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# Haw River Land.

Saturday, July 31, 1909. The following tracts of the William T. Trotinger lands to-wit:

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# Cupid's Pipes

By MARION DEXTER.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Jan Vanderstreet was without doubt and by unantmous consent, especially his own, the leading citizen of the little painted village of Dykheld.

Therefore when he imparted to his fellow citizens the information that he had bought a large tract of land in America, where fortunes were to be made in an incredible hurry, haif a hundred very substantial and phlegmatic Hollanders marshaled their famtiles after grave deliberation and embarked with him, after selling their queer little painted houses and tulip gardens and cows with true Dutch

thrift.

Jan Vanderstreet took with him his wonderful collection of pipes, famed throughout all Gelderland and even beyond that beautiful district. also took with him what he valued almost as much as his pipes-his very buxom and still blooming wife, his blooming daughter, Ankie, and his blooming orphaned niece, Johanna de Koon.

The only member of the party of Holland adventurers who was not truly substantial, according to sound Dutch standards, was Dirk Van Pelt. Mynheer Vanderstreet had frowned on his admission as a member of the solemn exodus. But Dirk had cunningly used such un-Hollandlike haste in putting his entire patrimony of \$1,000 into the speculation that he had an interest in it before the more deliberate mynheer knew it.

Jan Vanderstreet did not like this at all. The trouble was that Dirk was altogether too fond of Aukie. If the broad shouldered, sturdy, handsome youth had only exhibited enough sense to be fond of some one not in the Van derstreet family the mynheer might have felt quite glad to have him in the party, for Dirk was not at all disagreeable to anybody, with his kind smile and his readiness to help every one who needed it.

Mynheer Vanderstreet determined to keep close watch during the voyage. But what could one do on shipboard? Could a worthy Dutchman of five and sixty be expected to go on guard over his daughter when all the men folks were smoking their pipes on deck, telling tales of the past and speculat ing about the future? Truly not.

The chaperonage of Ankie was there fore left to her mother. But even on shipboard that industrious Dutch housewife could not be idle, and when one has a huge stocking and a ball of yarn, also a set of knitting needles, in hand it is not always convenient to follow a will-o'-the-wisp of a girl.

Besides, Johanna was always with ARE YOU ONE her cousin, and lovemaking when a to carry on. At least so argued Mis-Vanderstreet, forgetting that there is a language of the eye which expresses as clearly as speech what is in one's heart and that a pressure of the hand may convey an assurance of love just as plainly as if one said

aloud, "I love you." Although Dirk had little opportunity of telling Ankie of his love by word of pouth, that he was her devoted slave and wished for no greater happiness than to call her his wife, Ankle knew what was in his heart, because she returned his love.

By the end of the voyage Dirk knew that her heart was in his keeping, and he determined to wrest from the soft of the prairie a living that would entitle him to old Vanderstreet's respect. Busy days followed the arrival of the Hollanders in the little Iowa settiement. Ground was broken, teams purchased, grain sowed and houses

The Vanderstreet residence was the most protentious in the place, but the cottage built by Dirk Van Pelt was as retty a little Dutch home as any ronantic girl would wish.

Thes were planted and soon grew about the porch, a bed of tulips flaunted gayty colored blossoms in the front vard, and a kitchen garden flourished in the rear.

Things soon prospered with Dirk, and after six months of anxious waiting be ventured to call on Jan Vanderstreet to ask for the hand of his daughter. The mynheer, with unusual promptness, immediately gave Dirk to understand that he wished to hear no more of the matter and very politely intimated that the doors of the Vanderetreet residence would be closed

thenceforth to him. Disappointed, but not discouraged, Dirk went slowly home, vowing to himself with genuine Holland deter-mination that he would never give up the girl he loved.

resolution was strengthened by the eight of Ankie standing at the win-dow holding out a letter, which she dropped and he picked up.

