Tired

the chances are its from an in-With a well conducted LIVER one can do mountains of labor without fatigue.

It adds a hundred per cent to ones carning capacity. it can be kept in healthful action by, and only by

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

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IACOB A. LONG. LONG & LONG. Attorneys and Counselors at Law

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Office Patterson Building

C. A. HALL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, GRAHAM, N. C.

Office in the Bank of Alamance Bulding. up stairs.

IOHN GRAY IN NUM. W. P. BYNUM, JR. BYNUM & BYNUM. Attorneys and Counselors at Law

G. EENSBORO, N U. Practice regularly in the courts of Alamance county. Aug. 2, 94 13

ROB'T C. STRUDWICK Attorney-at-Law,

GREENSBORO N. U Practices in the courts of Alamance and Guilford counties.

Notice of Dissolution.

Whereas. It appears to my satisfaction, by duly authenticated record of proceedings for the voluntary dissolution thereof, by the unanimous consent of all the stockholders, deposited in my office, that Fiedmont Building Co., a corioration of this State, whose minci-

posited in my office, that Fiedmort Building Co., a corjoration of this State, whose principal office is situated in the town of Burlington, County of Altmance, State of North Carolina (W. E. hay being the agent therein and in charge thereof, upon whom process may be served, has compiled with the requirements of chapter 21, Revisal of 1905, entitled "Corporations," preliminary to the issuing of this Certificate of Dissolution.

Now, Therefore, I. J. Bryan Grimos, Secretary of State of the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the said corporation did, on the 6th day of Angust, 1908, filed in my office a duly executed and attested consent in writing to the dissolution of said corporation, which said consent and the record of the proceedings aforesaid are now on fite in my said office, as provided by law.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto, set my hand and affixed my official seal at Raieigh, this 6 day of Angust A. D. 1908. Raieigh, this 6 day of August A. D. 1808, J. BRYAN GRIMES, [Seal] Becretary of State

Stomach trouble is but a symptom of, and not in itself a true disease. We think of Dyspossia, Barthum, and Indigestion as real disease, yet they are symptoms only of a curtain specific ferre sickness—nothing also.

It was this fact that first correctly led Dr. Shoop in the creation of that now vory popular stomach lamedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Going direct to the stomach nerves, alone brought that success and favor to Dr. Shoop and his Restorative. Without that original and highly vital principle, no such lasting accomplishments were ever to be had. For stomach distress, bloading, billoumees, bad breath and sallow complexion, try Dr. Shoop's Restorative—Tablets or Liquid—and see for your-sally has it can and will do. We stell and cheer-shilly recommend

Dr. Shoop's Restorative GRAHAM DRUG CO.



I. WISSBEIRG The Tailor

SCOTT BUILING-UP STAIRS.

Suits Made to Order Cleaning and Repairing.
Cleaning and Pressing a suit 50c.

SCISSORS and Knives when being sharpened. If you want them sharpened right and made to big lasty horses will turn over three big lasty horses will turn over three cut as good as new give me a trial.

Will sharpen anything from a broad

I to a pen-knife. Charges modersite, B. N. Tunner, this office.

Mig. insty horses will thru over the control of the mixture with thirty pounds of mixed hay slinge and six pounds of mixed hay for the average cew. The larger milk harrow, which is attached to the plow, harrow, which is attached to the plow, and the land is turned and harrowed their ratios to some extent."

*********** H Poem for Today *************

THE BRIDE

From "A Ballad Upon a Wedding"

By Sir John Suckling



SIR JOHN SUCKLING, one of England's minor sing-SIR JOHN SUCKLING, one of England's minor singers, was a solder and man of fashion of the court of Charles I. He was born in 1609 and is said to have committed suicide at Paris about 1642. After studying at Cambridge he served in the army of Gustavus Adolphus. Later he enjoyed vogue as a dramatist, and in May, 1640, he became a member of parliament. In 1641 Sir John, being charged with plotting against the parliament, fled from England. His dramas are forgotten, but his lyrics and ballads are still read.

fied in venturing money it is the farm-

er when he invests it in up to date

tools and implements for more rapid

Early Tomatoes.

