS, Supt.

Marvelous Blue Grass.

By Hon. John J. Ingalls.

Grass is the forgiveness of nature—her constant benediction. Fields trampled with battle, saturated with blood, torn with the ruts of cannon, grow green again with grass, and carnage is forgotton. Streets abandoned by traffic become grass grown like rural lanes, and are obliterated.

Forests decay, harvests perish, flowers vanish, cut grass is immortal. It invades the solitudes of deserts, climbs the inaccessible slopes, and forbidding pinnacles of mountains, modifies climate and determines the history, character and destiny of nations.

Unobstrusive and patient, it has immortal vigor and aggression. Banish from thoroughfare and the field, it bides its time to return, and when vigilance is relaxed, or the dynasty has perished, it silently resumes the throne from which it has been expelled, but which it never abdicates.

It bears no blazonry of bloom to charm the senses with fragrance or splendor, but its homely hue is more enchanting than the lily or the rose. It yields no fruit in earth or air, and yet, should its harvest fail for a single year, famine would depopulate the world.

Rev. William G. Whitaker, convicted of using the mails for fraudulent purposes, was sentenced by Judge Newman, in the United States Court at Asheville Wednesday, to 18 months in the Federal prison at Atlanta and to pay a fine of $500, the maximum sentence. The court said in passing sentence that it would be a miscarriage of justice not to give Whitaker the limit. Whitaker collected money from numerous alleged heirs of mythecal estate in England.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers, safe, easy, pleasant, sure, little liver pills. Sold by Graham Drug Co.

GRAVEL ROADMAKING.

How the Material Should Be Applied and Selected.

UNDERDRAINING IMPORTANT.

With Proper Grading, Gravel Rightly Used Will Make Most Excellent Highways—The Advantage of a Flat Roadway.

Even where gravel employed has been applied in road construction in Maryland owing to its method of application the roads do not always maintain their form as they should in wet weather. This fault is not usually due to the material employed so much as to an entire lack of proper grading and underdraining. Merely to throw some gravel over a wet or spongy place without raising the level of the roadbed or making any provision for the drawing off of the water can never make a road which will not cut through and become muddy whenever the frost comes out of the ground. The water sinks through the gravel covering into the clayey foundation and renders the latter yielding to the overlying road, which pushes the wheels through the gravel into the clay or if the covering is thin causes the clay to be pushed up between the pebbles.

With proper attention toward grading, underdraining and the shaping of

SHOWING HOW GRAVEL IS SOON DEPOSITED AT FOOT OF A HILL WHEN PLACED ON STEEP GRADES.

the road before the gravel is placed upon it considerable improvement may be made on almost any of the roads where gravel is obtainable, as it makes an even, hard and firm roadbed when supported by proper foundations. An example of the better constructed gravel roads is that extending from Marlboro to Washington, which was built originally as a toll road.

An economical form of construction is to use the gravel as a support for a macadam surface where the travel over any particular thoroughfare would warrant such an improvement. The crown or transverse slope of a road should only be sufficient to carry the surface water to the gutters. On dirt roads where ruts are easily formed the slope needs to be more than on a macadamized surface, but never sufficient to cause inconvenience to travel. One inch to the foot or seven and a half inches on a fifteen foot road will be found about right. A good macadam road does not ordinarily need so much crown, depending on the grades. On grades up to and including four feet per hundred one-half inch to the foot is sufficient; from four to and including six feet one hundred three-quarters of an inch should be allowed. A transverse slope of more than one inch per foot gives too much list to a wagon when at one side. The advantage of as flat a road as possible is the lessening of the tendency for the travel to keep to the center of the road and the consequent avoidance of the formation of ruts and a horse path.

