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POLEYSKIDNEYPILLS

Heart to Heart Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYB

THE HOMELY GIRL. THE HOMELY GIRL.

The homely girl is a fine girl.

By homely I mean plain of feature is contrast with the pretty girl.

The handsome girl is spit to be capricious and exacting, demanding more than she is willing to give—'unsertain, coy and hard to please." The homely girl is apt to be sympathetic and kindly.

The homely girl knows she cannot.

and kindly.

The homely girl knows she cannot win by the arts of coquetry and therefore cultivates simplicity and gracious-sess. She is genuine, congenial, thoughtful of others, qualities that are

ilkely to win over mere prettiness.
"Beauty is only skin deep," Gratiousness is soul deep,
Men may admire the handsome girl;
they dote on the handsome ways of

the homely girl.

More than mere beauty, which makes its impression for the moment, is the homely girl's desire to please or help or forgive, her sense of sym pathy, her hearty manner of comhomely girl makes an ideal

sweetheart.

sweetheart.
She uses no special arts to beguile.
She offers herself for what she is.
She does not filrt. She is stanch and
dependable. She is not difficult to
please. She is a safe counselor and will keep your secrets.

The homely girl make

The homely girl makes a good wife.
When she is called upon to meet the
test of wifehood and motherhood she
will take up her task cheerfully. Unwill take up her task casefully. On-like the handsome wife, who may in-dulge in sighs for romance situations or who may complain that she is not "understood," the homely woman looks her duties fairly in the face without fuss and without nonsense. The homely wife looks out for no conquests abroad, but glories in her home. She wraps her soul like a mantle about her husband and her chil-

The handsome wife may have the weakness of vanity and because of her desire to be admired may some-times stumble, even fall. Danger

goes with beauty.

All hail the homely girl and woman!
She may not be beautiful in face and figure, but she grows more beautiful in mind and heart as the days go by. The heart of her lover and her hus-band may safely confide in her. The homely girl is a fine girl.

ABUSE OF THE HORSE. Do not shout in the ear of your

horse.

A scientist tells us the ear of the horse is extremely sensitive. If you yell at him you spoil the animal.

Which is good sense.

If you shout in a harsh, loud tone at the horse he will come to look for such an outburst from you, and he will make an extra effort of strength only when you make an extra effort with your voice.

The low tone, spoken positively but kindly, is sufficient You may make of your horse an intelligent, faithful ally or a sullen, sensitive brute. You can make him

sensitive brute. You can make him your partner or your slave. I saw a fine thing last winter. A teamster stopped his horses for a rest at the bottom of a long hill. The load of coal was a heavy one. When he got ready to start up the hill the driver spoke in a low, encouraging

"Come, Billy! Now, Tom!"

You should have seen those horses pull! Twice the driver stopped on the hillside, "chucking" the hind wheel of the wagon with a piece of wood. Once he gave each animal a friendly pat, and they looked at him out of their kindly, gentle eyes as at a friend.

Iy, gentle eyes as at a friend.

That driver understood his horses and they him. He had only to suggest and they responded with every ounce of force they could command.

A Kentucky owner of a "big string" of thoroughbreds permits no unkind word to be speken to any of them. ord to be spoken to any of the A harsh utterance by any employee is followed by instant discharge.

The driver who yells at his horse as if the latter were deaf confesses thereby his lack of horsemanship. The man who curses his horses is a tyrant,

Do you know what I sometime

When I see a violent and cruel own er or driver of one of God's nobles gifts I wish the theory of transmigra tion of souls were true—that the in human driver might be changed into a horse, compelled to wear an iron bit in his mouth, his delicate ears assalled by a vile torrent of abuse, feel the strain of the load behind him, upon his back know the sting of the cruel

Treat your horse as you, were you

DISILLUSIONED.

Some time ago I made a visit to a town where forty years ago I lived as a lad for three years—three happy

Almost I could wish I had not mad the trip.

I wanted to see the river where I had gone swimming in summer and skated in winter, a wonderfully big river, so wide that only Tom Smith

A dwindled stream, a thing of pools and shallows and stretches of sand-that was once the Wabash! Driving upstream to see the "big

grove" that was "just around the bend." I found only a cornfield. Below the town only a few stumps remained of what was "the old mill."

I could have cried.

Even the big schoolhouse on the hill, which, with its ambitious cupols, was the pride of the town, had been razed and a modern structure was going up. And on the lot where we played "town ball" and "bull pen" and "hat ball" stood the new interurban depot.