A truck gardener tells that this is

the way he raised early tomatoes: He

took a dry goods box 2 by 3 feet

and eight inches deep. In each corner

of the box he set a piece of two inch

pipe, so that he could water the plants

set an inch deeper than they grew

weeks, when they were ready for the

Savoy Cabbage.

Savoy leaved cabbages are largely

used in Europe. They are marked by

a peculiar fine crumbling of all the

leaves, particularly those of the head.

They are generally of better table

quality than common cabbage, more

ender, finer in texture and of more

delicate flavor. The plants are better

able to resist cold, but do not give so

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Sacrifices to Save Corn.

Cattle supplies are not suffi-

ciently in excess of previous years to

fat stock, while sheep receipts last

hogs have been marketed quite freely.

and this without doubt has had its

effect on prices all around. That con

sumers are counting the cost of meats

more carefully than they did last year

is evident from the amount of pork

consumed and from other meat market

conditions. Many consumers are us-

ing more pork and less beef and mut-

buying the cheaper cuts of beef who

would have none but the best last

year. This is shown very clearly by

while the best are selling for less than

they did a year ago.
As to the future of the markets, the

same uncertainty prevails as at the

opening of the year. Then we were told that fat cattle would be scarce

by Feb. 1, but the famine has not been

manifest. Then great confidence was

expressed in the late winter hog mar-

ket, but plenty of hogs are still com-

ing forward. Sheep and lambs have

plies for the rest of the winter are

not expected to be Hberal. But it

merifices being made to save high

priced corn. If so, there will be a

on hand to make meats in large quanti-

ties in the future, nor will the animals

be on hand if the policy of selling them off continues.—National Stockman.

Heavy Feeding of Dairy Cows.

Guernseys feeds considerably more

than the average fed over the country

-nearly all the cows will clean up-both winter and summer. He says:

"My preference of grain feed for win-

An eastern dairyman with a berd of

rtage some time. The corn is no

ent sufficiency of ments is due to

ms certain that a part of the pres

ade decided improvement, and sup-

the fact that these cuts have advance

because it is cheaper. Many are

count for the present price range on

so well as the more common sorts.

box in sheltered places

garden.

tion.

and better work on the farm.

ER finger was so small the ring Would not stay on which they did bring-It was too wide a peck, And, to say truth, for out it must, It looked like the great collar-just-About our young coit's neck.

Her feet beneath her petticoat Like little mice stole in and out As if they feared the light. But, oh, she dances such a way! No sun upon an Easter day

Her cheeks so rare a white was on; No daisy makes comparison. Who sees them is undone, For streaks of red were mingled there Such as are on a Cath'rine pear, The side that's next the sun

Her lips were red, and one was thin: Compared to that was next her chin-Some bee had stung it newly, But, Dick, her eyes so guard her face I durst no more upon them gaze Than on the sun in July.

Her mouth so small, when she does speak Thou'dst swear her teeth her words did break That they might passage get, But she so handled still the matter They came as good as ours or better And are not spent a whit.

WESTERN WIND BREAKS.

Experiments to Determine Their Usefulness to the Prairie Farmer. The sudden ruin that hot winds

netimes bring to growing crops in arts of the west is well known. Blowing strongly across the unobstructed plains, these winds may in a few days blast all hope of even a partial harvest. This is particularly so in the lower portion of the central plains from the bottom, pouring in the water region and in years of unusually low and letting it permeate through the rainfall. Here the winds most to be soil, which was composed of a sandy feared blow from the southwest or loam put into the box after the bottom south. In the northern prairie region had been covered to the depth of three the farmer is exposed to the hot linches with well rotted and sifted stachinook wind, which sweeps down and lightly covered and the soil kept from the Canadian mountains. This moist, but not wet in one week either dries out growing crops or if it after planting the green tops appeared, prevails before the danger of killing and in three weeks they were transfrosts is past causes loss through urging vegetation forward prematurely. Cold winter winds also do great in-fury to crops, make the climate more severe for stock and men and interfere with an even covering of snow upon the ground. This is true from Canada almost to the gulf.

In southern California dry winds from the north and northeast sweep down from the Mohave desert with destructive results. Coming in June, these winds may reduce the wheat yield of unprotected fields to almost nothing. Windbreaks of eucalyptus and Monterey cypress, now in such common use to protect orange groves and orchards, long ago convinced possessors of highly valuable irrigated land of the value of tree planting for protection purposes.