There are many counties in Maryland where gravel of excellent quality is abundant and where at the same time there is very little stone that is fit for road construction. The gravel, however, properly applied will make most excellent roads, far superior to any earth road, and, while not possessing the wearing qualities of hard, broken stone, will answer sufficiently well for those country roads that have comparatively light traffic. On roads having very heavy traffic it will be found in the long run to be cheaper even at a very much greater first cost to use a macadam construction owing to the rapid wearing of the gravel road under such circumstances and the consequently large expense for maintenance.

A good gravel can always be told when inspected, as it stands in place in the pit. Whenever it is hard and compact in the bank and requires the use of the pick to loosen it, it will form a hard and compact road. Gravel which contains a small amount of ferruginous clay and has angular, rough fragments of stone is the best that can be obtained. Gravel mixed with sand or composed of smooth, rounded fragments of stone does not compact and form a hard, smooth road surface and is of little use except for general filling. To get the best results from gravel which is formed of various sized fragments it should be screened, all pieces two inches in size being thrown to one side. There are found in many places gravel deposits which contain few fragments over two inches. Such gravel does not need to be screened, but could be spread upon the road directly from the pit unless too sandy.

The two inch gravel is spread upon the roadbed to such a depth that when rolled it will have a thickness of three to four inches. Over this first course is spread the second course, composed of the smaller gravel, with fragments one inch or less in size. The second course is treated similarly to the first. The rolling is continued until any depressions cease to be formed. Whenever depressions are noticed during the rolling materials should immediately be spread upon such places and the rolling continued until the surface is brought up to true grade. The gravel should not be dry when rolled. If furnished dry, it may be sprinkled or the rolling put off until after a rain. The top course should be about three inches thick after rolling.

Usually a gravel road does not become firm and hard until after a considerable time, during which it needs constant attention. Each year, however, the roadbed becomes firmer and ultimately nearly as solid as macadam.

HINTS FROM MISSOURI.

How to Use the King Drag and Have an Ideal Road.

In Missouri the roads are really bad, and improvement by the King road drag has been taken up systematically. The following suggestions are from a bulletin by the Missouri board of agriculture:

Don't drive too fast.

Don't walk. Get on the drag and ride.

Don't wait for your neighbors to take hold. They may be waiting on you.

Don't wait for the big grader to come and shape up your road. All you can do first will help to make the work of the grader permanent.

Don't try to drag with one piece; use two. One will scoop out the hollows in the road and deepen them. When two are used the one keeps the other up, and soon the hollows will have filled and become level like the balance of the road.

Don't wait for good roads until the city folks begin to talk about macadam at public expense. This will cost from $3,000 to $5,000 a mile, and for country purposes, where there is no heavy hauling, it is no better than, not as easily maintained as, a road properly made with the drag. Five dollars a mile with a proper use of the road drag will keep the ordinary country road that is properly drained, graded and bridged or culverted in first class condition nine months in the year and make it a fairly decent road the other three months. But this cannot be done in one year or two. The longer the drag is used intelligently the better the road will become until finally it is oval and smooth and hard and elastic. This is the ideal road, and nothing but a road properly made with the drag or an asphalt road meets all these requirements.

AN ASPHALT ROAD.

New Jersey to Experiment With Mixture of That Product With Dirt.

The New Jersey state department of highways is to construct in Mercer county an experimental mile of a new automobile road, the plans for which State Road Supervisor Robert A. Meeker recently obtained in Kansas City. Mr. Meeker says the new method of construction is simple and cheap, that it is self healing when broken and therefore practically indestructible, that it improves with age, that it is mudless, noiseless and almost dustless and that it is not slippery even when coated with ice.

In the building of the road the original soil is finely pulverized, and then into this there is worked a mixture of hot asphalt, the whole mass being firmly rolled in the finishing. Breaks are quickly repaired by traffic, the weight of wheels cementing them together. The base yields slightly to heavy traffic and then regains its original shape. It is equally good for horses and automobiles.

If the experiment proves a success, it is likely that the result will be a radical change in the road building methods of the state of New Jersey, with the substitution of asphalt for the macadam process now used.

Million a Mile For Roads.