"Dead." • • • "Moved to Nebraska years ago." • • • "Lives somewhere in California." • • • "On a farm eight miles east of here." • • "Met a man who broke her heart." • • • "Dead." • • • "Genanthers in Chicago." So ran the answers.

I inquired if any one remembered the son of a certain itinerant preacher. One old man said this one was a mis-chievous lad and he opined had a turned out bad." I had not the heart to

told his friend.

Doyle advised his friend never to "go back to Heidelberg." He himself had gone back to the old town where he had studied and dreamed and loved only to find the grand old buildings shrunken in size and the old streets that had been so picturesque and full of romance dirty and commonplace.

A sweet memory was spoiled.

It must be so.

Change and decay are written upon all things, and the picture of memoris not the picture of present reality. We ourselves have changed. We

have outgrown ourselves. We have lost the angle from which we one looked. It requires so much now to make us happy! We vainly dream of the places where

WHAT A WOMAN DID.

"Onions!"
Thus exclaimed Mrs. Edward C. Dodd, widow, when she looked across a waste of chaparral in Texas. It had

There were just 225 acres of this There were just 220 acres of unit wild, cactus producing land. But—Mrs. Dodd had the gentus which creates things. She saw a vision of long rows of growing stuff. In her dream the brown stretch of chaparra

But how make her dream co She had no money. She had what was better than money—faith. Somehow she communicated this faith to a man who agreed to clear

and cultivate seventy acres, taking as his share one-half the first erop. It seems incredible, but on that vir-gin soil Mrs. Dodd realized from the big crop of pungent Bermudas the sum of \$32,000.

Well—
The next year heavy rains ruined the crop and instead of making money Mrs. Dodd lost \$1,000.

Quit?
A lot of people did quit raising onlons, but not Mrs. Dodd. She spent
about all the money she had made
the first year in building huge warehouses and packing sheds where the
vegetables could be stored so that
they would not be softened by the

And then—

Next season perverse unfure refused all rains, and the drought ruined the

The cumulated wee of those two disastrous seasons drove many a man "back to his wife's folks."

But this plucky woman, why—
She installed a pump to bring the
water from the nearby Rio Grande river. It did not work well. She substi-

tuted electric power and now is inde-pendent of Texas skies.

Two years ago the crop brought her \$50,000 and last year twice that sum, giving Mrs. Dodd the title of the "on-

While other farmers complained of the shiftlessness of the "greasers," Mrs. Dodd has 200 of them on her 225 acre ranch—every one a loyal Mexican laborer. Mrs. Dodd built them cottages instead of shacks, employs a free

physician and maintains a school for their children.

Occasionally you find a sapient in-dividual who tells you that woman is "deficient in reasoning power."

Should you waste time on the negative file this accomplishment of Mrs.

Dodd as "Exhibit A."

DISHONEST YOUNG MEN. An Iowa dealer in agricultural imple

ts tells me this: ments tells me this:

He has known the sons of wealthy farmers who, before they are twenty. one years of age, will buy heavily on the strength of their prospects. Then before they come of age they will take the benefit of the bankrupt law.

You see—
Having wiped the state clear of indebtedness, they come into possession
of their share of the estate. To do
this they run the risk of a penitentiary

sentence.

And this man says these young merregard this sort of procedure as something peculiarly "smart."

Let's see.

At the most they have gained a fewhundred dollars' worth of stuff. They
have lost what is infinitely greater.

Put the conation thus.

Put the equation thus:

Wob—a few pairry dollars.

Lost—credit. reputation, character lost—credit. reputation, character self respect.

In a purely business sense the loss

Awatts For Hops.

When fattening bogs for market some Colorado experimenters found that a ratio consisting of three parts of corn and one part of sifelfs was of corn and one part of sifelfs was very satisfactory. For young hogs which were being kept for growth one part of corn and three parts of sifelfs-seemed to give best results. It will thus be seen that sifelfs can be made the principal ration for hogs that are not being prepared for market. Even when put in the feed lots it is profits-ble to feed a little alfalfa in connec-tion with the grain. It enables the animals to assimilate more freely the leeds that are given for laying

Laughter in Persia.

In Persia the man who laughs called effeminate, but free license given to female mertiment.

ne people seem to think it is to do right unless a crowd

PROFIT IN FARM BEEF PRODUCTION

lieve that the farmer must raise his own cattle. There is too much hazard in buying cattle to feed. To raise ed out bad." I had not the heart to tall him I was the lad.

I felt like one who had looked at a fair mirage which had lifted in midair and disappeared. Disillusioned and strangely saddened, I took the first train out.

I remembered what Conan Doyle told his friend.

Doyle existed his friend never to "go lat the same time.

soil at the same time.

