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FROM EUREKA SPRING, Graham, N. C.

A valuable mineral spring has been discovered by W. H. Ausley on his place in Graham. It was noticed that it brought health to the users of the water, and upon being analyzed it was found to be a water strong in mineral properties and good for stomach and blood troubles. Physicians who have seen the analysis and what it does, recommend its use.

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Graham, N. C.

FREE DIARY.

We take pleasure in announcing that any of our readers can secure a pretty 1917 pocket diary, free of charge by sending the postage therefor, two cents in stamps, to D. Swift & Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. The diary is a gold mine of useful information, contains the popular and electorally received Wilson and Hughes from each State in 1916, and also by Wilson, Roosevelt and Fall in 1916; states the amount of the principal crops produced in each State in 1916; gives the census population of each State in 1890, and 1910; the population of about 60 of the largest cities in the United States; a synopsis of business laws, patent laws, household recipes and much other useful information. The diary would cost you 20c at a book store. For three cents in stamp, we will send a nice wall calendar 10x11 inches. Send five one-cent stamps and get the diary and calendar.

Chance to See a Thrill.

Hotel Attendant—"Get your head out of the elevator shaft. What's the matter with you?" Uncle Eben—"Just a minute, son. There's a fellow just made an ascension in that darn thing, and I'm going to watch him make the parachute drop."—Puck.

Tagore's Philosophy.

My heart is full and I feel that happiness is simple like a meadow flower. I look around me and see the silent sky and flowing water and feel that happiness is spread abroad as simply as a smile on a child's face.—Tagore.

Everything Complete.

"Well, Henry," I said to my neighbor's little boy. "I suppose you will soon be running the new automobile?" "O, no," he said. "My papa bought a chauffeur with the car."—Exchange.

SPECIAL SESSION OF SENATE ADJOURNS

MOST ALL OF THE 1,400 PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS WERE CONFIRMED.

COLOMBIAN TREATY FAILED

Treaty Was Unexpectedly Withdrawn on Motion of Chairman Stone—Substitute Pact Will Be Submitted at Extra Session.

Washington.—The special Senate session which began March 5 adjourned sine die after Democratic leaders had secured confirmation of most of the 1,400 nominations which failed at the last session, and had departed of awaiting ratification of the \$25,000,000 Colombian treaty.

The treaty was unexpectedly withdrawn on motion of Chairman Stone of the Foreign Relations Committee. Its provisions for payment of indemnity to Colombia for the partition of Panama and its expression of regret for the ill-feeling arising out of that incident had encountered stubborn opposition which convinced the Democrats there was no chance of ratification. It is expected a substitute pact will be submitted during the extra session of Congress beginning April 16.

The session just closed was the first of its kind in many years which was not called upon to confirm a cabinet nomination. President Wilson decided that all of the members of his official family could be retained without the formality of renomination.

Among the hundreds of nominations confirmed, only one met with pronounced opposition. It was that of Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the president's naval aide and physician, to be a rear admiral. No action was taken on the nomination for the tariff commission made this week.

The outstanding achievement of the session was the senate's quick response to President Wilson's plea for a change in rule to limit debate and prevent in the future, such filibusters as that which killed the armed neutrality bill.

PRESIDENT WILLS MAKES APPEAL TO PREVENT STRIKE.

"Country's Safety Makes Settlement Imperative."—President's Appeal to Prevent Railroad Strike.

Washington.—President Wilson late Friday sent a personal appeal to the representatives of the two sides in the railroad controversy, urging that they do everything possible to co-operate with the mediation committee.

The President's appeal follows: "I deem it my duty and right to appeal to you in this time of national peril to open again the questions at issue between the railroads and their operatives with a view to accommodation or settlement."

"With my approval, a committee of the Council of National Defense is about to seek a conference with you with that end in view.

"A general interruption of the railway traffic of the country at this time would entail a danger to the nation against which I have the right to enter my most solemn and earnest protest.

"It is now the duty of every patriotic man to bring matters of this sort to immediate accommodation. The safety of the country against manifest perils affecting its own peace and the peace of the whole world makes accommodation absolutely imperative, and seems to me to render any other choice or action inconceivable."

The President's message was sent to Elisha Lee, chairman of the conference committee of railroad managers; L. E. Sheppard, acting head of the conductors; W. G. Lee, head of the trainmen; W. S. Stone, grand chief of the engineers, and W. B. Carter, president of the Firemen and Engineers.