The letter told him that she would

be his, with or without her father's blessing, and bade him have patience. Dark continued to work his little place industriously, hoping to hear from Ankle. But three weeks elapsed before he had an opportunity of talking with her. He left her presence, feeling much encouraged, and fell unless that night more hopeful. He was awakened from sweet dreams of

his love by the cry of fire. Throwing on his clothes, be rushed from the house. The town was al-rendy aroused, and down the streets the people came running in all stages of dress, the clatter of their wooden

shoes making as much noise as the nodern fire engine.
"It is Jan Vanderstreet's!" some on On bearing these words Dirk res

faster than before and outstripped the crowd. When he reached the house he found the family coming out, inden with plunder, and heard Mistress Vanderstreet exclaim: "No more mass we go back! It is not safe, and it is better to lose one's goods then one's

"But my pipes! My precious pipes?" cried old Jan, all his phiegmatic rest

fulness gone. "I must get them!" His wife seized him firmly by the

"That you shall not do. Everything is afire. I will not let you risk your life for a set of worthless pipes." "Worthless pipes!" thundered Jan. "How dare you speak so? They are a part of my life. I have been collecting them all my life long, until now more than a hundred hang in my rack, And must I lose them all because of your hard headedness? Let me go, 1 say; let me go!"

He struggled wildly in her grasp, but it was in vain. Mistress Vanderstreet was a very strong and a nobly determined woman and held him in so firm a grip he could do naught but writhe and groan.

Dirk Van Pelt had a great emotion and reached a great determination with an almost American swiftness. He knew that the rafters of the blasing house would fall in soon-might tumble in crimson ruin at any moment. But not in vain did he have in his veins the blood of the wonderful race that cut the dikes and drowned their beloved land rather than yield it to the invaders.

He went to a tank of water and wet his coat. Throwing it over his head, he plunged into the burning house, not heeding the shrill cry of distress which issued from the lips of the trembling

Five minutes of dreadful suspense followed, during which the rafters fell in and sent the sparks flying upward in a mad shower. Surely no one could live in such a place. Ankie, moaning piteously, sank to the ground, heedless of the crowd of spectators, and burst out into wild weeping.

Suddenly a shout of joy arrested her attention, and, sitting up, she saw through a mist of tears the form of Dirk issuing from the burning house. He staggered like a drunken man un der the weight of a huge rack which held the precious pipes, not one of which was missing.

Straight to the man who had refused him his daughter's hand stumbled Dirk Van Peit. Then as old Jan took the burden from him the young man fell senseless at his feet.

When he opened his eyes, Jan Vanderstreet was standing by him, tears streaming down his cheeks. He took Dirk's hand, saying brokenly: "A house one can soon acquire, but such a treasure of pipes—ah, that takes a very lifetime to acquire. Such a deed as yours, Dirk, is worthy of any reward. What can I do to repay you?" Raising himself on his elbow, Dirk

ummoned Ankle, who was hovering

near. Then, with a determined glance he signified to her father what reward he wished. "So," said Jan slowly, "you still want Ankle? I have already told you she was not for you, but-take her, Dirk Van Pelt. She is yours. Ah, what a collection of pipes! What coloring!

What noble bowls and what grand "Ankle is worth all the pipes that ever were made or ever will be made," protested the happy lover, holding her adoringly into her tender blue eyes. "Perhaps so, perhaps so," muttered "but such pipes as mine"- He turned and summoned a man to belp him carry the rack of matchless pipes to a place of safety and left the lovers still looking happily into each other's eyes.

## Arbitrated.

Conversation among travelers is frequently absurdly trivial. After several days together, as on shipboard, every one is idle and talks about the mos unimportant matters with the deepest interest. R. H. Milligan in a book entitled "The Jungle Folk of Africa" recounts with what complacency the conclusion was reached that the thirteen colonies should never have rebelled and that the blame was all on the side of England.

One man, moreover, disclosed the fact that he always wore safety pins instead of garters and descanted upon his preference with such enthusiaso that he made at least one convert. One night we put in practice the

principle of arbitration, of which we were all adherents. An argument had arisen among us as to which was the more simple of the two currency systems, dollars and cents or pounds, shillings and pence. At last, the captain arriving, we decided to refer the matter to him and to surrender our judgment to his arbitration.

The captain, an Englishman of the very stolld sort, after a period of reflection reptied, very slowly and with

all the graviture a judge:
"Pounds, shiftings and pence is the
simpler system, for don't you know
that when pos are told the price of a
thing in dollars and cents you always have to convert it into pounds, shilings and pence.

