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Attorney and Counselors at Law GARENSBORO, N U. Practice regularly in the courts of Alamane county. Aug. 2, 94 10

#### ROB'T C. STRUDWICK Attorney-mt-Law,

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

## Land Sale!

By virtue of an order of the Superio Court of Alamanoe county, made in a Specia Proceeding whereto all the heir-st-law o the late Nattle Roberson were duly consti-ued parties, I will sell at the court house door, in Graham, is said county, on

MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1909, at public outery to the best bidder, the fol-lowing lands, to-wit:

Two tracts or perceis, both in Albright township, Alamanee county, North Carolina,

and bounded by that river on the East, and adjoining the lands of George R. Morgan, Sabert Thompson, Grif Payne, and it may be that it adjoins others, and contains 80 ACRES.

nore or less. The other tract adjoins the ends of Sabert Thompson, George Bumley, Ma W. H. Loy land, Griff Payne and Ten 'ayne, and it may be others, and also con-

80 ACRES,

more or less, and is the plantation upon which the late Nattie Roberson fived up to his death, and upon which are dwelling house and outbuildings and other improvement. These two tracts of land belonged to the late Nattle Roberson in fee and descended upon his heirs at law as tenants in common, and are to be sold for partition. The two tracts do not adjoin, being some half mile apart and they will be sold separately upon the following terms, to-wit.

One-third of the price in money down, the other two-thirds at six and twelve months in equal installments, and secured by the notes of the purchaser carrying interest from the day of sale. Jan'y 28. 1909,—tds E. S. PARKER, Com'r.

Pursuant to the powers vested in the mort-garces by virtue of a certain Mortgage Deed executed by John Morton and Ora Morton, his wife, on the 12th day of Sept. 1900. to J.C. and D. M. Waiker, conveying to them the real extate hereinafter described, to source a bund executed at said date, as fully appears by reference to the records of alamance county, in Book No. 8 of Mortgage Deeds, at page 386 the undersigned will expose for sale at public auction, for cash, at the court house door in Graham, on SATURDAY EFFD 90 1000

SATURDAY, FEB. 20, 1909, SATURDAY, FEB. 20, 1805, at 15 o'clock M., the following lands in Borlington township, Alamsunce county, N. C.:
Adjoining the lands of Will Bosn, Baxter bay and others, beginning at a stone, corner with said Boon thance N. B.; deg. R. 3.50 chains to a stone; thence N., 15 deg. W. 2.50 chains to a stone; thence N., 18 deg. R. 3.50 chains to the beginning and containing one acre more or lass upon which there is a building occupied by said Morton.

Terms of sale cash.
This Jan. 13th, 1908, J. C. & D. M. WALKER J. S. COOK, Atty.



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# Valentine.

By Kate M. Cleary.

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ISS VARINA was about to set aside the large square box the postman had just handed her with the mental decision that, of course, it was for Laurel, when she caught sight of the superscription, written in a bold masculine hand, "Miss Varina Ellington." "It's-it's for me!" gasped Miss Vari-

na. "A real valentine—for me!" Miss Varina had seen her thirty-fifth summer and not unkindly winter. But it was many a year since she had received a valentine. The last she could remember receiving was sent when she was nineteen and used to go to singing school with Ambrose Mead. She and Ambrose had not been formally engaged, but they had understood each other, and it had been taken for granted by both that when the new house on the half section was finished it would be as Mrs. Ambrose Mead that uncle and my aunt have been carrying Varina Ellington would enter the same. But, alas, a pretty city girl came to visit in the neighborhood, and where is the country youth who can resist the dazzling charms of a city girl when she appears, starlike, in the monotony of his rural solitude? Ambrose was attentive to Miss Thyra Morse. Varina imperiously protested. A lover's quarrel followed, and the city girl went into the new house as Mrs. Ambrose



"IT'S-IT'S FOR ME!" Mead. An indifferent housekeeper and an unsympathetic wife she proved to be. She was dead these five years now, and Ambrose, whose farm joined Miss Varina's own, had been getting along as best he could with such house keepers as he could hire,

Miss Varina's thoughts now flew over all the town men she knew who might have sent her this valentine. "No," she decided as her trembling fingers fumbled with the string. There ain't one of them that thinks of me.

She held up the box and rapturously contemplated the glowing object before her. A cottage covered with pink roses overhung a blue satin lake. The inevitable verse on the inner page

My heart is thine.
If thine were mine,
Then would I know
All bliss divine!