The President is confident there will be no strike. However, he already is considering what may be done if his appeal to the patriotism of the men involved is futile.

NEW ALIGNMENT RUMORS AFLOAT IN MEXICO

El Paso, Tex.—Reports of a new political alignment in Mexico, with General Obregon leading the opposition to First Chief Carranza which were brought to Juárez by Mexican and foreign refugees from the interior, were denied by Carranza officials. They said General Obregon was loyal to the first chief and that his retirement from the cabinet several days ago was due to ill health and not because of any political differences.

FORMAL NOTIFICATION SENT TO CARRANZA

Washington.—The United States sent to General Carranza a formal notification that it cannot participate in his proposed pan-American concert to cut off munition and food shipments to the European belligerents with a view to forcing peace. The reply is understood to point out that such a move would have no justification in international law. It is going forward through Ambassador Fletcher, at Mexico City.

Ex-Sheriff F. C. Berry, of Burke county, was severely injured by being thrown from his buggy, when, owing to some part of the harness breaking, his spirited horse, "Black Beauty," became uncontrollable.

Plans have been perfected by the Durham County Dental Society for entertaining 300 delegates expected for the 1917 convention of the North Carolina Dental Society scheduled to meet in Durham June 27, 28 and 29.

ADAMSON LAW HELD CONSTITUTIONAL

IN EPOCHAL DECISION SUPREME COURTS OF UNITED STATES UPHOLD LAW.

VOTE WAS FIVE TO FOUR

Congress Has Power to Keep Commerce Channels Open—Fixes Eight-Hour Day as Basis For Wage—Chief Justice Delivers Opinion.

Washington.—In an epochal decision holding congress to be clothed with any and all power necessary to keep open the channels of interstate commerce, the supreme court dividing five to four, sustained the Adamson law as constitutional and enforceable in every feature.

The immediate effect of the decision will be to fix a permanent eight-hour basic day in computing wage scales on interstate railroads, for which a nationwide strike twice has been threatened and to give, effective from January 1 this year, increases in wages to trainmen of about 25 per cent, at a cost to the railroads estimated at from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 a year.

The court, through Chief Justice White, declared both carriers and their employees, engaged in a business charged with a public interest, subject to the right of congress to compulsorily arbitrate a dispute affecting the operating of that business.

"Whatever would be the right of an employe engaged in private business to demand such wages as he desires, to leave the employment if he does not get them and by consent of action to agree with others to leave on the same condition," said the opinion, "such rights are necessarily subject to limitation when an employment is accepted in a business charged with a public interest and to which the power to regulate commerce by congress is applied and the resulting right to fix in case of disagreement and dispute a standard of wages as we have seen necessarily obviated."

In delivering the opinion, the chief justice departed at this point from his written text to emphasize the position of men operating trains in a time of national emergency by comparing them to soldiers facing an enemy.

ALEXANDER RIBOT IS NEW FRENCH PREMIER.

Announces Formation of New Cabinet.—Painleve is Minister of War.

Paris.—Alexandre Ribot has formed the following Cabinet: Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs—Alexandre Ribot. Minister of Justice—René Vivian. Minister of War—Paul Painleve. Minister of Marine—Rear Admiral Lacaze. Minister of Munitions—Albert Thomas. Minister of Finance—Joseph Thierry. Minister of the Interior—Louis J. Malvy. Minister of Public Instruction—Jules Steeg. Minister of Public Works—Georges Desplas. Minister of Commerce—Etienne Clémentel. Minister of Agriculture—Fernand David. Minister of Subsistence—Maurice Viollette. Minister of Labor—Leon Bourgeois. Minister of the Colonies—Andre Maginot. Under-Secretary of Aviation—Daniel Vincent.

PRESIDENT TAKES STEPS TO MEET U-BOAT MENACE.

Washington.—Preparation for aggressive action by the Navy against the German submarine menace began at the direction of President Wilson. The President authorized the expenditure of the \$115,000,000 emergency fund provided by congress to speed up naval construction and pay for special additional war craft, and the suspension of the eight-hour law in plants engaged on Navy work.

Immediately afterward, Secretary Daniels ordered the New York Navy Yard to begin building sixty submarine chasers of the 110-foot type, to be completed in from sixty to eighty days.