There was a little objection to this theory, but in general it was perfectly satisfactory so long es the voyage

## Striking a Match.

"It's a woman," said Lecoq, the detective, heatedly. "We're on the trail." "It looks like a man to me," the reporter murmured.

"But didn't you notice how she struck that match," said Lecoq. "She struck it away from her-a sure sign of her sex. Men always strike matche

toward them." After the arrest of the suspect-s woman, sure enough-Lecoq amplified his match statement. "It is tobacco that causes this difference between the sexes in match striking," he said. "All of us unconsciously strike matches toward what we are going to light, Woman always is going to light a lamp or a fire-that is, farther off than match-so she strikes her match going to light a pipe or cigarette—that is, nearer—so he strikes his match to-ward him." away from her. But man is always

Night after night the exce quiet and backward youth had calle on a neighboring farmer's daughter, string perfectly mute beside her while she did all the entertaining. This night, however, the routh, wishing for a giass of water, suddenly surprised her by blurting out, "Say, Sal, will

"Don't exert yourself, Heuben," she interrupted. "I understand. Yes. Have you brought the ring?" - Bohemien Magasine.



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TESTING THE SEED CORN. To grow a good crop of corn one must have first a rich soil in which to plant the seed. A second condition, equally important, is such selection and testing of the seed as will eliminate in the greatest degree possible all weak, malformed or infertile kernels. The general test, used by so many, may show with fair accuracy what per cent of the kernels of a giv en sample of shelled corn will grow, but it gives absolutely no light on the most important point in such a testthe elimination of those ears from which the poor seed was taken. The new method of testing the individual ears, and there are several ways of doing it, has this chief point in its favor-that when the test is ready for inspection a glance at the kernels of a square in the testing box corresponding to a given ear shows at one whether such kernels have sufficient vitality to justify the use of the ear for seed. The Holden testing box has been described in these notes before and need not be given again. Another device which is excellent and for which a patent has been issued in an upright rack equipped with a series of little metallic testing boxes large nough to accommodate five or six kernels of corn and attached to a spike or book, by means of which they are secured to the ear from which the ternels are taken. Ordinary soil or sawdust is used to cover the kernels, which sprout under about the same conditions as they would out of doors in warm weather. The special method by which the seed is tested is not so important as that both sides of an ear, including middle, top and butt, should be tested and that it should

### slipshod and in the end unprofitable. CITY PITFALLS

give definite data of the vitality and

seed quality of each ear that is to be

used for seed. Any other method is

There are all kinds of schemes and devices perpetrated by city scalawage for separating the residents of rural communities from their hard earned dollars. This is bad and blameworthy hand tightly in his own and gazing as far as it goes, but it is not to be mentioned in the same day of the week with that trade which is plied by devils in human form in the c of populations when they use all dishments in their power to delude the country girl and separate her from that which is so dear as life itself-her henor and purity. Such lowed to exist. But they do, and as long as they do it is well for the country lass not to be misled by allur ing and enticing advertising announce ments, which give promise of large salaries at easy work for all country girls who will go to the city and make inquiry at such and such a place The only safe course to follow if a girl wishes to seek employment in large city is to secure advice from a thoroughly reliable friend of the family who is acquainted with the conditions. Acting on this suggestion will often save heartnche, beartbreak and a blasted life.

FEDERAL GRAIN INSPECTION. Much importance is attached by grain growers of the country to the Macomber bill, pending in congress. which provides for the federal inspection of all grain. It is thought that a charge of from 85 to 75 cents per ear will cover the cost of inspection and grading, which will be given a gument of grain and remain as its standard uptil disposed of. things are now there seem to be many different standards of judging there are men and markets, with no attempt at uniformity. Sharpers in the grain buying centers take adventage of this situation, buying grain of the farmer as a given grade and selling it to a third party witho touching se a grade higher, thus chest ing the grower out of a margin of profit to which he is in all justice rightly entitled. The bill means merely a square deal for the parties me ested and should become a law.

