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The man who insures his life is wise for his family.

The man who insures his health is wise both for his family and himself.

You may insure health by guarding it. It is worth guarding. At the first attack of disease which generally approaches through the LIVER and manitests itself in innumerable ways

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Attorney-at-Law, GREENSBORO N. C.

Practices in the courts of Alamance and Guilford counties.

Notice of Dissolution.

Whereas. It appears to my satisfaction, by days anticated record of proceedings for the vombiary dissolution thereof, by the un-animus consent of all the stockholders, de-posits in my office, that friedment Building

there aforesaid are now on file in my became provided by law, estimony whereof. I have hereunto hand and affixed my official seal at

Dr. Shoop's Restorative



The Tailor

SCOTT BUILING-UP STAIRS

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

SCISSORS and Knives easily rained if not properly grow when being sharpened. If you wa then sharpened right and made cut as good as new give me a trial.
Will sharpen anything from a bread
I to a pen-knife. Charges moder-

H Poem for Today

THE PILGRIMS OF THE NIGHT !

By Frederick William Faber



ARK, hark, my soul! Angelic songs are swelling O'er earth's green fields and ocean's wave-beat shore. How sweet the truth those blessed strains are telling Of that new life when sin shall be no more!

REFRAIN Angels of Jesus, angels of light. Singing to welcome the pilgrims of the night

Onward we go, for still we hear them singing. Come, weary souls, for Jesus bids you come, And through the dark its echoes sweetly ringing. The music of the gospel leads us home.

Far, far away, like bells at evening pealing. The voice of Jesus sounds o'er land and sea, And laden souls by thousands meekly stealing. Kind Shepherd, turn their weary steps to thee.

Rest comes at length, though life be long and dreary: The day must dawn and darksome night be past; Faith's journey ends in welcome to the weary, And heaven, the true heart's home, will come at last,

Angels, sing on, your faithful watches keeping: Sing us sweet fragments of the songs above, Till morning's joy shall end the night of weeping And life's long shadows break in cloudless love,

of the story.

on the spot?"

Who's there?"

ly. "Don't shoot."

ert's father sternly.

And Robert explained

ery beartfelt blessing."

Montieth, Sr.

unlocked."

over again.

softly.

world, degrest, and I"-

were all asleep, and I knew if I did

that I wouldn't disturb anybody," he

ended, with a somewhat sheerish smile.

ginning to see the humor of the situa-

tion. By degrees she told him her side

"You're the bravest girl in all the

"Did you stub your toe against some-

thing just after you got in?" she inter-

He admitted, rather shortly, that he

"It was awfully quiet for a few min-

"Yes, I wasn't saying much-out loud.

utes afterward," she observed dryly.

But, say, Elsie"-he broke off resolute-

ly, swinging her thoughts round to

more personal matters again-"what

would you say if I turned into a real

burglar after all and tried to steal you

"I'm not a bit afraid." she answered

able assurance straight into his. "To-

night has made me wonderfully coura-

Goodness! What's that?" she whis-

A door in the upper hall had opened

Before Bobert could answer she had

reached up to the electric button on the

Immediately a voice commanded,

"It's I, father," Robert called hourse-

Realizing then what a thoughtlessly

dangerous thing she had done. Elsie as

bravely faced the astonished Hobert

"Explain yourself, sir," ordered Rob-

"It was all your fault, anyhow, dad,"

he finished, with ingenuous climax.

"You shouldn't have left the window

Mr. Montelth accepted the reproof

rood naturedies "You have my forgive-

ness, son, "and he added, with benig-

pant smile, extending his outstretched

hands over the two young lovers, "my

At this psychological moment half a

dozen other doors were thrown open,

and a motley audience collected at the

head of the stairs, all demanding si-

multaneously to know the cause of the

disturbance. In their gala but decided-

hardly have recognized the smart bri-

Poor Robert was forced to explain all

"Well, is that all?" commented one

of the erstwhile bridesmaids, rubbing

ber eyes. "If I'd known this was only

fake burgiar show I wouldn't have

stirred a step. When I saw Mr. Mon-

teith spreading out his arms so dra-

matically"-the girl gave a capital imi

ation of the gesture-"over somebody.