But there are two sides to the windbreak question. Some prairie farmers declare positively that belts of osage orange, for instance, are a "nuisance." Others cite figures to show positive benefit. A farmer who lives near Downs, Kan., gives his yield of corn from a field protected on the south by a row of tall cottonwoods as six bushels per acre more than in places where there is no protection. About fifteen acres are benefited in this way. It is highly necessary that the windbreak should occupy only sufficient land to

offset this benefit. An Illinois farmer sums up his observations upon this matter thus: "My experience is that now, in cold and stormy winters, wheat protected by timber belts yield full crops, while fields not protected yield only one-third of a crop. Twenty-five or thirty years ago we never had any wheat killed by winter frosts, and every year a full crop of peaches, which is now rare. At that time we had plenty of timber around our fields and orchards, now deared away."

The United States forest service proposes to find out just when and how much windbreaks increase the yield of crops. Measurements and tests will be made and elaborate data will be collected by experts who will have charge of the study.

MODERN IMPLEMENTS.

Make it Possible For the Farmer Dispense With Extra Help. The scarcity of help on farms may litimately drive landowners to greater economy and to a more general use of devices and conveniences which light-en the work. It is surprising how many aim to get along by muscle power alone, never trying any other method, which might save half their work.

An old farmer says that his neighbors called him lazy when he first brought a hay loader on his farm, and when he rigged up a cable and used a trip hay fork to unload his hay he had a crowd of neighbors around him,

"just to see how it worked."

The economical and up to date farmer counts all of these labor savers just that much of his equipment, and it is only by using them that he is enabled to meet present conditions. The walk-ing stirring plow and walking culti-vators are back numbers. Now the ter, prices admitting, is four parts of cottonseed mean, two of linseed men) and six of hominy meal, twelve pounds of the mixture with thirty pounds

HOG CHOLERA.

Government's Plan of Combating the Disease by Immunization.

Swine producing sections of North America are keenly interested in results of the hog cholern conference held at Ames, Ia. It was called by Secretary Wilson, Dr. Melvin and Dr. Dorset of the United States department of agriculture and was attended new and successful treatment of hog there while it eats. cholera.

of the organism causing the trouble this was found to be not feasible. Since then the workers, knowing that hogs which have recovered from the disease are immune, have been immunizing the animals by means of the infected blood.

It was soon found, however, that the blood serum from these recovered swine did not contain the immunizing bodies in sufficient numbers to confer immunity to other animals when injected into their system. To render these antitoxin bodies of practical value they can be increased by feeding the heart, liver, lungs and intestines of cholera victims to these immune animals. These animals are made still



INOCULATING A PIG AGAINST HOG CHOLEBA. further immune by injections of infect ed blood. This hyper-immune blood from these animals is found to be pro-

the practicability of the treatment. After some experiments at the Misnaway, D. V. S., said: "Out of fiftysix head that appeared healthy at the oculated animals were very severely exposed and still proved resistant. The results of these tests are so satisfactory as to leave in every mind no doubt as to the great practical value of this method of preventing hog

THE DAIRYMAN.

cholera."

Dairy farmers should retain the large a yield of heads, and the heads calves from the best milking cows. It are less solid and cannot be handled is almost impossible to buy dairy cows as good as the calves from the best cows will make if the former are properly recred and handled. Feed the heifer calf on muscle and bone making Low Priced Products Resulting From feed to obtain a large frame. Feed plenty of roughage to develop a large stomach capacity. Do not feed fatten-ing foods and allow the helfer to be-Live stock markets continue disappointing to the producer who has to come fat. When fresh, feed well, stamarket high priced feed in the form ble well and make the first milking of relatively low priced products. Part period as long as possible. of this is due to liberal supplies of hogs and part to restricted consump-

Experiments With Rye Meal. The Pennsylvania experiment station has discovered that rye meal as a part of a properly balanced ration for milk cows is as efficient in milk and butter month were the lighest since 1897, but production as an equal weight of corn meal. No injurious effect upon the quality of the butter was noticed.