"What is it, Aunt Varina? A valen tine? Oh, how lovely! For me?" A girl came eagerly forward. She was a very pretty girl. "It's for me!" declared little Miss Varina. She was suffused in blushes-



"I MEVER KNEW YOU WERE A PLINT!" rowned in them. "You're not the uly one, I guess, who can get valen-

"For you? Of course, you're you enough and pretty enough to get them by the dozen! Isn't it prefectly gorgeous? Who do you suppose sent the new minister?"

"No; I don't know as I ought to tell you. But if you look real close you'll see there's two initials written just

under the verse on the inside." With an air of the most vivid in est Imurel lifted the rose covered cot tage, the bine lake, the cupids, ets, the hearts and the doves and heat eagerly over the inner page. She straightened up with a rallying cry and a deprecating pink finger pointed at her sunt's glowing countenance. "Oh, Aunt Varina! I never knew you were a firth 'A. M.'-that's Amhard all the time he has been vowing door by the first and the time he has been vowing door by the first that the time has been vowing to the time.

you would ignore me all the rest of Ambrose, I'd never"-



"BOME ONE HAS SENT ME A VALENTINE. my life if I married Charlie, that his on this-this lively flirtation!" broke off with a little despairing ges-"I'm-I'm really astonished at ture. you, Aunt Varina!"

Miss Varina, flustered, flattered, agitated, clasped and unclasped her hands in nervous ecstasy.

"But-but you're mistaken, Laurel! Indeed you are! It was because I detested-yes, detested-Ambrose Mead that I did not want you to marry his nephew. Why, we haven't spoken for fifteen years-not since he married that poor, shiftless, good for nothingthere! She's dead-the Lord forgive me for forgetting!"

"Well, all I can say," averred Laurel in a voice of brisk finality, "Is that he has evidently kept you in his heart all this time. And-don't be too hard on the poor fellow, Aunt Varina!" Miss Varina preened herself, patting

the bow on her neck coquettishly. "You're a good child," she murmured her eyes on the wonderful object prop



"NOR I. VARINA. IT WAS PATE." ped up on the cottage organ. "I may have been a little severe about you and Charlie, and if"-

But, deeming it best to let well nough alone, Laurel had slipped from the room Charlie Mead, a stalwart young fellow, coming home that night from his

work in the town bank, found his uncle, a grim visaged, sad eyed man, broading above a delicate piece of rice paper foamed over with forgetmenots. It was a trivial little thing, but pretty and in good taste. "Charlie look here! Some one has

ent me a valentine." "Well, why not, sir? I'm sure you're younger in heart and better looking by long shot than many of the men to whom it is the custom, I am told, for girls to send valentines today! You can't expect to remain a wide wer always. The girls of Thomastown are not too dense"-

The elder man raised a perturbed "No girl in Thomastown sent me this! There are initials signed"- He broke off in embarrassment.

"By Jore! So there are!" "They are V. H. E." The young man ooked laterrogatively at his uncle. "I can't think of any one having those"-"It might be Varina Hildegarde Elon," said Ambrose Mead. "Why, uncie! And after all you

opposition to my marrying Laurel What a concentrated fraud you are!" "I-I may have been-a bit severe," the elder man admitted. "I-I fancied Miss Ellington disliked me very much on account of-well, that's past and

gone now! But—I think, as a mere matter of neighborly courtesy, I could to go over after supper and find out if that fine mare of her's is getting over its broken knee all right." Charife grinned, vanished and

scuted a war dance in the hall. "Better wear your most bec gown tonight—the crimson cashmere," urged Laurel. "It is quite likely Mr. Mead will follow his valentine with a visit. I'll do the dishes."

And Mr. Mead, in best Sunday tire, did call. But hardly had Miss Varina received him in the pariet when a tall young man, whisking in at the back door, caught a alims ma the china closet. He laid a compel

"Nor I, Varina. It was fate. Promise never again to refer to the means of our"-

"I promise. I, too, feel sensitive that it should have taken such a trifle to bring us together and make us understand how foolish we have been. We shall never mention valentine in our house! But-those young people we have been keeping apart-I'm willing to give them this house and the quarter section. Eh, dear?"

"Right! You'll turn my shack into home-eh, dearest? Bless those children!"

The Dress of General Washington.