thought it must be another wedding

ceremony for sure, and I came out to

There was a general laugh at the ex-

use of Elsie and Robert, but the lat-

"That gives me a perfectly great

dea," he exclaimed jubliantly. "I here-

wedding. You can all be rebearsing

while I run across the street and rouse

up the minister. What do you say,

Elsie blushed, blinked and protested

"You're absolutely crazy, lioh. Be-

ouldn't keep awake during the cere

ony, but," she added graciously, "the

nvitations are just postponed. We'll

stically, and "Hurrah, hurrah, bur-

rah!" after which most unreasonable

The Duchess of Orienza, mother of

the regent who governed Prance dur-

was and hated to have people look

sharply at me. I never cared for dress, as I knew that diamonds and ornaments would only attract attention to me. Once Counters Schwors saked me why I never turned to look at a mirror

in passing, as every other woman did. I told her I could not endure the sight

of my own face.

tion the big house put out its

ides, I'm too sleepy," she plended.

with invite you all to an impromp

oin in the procession."

er was undaunted.

sk you all again at so

dal party of the earlier evening.

unconventional attire one would

pered, trembling with fright.

wall and switched off the light.

rupted, with teasing irrelevance.

Elsie smiled a little too. She was be-

sososososososososososos ting room window. I thought you A BURGLAR:

Copyrighted, 1908, by Associated Literary Press.

The wedding was over, the goodbys and the good nights had all been said, and the Montelths' big stone house, radiant only a few hours ago with light and laughter, was now grimly dark and sflent.

But excitement had set the maid of

bonor's pulse to throbbing, and she could not sleep. Over and over again she went through her part of the stately ceremony to the slow, majestic music of the wedding march. Over and over again she remembered

that endless, measured walk down the him calmly, her eyes looking with adorlong church aisle, with the magic scent of roses everywhere and the trembling naciousness of the best man's gaze fixed unwaveringly upon ber.

And she recalled all the pretty things he had said to her afterward—that she was like a dream girl come true, that she was more beautiful than the blushing bride herself. What shameless heresy, when the bride was his very

own sister! Wedding nights, sighed Elisie, were much like Halloweens—one dipped into the future and saw sweet visions, but only visions, after all! Yet still she in her shimmery green maid of honor frock, the moonlight shedding a wondrous frost upon it. From some distant point a clock struck twice. She rose with determination, then suddenly became tense and rigid. Her beart was

In her mouth. In the room just diagonally across the hall, which was the upstairs sitting room, she had distinctly heard a window opened. It fisshed across her instantly that burgiars had come after the wedding presents. Her own door, the night being stifling warm, stood part way open, but she was too para-

lyzed with fear to run and lock it. She listened with strained ears for any further sound. It soon followed. stumbled against some thing. For a few minutes after that all was horribly still. Then, with catlike step, Elsie beard him coming into

could not. Her voice "stuck in her

By the sid of the moonlight Elsie could make out a dark form creeping past her own room toward the stairs. nodness, he was not going to bind and gag her or hold her up at the point of a pistol!

But the wedding presents! Should she let him steal them without trying to give an alarm? Yes, she would. The bride and groom could not be so very much attached to them. They had not had them long enough, and it was an awfully long way down the hall to Mr. Montelth's room.

There was no one near her except two of the bridesmaids, and a precious lot of good it would do to wake them! This rejection had the effect of stimeisting her own latent courage. No; he should not carry off those wedding she, Elsie Laurie, would see

She was relieved to find that she could really move. She tiptoed to the loor and listened. Not a sound. So the ventured stealthfly out into the hall and even pecked over the balustrade. nd and as dark as a pocket. Could she have been dreaming? Be fore she roused the house she would make quite sure. Creeping down to the landing of the stairs, she crouched

parted, and a man holding a lighted signrette stepped out from behind them.