Treatment For Scours. Some time ago the South Carolina experiment station recommended the ase of formuldehyde as a treatment for scours in young calves. It should of commercial formalia to 15.5 ounces of distilled or rain water and give one teaspoonful of this solution with each pound or pint of skimmilk fed. Giving this treatment twice, say once in the morning's and once in the evening's milk, will usually cure the scours. The Virginia experiment station has recent ly tested this remedy quite thoroughly and reports most satisfactory results

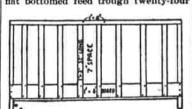
Same Good Advice. W. F. McSparran of Pennsylvania in en address before the Vermont dairymen uttered this very sensible advice on the matter of improving the dairy better than she looks or worse than the looks. The only way to tell one is to five with her. Get rid of the poor if any, ticks on them after dippli ones. They take the bread out of our mouths, but the more promising ones may surprise you with judicious feedag. Put them to the test; shelter them from storms; be kind to them; don't try to half starve them on a half dry your breed that you can buy.

"good roads without money ovement that has by means of King's split log road drug converted the slough boles of the "corn belt" roads nto model turnpikes is extending to eastern states, where most roads are either very good or very bad, says Garden Magazine. Mr. King is arrang ing with the various state boards of agriculture to give a series of practica demonstrations of the use of his do vice on eastern roads where the spe com of road dragging is more doubtful because of sand and rocks.

POINTS FOR THE SHEPHERD.

Joseph E. Wing, in giving a plan for a feed rack for sheep in the Breeder's Gazette, Chicago, says: We build a sort of very simple feed rack in which we feed either silage, grain or by the veterinarian officials of the bu- hay-in fact, usually all three together reau of animal industry of the central at one time. The main thing, we find, western states. These men were called in a feed rack is to have it so made ogether by Secretary Wilson to re- that the sheep or lamb can readily ceive instructions in the government's thrust its head clear in and hold it

The spaces should not be so open The method of combating the dis- that small sheep or large lambs can case is simply immunization. For a get in with their feet. The type of number of years the department at- rack here illustrated is adapted to the tempted to produce a successful vac- use of mature sheep and lambs past cine by artificial cultures, but on ac- five months old. It is substantially a count of the ultra microscopic nature flat bottomed feed trough twenty-four



PEED BACK FOR SHEEP. inches wide, with a tight bottom, a

hayrack above and attached to it. It is easily and cheaply built, and we find it effective. If the ewes have little lambs at their sides a different rack is advisable. One with slats closer to gether is best.

Management of Sheep.

It is important that sheep shall be so

managed that the most may be made out of the fleece. The influences that affect the fleece mainly are those of climate, of food and care, of breeding and of age. The first and last influence wool less than the second and third. Food affects the character of wool by breeding it and thereby increasing its growth in length and also in strength. Breeding, however, accompanied by

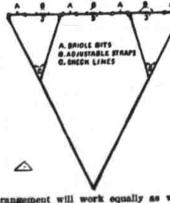
selection, is the great factor in determining what the degree of fineness or of coarseness will be. Change in this respect is brought about much more rapidly by breeding than in any other way. Protecting the wool from contamination by foreign substances, such as straw and chaff, is greatly impor tant. Where the flock is large the difference of a portion of a cent a pound may make a large difference in the aggregate return received for it.

A little care in protecting wool may result in a rich return in proportion to the care expended.

The Care of Lambs. Henry L. Wardell, a prosperous sheep man, says of the care of lambs: tective against the disease. Dr. Mc- The lambs when weaned should be Neil at the Iowa experiment station put on fresh ground-that is, pastures has demonstrated by a number of trials or aftermath which has not been used much for sheep that year. In fact, a great secret of success with sheep souri experiment station J. W. Con- a frequent change of pasture, and I should rather change to a poorer pasture for awhile than make no change. time of inoculation only three died. The lambs then are let run in the day-All were probably as greatly exposed time on the best pasture we have and as would ordinarily occur on the aver- at night are hurdled on as much (no more) of rape as they will clean up close to the ground. I need not say this ground on which lambs have been hurdled will raise magnificent crops

without additional fertilizer. During July and August I use some good worm powders to mix with the salt given the flock, and if any of my lambs show indications of worm in the head or giddiness I dose them with tonic. The same may be done if on too rank feed they are inclined to scour. I have found also that for worms in the head to shut them in a tight box stall or other tight inclosure and spray them generously with crel oil is the best remedy I have thus

Hitching Four Horses Abreast, The illustration shows how we drive four horses with a pair of common check lines, writes a farmer in the Breeder's Gazette, Chicago. This ar-



with three, four, five or six horses. In the material desired, but that rich-The adjustable straps should have a snap on each end and a buckle in the middle. I use four horses at most of my farm work, and they are as easily nature, but tend instead to build up driven as two.