This great man was very particular

about his personal appearance. He took pains with everything he did and showed off his clothes to advantage. There have been some interesting detalls of late given of what he wore from 1783 to 1703. The general writes clothes with a gold or silver button if worn in genteel dress are all I desire He imported his best clothes from England, but on ordinary occasions were native homespun when out of uniform. For receptions he had a black velvet away, square at the ends, having a small standing collar. There were ten breast buttons of silver or open work steel on the right breast, with blind buttonholes four inches long made of black silk braid on the opposite side. The coat had pocket flaps treated in five inches deep. There were two hip buttons at the back. This garment satin, accompanied by black velvet ing collar and indented pocket flaps; a fine muslin shirt, with standing ruffles, repeated at the wrists, and the stock of the period; white silk stockings; low cut shoes, with large silver buckles. A dress sword, with silver hilt. suspended by a chain from a belt worn wig, but not powder.

Goat Mutten. "When you get a leg of mutton and find on trying to cook it that it seems likely never to get done, it's goat," says a local housekeeper.

"The enly way of distinguishing kid from lamb or goat from mutton is that reddish appearance as though it were goat fiesh is just as tender, just as nutritious as mutton and has exactly the in money to the farmer and gardener, same flavor. There is a prejudice and this fact should be given more against it, which, however, is entirely general recognition. Il found d, and it is likely enough that this feeling is due more to the comic artists than to anybody else. In a comic picture representing the goat the these columns a paragraph giving some the same kind and in spite of the comic artist in about the same quantity. The meat is on account of the unfounded prejudice against it. It is sold under the name of mutton."-Exchange.

Science For Its Own Sake A prominent feature in Faraday's character was his absolute love of science for its own sake. He freely gave fortune upon them. He once told his friend, Professor Tyndall, that at a eertain period of his career he had definitely to ask himself whether he ject of his life. He could not serve both masters and was therefore compelled to choose between them. When the great master, the professor called to mind this conversation and arked leave to examine his accounts, and this is the conclusion the professor arrived at: Taking the duration of his life into account, this son of a blackemith and apprentice to a bookbinder had to decide between a fortune of £150,000 on the one side and his unendowed science on the other. He chose the latter and died a poor man. But his was the glory of holding sloft among the nations the scientific name of England for a period of forty years.

The Queen Termits. Nearly all insects increase-rapidly The queen bee will lay eggs at the rat compete with the termite, the so calle white ant. The queen termite ha been known to lay 84,000 eggs a day and to keep up an average of 80,000 a day for the whole of the laying seeson, which lasts about a month. The life of the queen bee is, however, longer than that of the termits. She lives and goes on laying for four or five summers and in her lifetime lays at least 1,500,000 eggs.-Liverpool Mer

WEST'S & Beauty. Tired Traveler (to barber)-Spendin the night in a sleeping car doesn't im-prove one's beauty, does it? Barber-I don't know what you looked like when you started, but I guess you're night.—Harper's Basar.

What's your objection to the fare "But that's owing to the heavy rops."-Washington Herald.

"Flow is the old man getting on thes

arked the identist. "Perhaps," answered Senator Sor-ghum, "but an office doesn't get much encouragement in prouting eround welcing anybody. In fact, it has to most high so keep from being graids off the perch." - Washington Star.



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himself in ordering his clothes, "Plain THE SLAUGHTER OF THE ROBINS There is not a northern state but has laws for the protection of useful birds. chief among which is the robin, for which a remarkably strong attachment has been formed as one of spring's first coat and breeches; the coat a long cut. harbingers and as the best bird friend of the farmer, orchardist and gardener. Until lately the redbreast has met an entirely different reception during his winter sojourn in the south, where he has been prized chiefly as a tender morsel for stew or ple and where myriads of the pretty fellows have the same way; also cuffs, which were been killed annually. Northern readers will be interested in learning that in central Tennessee are large tracts of was very long waisted, and the top of cedar, the berries of which are highly the pocket flaps and hip buttons were prized by the robins as a winter food. on a line with the lowest of the breast | Oue small town in this district has buttons. It was lined with white sent to market annually 120,000 birds, which netted \$500, or a paltry pittance breeches, with small buttons and knee of 5 cents per dozen. They are caught buckles; the waistcoat of white or at night in their roosting places in the pearl colored satin, with a small stand- young cedars, whither their inhuman butchers proceed with torches and knock them down with club or climb the trees and kill them as they fly in. An officer of the Louisiana Audubon society is authority for the statement that previous to last winter, when a law was passed for the protection of under the waistcoat and a linen stock the robins, the annual slaughter of this completed the costume. He wore a bag bird in that state ranged from a quarter of a million to a million. In other states and sections of the south a score of 300 robins a day for a single pot hunter has not been an uncomme thing. In view of data of the above character it would seem that Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture might bring to the attention of congress most emphatically the practithe goat flesh requires longer to cook cal necessity of protecting the robin as and even when thoroughly done has a an interstate bird, and this from the dollars and cents standpoint and not slightly rare. When properly prepared from the aesthetic or humanitarian. Every robin that is killed means a loss