Elale gave a frightened cry of "Bob When she recevered she was choking over something very strong and burn-ing that some one was pouring down her throat. She opened her eyes and recognised Robert Montleth bending

nose and a big mouth with thick lips. My face was broad and fat and my "You mustifished took a tenderity. "I'll tell dest," he would on tenderity. "I'll tell you have it happened I channel the you have it happened I channel the bettle and groom, you know, to find out where they were going, and when I would have tolerated me except for my good disposition. "I don't suppose that there was in the populational get in through the sit.

as ugly as mine. The king often told me so, and I laughed, for I was resolved always to laugh at my hideousness. I must confess that I had to laugh very

"What surprised me most was that any one could fall in love with me. I was potoriously the ugliest woman at court, yet I was married at nineteen. "I often asked my husband if the

sight of me was not repulsive and what he had seen in me that induced him to fall in love with me. I never got a satisfactory answer, but I think that I must have had some other attractions which outweighed my ugil-

Had to Buy It.

"Now," said the agent, "I am sure I have got what you want. Now, here is a new patent paper cutter, sir, that I am selling for 25 cents. It is the best in the market-never tears the pages of an uncut book."

Very pice, indeed " interrupted his victim, "but I have no uncut books,

"I suspected that, sir," returned the agent. "That's why I have brought along this beautiful uncut copy of Fox's 'Book of Martyrs.' Three hundred pages of elevating reading, embellished with beautiful pictures. Just the thing for a center table in this

"I haven't got a center table," said

the victim. "So, you see"—
"Fine!" said the agent. "Let me show you the catalogue of our company's furniture. It is all of the very best make, and a center table like that in the picture on page 22 will prove an ornament in your parior"-

"But I haven't any parlor. I have no house, my friend. Consequently"-"Glorious," cried the agent. "I represent the Own Your Own Home company of -

"Oh, thunder!" said the victim. "Here's your quarter. I'll take a pa-per cutter,"-Judge.

ber Regions.

HUCKLEBERRY FARMING.

Agriculture With a Match In the Tim-

"It may seem incredible to those who have never lived in or traveled much through timber districts where the buckleberry is indigenous," said a native of such district, "but it is a fact that there is a tribe of shiftless persons in all such regions who systematically and without regard to law, property or life set fire to woods or cut over land adjacent to woods simply to increase the area of buckleberry bushes. "There is only one way in which huckelberries can be cultivated, and the huckleberry farmer does not need to own an inch of hand. If he has the

title to one simple lucifer match be

can put thousands of acres under cultivation in a very short time. "He has only to light the match and touch it to the dry leaves and branches on the ground, either in early spring or late fall, and his cultivation is soon What the result may have been in loss of life or property does not concern the persons who resp the benefit.

"Many of the fires that devastate our forests every year may be traced to this reckless and deliberate making or improving of buckleberry patches. remember one instance particularly where the setting fire to the brush on s huckleberry barren in northern Pennsylvania resulted in a forest fire that swept over a 10,000 acre timber tract, doing incalculable damage to the stand ing timber and reducing to ashes 50,-000 feet of logs and lumber and 30,-000 cords of tanbark, representing a money value of nearly \$750,000. Twenty persons were burned to death and thirty so badly burned that seven of them died from their injuries. The buckleberry crop gathered from this cultivation of that barren waste perhaps realized \$200 to the cultivators. Washington Post.

PROVED HIS SPELLING.

An Incident In the Career of Steph A. Douglas.

An amusing incident occurred in Mc Lean county, Ill., at the first court which Stephen A. Douglas, the famou politican, attended after his election as prosecuting attorney. There were many indictments to be drawn, write Professor Alien Johnson in his life of Douglas, and the new prosecuting attorney in his haste wrote the name of the county M'Clean instead of McLean. His professional brethren were greatly amused at this evidence of inexperimee and made merry over the blunder Finally John T. Stuart, subseque Douglas' political rival, moved that all the indictments be quashed. Judge Logan looked at the discomfited routi and asked what he had to say to sup

wert the indictments. Smarting under the gibes of Stunit Douglas repiled obstinately that be had nothing to say, as he supposed the rourt would not quash the indictments until the point had been proved. This answer caused more merriment, but the judge decided that the court could not rule upon the matter until the procise spelling in the statute creating the

county had been ascertained. No one doubted what the result would be, but at least Evogias had the satisfaction of causing his critics some delay, for the statutes had to be protured from an adjoining county.

