

# THE CARTHAGE BLADE.

State Library

Our Home and Home-Folks Against the World.

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One Dollar a Year.

## FROM SHEPHERDS.

Mr. J. M. Wright Discusses Stock Law at Length and Advises Its Adoption for the Whole County.

Editor Carthage Blade:—Please allow me space in your paper to give some of the many reasons why I favor stock law for the whole of Moore county; and to comment on anti-stock law argument.

1. I have learned by practical experience that the closer you keep cattle confined, so that they get plenty of young tender grass, the more milk, butter and beef you will get. It is not the amount they eat, but what they digest, that makes milk, butter and beef, when they go in open range they do entirely too much traveling, expenses must be paid out of the digestible food they eat, and the consequence is you get less milk and butter, and have poor cows instead of fat ones.

2. It pays to raise improved stock, and this you cannot do in open range, you only have to feed and care for a Jersey calf until it is two years old when it is a milk cow. As a general rule you have to care for the old scrub stock until four years old, before they become milk cows. So you see it costs twice as much to raise a scrub milk cow as it does to raise a Jersey milk cow, and yet, the Jersey will sell for twice as much as the scrub. Anti stock law men please figure a little and come over and be on the sunny side of this question.

3. I contend that we can fence summer pastures for as much stock as we can make feed to winter, with half the expense that it costs to fence our farms—I mean farms that will do to depend upon for a living.

4. Hogs, like cows, when they go in open range they get more worry than pine rooters, and consequently you have always got a razor back frame, otherwise he has cost you as much as if you had kept him in a lot. But the anti stock law men say we can't raise hogs in stock law, and they to prove this theory call attention to the number of pig drovers that come from Randolph and Guilford counties to buy pigs out of open range, this is not the case because they can't raise pigs in these and other counties where stock law prevails, but because North Carolina is fast becoming to be a manufacturing state. Instead of two or three whistles blowing for work time each morning as they did twenty years ago at High Point, I am told by good authority that upward sixty whistles blow for work time each day. High Point is not an exception, Salisbury, Lexington, Thomasville, Greensboro, Reidsville and Durham are all thriving towns, men who used to live on farms and raised their own pigs, have moved to town and got a job at these factories, and now prefer to buy their pigs. The rush to towns has caused the demand to become greater than the supply, that is why these pig drovers come down in open range after your little pine rooters, and not because hogs can't be raised in stock law.

5. It is an admitted fact by nearly all the anti stock law men, that stock law will be a necessity in the near future if we look at the matter from the standpoint of economy. I think it is a necessity now, most of our timber is gone. What is left is too valuable to put into rails, especially so when by adopting stock law we can fence our pastures with our old rails and not need any new ones. The farm fences in this section are as a general thing very much under repairs. Very few are trying to repair, are waiting for stock law, anti stock law men, why wait any longer? Now is the time, come over anti stock law and let us adopt stock law without a single dissenting vote to give even the coloring of tardiness against the prosperity of the people of Moore county.

But the anti stock law men will raise the price of stock. I heard a gentleman from the sand hill section of Moore county, some time ago say in a conversation with some of his anti brethren, that before they got stock law in Montgomery county, that you could buy any kind of a cow there now for less than twenty to thirty dollars, and if you get a good one you would have to pay thirty five or forty dollars. At this point

interrupted him by saying, Mr. who in Moore county raises stock for sale? He dropped his head a moment, and then answering he said, "The farmers and country people." I then asked, "Why should the farmers and country people object to stock law if it enhances the value of their stock?" He has not answered yet.

Stock law not only enhances the value of stock, but it also enhances the value of other farm products, especially corn, peas, oats, fodder, good hay, etc. A good many people in towns keep stock that have to be fed summer as well as winter from the farms. The greater demand, the better the price. If we don't furnish them they must send their money abroad for their supplies. They are purchasing consumers, and as a general thing favor stock law. We ought to be sellers, why should we oppose it? And yet we hear anti stock law men say that town people ought not to be allowed to vote on stock law. I want to know why, town people as well as country people are directly interested in all matters of a public nature.

I hold that stock law is a public benefit, or a public curse. Which is it? In addition to what I have already said in favor of stock law, I will call attention to the fact that scores of territory and quite a number of whole counties in North Carolina have had stock law for a number of years and so far as I know not a single county or territory that has adopted it by a vote has ever gone back to open range. It seems to me that this fact alone ought to satisfy any reasonable thinking man that stock law is a public benefit.

Well some of the sand hill anti stock law men say, O yes, we know that it would be a benefit to the farming section of Moore county, but we don't need it, don't force it on us, that won't be fair, you go ahead and lay out a territory and adopt it, but let us alone. Now let me remind you my anti friends that when we get stock law by territory, as Mr. W. C. Wilcox well said, we get it at extra cost, the extra cost of stock law fence being not for our benefit, but the special benefit of the open ranges.