Second consideration is the cows.

To get together a profitable herd of beet producing cows I believe will be more difficult than getting a dairy berd and will take longer. A twenty-five cent pair of scales will tell you within a month or so after the cow beef cow the calf must be put on feed to determine whether she will be a profitable producer or not. With the beef cow the question of the proper type to cross to be made also enters. Also I believe that a cow may not produce her best calves while young. Next come the bulls. Here again is

b hard proposition. None of us will buy a poor fieshed bull, and we cannot tell by looking at the fat bull whether he put the fat on easily or whether it took a skilled feeder months to put it on. Two years ago I bought six bulls for our herd, most-



Aberdeen Angus cattle raising is a comparatively new department of farm industry in the United States. Few breeds of domestic animals have been transferred from their native land to this country under auspices so favorable. The earlier importations were made by those-who, having an excellent knowledge of Aberdeen Angus merit, had also the business acumen and capital to obtain animals of highest quality. The great popularity of the breed is a credit to the Scotch breeders who developed it. Indeed, less than 100 years ago the Aberdeen Angus as such, with the petuliarities now considered characteristic, was not in existence. It is but little more than a quarter of a century since the first importation of Aberdeen Angus eattle reached America. These went to the then prairies of Kanass and were the seed from which has grown a most wonderful crop of beef producing cattle. The Angus buil illustrated is a fine specimen of the breed. Aberdeen Angus cattle raising is

ly twos and threes. I did the best I could, judging by appearances in the ring and stall. I got one that will hardly fatten in the feed lot. I got another that is in good shape all the time, a hustler in every sense. We put the buils on feed after taken from pasture to get them up in shape, and, while they are thinner than when they went on the pasture, the good feeder very soon gets back in shape. The one has made more than twice the

one has made more than twice the gain that the other has this fall.

Every farm should have a small herd of beef cattle to eat up the roughage, or what may be called waste of the farm. If they are the proper individuals—pure bred, carefully selected and given reasonable treatment—they will make a profit out of waste and help solve two other problems—high cost of living and fertility maintenance.

The high temperature of, summer will cause trouble in many herds of hogs. In the case of white hogs there is likely to be a great deal of blistering, but even with hogs of other colors there will be more or less sunburging. There should be no delay, therefore, in partitude the hors, through the directions. m putting the logs through the appling vat or in giving them a good wetting with a sprinkling can or spray pump. Any of the commercial coal tar dips are ideally adapted to this purpose, and a few gallons used on a bunch of logs during the summer season will contribute ly to the economy of gain in those cases where the skin from any cause whatever gets out of condition. In real warm weather it will pay and pay well to round up the young piga every ten days or two weeks and give them a thorough wetting

Feed the Milkmaker.
Don't stop feeding the dairy cows
just because they can gorge themselves on green grass. Furnish them
with a little grain and roughage right along through the entire sum consider that it enriches the milk flow, keeps the animals in firmer flesh and saves pasturage.

Feed Grain to the Calf. Don't attempt to raise the calf on skimmilk alone, but get it to eating small grain and clean clover or shalfa just as soon as possible to help supply something to take the place of the cream that has been extracted from the milk it drinks.

Water For the Cow. Water Fer the Cow.

Water is a necessary constituent of milk, and the cow must have it during the time it is being manufactured. The best plan is to have a supply where she can have access to it at all

(******:********** THE MONEY MAKING MULE,

The mule is a slave animal. At two years he is ready to do densiderable work and will from that age on make a profit over and above his feed and expense bill in the value of his labor and at the earne time be growing more valuable until four or five years old, at which age he will command the top of the market in his age class.

THE COMPROMISE

By M. QUAD

Copyright, 1911, by Associated Literary Press. It may be the Widow Sharon imag-ined a good deal of it, but when she moved over to the village of Valley Stream it seemed to her that the people thereof greeted her in an offisi

All villages have their customs. The custom in Valley Stream, and one that had prevailed for a quarter of a cen-tury, was for a newcomer to at once state certain facts to Deacon Horne If it was a widow she was expecte If it was a widow she was expected to state her age, her income, her intentions regarding a second marriage, whether or not her get husband died happy, to what church she belonged, her attitude in regard to church affairs and picules, if she attended the circus and whether she was going to live extravagnitly or economical. The deacon had always taken it up himself to act as inquisitor and the go from house to house and spread the news. He gave the Widow Sharon three days to get settled and then called.

Then and there the good man re-ceived the surpgise of his life. He had scarcely propounded question No. 1 when the widow replied:

"Sig, it is none of your business!"
Deacon Horner had never been balked before, and it vexed him.
The widow had brought four hogs with her, having been a farmer's wife, and two days after the deacon's call one of those hogs came and rubbed against his front gate.