With the President's approval, the Secretary also ordered the graduation of the first and second classes at the Naval Academy. The first class will sail on March 29, releasing 173 junior officers to fill existing vacancies, and the second in September, furnishing 202 more a full year before they otherwise would be available.

FIFTEEN WERE DROWNED WHEN VIGILANCIA SUNK.

Plymouth, via London.—Fifteen members of the crew of the American steamer Vigilancia lost their lives when the steamer was torpedoed by a German submarine. The survivors were in life-boats from Friday morning until Sunday afternoon. Among those drowned were several American citizens, including Third Officer Nellie Faldorff and Third Engineer Carl Aeholdt. This information was given out by Capt. Frank A. Middleton.

The citizens of Rocky Mount are going to do their duty in regard to reducing the present high cost of living, and the idle lots around the town are being prepared for the early sowing of seeds. In all parts of town the people are determined to help in the campaign along this line.

Aldermen of Gastonia voted an appropriation of \$600 for upkeep of the library.

BIG STRIKE HAS BEEN CALLED OFF

PRESIDENT'S MEDIATION BOARD BRING ABOUT SATISFACTORY AGREEMENT.

GREAT CALAMITY IS AVERTED

Settlement Early Monday Morning Nullifies Order for Four Hundred Thousand Trainmen to Walk Out.

New York.—An official of the conference committee of railroad managers announced at 12:45 o'clock Monday morning that the railroad strike was off.

A few minutes after the announcement was made, the railroad managers went from Grand Central Terminal to the conference hotel and were joined immediately by the mediators. They refused to make any statement on the way to the meeting room. It was presumed the announcement would be made through Secretary Lane.

The mediators and managers were believed to be awaiting the arrival of the brotherhood chiefs, who had retired, before making the announcement that the strike had been averted.

The brotherhood men arrived at the hotel at 1:30 o'clock and immediately went to the conference room. The managers left the conference room at 3 o'clock, but the brotherhood chiefs remained in conference with the mediators. It was learned that Daniel Willard, one of the mediators had informed the hotel management that he would give up his room.

Statements by Lane.

The manager, headed by Elisha Lee, returned to the conference room at 2:30 and Secretary Lane sent for the newspapermen. Secretary Lane issued this statement: "Regardless of the decision of the Supreme Court on the Adamson law the basic eight-hour day will go into effect."

"The details are being worked up by a joint committee which will have its negotiations completed by noon," Mr. Lane said.

The conference committee of railroad managers early this morning authorized President Wilson's mediators to make whatever arrangements were necessary with the railroad brotherhoods to call off the threatened strike.

The formal letter in which this authorization was made signed by Elisha Lee, chairman of the managers' committee, was as follows: "In the national crisis precipitated by the events of which we heard this afternoon, the national conference committee of railroads joins with you in the conviction that neither at home nor abroad should there be fear or hope that the efficient operation of the railroads of this country will be hampered or impaired.

"The events of which we heard this afternoon, and the nation there will be no strike, and as a basis for such assurance, we hereby authorize the committee of the Council of National Defense to grant the employes who are about to strike whatever adjustment your committee deems necessary to guarantee uninterrupted and efficient operation of the railroads as an indispensable arm of national defense."

The decision reached by the managers at their midnight conference means that the brotherhoods have won an important victory, although it does not bring them all their original demands. By the agreement it is assumed they will be awarded pro-rata time for overtime on the basic eight-hour day which they have been assured.

THREE AMERICAN VESSELS SUNK BY SUBMARINES.

City of Memphis, Vigilancia and Illinois Are Sunk to Bottom.

London.—The sinking of the American steamers City of Memphis, Illinois and Vigilancia was announced. Fourteen men from the Vigilancia are missing, as are some of the men from the City of Memphis. The crew of the Illinois was landed safely.

The City of Memphis in ballast from Cardiff to New York, was sunk by gunfire. The second officer and fifteen men of the crew have been landed. A patrol-boat has gone in search of the other members of the crew. The Illinois, from London for Fort Arthur, Texas, in ballast, was sunk at 8 o'clock Sunday morning.

The Vigilancia was torpedoed without warning. The submarine did not appear. The captain, first and second mates, first, second and third engineers and 23 men of the crew have been landed at the Scilly Islands. The fourth engineer, 18 men are missing.

IMMENSE GAINS ARE MADE BY FRENCH TROOPS.