To the astonishment of court and har and of Douglas himself it appeared that he had spelled the name correctly. To the indescribable chaprin of the learned Stnart the court promptly ng attorney was in high feather made the most of his triumph The incident taught him a useful le son-henceforth he would admit nothing and require his opponents to prove everything that bore upon the case in

picture expresses, as I have meant it the polyment horrors of war? Krittick-Ob. yes: it's the aufglest thing I ever saw !- Ceveland Leader.

Farm and Garden

TOMATOES IN WINTER.

The Best Way to Keep Them Safely In Winter.

The most important conditions for forcing tomatoes are: A warm, light bouse-one having a two-thirds span facing the south being preferablestrong bottom beat, rich soil, careful training, uniform temperature, care in watering and pollinating and, as before suggested, good judgment and constant watchfulness on the part of the grower. Bottom heat is not absolutely essential to success, but the crop matures more quickly if given this

To make the best use of the house



TOWATO THIMMED TO SINGLE STALK.

eason. This will bring each crop on at a senson when the expense of heating during a part of the time will be slight. Plants for the first crop should be started as early as August. If two or more houses are available a second sowing should be made in about three weeks to give a succession. For the second crop seed should be sown during the latter part of October.

The plants are treated in every way as for outdoor culture till handled the last time. For fruiting some prefet benches, with about six tuches of soil but in the experience of others the best results have been obtained from the use of boxes eighteen inches square under way. No matter what grew on said twelve inches deep. In the botthe ground before fire swept it bare, tom of the boxes is placed a layer of buckleberry bushes will never fail to charcoal, broken pots or clinkers from spring up luxuriantly from the ashes | the furnace, after which soil, consistand scorched soil. They will be in ing of three parts good garden loans abundant bearing the next season. and one part well rotted stable main to within two or three inches of the ton. Each box will hold four plants, and the check caused by the partial confinement of the roots seems to be of value in hastening maturity. If the solid bed is used instead of the boxes the plants are set about sixteen inches apart each way, thus occupying a little more than one and one-half sounce feet of floor space

for each plant.

Best returns usually follow where the plants are trained to a single stem. as shown in the illustration. Fixx cords about the size of wool twine are fastened to the corners of the boxes or to wires placed parallel to each row for that purpose and attached above to wires running lengthwis of the building on the rafters or sash bars. The plants are secured loosely to this support by means of short pieces of raffia. All side shoots should be ninched out as soon as they appear, and when the plants are about five feet high or when four clusters of fruit have set the terminal buds should be pinched off. The vitaffity of the plant will then be expended h the development of fruit. If the plant are not headed back other fruit clusters will form, but these scattering later clusters will unduly prolong the fruiting season without giving suffi-

cient financial return to warrant de inying the removal of the old plants. As the fruit sets the clusters should be supported by means of a small cord or piece of raffia passing around the main stem above a lenf, thus forming sling. At this time, too, it is we to stir the surface of the soil and rork in a quantity of well rotted masure or to give frequent application

of liquid manure. The temperature of the house should be as nearly uniform as possible about 60 degrees at night and 70 de gress in dark weather, but 80 degre r even higher on bright, sunny days. All cold drafts and sudden change of temperature should be rigidly

Garden Hints. Squashes and pumpkins should stored in a cool, dry place before being touched by frost and be handled very carefully to avoid bruising them Salsify (or vegetable syster) and pare nips are left in the ground over win er for spring use. But both are good in the autumn. They may be stored in comparison with corn, the result in damp sand for use in winter when sjured by the first frosts until there danger of the ground freezing. Cabbages are not injured by beets may be left in the ground till reesing weather.

from the milk, it be

THE HARDY BROWN SWISS.

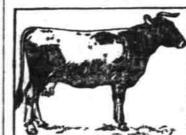
Writing of Brown Swiss cattle in Breeder's Gazette, Chicago, a Wisconsin dairyman says: To Swiss cattle in this country are at so widely known as the other classes of cattle, as their numbers are small. The exhibit at fairs is not very large.