Deacon Horner lifted up a rock and

batted that hog. The hog was hurt and ran away squealing. A boy told the Widow Sharon of it, and she put on her hat and went straight to a justice of the peace and got out a summon for malicious cruelty to animals There was a state law covering the case, and the deacon was fined \$10 and

It may be remarked again that Dea

con Horner was a good man, but ther is a limit to goodness. Not that same hog, but another of the widow's flock, hog, but another of the widow's flock, got into the deacsa's cow lot. There was nothing for him to damage, but the widow was sued for trespass and had to pay \$3 damages. Bhe paid it and waited. If "you will wait long enough a cow will get into your garden and devour wone cabbages. In this inenough a cow will get into your garden and devour your cabbages. In this instance it was the deacon's cow. Combined there was another suit for trespass, and the deacon's was mulcted. Did he forgive the widow and promise that his cow should be good in future? He didn't. He said to himself that he would bring that deflant widow low. All of a sudden the village of Valley Stream began asking about the last hours of the defunct Farmer Sharon. It was said that he died of heart dis-It was said that he died of heart dis about another man. Perhaps the widow was not actually a murderess, but
she was very close to it. She heard
the story, and she set out with an iron
jaw on her to run it down. In twenty-four hours she had, it fastened on
the good deacon and had begun a suit
for slander. Deacon Horner made out
not to care, but when his lawyer came
to investigate he was more than willing to settle for \$100. Mr. Sharon
had not died from heart disease, but
from the kick of a horse.

from the kick of a horse.

Then the fighting widow had to go and put her foot in it. In some way she learned that Deacon Horner hadn't she learned that Deacon Horner hadn't paid his pew rent for fourteen years and that he had passed a had two dol-lar bill on a windmill man. She was indiscreet emight to repeat this, and the first thing she knew the deacon was after het. As a matter of fact, his pew rent was all paid up, and he had tile receipts to show. And as for the had bill, it was a windmill man who had stuck him. The widow had to give hack that \$100 to settle the case. who had stuck him. The whole and to give back that \$100 to settle the case. By this time there wasn't a family in the viffage, nor for five miles arounds that wasn't easing sides, and society was upset and the churches suffering.

Would be mediators had been to the deacon and his reply was:
"I'm sorry there is any trouble, but I can't let no widow run over me."
And when they had gone to the widow, she said:
"If you think I am going to let any could widow, here we around you are

"If you think I am going to let any.
old widower boss me around you are
sadly mistaken."

Both sides were waiting for the next
move, when the village was visited by
a péddier of rat and mouse traps. He
had a whole wagon joad, As he passed
from house to house he heard of the
quarrel, and when he had got to the
Widow Sigron's and sold her two
trans, he sat down and said. trape, he sat down and said:
"I'm going to step this runpus be tween you and Deacon Horner. I isn't right, and it isn't nice. You an

he ought to marry."
"W-b-a-t!"

he ought to marry."

"W-ha-t!"

And the ref trap man called on the deacon and said:

"Drop it: You are hurting yourself, your church and the town. Court the widow and marry her."

"W-ha-t!"

A seed had been planted, and it wasn't four weeks before it sprouted. After their first astonishment was over the deacon began to speak well of her, and when he finally made an excuse to call if the house, he was pleasantly received. Within the year there was a marriage.

"How in the world did that peddlet bring it about?" asked one of another. Easy as ple. You have got to understand human nature to sell rat traps. and, this man had been on the road twenty years.

For a good cake for chicks as well as fowls (and also for dogs) take about a quart of comment, a plat of wheat bran and a plat of dogs. After wheat bran and a plat of dogs. After well as well as the second of the nor should the cakes be allowed to scorch. One big cake-laid on the floor each day will make the little chicks grow beyond belief.

GROWING SWINE.

Secret of Success Is Pure Bred Steek

and Proper Food.

Why more farmers do not make a specialty of raising swine is a mystery to me, and why more of them do not choose the thoroughbred instead of the scrub is still u greater mystery, writes a remsylvania nog grower in Farm Journal. It costs no more to feed a thoroughbred than a grade or scrub—in fact, not so much—and its progeny is always worth several dol-lars apiece more for breeding purposes than those of no particular breed.

I aim to get my spring pigs on pas-ture as soon as possible. An acre of alfalfa ought to support twenty pigs through five or six months in the year. Clover will do nearly as well. But it is a good plan to provide some other pasture for early spring and late sum mer. For the spring there is nothing better than rye. Pigs farrowed in March can be turned into the rye with March can be turned into the rye with their mothers as soon as they are old enough to follow, and in a few days will learn to eat.