Paris.—The advance of the French troops continues between the Aves and the Elne along a front 67 kilometers (about 37 miles) according to the official communication issued by the War Office. French cavalry entered the Somme River, the French forward movement reached a depth of 1.3 miles. North of Soissons the French have occupied Crouy, Carlepont, Moriam, and Nouvron Vingres.

Immense Damage by Rats.

There is said to be one rat to every acre of land in England and Wales, causing an annual loss to farmers that is estimated at \$73,000,000.

Uncle Eben.

"Happiness," said Uncle Eben, "is what 'most everybody thinks he'd be joyful if he had somebody else's chance at it."

Senator Stone a Disgrace.

Cor. of The Gleaner.

Washington, D. C., March 12.—It has been many years since a Senator has made his name a synonym of national shame as Senator Stone (Dem.) of Missouri and LaFollette (Rep.) of Wisconsin, did in the closing days of Congress. These two men are the ones who prevented the law from passing authorizing President Wilson to arm merchant vessels which carry our goods to foreign countries. Senator Stone evidently felt more concerned about the Prussians he represented in Missouri and LaFollette about those he represented in Wisconsin than they did about the true Americans. Not only is there an overwhelming demand for the removal of the loathsome and disgusting Stone from the Chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee, but Stone and LaFollette especially and possibly Gronna of N. D., and Cummings of Iowa should be kicked out of the Senate without ceremony. These men have disgraced and dishonored themselves to put it mildly Senator Walsh of Montana, in referring to the matter last week said, "It is not inconceivable that the obstructionists filibusters—may be actuated by traitorous sentiments. The revolution had its Arnold. I trust that I could not sensibilities in referring to the fact that in 1861 ten or more members of this body (the Senate) were expelled for treason."

Antiquated Senate Rules.

Under the rules of the Senate a vote on a measure cannot be taken as long as a Senator desires to speak on it. Under this provision when 80 of the 96 Senators desired to pass the bill authorizing President Wilson to arm merchant vessels, they were prevented from doing so by William J. Stone of Missouri and Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin and a few others. These two Senators have made their names so odious to the American public that they will probably be hissed and rotten-egged whenever they show their abominable and loathsome faces to the public again. They seem to be representing the barbarism and savagery of Berlin and everything else that the lawless Prussian Kaiser stands for rather than represent their States which sent them here.

The Senate is now busy discussing a measure which will shut off debate whenever anyone attempts to talk a measure to death by the filibuster. Senator Stone and LaFollette did in the closing days of Congress. The United States Senate has made itself ridiculous many times in the past by allowing a handful of Senators to kill a measure by talking it to death and thereby preventing a vote, which would overwhelmingly pass if a vote were permitted. The furious storm of indignation which has swept over the country will undoubtedly cause a change in the Senate rules which will prevent a repetition of the disgraceful conduct in the Senate last week.

Atlantic Coast Inventors.

The following patents were just issued by Atlantic Coast Patents reported by D. Swift & Co., Patent Lawyers, Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of any patent for ten cents apiece to our readers.

Virginia—W. L. Santmyers, Strasburg, expandable roadbed. E. J. Snapp, Strasburg, match safe. R. B. Tufts, Norfolk, reinforced concrete structure.

North Carolina—I. Hechenbleiker, Charlotte, electric furnace wall construction; E. M. Long, Oak City, rotary engine; W. S. Martin, Canton, sealing wax torch.

South Carolina—R. B. Goodson, Lamar, fertilizer distributor; A. D. Saxon, Springfield, animal trap.

Mrs. I. N. Alexander of Gastonia died Tuesday afternoon last week from self-inflicted burns. Mrs. Alexander had been in bad health for some time and this protracted melancholia and, at times, aberration of mind. She was to have been taken to the State Hospital at Morganton that day. About 7 o'clock she entered the bathroom of her home, saturated her clothing with kerosene and set fire to her clothing, burns resulting that produced death several hours later. Critics brought in neighbors, who extinguished the flames, but too late to save her.

The Review says that ten years ago Mayor Watt of Reidsville had before him a young Englishman arraigned for drunkenness. The man was penniless and said he had been robbed. The mayor had compassion on him and loaned him \$3.50 to pay his fine. The other day the mayor received from the Englishman a check for \$5, in payment of the loan and interest.

How to Prevent Croup.

When the child is subject to attacks of croup, see to it that it eats a light evening meal, as an overloaded stomach may bring on an attack, also watch for the first symptoms—hoarseness, and give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the child becomes hoarse. Obtainable everywhere.