I hold that this is not fair, if we are willing to fence private pastures and take care of our own stock, and you want range, certainly you ought to be willing to fence off your territory and take care of your own stock. Nothing fairer than for every man to take care of his own at his own expense. Then again let me remind you of the fact that there has seldom been stock law adopted by territory without more or less opposition.

Now if it is not fair to force it on a minority of the whole county, it would not be fair to force it on a minority of a territory. So that if your idea of fairness is correct, the majority must submit to a minority rule, otherwise be guilty of a great moral wrong.

Then again the anti stock law men say that those living in stock law territories already adopted to vote in an election for the whole county. I will shorten this part of my answer by endorsing the letter written by Mr. W. C. Wilcox without the dotting of an I, or the crossing of a T, but will add other interest stock law territories have not mentioned in his article. They have a stock law fence as he said, for the benefit of those desiring open range. Suppose that fire was to get out in the forest in a very dry, windy time in early spring or summer and destroy their fence as it sometime does, crops planted, every body busy, no rails to rebuild fence, no time to make rails, but little timber to make them even if they had time, no law to compel you open rangers to take up your stock. What would be the consequences to their crops? Then I contend that they not only have an interest in extending their bounds to lighten their burden of taxation, but they have also a direct interest in stock law for the whole county for the further protection of their crops, and it is their privilege under the law as I understand it, and also their duty to go to the polls and vote their sentiments as much as any other citizens.

It seems that the whole train of argument produced by the anti stock law to the effect to try to make stock law a local or neighborhood matter. It is no more a local matter than the great temperance move-

ment that waves over the State of North Carolina today. Well how about temperance anyway? Only a few years ago blockade stills were thick in many sections of our county. Our fathers and older people generally, while full of good intentions permitted them to run in moonshiny places without ever realizing the great evil of temperance that was being propagated thereby, until their sons and young men were decoyed off from their homes and carried to these blockade stills to be made drunkards. Then it was that the good people of our State awoke from their slumber to a sense of the great danger of intemperance to which our young people were exposed, and began to bestir themselves to provide a remedy, but soon found they had slept too long. Intemperance had gained such a strong hold upon our people that a remedy could not be had by legislation in a public way, so they were compelled to resort to private legislation; in other words local option as a remedy, and thereby get back what they had lost while asleep, like the cat that at the grindstone little by little. They applied this remedy and be it said to the credit of our people that temperance in these later years has a loud voice in the legislative halls of our State, and more permanent remedies are being provided. Local option cannot give permanent relief, one barroom or blockade still can be a curse to a whole county.

Just so with stock law. Our fathers and forefathers, while men of good intentions, lived at a time when this section of North Carolina moved at slow speed. They did not have the advantage of railroads to bring them in touch and competition with the commercial world. They knew nothing of the value of timber, and practically nothing of the value of our soil. Land that they bought and sold at from fifty cents to two dollars per acre with full forest of timber on it will sell readily now at from two to ten dollars per acre, according to quality and location with the timber off.

With all their undeveloped resources and no ways or means of developing the same, they could very well afford to be satisfied in the old days. But not so now, times have changed, railroads have been built through our county and we have been brought in direct touch and competition with the commercial world. Hence the day of economy is at hand and if we do not awake from our slumber to realization of our situation, we will be apt to wake up some time in the near future with our back in front of us, looking back at many opportunities that we have let slip that would have made us a more prosperous people had they been improved.

Just here if my anti stock law friends will pardon me I will crack a little joke in earnest. I think our anti stock law friends have already got up with their back in front and are looking at the dark side of the picture, turn on the light boys, get your faces to the front, get on the side of economy and prosperity by advocating and voting for stock law for the whole Moore county.

Stock law by small territory, like local option, was only intended to give temporary relief to neighborhoods until the public could be awakened to its benefits, to the extent that it could be adopted by a majority vote of whole counties and even states. It is generally admitted that a majority of voters of Moore county are in favor of stock law. If this is true time has come for more permanent relief. One little territory left out can cause the whole of the balance of the county to have to keep up stock law fence.

But oh! the unfairness to the sand hill section. Well what about the sand hill section anyway? I do not claim to be so well posted in this as in some other sections. Eighteen or twenty years ago I frequently traveled from Star to Manly. I remember a stretch of eighteen or twenty miles on that road that there was no resident in sight of the road.