In the full when the clover and alfal-fa have become dry and woody I feed fodder corn which has not been plant-

ed so thick that it will not grow a large percentage of ears. This I feed in the pens in addition to a thin slop of corumeal and middlings. The corumeal is fed sloppy and sparingly at first, but gradually increased until they are getting all they will clean up three times a day I use plenty of water at first to make a thin slop, but later use only enough to make a crumply dough. Having no pasture for my fall pigs i do the next best thing-use a subst

tute. My experience has been that in order to grow a strong, thrifty hog with plenty of stamina and muscle you have got to give him a bulky food in connection with the concentrate, the

same as you do other stock.

I do not do as the majority of feeders do—feed the entire clover or alfalfa—as I find they waste too much, and I never have any to waste. All hay is well shaken in the barn floor before It is thrown down the chutes for horses and cattle. These blossoms and leaves are swept up daily and sacked, and later taken to the bog entry. A quantity of these leaves soms is mixed with cornme dlings and thoroughly wet with hot water.

water.

I never knew what it was to have fall pigs that would actually grow until I began using the foregoing method of feeding. They are compelled to chew the food which, if fed in slop. they would sulp down in a few min-utes. The large quantities of this mix-ture a thriving bunch of shotes will consume daily would make some of those fellows who laugh at the idea of feeding hay to hogs oper

Breeding Fer Fail Pigs.

Sows that are to be bred for fall litters will need rest and an abundance of nutriflous feed to prepare them for the second litter. An open pasture with plenty of green, succulent feed such as efover and sifalfa is best. As for grain, any of the common feeds rich in protein will do. If corn is the sole grain fed, then some protein concentrate will be necessary. Actual prac-

grain fed, then some protein concentrate will be uccessary. Actual practice has shown that breeding sows that get a ration high in protein do far better than those whose feed lacks the bone and muscle building elements found in protein.

The sows intended for fall litters should be bred as early as possible in order that the pigs will arrive in sufficient time to get a good start before actual winter comes. It will be found cient time to get a good start before actual winter comes. It will be found easier to bring sows up to fall farrowing and in better condition than is the case with apring litters. The reason for this lies in the unlimited amounts of green succulent feed that can be furnished and in the open air life that is possible for the sows during that time.-H. E. McCartney in Parm and

Driving Wisdom.

Don't attempt to put the plodding draft horse on the road, neither put the driver-into heavy field work.

Don't work the medium sized team all day, in the fields, then drive it to

town that evening.

Don't expect a colt to respond readily to every pull of the lines, but first let him become accustomed to the new order of things. He sent used to a piece of iron in his mouth, nor does he understand why he should turn his head first one way, then another.

Train the Colts. Train the colts, don't break them Many a good horse has been spoiled by breaking him when a colt. Get his mouth accustomed to the bit before a harness is put on him. Be gentle and patient, and you can make a good horse out of almost any colt.

Fashionable folks are taking up orses again, the automobile having on for them. And farmers are buying auto

It is not possible by any known method to make dirty milk into clear

A separator in the dairy busin almost equal to the thrasher in wheat When a man begins to keep records of his berd he is a good long step to

If farm dairying pays under ordinary conditions the better the the better the profit. the better the profit.

Milk is made up of a variety of elements, and therefore a variety of feeds is necessary for its production.

An Old Greek Superstition. During thunderstorms it was Greek custom to put out their fires and hiss and cheep with the lips, thur frightening the spirits in Tartarus

Libetions to the Gods.
Among ancient Greeks and Rothe pouring out of a libetion to gods was a common religious

Blood Was Wrong

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MONDAY, JAN. 8, 1912, at twelve d'oloci, noon, at the court house door in Graham, sell at public outer; to the test bidder of Graham, sell at public outer; to the test bidder of the country to the test bidder of the country to with, "I at read to phree of and situate and being in Patterson, Township, Alamance Country, North Carolina, addoining the lands of L. T. Smith and others, bounded as follows; Beginning at a wione, J. A. Hornaday, w. T. Smith and others, bounded as follows; Beginning at a wione, J. A. Hornaday's corner; thence East 20 poles to drone; thence North 30 poles to a stone; thence we will be a stone; thence we will be a stone; thence we will be poles to a stone; thence we will be set the set will be poles to a stone; thence we will be set the set will be set the set will be set thence we will be set the set will be set willines.

as Adm'r or the estate of Maniss Overmovemer 20, 1911.



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