The following characteristics are marked: Size, form and color, especially of the head, ears, escutcheon, udder and teets. The size is large and substantial, form firm and elegantly proportioned, color shades from dark to light chestnut brown. The light shade is especially observable in the tuft of bair between the horas on the inside of the ears and in a narrow line along the back. Horns, which are rather short, are waxy and with black ting Nose is black and, with the mouth surrounded by a mealy colored band. A yellow strip along the middle of the under lip crosses over to the upper lip and extends up the sides of the nostrils. A light strenk runs along back from head to tail; black switch, hoofs and tongue; straight hind legs, wide

thighs and beavy quarters. Such remarkable persistence in marked points denotes unmistakably the integrity and purity of the breed, since according to the well established laws of hereditary descent, the pecultarities of other breeds with which this might have been crossed would almost certainly sooner or later have cropped out to a degree to challenge observation in a manner not to be mistaken. In descendants from the cattle imported into this country some years ago no such signs of crosses with foreign breeds have ever been exhibited. This integrity of the breed is all the more important because many of the traits exhibited by these cattle are

From actual observation we find they cross well with other breeds, producing a very destrable grade of cat-

Many importations of Swiss cattle have been made into this country. A herd was imported recently to the central states, and the progeny of a herd



that was imported several years before and which has been scattered through all the states has resulted in good dairy cows. The Brown Swi's ing against it. With its head turned have been given a good try out in on one side he cuts a groove above Green county. Wis., where they have and then one below and bites out the proved to be an excellent and hardy chin, taking it off in almost the same of dates cattle. Besides the con- way an axman would erons flow of milk each cow will produce a healthy and hardy calf and keep up the performance year in and year out. We find it no uncompact thing for cows to produce six'y pounds of milk per day and to be milked up to ealving time. At the age of eighteen to twenty years the Swiss cow is still profitable without including her

There are many classes of cattle, but to none of the beeds which I have inspected have I seen cattle that I con sidered the equal of the Swiss stock Their nacestors, having been raised in the pure mountain sir of the Ales. give them very strong constitutions.

We have a herd of from 200 to 250 Berkshires, and the prevention of lice has in years post been no small proposition for us to contend with, says t prominent breeder. We have a scho ow which in its results is sook offective that anything we have yet tried, and we have used coal tar products, kerosene emulsien, machine and many other things. We have wallows for our swine, which contain water to a depth of from a foot to two feet, maintained fresh, no stagment wallows. We always put some lime in these pools. We buy crude oil, processed, by the barrel, which costs about 10 to 12 cents per gallon that way. Once a week, when fice appear, we draw off three or four quarts of this processed oil and pour over the surface of this pool, upon which it imediately spreads and forms a conting The hogs do not dislike this oil, and frequently they wallow just the same. When they emerge from the water a tire surface if the bog, under the armpits and in other places where the lice most frequent. It keeps the skin of the enimal in good condition and kills the alts as well as the lice, something we have been able to accomplish with no other resuedy.

While corn is counidered the great fattening grain for pigs, tests have shown that other gratus may be sub stituted in a great many cases, says a prosperous swine breeder. At some of our stations barley has been tested general, it may be said that the results have shown that buriey is not quite equal to corn, pound for pound, but and may be left out until quite cold the high quality of the carenna pro-renther is imminent. Carrots and faced by buriey feeding we may al-

> Night after night the exquiet and bockward youth had called on a neighboring farmer's daughter, sitting perfectly mute beside her while sitting perfectly mute heald she did all the autortain night, however, the routh, wishing for a glass of water, suddenly surprised her by blurting out, "Say, Sal, will

"Don't exert yourself, Reuten," six interrupted, "I understand, Yes, Have you brought the ring?" - Bohemian Maguzine,

WORK OF THE BEAVER Often The Kidneys Are

Feats Performed by This Industrious Little Worker.

A CLEVER HOUSE BUILDER.

He Is Capable of Constructing a Dwelling as Large, Though Not So High, as a Small Haystack, and He Can Cut Down Big Trees With His Teeth.