A SENSIBLE COURSE. One level headed farmer whose car came to our attention the other day, desiring to locate ultimately in the west, has sold his holding in the Mis-simulppi valley and has rented a small farm for a year near a good market town to Washington and will move there at once. His ties is that in this way he will have abundant opportun-ty to look around, discount where necary the undue claims of overs cessary the undue ciaims of overselone land boossen, see things without bias or pressure and after having do this make his choice of a locatic which, in the many important respectivistic should be taken into account in nearest to his liking. It will concenthing to carry out this plan, by the all around satisfaction which we be derived will more than compensation the count.

\$100-Dr. E. Detchan's Anti Diuretic may be worth to you more than \$100 if you have a child who soils bedding from incontinence of water during sleep. Cures old and young alike, It arrests the trouble at once. \$1. Sold by Graham Drug Co.

Advertise in THE GLEANER

Imports of rice for the year 1908 are placed at \$5,000,000, while the export trade was less than \$500,000.

The job of teaching the calf to drink is simplified quite a bit if the cow at all. This plan is also just as well for the cow, as she is not so like ly to hold up her milk as she is if the calf is allowed to suck for three or

A full stand of small grain or corn not only means more dollars at barvest time, but big chunks of satisfaction all through the growing and ripening sea son. It is fair to assume, too, tun-land feels more respectable under hese conditions than when disfigured with a multitude of weeds.

Considering the fact that the value of a pasture wisely handled will run all the way from \$8 to \$12 an acre pet season, the pasture question is one that should receive more attention than is usually given to it. Well handied, it should be one of the most profitable factors in the farm manage

A Minnesota farmers' co-operative creamery is utilizing its organization not only for the buttermaking business proper, but for the operation of a cow exchange by means of which owners who have cows they want to dispose of bring them to the creamery, where they may be inspected and purchased by those in need of cows.

Dry farming is that type of soil cultivation which is carried on in sections where the annual rainfall is fifteen inches or less and where the moisture necessary for the maturing of a crop s conserved and stored by deep plo ing and frequent cultivations, which keep the surface soft mellow, enabling it to retain a maximum amount of that moisture which falls as rain and tending to increase the amount of moisture which rises from the subsoil to the cultivated zone.

It is a pretty sure proposition that chronically bad roads anywhere keep land values below what they would otherwise be. Such condition is in part due to the handleap which owners are confronted with in hauling their produce to market, while there is little question that the mere ap pearance of the highways has a considerable influence with a prospective purchaser in causing him to arrive at an estimate of what he considers a piece of land in such a poor roads locality worth.

An odd feature in the practice of Norman tenant farmers is that often their leases entitle them to carry off from a farm when they leave it a foot or so of the rich black surface soil, the equity of the procedure seeming to lie in the fact that, since he has been to considerable pains and expense to enportion of it when he moves to an other place. If renters in this country were doing a little more of this business of carrying soil fertility around with them, instead of as a class being soil impoverishers, the condition things would be a good deal better, all parties involved, than it is today.

An honest writer in an advertising folder issued by a western railroad company for the purpose of exploiting the lands tributary to its lines, in dis cussing the question of a possible over doing of the apple business in the countein and Pacific states, makes the pertinent suggestion that to avoid the danger of such a condition only the best varieties of apples should be planted now-those that because of their exceptional appearance and qual fty are bound to fetch good prices ever if the market is drugged with poores apples. The point is well taken and should be kept in view not only by those in the west, but also by those in the east, who are about to set new

There is no time when the work of giving the young orchard trees low heads and sturdy branching limbs car be done so easily as at the time when they are first set out. If the young trees as they come from the nursery are tall and spindly they should be cut back so as to leave a trunk of the destred height. While this may seen harsh treatment, the result will be that sturdy lateral branches will be set out and a good "head" started when noth ing of the kind would be possible were the tree allowed to continue its vertica growth uninterrupted. The finishing of the job may have to be carried through several sessons, and the amount that will need to be done from time to time will be indicated somewhat by the babit of growth of the tree and the definite ideal or type of tree which the orchardist may have it

While the Holstein cow Johann ord so far as milk and butter produc-tion during any given year is con-cerned, the Jersey cow Jacoba Irone has completed a three years' butter production that has never been ex-celled. During the year 1906 she gave 11,801 pounds of milk, which tested 5.44 and preduced 619 pounds of but-ter fat; in 1907 she gave 14,255 pounds of 5.55 per cent milk, which shows 790 pounds of butter fat, while la-700 pounds of butter int, year her milk yield was 17,208 po testing 5.53 and giving 954 pounds of butter fnt, or the equivalent of 1,123 pounds of 85 per cent butter. Added to produced three benithy calves, which Many will watch with interest to men if her 1900 record is an improve ment on that of 1908.