Connecticut still leads in the good roads movement as a state. She was the third to get into it, New Jersey being the first, four years before her, and Massachusetts the second, in 1903. Now Connecticut spends $1,000,000 a year, while the first spends but $600,000 and the second but $100,000 less than that. Connecticut spends the largest amount per capita for good roads by far, the only other states whose total annual appropriations are larger being New York, with $5,000,000, and Pennsylvania, with $1,500,000, but both states are vastly larger than little Connecticut.

Bad Roads, Indeed.

It is no wonder that the grangers are speaking pieces in favor of better roads, as the mud is something formidable on the country roads. At East Longmeadow, Mass., one of the churches was closed on a recent Sunday on account of the muddy condition of the roads, says the Hartford Times. A Hartford funeral party, driving to Cromwell, found the roads impassable in some places, rendering it necessary to take to the fields. The milkmen and teamsters declare that they "never saw the beat of it," and the chauffeur who gets off the macadam is entitled to a premium.

The Cheapest Roadmaker.

The "good roads without money" movement that has by means of King's split log road drag converted the slough holes of the "corn belt" roads into model turnpikes is extending to the eastern states, where most roads are either very good or very bad, says Garden Magazine. Mr. King is arranging with the various state boards of agriculture to give a series of practical demonstrations of the use of his device on eastern roads where the success of road dragging is more doubtful because of sand and rocks.

The Oldest Treaty.

The oldest text of a real treaty now in existence is that of the convention between Rameses II., king of Egypt, and the Prince of Kheta, which embraces the articles of a permanent offensive and defensive alliance, with clauses providing for the extradition of emigrants, deserters, criminals and skilled workmen. This treaty was drawn up in the fourteenth century B. C. and is the earliest record that we have of any international transaction.

Her Uncooked Gown.

Miss Fluffigirl—Miss Newthought has gone the limit with her vegetarianism! Miss Furbelow—Why, what is her latest? Miss Fluffigirl—She actually refuses to wear anything but raw silk gowns now.—New York Press.

Time to Be Diplomatic.

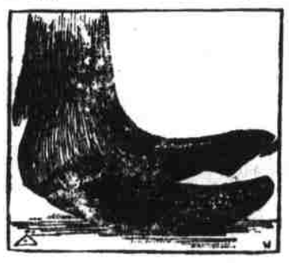
When a woman shows you the picture of her baby remember that you will get into trouble, nine times out of ten, if you say exactly what you think. —Somerville Journal.

FOOT ROT IN SHEEP.

How This Disease Can Be Treated Most Effectively.

Foot rot originates only in wet land or on ground which is not dry and where sheep hoofs are liable to crack from overgrowth and softening by excessive moisture. This malady may also be communicated to a sound flock by the introduction of one sheep having the disease. The sheep pen and yard should be composed of hard, dry, well beaten clay. The droppings in the pen must not be allowed to ferment, as the heat in the manure will soften the feet, and when the sheep are turned out in the spring on damp sod they are liable to have an attack of this troublesome disease.

If the disease is taken in its early stages the cure is simple and sure, says a writer in the Baltimore American. Clean the hoofs by letting them run in damp grass for an hour or two, then



A BAD CASE OF FOOT ROT.

pare the diseased portion of hoof with a sharp knife, being careful to cut away every particle of diseased matter, then wash with warm water and carbolic or castile soap. Wipe dry, then rub in a good caustic paste or stand each sheep in a hot saturated solution of blue vitriol for ten minutes. Then put in shed and yard having a clean, hard earth floor for a few days.

The sheep should be examined frequently during the season, as the feet may be diseased for some weeks before it is known to the owner. The disease does not affect the appetite of the sheep, as they will eat and digest their food up to the very last. The thing to do is not to let the disease get too far advanced before attempting a cure.

Success With Sheep.