> SWEDISH SELECT OATS. A few weeks ago there appeared in

old Billy is usually shown munching a description of a new variety of oats clothes stolen from the line, but as a Select, recently introduced by an Engfact the goat is just as particular lish seed firm and for which strong about his food as the sheep, eats about claims are being made, and that by farmers who have grown them in some of the northern states. With a animal is just as cleanly as the sheep, view to securing a somewhat more and the only reason why the butchers authoritative and perhaps more disindo not openly avow their sales of goat | terested opinion touching the variety mentioned, inquiry was made of Professor M. L. Bowman, in charge of the farm crops section of the lowa experiment station at Ames, who wrote that the experience with the Swedish Select oats on the station farm for the past year was not all that could be desired, though he was not sure that his discoveries to his world when he could easily have built up a colossal infavorable for oats of any variety. In view of this rather unfavorable report the writer would repeat here in sul stance a suggestion which has been should make wealth or science the obwould do well to make the test on a small scale, with a bushel or so of pelled to choose between them. When preparing his well known memcir of adaptability to weather and soil conditions which may prevail in one's own locality. If they should not pan out, the experiment would cost but little, while if they seemed to possess exceptional merit enough seed would be raised so that they could be sown on a larger scale the following year. There is no question that many farmers would realize a larger financial return if they raised a type of oats which were more vigorous and prolific, but it does no the Swedish Select in its present stage of acclimatization is best suited for the complishment of this end.

THE AUDUBON SOCIETIES. Having seen references in these notes and elsewhere to the work of the Au dubon societies, a North Carolina reader writes desiring further informati jects, conditions of membership, etc. Briefly speaking, it may be said that each state has or may have an Au local naturalist societies as are desired Then there is the National Association ters at 141 Broadway, New York city, the president of the organization being William Dutcher. The annual membership fee in the society is \$5 per year, and a life membership may be had for \$100. Its object is "to protect wild life; to teach the value of birds to agriculture and forestry; to urge the passage of legislative measures which will bring about these ends," etc. T. G. Pearson of Greensboro is the secretary of the North Carolina Andubon society. Pumphlets explaining to detail the work of the societies will be gisdly furnished on application to the national or state officers.

The United States consumes annually white paper which makes a solid roll 800 feet high and 977 feet in diameter and weighs approximately 2,700,000 tons. To produce it requires \$8,800,000 worth of rags, \$7,400,000 of waste paper and \$20,800,000 of wood pulp, besides other essential materials.

On some of the trrigated lands of the western states as high as eight and a half tone of alfalfa hay are grown per acra-yearly under irrigation. A festure that adds much to the value of the crup is that ideal weather conditions are all the crup in the crup is the crup in the crup in the crup in the crup is the crup in t

Impossible to be Well It is impossible to be well, simply impossible, if the bowels are constipated. You must pay attention to the laws of nature, or suffer the consequences. Undigested material, waste products, poisonous substances, must be removed from the body at least once each day, or there will be trouble. A sluggish liver is responsible for an immense amount of suffering and serious disease. Ask

your doctor about Ayer's Pills. He knows why they act

and securing of the hay. Three and portion of skin, with the beautiful sometimes four cuttings are secured feathers attached, being torn from the yearly from established fields.

It is worthy of mention that L. B. Clore of Indiana, who carried off been carried to satisfy feminine vanisweepstake prizes at the national corn show at Omaha on best ten ears and best bushel of corn, owns a farm of about fifty acres and not a half section. He has probably come to the conclusion, to which some others come sooner or later, that a fellow can't spread himself or his operations over all creation and amount to much in

any one spot. The total value of the agricultural products in the United States for the year just closed is placed at close to \$8,000,000,000, of which grand total \$1,750,000,000 was raised in the cornfields of the country. It is not surprising in the face of such figures that hard times cannot stay for long or that the export trade of the country is far in excess of the import. The production of this enormous volume of new wealth directly from the soil means a national prosperity in which every citizen will share.