Wisconsin friends of good roads for that quite a step was taken along the that quite a step was taken along the line of seeing some of their hopes real-ised when an amendment to the con-stitution was adopted last November authorizing state aid for the building and improving of public roads and highways. If the state aid thus an thorized is done under proper supervi-sion benefit will come not only from the roads directly improved, but an ob-ject lesson will be given road super-visors over the state which should aid them in the work under their charge.

The gradually increasing price of corn during the past three years is quite accurately reflected in the de crease in the exports of the cereal The exports for 1906 were 102,518,811 bushels, in 1907 83,200,872 bushels while during 1908 but 37,577,717 bush els were sent abroad.

One farmer living three or four miles from Twin Falls, Ida., reports three crops of alfalfa from a forty acre tract that measured in the stack ten tons per acre. This is calculated to give the eastern granger, who strug gles hard to cure two tons per acre in a season, a sort of tired feeling.

Complaint is being made in several states that shipments of ornamental shrubs and plants from Holland and Prance are badly infested with eggs of the brown tailed moth. Of fortythree shipments into one state inspec tion by state officers showed that twenty-one were infested with the pest

Estimates issued by the crop report ing board of the department of agriculture give the amount of corn in the farmers' hands on March 1, 1909, as 89.3 per cent of last year's crop, equivalent to 1.947.763.000 bushels. It is es timated that 21.3 per cent of this amount will be shipped out of the counties in which it was grown.

The increased attention devoted to the growing of alfalfa has resulted in the putting on the market of an alfalfa cultivator which works on the disk fashion, but has spiked teeth to place of the disk blades. It is said that the new machine loosens the sur face soil thoroughly and kills the weeds without seriously injuring the alfalfa roots.

A good many farmers have adopted the plan of sowing some clover seed with all small grain, and the idea is at excellent one. The practice is worth while even if the clover is plowed under in the fall. To give best results to should be allowed to grow the second season, a crop being taken off in June and the second growth plowed under in the fall, when the well developed root systems will add materially to the nitrogen supply of the soil.

It is only fair to state the truth about sugar beets in their relation to a maintenance of soil fertility, and that is that they take from the soil a smaller amount of fertilizing ele ments than do potatoes, cabbage or corn, much less than wheat or oats and only about one-third as much as timothy bay. The frequent cultivations of the soil which accompany the growing of beets put it in ideal con dition for any succeeding crop. In a rotation containing clover, alfalfa, peas or beans beets would work in nicely-in fact, could hardly be im proved upon as a tilled crop.

That tuberculosis has considerable rapacity to spread is shown in the exerience of one northern dairymat whose herd at the first testing sho twelve infected animals out of fiftyeased animals, and when some time later a second tuberculin test was appited sixty-seven animals out of a hun-dred gave svidence of being affected with the malady. This instance could doubtless be duplicated in the experi ence of hundreds who are following the dailying policy to save a few dol-lars at the start, but who will find their delay in dealing with the situation in the end both coatly and trying The cumulative evidence relative to the operation of the milking machine

would seem to indicate that it is an mprovement which has come to stay A number of tests which have been studied and tabulated under the direction of the Wisconsin experiment tion show results which are, on the whole, very favorable, the machines being economical in operation with fifteen cows or more, while the milk is freer from germs than when secured by hand milking. In practice it has seen found that the cows shrink but from the hand to the machine system and best results were obtained where the cows were hand stripped after the Let the women vote if they want to but let them also remember that no

nfluence which they can exert at the box will begin to equal that which they may have over boys and girls properly reared to the homes over which they preside. A painful feature of many present day problems which are taking so much time and attention for solution is that they trace their origin to social conditio which lie beyond the reach of the balot box and will be solved not when women are given the right of suffrage but when mothers and fathers devot more time and thought to the rearing of their sons and daughters and in making the bome what it ought to be.