An Ontario breeder says: I think it will pay any farmer to have a few sheep, as I have never experienced a year when they have not paid me. I prefer Cotswolds because they are strong, hardy sheep, good wool and fair mutton. The last few years we could not get enough good rams to meet the demand of the ranchmen who want them to cross on the finer bred ewes so as to produce more wool and mutton. I would not advise keeping over twenty breeding ewes on a hundred acre farm. If the farm is low and inclined to be wet, ten will be plenty. I would not advise a beginner to buy show sheep or high priced animals. Buy from a reliable firm and get a few ewes at reasonable prices, and with good care you will meet success.

THE SWINEHERD.

To grow baby pork successfully good pasture must be provided. The pigs must be given a fair chance by coming into the world strong and lusty, and they must be kept growing in prime physical condition from the start. Bone and flesh forming foods must be fed and comfortable and cleanly surroundings provided. Plenty of clean water to drink at all times is important. A stunted pig is bad property, as he never really gets over it. Good pasture and care may help him, but he has lost time and vigor which cannot be wholly regained.

Feeding the Youngsters.

When first weaned feed the pigs from three to five times a day. While with their mother they took their meals at least every two hours, and too sudden a change is detrimental. After they get to growing vigorously cut down to two meals a day, and when they weigh seventy-five pounds each and are on good pasture feed once a day, and that at night.

A Breeder's Advice.

A successful breeder gives this advice: Keep a record of the number of pigs in each litter. It doesn't pay to rely on memory in these things. Look well to it that the mother hogs have the driest, most comfortable quarters possible. This often tells the story of the little rooters she is able to bring to market for you. Always select the young sows from the most prolific old ones. If a sow has fever at farrowing time and eats her pigs, it is your own fault, not hers. Keep her active, give her a laxative diet, no corn and plenty of pure, clean water to drink and there will be no trouble. What! Sweep the hogpen? Yes; that is what one of the best hog men does every single day. Do you think he would keep it up if he did not think it paid?

Give Variety in Pig Feeds.

If pigs are allowed the run of pasture they will eat more concentrated feed and make more rapid gains than when being fed in dry lots. If the ration contains plenty of protein the advantage of pasture does not amount to much so far as the amount of feed consumed per 100 pounds of gain is concerned, but it makes a big difference in the condition of the pigs at the end of the fattening period. In tests at the Iowa experiment station the cheapest gains when feeding young pigs were obtained from a ration of corn, with the pigs on clover pasture. The greatest profit was made when a mixed ration was fed.

Phrenology.

Science by its anatomical spokesmen has long since exploded the attractive but fallacious creed of the phrenologist. It is now well known that no cranium, not even that which inclosed the mighty intellect of Sophocles, reveals on its outer aspect any certain signs of the cerebral development within it. The inner table alone expresses in its form the characters of its evolution.—London Lancet.

THE UP TO DATE FARMER.

How He Makes Agriculture a Paying Business.

The up to date farmer knows the value of being up to date. He knows that new discoveries in the various sciences related to agriculture reveal new relations and suggest better methods. He knows that many of the theories held and many of the methods practiced years ago, and some even now, are worthless. He knows that one farmer cannot make as many experiments as can a thousand men.

He reads books on farming and does not scoff at the book farmer, nor does he refuse to listen to the college professors, for, while he has great respect for the students of agriculture, yet he knows that the time has not come and never can come when agriculture shall be reduced to a rigid science, which shall be governed by a code of rules and laws, as are such sciences as chemistry, physics and the like.

The up to date farmer has the latest improved farming implements and to save horsepower and to do most efficient work always keeps them in perfect order. He does not use a plow that will not scour nor one that is dull nor one whose adjustment is such that three horses must work hard to do the work which two could easily do with a plow properly adjusted. He understands the application of force to all his farm machinery so that the greatest amount of work is accomplished with the least expenditure of power. When his farm implements are not in use he keeps them well housed if it is profitable to do so. A hundred dollar wagon shed into which a twenty-five dollar farm wagon is backed by hand every time the team is unhitched is not profitable.