Drying Lambs After Dipping. I choose the fore part of a warm pleasant day as soon as convenie after my sheep are sheared and dig the whole flock, says a New York breeder. If the flock is a recently purchased one containing parasites, a se qualities of farm cows: A cow may be ond dipping ten days later is advisable. If the sheep are properly shorn with a machine, there will remain few Lambs usually harbor most ticks. If lamb is dipped and the mother not, it puzzles the mother to distinguis ber own lamb. She is liable to dis it. I prefer the liquid dips to the powdered form and use them at the pasture, but give them the full round parture, but give them the full round parture, but give them the full round of water. This will destroy ticks or buried when she gets too old to give the butcher and get the best built of tice, but for scab I would use a milk, will give a profit that will buy three good beef cows."

in motion, even if you are old, why be staid, moping, artificial, because you are supposed to be so, being no longer

A Berlin woman's club, of which Fran Cauer is the leader, has a mem-bership of 5,000, all working women.

SUMMER FEED FOR HOGS.

Rapid Gains at Low Cost From Both Forage and Grain.

When hogs are kept it is a good plan to produce as much of the feed for them right there on the farm as possible. All want to make pork as cheaply as they can, and the feed raised on the farm is, as a rule, cheaper than commercial feeds. But there are exceptions to the rule, and the man who holds himself to a rule regardless of conditions should change his methods. Experiments have proved, what we have found by experience to be true, that the table waste and skimmlik and cornmeal constitute a feed for hogs running to pasture that make the most rapid gains for the cost of feed of anything yet found, writes N. A. Clapp in Orange Judd Farmer. It is not necessary to stop to theorize in regard to the matter. It is sufficient to know

that such things are a fact. But the question comes up as to the kind of pasture that furnishes the best feed. It has been proved again and again that alfalfa makes the best feed, with June clover a close second. In the absence of clover, blue grass is the next best pasture. When none of the clovers or grasses are available it is far better to sow rape than to compel pigs to go without any green for-The man who gets lopsided and keeps

his hogs either on green forage alone or on grain alone makes a mistake. Experience has shown us that hogs can live on forage and make some gain, but do not make the gains rapid enough to show the venture a satisfactory one, Hogs may make rapid gains on a grain diet alone, but it is too expensive. The man who uses both forage and grain makes a rapid gain at a low cost, provided the feeds are well balanced. Hogs fed on both forage and grain show a better quality of meat than if either is fed alone. The forage helps to make bone and muscle, and the grain helps to add the fat. The skimmilk, buttermilk, dishwater and, whey promote growth, and all help to produce cheap pork if fed in connection with the other feeds. They also help to improve the quality of ment.

INJURE THE MILK.

Use of Rusty or Poorly Tinned Cans Produce Off Flavors.

"Rusty Cans and Their Effect Upon Milk For Cheesemaking" is the title of a recent bulletin of the Wisconsin experiment station prepared by George A. Olson, assistant chemist. Experiments made by Mr. Olson show that milk hauled in poorly tinned or rusty cans is materially injured for cheesemaking. "The cheere factory operator should not hesitate to refuse milk which is hauled in poorly tinned or rusty cans," writes Mr. Olson, "for, la addition to the retarding influence of the iron on the rennet action and the neutralization of the acid by the Iron. there are also produced taints or off

flavors." The milk cans used to hauf milk to the cheese factory are often of a cheap grade and are dented the first or reond time that they are used, with is exposed and rusts. At one factory a can was found that had been used for thirteen years and bad been roldered forty times, with lead patches two nches in diameter in some pincer Milk kept in such cans would take forty minutes longer to congulate than

that kept in good cans. In these experiments milk was place in rusty tin cans and allowed to stand for different periods, while other same ples of the same milk were tent in glass backers. Every time that this experiment was repeated the milk hept in the rusty cans gave evidence of a re tarding influence on the rennet action as compared with the milk kept in the glass beaker. Milk which was allowe. to stand in iron utensils for several hours had a peculiar bluish gray color, indicating the presence of fron in solution. It was evident that the acid in the milk acted upon the iron and dissolved some of it. The maximum quantity of tron dissolved in the milk ranged from one to one and a half pounds for every thousand pounds of milk. This fron in solution at least partly causes the retarding influence of the rennet action, since it increases the