Trials of the Post. I'd sing you a song about childho life's joyous and garlanded time, but I'm weary of ringing in "wildwood," and there's no other word that will thyme. I'd warble of bright, sunny stains, where water and music are ent, but I'd have to hig in a few pentains or my lines wouldn't fit with a cent. I'd sing of a life on the billiows, where the dolphins and flying fish race, but I'd have to say someng to do with the case. I'd sing of the moonbeams that quiver, like geme on the water at night, but I'd have to quote oulous and liver to make the verse twitter all right.-Emports

"What kind of an auto are you s to bur!" "Good as new, I suppose."
"It might to be. It has killed the

In Practice.

When to Lay By Crops.

The chief mistake made in laying by the crops is in allowing the time of the year instead of the condition of the soil and crops to determine when cultivation shall

To save moisture and keep down weeds and grass are the objects in cultivation. If the crops are suffering for a lack of moisture or from weeds, why stop cultivation while the crops are grow

The man who cultivates with the plow is usually the advocate of laying by early. Cultivation is expensive, and late in the season usually injures the crops by breaking too many roots. The man who cultivates shallow and cheaply finds it profitable to continue cultivating as long as weeds are troublesome or the crops are An honest medicine suffering from lack of moisture. We know of no other reason for stopping shallow cultivation, ex. cept that the crops have completed their growth, or are free of grass and weeds and have an abundance of moisture.

It may pay to stop deep cultivation before any of the above conditions are reached; or it may pay to cultivate deeply when the destruction of the roots will do less injury than the presence of ARE YOU weeds and grass. It is a matter UP of methods, and condition of soil and of the crops, and not the season of the year, nor number of cultivations alreads given.

# North Carolina News.

Jim DuBose, colored, who killed Arch Belk, also colored in Charlotte about Christmas, was arrested last week in Tennessee

The White Sulphur Springs property at Mt. Airy, owned by J. K. Reynolds, of Mt. Airy, has been sold to E. D. Steele, of High NEWS & OBSERVER PUB. CO. Point, for \$34,000.

Mrs. J. S. Carter, living near Gatewood's store, Caswell county, died Friday morning from the effects of taking a dose of strychuinine, Wednesday nigh

Dr. W. H. H. Cobb, a promi nent physician and citizen, died Tuesday night at his home at Goldsboro, aged 68. He was a surgeon in the Confederate army The Charlotte Observer and had practiced medicine at Goldsboro for 40 years.

Mrs. Annie Allen, wife of Sam Allen, of Greenville, committed suicide Wednesday afternoon by drowning herself in Tar river. The woman deliberately waded into the river until she reached deep water. Her husband survives. She had no children.

Mrs. Charlie Jones, a widow, and her family of six, had a narrow escape from cremation Tuesday night when their home west of Chapel Hill was burned completely. The family was aroused at 12 o'clock and the roof fell soon after they got out of the house.

Newton Euterprise: During the storm last Friday afternoon Mrs. Andy Helton, daughter of Mr. George Bolick, was struck by lightning. For awhile it was feared that she was fatally injured, but by night her pulse had become strong, and she has fully recovered. Col. John M. Galloway, of Madi-

son, a prominent citizen and the largest land-owner in Rockingham county, died early Wednesday at his summer cottage at Piedmont Springs, following a long period of declining health. He was in his 74th year. His widow and one son survive.

Physicians were called to the vicinity of Old Trinity, Randolph sounty, a few days ago to see a little boy, Craven Ingram, who was supposed to have mumps The diagnosis discloses that the boy had an advanced case of lock jaw as a result of running a nail into his foot about ten days previously, and a few hours later the boy died.

"For ten years I couldn't ride horse without being in torture from piles," writes L. S. Napier, of Rugless, Ky., "when all doc-tors and other remedies falled. Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me."

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This time of the year are signals of warning. Take Taraxacum Com-A good Tonic.

MEBANE. N. C.

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