Those in charge of the farm crops section of the Wisconsin experiment station feel justly proud of the show ing which they have made in the past five years in the matter of developing the Oderbrucker type of barley. In the interval mentioned they have been able to increase the yield of this variety nearly ten bushels per acre. A test shows that the new barley contains 15 per cent of protein, which not only means that it is the best grain for malt, but for feed as well. So well has the new barley been advertised and so effectively has it been introduced that the past year it comprised one-third of all the barley grown in the state. Its remarkable vigor and productivity are shown in a yield of sixty bushels to the acre on one of the station fields of fifty-five acres, and this not an experimental plot.

Wenatchee (Wash.) apple growers are feeling pretty good over the resuits of the national apple show held recently at Spokane, in which they carried off better than 75 per cent of the prizes. Among the prizes were one of \$1,000 paid by the National Apple Growers' association for the best car of apples, a number of minor prizes, ranging from \$25 to \$500, and first prize for the largest perfect apple, which weighed thirty-one ounces. One of the finest displays of apples at the recent horticultural congress at Council Bluffs, In., was exhibited by the Wenntchee Fruit Growers' association, the size and beauty of the fruit being almost beyond description. The Wenntchee people seem to be exceptionally well situated for fruit raising and from appearances are making the nost of their opportunities.

Recent figures made public by the bureau of statistics at Washington show that during the year 1907 the total consumption of sugar in the United States was 7,089,055,975 pounds which means that each American consumed on the average eighty-six pounds, or considerably more than half his own weight of the swee stuff. Of the total amount of sugar consumed 21.7 per cent was produced at home, 17.7 per cent was brought from our island possessions, while the remaining 61 per cent came from foreign countries. An interesting feature of the report is that for the first time in the history of home sugar production the output of beet sugar exceeded that of cane, the figures being 967,000,000 pounds of the former to 544,000,000 of the latter. During the past twenty years the world's sugar production has nearly doubled, the total for last year being 82,000,000,000 One of the interesting and also in

spiring features of the big Omahs corn show was the presence there of Senor Zeferino Dominguez, a wealthy ranchman and agriculturist who lives at Puebin Mexico. He was in charge of the Mexican exhibit, mostly of life own furnishing, and gave practical proof of his interest in progressive agriculture by donating the splendid \$1,500 tropby, a solid aliver bust of President Diaz, mounted on a handomely carved onyx pedestal, for the class making the best record in corn judging. Not only this, but the senot be is working out the experiment in seed selection and plant breed ing and securing much the same results as are obtained by American experiment stations. His generous at-titude is still further shown in the time and energy which he is devoting to get the results of his own and American experiments in taugible shape lectures and photographs so as to better the agricultural conditions of his poorer and more ignorant fellow countrymen. Visitors at the corn show were privileged to hear an address from Mr. Domingues which was direct and practical, gave warm commenda-tion of the progress of American agri-culture and exhibited within a kindly and generous spirit. Mexico is forty nate in inving such a citizen.

The nearest approach we know of to a fellow's getting his living off the country without much labor is the bookseper with anywhere from 100 to 200 stands of been. One friend we have in mind has acid better than a ton of bone; the past few months and by seeking a market less realized from 11 to 14 cents a pound for it. 11 to 14 cents a pound for it.

The aigret, or pinne of the white heron, which is sometimes worn on the hers of thoughtless women is so-cured at the cost of the hird's life, a

directly on the liver. Trust him. J.C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. back of the animal between the shoulders. To such an extent has the ruthless destruction of this beautiful bird ty that it is threatened with extermination unless radical measures are

adopted to protect it.

At a recent meeting of a Minne apolis woman's club action was taken condemning the wearing of bird trimmed hats, the members agreeing that they would not wear a hat trimmed with any part of a bird save ostrich and coq feathers. The action taken is the result of a campaign which has been waged for some time past by the local Audubon society. The move is a sensible and practical one and is as much a tribute to the femininity as to the humanity of the women who are responsible for it.

A Billings (Mont.) feeder who intends going into the bog raising business extensively proposes using what he terms alfalfa tea as a part of the food ration. He holds that the stalks of the alfalfa plant, usually trampled underfoot, contain the most nutrition, and it is with a view to preventing this loss that he has been led to try the new feed. The alfalfa will be placed in huge vats, which are to be heated by colls of steam pipes. When thoroughly steeped a small amount of grain and sugar beet pulp will be idded. The young pigs and feeders will be given this ration chiefly, while their fattening will be concluded with

We have an inquiry from a reader at Piqua, O., asking where the Toggenburg variety of Swiss goats may be secured and for any other information that would be of value. This breed and the Saanen are the two leading breeds of Swiss milk goats in this country and are bred by the following persons: R. N. Riddle, Rahway, N. J.; W. Bingham, Ridgewood, N. J.; Rev. D. C. Mayers, Radford, Va.; W. J. Andrews, Raleigh, N. C.; Winthrop Howlands, Redlands, Cal., and S. H. Bowman, Paso Robles, Cal. Our correspondent will be able to secure mucl valuable information on the general subject of goat raising by writing the bureau of animal industry at Washington for bulletin No. 68, which treats this subject thoroughly and exhaustively.