THANKS TO SANITATION FOR BOYS RETURN.

Few Deaths From Preventable Diseases—Modern Sanitation Responsible.

Everybody has a welcome home for the boys from the border. While some faces will be missing, there is one big fact to be grateful for and that is that almost all of the boys are returning on account of the saving grace of modern sanitation. These figures published in the University News Letter illustrate to what extent modern sanitation has been effective in keeping down diseases and preventing deaths among the border troops.

"In 8 months of 1916 there were 20,926 cases of typhoid with 2,198 deaths among a total of 147,735 regular and volunteer troops; in five and a half months of 1916 there were only 24 cases of typhoid with no deaths among a total of 170,000 regular and volunteer troops. Among the regulars not a single man that had been vaccinated against typhoid within the past three years developed this disease. Among the volunteers, however, there were 14 cases among men who had been or were supposed to have been so vaccinated. In 1916 there were 8 deaths from dysentery as compared with several hundred in 1915."

While perhaps compulsory vaccination was largely responsible for the little typhoid fever, says the Board, there were other sanitary measures enforced that prevented diseases. Mosquito netting used at night kept off malaria and yellow fever; shower baths and washbaths with plenty of soap and water coupled with the strictest kind of orders kept off typhus fever and skin diseases; the prevention of breeding places for flies and the use of filtered water together with the burning or burial of all excreta greatly reduced from sickness typhoid and dysentery.

And yet the reports are, says the Board, that while sickness was reduced to a minimum on this side the line, on the other side ragged snailpox, typhus and yellow fever, while typhoid, malaria and other communicable diseases everywhere existed.

Kindness Pays—Young Lady Receives Nice Sum For an Act.

For an act of courtesy to an elderly woman, Miss Rose Schampman, a department store clerk at Paterson, N. J., has been notified that she will receive \$38,000 on her 25th birthday, three years hence. Meanwhile, she will be paid interest every year on her birthday. It is stipulated only that she shall not marry until she is 25.

Miss Schampman was at Revere Beach, near Boston, last summer when she saw Mrs. Catherine Ward of Grand Rapids, Mich., fall in the sand. The young woman picked up the older and an acquaintance she developed. Mrs. Ward died recently and her will contained the bequest to the Paterson girl.

The Russian government seeks to obtain judgments totaling \$1,368,000 from the Tennessee Copper Company and the National Surety Company in a suit filed in the Federal court in New York, for alleged breach of a contract to supply \$4,500,000 worth of explosives. The Tennessee Copper Company agreed to deliver to the Russian government, the complete stock, before November 1, 1916, 4,800,000 pounds of the explosive at 95 cents a pound. The government paid the sum of \$1,440,000 in advance and the Tennessee company gave bond to carry out the contract.

The body of the late M. H. Collins, who had been missing since February 7, who disappeared from his home in Charlotte, was found in the Catawba river Wednesday of last week, about three miles down the river from where his clothes were found a few days after he disappeared. Mr. Collins was disappointed on account of the death of his wife when he left his home.

Jesse Goppay was instantly killed, Thos. Garrard and Rainey Carver, the latter a negro, serious hurt when a three-story brick wall on which they were at work collapsed at Foxboro. They were tearing down the wall when it collapsed and nine others at work on it escaped injury.

In a unanimous opinion the Supreme Court of the United States decreed restoration to her English owners of the liner Appam and Cargo, brought into Hampton Roads more than a year ago by a prize crew from the German raider Moeve. Ship and cargo, valued at between three and four million dollars, must be delivered within 30 days, as the court's order is final. The court held that prizes coming into American ports unaccompanied by captor warships have the right to remain only long enough to make themselves seaworthy.

PUBLIC ROADS

BUILDING OF ROAD CULVERTS If Not Constructed of Good Material They Will Have to Be Rebuilt in Very Few Years.

If the culverts are not built of good material they will have to be rebuilt in a few years, whatever the quality of the roads they are made to serve. Defective culverts vitiate one of the elementary principles of highway economics, and the interests of the taxpayers require that the annual cost of every part of the roads built for their use be reduced to the lowest possible figure consistent with efficiency. Manifestly, it would be worse than folly to build culverts of boards to take care of roads that have cost hundreds or thousands of dollars the mile and it would be none the less foolish, or worse, to waste money in work of this sort with the use of bad material.