The up to date farmer pays his debts. Not the least important of these is the one he owes to the soil. He knows that each crop which the soil yields takes from it something of its fertility and that unless this fertility is returned to the soil it can soon yield only a diminished crop. So he is very careful year by year to pay back to his land that fertility which the crop has taken from it. He knows many ways of doing this, and the one which he will adopt will depend upon the neighborhood. He knows that he can run a dairy, and when he sells a ton of butter, worth perhaps $500, it will impoverish his farm no more than to sell five or six hundred pounds of straw worth about a dollar.

He will keep his hired help all the year, and year after year, for the longer they are in his employ the more valuable they are to him and the more he can afford to pay them. He will buy more food than he sells, will raise all the feed he can for his stock and will not hesitate to buy more when needed.

If he is wise in the management of the fertilizers from his barns and feed lots and wise in their distribution upon his meadows and pastures and wise in sowing clovers for his corn land and among the grasses of his farm he will in time greatly increase its fertility.—Farm and Fireside.

An Unappreciated Plant.

Chives is a vegetable not widely known in this country. It is native along the northern borders of the United States as well as in some parts of Europe, where it is popular. The plant belongs to the onion family, and its leaves are used for seasoning in soups, salads, etc., and are preferred to onions by many persons because they are much milder and more tender. Europeans use chives for seasoning scrambled eggs and similar dishes.

The culture of chives is simple. The plant will grow in any ordinary garden soil. It is usually propagated by division of the roots, because it does not seed readily. The roots or clumps of roots may be purchased at moderate prices. The clumps should be planted in beds about nine inches apart in rows which are two feet apart. The planting may be done in either spring or autumn. The chives may also be planted in the border of the vegetable garden and makes an excellent permanent border. As a border plant the clumps should be planted about six inches apart. The leaves will grow thickly and form a dense green mat.

The Cankerworm Again.

The worm which devastated elm trees and apple trees in Connecticut is the cankerworm, the same pest that visited trees ten years ago. The worm does its work very rapidly, but, unlike the elm tree beetle, does not have a long life and consequently the trees can put forth new foliage, though at some sacrifice of vitality. On the apple trees it can be destroyed by arsenical spraying, but the trees must be treated when the worm is very young if the work is to be effective. The banding of the trunks of the trees with vermicides is the most effective method of prevention. The reports from the state received at the Connecticut agricultural experiment station indicate a very great variation in the number of pests, some towns suffering very seriously and others being quite free from the visitation.

Farming Notes.

Remember the importance of the kitchen garden.

When mustard is a serious pest the fields are sprayed with a solution that kills the weed, but does not harm the crop.

Preaching economy doesn't amount to much. You must practice it, but there is such a thing as being too economical.

In Holland they rotate the fertilizers as well as the crops. Each crop has its particular coaxer. Perhaps that's why they farm successfully on land worth $1,000 per acre.

Read what people who know from experience say about incubators.

Dumley — Say, do you know anything about golf?

Peppery—Not much. Why?

Dumley—What's a "bunker," do you know?

Peppery—I suppose it's one of those cranks that simply live on the links.—Philadelphia Press.

PILES get Immediate relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment.

Foley's Honey and Tar cures colds, prevents pneumonia.

Often The Kidneys Are Weakened by Over-Work.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root**, the great kidney remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases, and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. 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.

Home of Swamp-Root.

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

Taraxacum Co. MEBANE, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS

Need a North Carolina Farm Paper.

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The undersigned having qualified as executors of the last Will and Testament of Edwin H. White, dec'd., this hereby notify all persons indebted to the estate of their testator to make immediate settlement and all persons holding claims against same to present them duly authenticated on or before the 6th day of May, 1909, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. This Mar. 26, 1908.

J. HARVEY WHITE,
WM. E. WHITE,
Ex'rs.

may 28, 6t