This is the senson of land seekers' Tollows who take these trips with a serious purpose in view to keep one or two things in mind. Perhaps the most important from the agricultural point of view is that of rainfall, for most any soft that has not been exhausted will produce abundant crops if it receives sufficient moisture. Another point which should be given serious considerable which should be given serious considerable. and subsol Another feature of a new country that serves as a pretty accurate criterion of its value for tillage purposes is the type of grasses and trees which grow naturally in the vicinity. While the land agent's talk should be listened to respectfully, what he says should not blind one to the above points.

As showing that a defective or poor ly adjusted monetary system may operate to the disadvantage of a people and prevent their making the best progress materially and industrially may be cited the case of the Mexican furmers. A sixteen inch crossing ploy of American make costs in the neigh borhood of \$10 in this country. After the freight charges are added, the import tax paid and its value expressed in terms of a Mexican silver currency which is inflated nearly 100 per cen it retails, adding a profit to the deal er, at better than \$30. Naturally this seems a high price and, with the natural conservatism of the Mexican agriculturist, serves to make him content to scratch the ground with the ill devised fron stick which has been in use for centuries. He thinks be can't afford to buy modern mar 'nery and continues in the same old rut.

Association of Audubon Societies and treating of the Mallard duck, rightly remonstrates against the indiscriminate slaughter of this beautiful game bird and suggests that the only way it may be preserved to future gruerations is by restricting the open season to the fall months and placing a rigid limit on the number of birds which may be killed by an individual in any one day. The pamphlet also cites several interesting incidents where as a result of prohibiting the shooting of wild ducks within given limits they have grown so tame that they would swim in and out among the boats hear onthern pleasure resorts, come out or the lawns and bask in the sun and even eat food from the hand. It is to be hoped that some measures may be which will keep this interest pecies of bird from utter extermina

The Matrimonial Noose

drum for you, old man. Jenkins (wearily)-Weil, what is it Jenks-if a girl sues a fellow for breach of promise and compels him to marry ber lan't that what you would

Jenks (gleefully)-I've got a conus



Mamma, go to Thompson Drug Co.'s and get a box of Mother's Joy and a bottle of Goose Grease Liniment. : : : : : .

You can't afford to be w hout hese in your house. No ARRS' Joy is made of pure Goose Grease and Mutton Suet with the most costly medicines known : : :

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The Progressive Farmer RALEIGH. N. C.

Edited by CLARENCE H. Pon, with Dr. W. C. Burkett, ec or B. A. & M. College, and Di.ector B. W. Kilgore, of the Agricultural Experiment Station (you now them), as assistant editors (\$1 a year). If you are already taking the paper, we can make no reduction, but if you are not taking it

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THE GLEANER. Graham, N. C.

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This time of the year are signals of warning, Take Taraxacum C. mpound now. It nay ave you a spell of ever. It will regt ate your bowels, set your iver right, and cure your indigestion. A good Tonic. An honest medicine

araxacum MEBANE, N. C.

To Creditors of Graham Canning Compny:

NOTICE.

A. Lacy Holt, J. M. McC. acken, W. J. Nicks, C. P. Farden, Chas. A. Scott, A. J. Marshbarn Co., W. C. Hornaday, W. W. Garrett, J. C. Simmons, who sue on behalf or them-selves and all other creditors and stockholders of the Graham Canning Co., who will come in and make themselves parties to this action and contribute to the costs thereof,

The Graham Canning Company. Having been appointed receiver of the assets of the defendant company in a cause pending in the Superior Court of Alamance county. North Carolina, entitled as above, this is to notify all creditors of said Graham Canning Company to file with me their claims against said company, in writing, on or be the third day of the March Tex-Alamance Superior Court, 1900 the 1909. By order of B. F. Lon Judge, made at Chambers in Do n, N. C. Jan. 7th, 1909 This the 18th day of Jac

J. S. COOK, R.