In building a culvert the road builder must observe three fundamental requirements:

1. The first requirement is that the culvert must be so placed that it will drain across the road, and under the road, of course, all the water that is delivered to it by the side ditch along the road. If this is not done, the earth along the road and about the end of the culvert will be wet and soggy the most of the year and the culvert opening will require almost constant repairs. Repeating a highway culvert is relatively more expensive than similar work in a town because of the waste of time of the workmen in going to and from the point at which the work must be done. In placing the culvert care must also be taken that it will not be choked by brush and leaves, and this duty must be discharged by the road supervisor, and will be, if he is worth his salt.
2. The second and very important requirement in the building of a culvert is that its ends must be protected by some kind of a wall or facing carried down to a firm foundation. If this is done, it will be found that the end of the culvert will not be undercut by the water and will not be broken, frost will not injure it, the surrounding or superincumbent earth will not slide down into the ditch in front of the opening, and, with the further necessary work of keeping the feeding ditch clear, the culvert will be able to take care of all the water alongside the road.
3. The third requirement is that the culvert must be made so strong that it will not become broken and so tight that it will not leak. These ends can be reached by building the culvert of concrete or of good piping. The material to be used must be determined by the relative cost of the several materials at the locality where the culvert is to be built and by the distance from the top of the culvert to the surface of the road.

REDUCE EXPENSE OF HAULING

Improved Roads Put Farmer in Position Where He Can Go to Market Every Day in Year.

Permanent road building costs money, and it is well to look at the beneficial effects upon the social and educational standards of the community are not always susceptible of exact calculation, but they are certain to come; and since a permanent road costs money, we must know there is to be a profit from somewhere to offset the cost. Something for nothing has never yet been found.

Profits from a permanent road come to the farmer in the reduction of hauling costs. It puts him in a position where he can get to market every day in the year, and where he can haul two loads at one trip instead of having to make two trips to haul one load.

Paved Country Roads.

Many country roads are paved—with good intentions, but for the most part with lumps of mud, stone, ruts and rubbish.

Good Only in Pedigree.

Too many sties are good only in pedigree. A good grade is better than a poor pedigree.

Men Outdoors in Winter.

The men can spend little of the winter season in the open air and a properly constructed house is necessary.

You Can Cure That Backache.

Pain along the back, dizziness, headache and general languor, a package of Mother Gray's Australian Balm, the present root and herb cure for Kidney, Bladder and Urinary troubles. When you feel all run down, tired, weak and without energy use this remarkable combination of nature's herbs and roots. As a regulator it has no equal. Mother Gray's Australian Balm Sold by Druggists or sent by mail for 50 cents. Write for address, The Mother Gray Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

GRAHAM CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Graham Baptist Church—Rev. W. R. Davis, Pastor. Preaching every first and third Sundays at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 9:45 a. m. A. P. Williams, Supt. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7:30 p. m.

Graham Christian Church—N. Main Street—Rev. J. P. Truitt. Preaching services every Second and Fourth Sundays, at 11:00 a. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 10:00 a. m.—E. L. Henderson, Superintendent.

New Providence Christian Church—North Main Street, near Depot—Rev. J. G. Truitt, Pastor. Preaching every Second and fourth Sunday nights at 8:00 o'clock. Sunday School every Sunday at 9:45 a. m.—J. A. Bayliff, Superintendent. Christian Endeavor Prayer Meeting every Thursday night at 7:45 o'clock.

Friends—North of Graham Public School—Rev. Fleming Martin, Pastor. Preaching 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sundays. Sunday School every Sunday at 10:00 a. m.—James Crisco, Superintendent.

Methodist Episcopal, South—corner Main and Maple St., H. E. Myers, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 9:45 a. m.—W. B. Green, Supt.

M. P. Church—N. Main Street, Rev. H. S. Truitt, Pastor. Preaching first and third Sundays at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 9:45 a. m.—J. L. Amick, Supt.

Presbyterian—Wat Elm Street—Rev. T. M. McConnell, pastor. Sunday School every Sunday at 9:45 a. m.—Lynn B. Williamson, Superintendent.

Presbyterian (Travosa Chapel)—W. Clegg, Pastor. Preaching every Second and fourth Sundays at 7:30 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 9:30 p. m.—J. Harvey White, Superintendent.

Oneida—Sunday School every Sunday at 2:30 p. m.—J. V. Pomeroy, Superintendent.

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