Almost every one knows something about the leaver and that it builds dams and houses to dwell in, but very few people have seen beavers in their wild state. It is also a fact that the race of industrious little workers is rapidly disappearing. In the older dis-:lets beavers generally live in the sanks of the streams they inhabit, and the sight of a beaver house is uncom-

Where beavers do build houses, says Forest and Stream, the structures differ greatly in sine, shape and location. Some are as large, though of course less high, than a small haystnck; others are hardly more than six feet through at the base. They may stand either wholly on land or partly in the water and partly on the bank or wholly to the water.

They are never placed in very deep water, for a base must be built for the house to stand on reaching up to the surface, since the chamber inhabited by the occupants must be dry.

The shape of those houses on the shore approaches the conical. Those in the water are more irregular, sometimes only rounded, at others long and rather flat on top.

Within each house and connected with the water by a concealed passage through which the beavers pass to and fro is the chamber which is the animals' dwelling place. It is large enough to contain seven or

eight of them and high enough so that a beaver can conveniently sit up on his haunches. It is warm, dry and clean, for the beaver is extremely neat in all his habits. The food of the beaver consists chiefly of the green bark of twigs and young limbs of various trees. Cotton-

wood bark is preferred; then comes willow, then alder, but the bark of almost any tree may be eaten.

I have seen cottonwoods twenty

The work of cutting down a large tree is done by a single animal. I have seen the beaver engaged in the A good Tonic. operation, which is as follows: The beaver sits up on his haunches facing production of some remarkably the tree and with its fore paws rest

> He thus saves himself the trouble of gnawing all the wood up into fine cuttings. When the tree is felled the whole community attack and cut up the tender limbs, carrying them away to the cache

Unlike many of our gnawing animals, the beaver does not sleep through the winter. He remains active, ofter venturing abroad during the whole of the cold weather. He must, therefore have food, and a large part of the summer and sutumn is devoted to securing this food and depositing it in enches. This food consists of the limbs and twics of the trees most pre

ferred by the beaver. They are cut from one and a half to three feet long, stripped of their leaves and smaller twigs, carried to the water and floated to the cache where they are sunk. And here comes

a very curious point. These sticks are floated to the eache and are sunk by the beaver to the bottom of the water, where they remain without any apparent anchorage. They are not stuck in the mud of the buttom or held down by weights. If you lift one to the surface it will ficat, but you may move it about or he bottom without its rising.

I have myself tried this with sticks from which the bark has been eaten, out have never done so with the green inpecied limbs before the beavers had taken them into their bouses. This matter to me is a very mysterious one hint as to how these sticks were sunk All through the winter the beavers visit these raches, carry the sticks to their houses, where they eat off the bark, returning the bare sticks to the

ome reason or other the cache may ext contain enough to last the whole winter. In this case the heatyrs, if ossible, get on land through some air ole or place of open water and then forage among the timber. Occasionally a combination of scarcity and severe weather may shiller the colony to emi Avvorable spot.

Courting Trouble, "Look here," said the official, "there'll be trouble if your wife disregards us when we persistently tell her she must

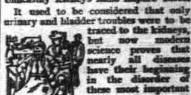
sist?"-Judge. Be recoured to answer for the sh gle talent committed to your charge and take no thought for the rest.-St

"Then," replied Mr. H. Peck, for

was no other, "why ever do you per

The Origin of Easter.
The word Easter, derived from the Anglo-Sexon "Easter," or, in Testonic, "Osters," the goldens of dawn or spring, whose chief festival was celeequinor, is probably of the same rowith East, signifying "bright" or "side ing." The Germans

Weakened by Over-Work.



Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected and

daty.

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.

all the other digues.

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 Bassetsmapshop 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., hinghamton, N. Y. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root,

but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the ad-dress, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

I have known them to eat pine and This time of the year white cedar. The beaver often cuts down trees of very considerable size to get at the smaller limbs, which they pound now. It may ave you a spell of fe-Vancouver island I found a cedar two ver. It will regulate and one-half feet through which they your bowels, set your

An honest medicine

ulunuuulli MEBANE,

N. C. NORTH CAROLINA

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