The great business of the growing calf is to make muscle. This muscle is what gives plumpness to a thrifty

For this purpose a food is needed which is especially rich in muscle forming material. Grass is not. this nothing can be found that is better than oats. Not only are they rich ness is not so concentrated as to make them a dangerous food. They are neither heating nor fattening in their muscle and give the animal strength

In the spring, before the pastures are ready to turn on to, is the time that the caives will need this addition to their feed. If at any time they are allowed to grow thin in flesh it will take a long time of good feeding and careful atten tion to bring them again into a thrifty condition. - Gilbert Allen.

Cows That Pay. on experimental station writes: "In the first place, the paying dairy con sists of cows that eat heartly and d not make ment, but do make milk of their food. This means that they mus be datry and not beef cows. A good

ing up" to a handsome young girl Let no old woman be afraid some one will say. "Why, she goes about like a young girl?" If you feel light and easy been before leaving bome, be had been before leaving bome, be had surely become right smarter after his surely become right smarter after his life among townsfolk. He would nev or return. He would marry and settle

All this and much more Linda lis tened to with her elbows on her knee thus after the caller had departed, and her mother dared not break the elience.

Hendrick Hudson.

By ROBERTUS LOVE.



Set adrift in Hudion bay by mutineers, bis fate is itill a mystery of the frozen north

FHEN a year or so ago a steam-

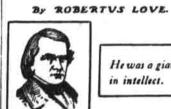
boat for traffic on the Hudson river was launched with the name Hendrick Hudson, somebody remonstrated, holding that the name of the vessel should be Henry Hudson, because that was Hudson's real name. Nevertheless it seems fitting that the boat be named Hendrick instead of Henry, for it was while in 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 impressed into the British service and was not permitted to enjoy his full reward for the successes achieved by him when he vovaged under the Dutch name of Hen-

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 finalto defeat or doom and which was finally discovered by Captain Roald Amundsen nearly three centuries after Hudson's death. Hudson sailed into the vast northern bay which, along with the gloulously 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 lcy 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 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

and the first in commercial impor-Hendrick Hudson sailed northward Hendrick Hudson salled northward around Sandy Hook and entered the river in September, 1600, in the Dutch ship Half Moon. The explorer spent a month studying the stream, going up a month studying the stream, going up as far as the site of the city of Albany.

Stephen A. Douglas.



He was a giant

in intellect.

FERY early in his career Stephen A. Douglas became known throughout the country as "the Little Giant." The sobriquet was fit one. Physically be 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, lilinois, to grow up with the country and work himself into leadership. Though he failed of the presidency, he was in the whitest beat 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 at 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 component man in 1852 than was Franklin Pierce, who defeated him for the Democratic nomination for president and was elected. Douglas was still under forty. Four years later the sugrossing slavery problem had so divided his party that again be falled to win the nomination. In 1860 he was nominated by the northern see tion of the Democracy.

It was his espausal of the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty," which con tended that every territory should be permitted to vote for itself on the question of siavery, that cost Douglas the presidency.

Douglas died at the early age of

forty-eight, a few months after the in auguration of his greatest opponent Abraham Lincoln. It is to his ever lasting credit that he upheld Lincoln the effort to preserve the republic This fact may be taken as the moral measure of the man. His last words to his political adherents were:

"There can be no neutrals in

The state board of highway con ioners of Minnesota is end have the time honored custom "working out" road taxes abolished The Nisgara county (N. Y.) board of supervisors has ruled that no wagons with tires less than two and five-eighths inches wide will be allowed on apreved highways.

The business men of Mor ant, Mich., have taken hold of the goo roads movement for Isabella county and will make streamous efforts to have the county road system ado

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney and

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, iscourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerful-

out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommor for a child to be bor afflicted with kidneys. If the child urinates too ofte the urine scalds the flesh, or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, dependapon it, the cause of the difficulty is hidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This uspreasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miser able with kidney and bladder trouble

and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a Home of Swamp-Root

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