Just here I remember a report of that section, said to be given by an old Scotchman of Richmond county, and you know the Scotch are among the most reliable people, so that no one will doubt his statement if I only get it down correctly. I am told that he said that he traveled all day in that section and never saw a living soul until late in the evening, he turned around and met himself in the road and he said he would be dead if he hardly knew himself. Everything looked so lonely, and wild that he had become a stranger to himself in one day's journey. I am happy to say that this is not the case now. What has wrought the change? The building of railroads and towns has opened an era to the sand hill people as well as the people of the northwestern part of this county. They are now becoming to be a more prosperous people. To whom do they owe much for their prosperity they now enjoy? To that venerable old gentleman, Colonel A. F. Page and his enterprising sons who built the railroad from Asheboro to Aberdeen and from Mt Gilead to Biscoe and brought these sections all along the lines of their roads for miles away on either side in close connection with the commercial world.

Not only so but as a natural result towns have been built on these roads that afford us a market near our homes for much of our surplus farm products such as eggs, butter, chickens, potatoes, fruits, berries & etc. at living prices. And this is as yet only the beginning of our prosperity. Our section is among the last to be developed in Central North Carolina. Our prosperity depends largely on the adoption of stock law, the building of branch roads to reach other sections and connect different lines of roads and to increase the size of towns now under way and build others, together with cotton factories, furniture factories, & etc., to give employment to all people who are not in condition to farm, and thus create a home market for all the surplus farm products we can raise.

But it takes enterprising men, and men of means to do these things. Now while the sand hill section has been visited by these enterprising gentlemen, railroads have been built, the grape, berry and fruit industry has sprung up in their midst and the country people are enjoying considerable prosperity on account of the investments made by these gentlemen in developing that section, and yet some of these country people, not all of them, claim that it is not fair for railroad men and town people to vote in a stock law election?

Let us see about that. I contend that they have a right to vote on account of the interest that they have in the general prosperity and progress of our people, the same as any other class of people. This right is of public nature. Then they have a private interest that should entitle them to vote. It is very annoying to private citizens as well as business men and their customers to have stock running at large in towns, besides, common decency would require them to be kept out of town.

As to railroad men's personal or private interest the law requires them to keep their right of way clear of all combustible matter, for the protection of land owners adjacent to their road. If they don't do this, and fire gets out from the train and burns over the lands of other persons to their damage, the railroad men are liable for such damage, and the people are generally ready to set up their claims. And on the other hand, if they burn their right of way every year they are sure to raise tender grass on it and every one that knows anything about a cow knows that when she is allowed to roam in range if there is a streak of burned woods in three or four miles from her lot she will find it; the consequences is that cattle gather on the right of way in herds, some get on the track, get not knocked off, crippled or killed, then the owner at once sends in his claim for damage and the railroad men must foot the bill. This certainly gives railroad men a moral right to say by their vote that people shall not allow their stock to run at large and trespass on their right of way and thus subject them to damages.

Now in conclusion I will say that I don't think that any intelligent, right thinking man will further attempt to say that all of the legally qualified voters of Moore county are not entitled to vote in a stock law election for the whole of Moore county.

Neither do I think that any honest, intelligent, right thinking man

## THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

### Influence Exerted by Those That Have Opinions of Their Own.

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

Mr. Bryan in the Commoner, says that the country needs no more Democratic weeklies. Mr. Bryan is entirely right if he means more weeklies with opinions of their own, and consequently papers that do not see a Webster or Henry Clay in every peanut politician that sticks his head up for office. Of the latter sort of newspapers, Democratic or Republican, the country has more than a superabundance already. The subserviency, in fact, of a great many of our weekly newspapers is responsible for the poor esteem in which they are held by men of other professions.

To this view we feel that no one will assent more readily than those weeklies that have opinions of their own and who speak them without regard to the personal fortunes of individuals. The weekly paper can do more to preserve wholesome ideals among the American people than any other institution, but in order to accomplish this there must be a somewhat larger display of energy and independence than we are apt to find in the columns of the average weekly, whatever its politics.

We have long contended that the weekly newspaper did not fully realize either its own power or its opportunities. It reaches people who are in fact the bone and sinew of the country, and who very often read nothing else than the weekly paper in the way of contemporary literature. And yet this vast and fertile field is left almost unexplored by the average weekly paper. A few occasional and haphazard opinions constitute the bulk of its efforts to mould public sentiment.

We do not say this to decry the weekly newspaper, but rather to chide it for its failure to realize its own importance as a factor in shaping the destiny of the country. The great daily has a clientele made up of the people who are essentially readers. Its opinions at most have but a transitory influence. Whatever impression the expression of an opinion in one great paper may make it is speedily washed out by the flood of reading matter of other kind that follows. It is for the weekly to make the impression that is lasting.

### Dying of Famine

is, in its torments, like dying of consumption. The progress of consumption, from the beginning to the very end, is a log torture, both to victim and friends. "When I had consumption in its first stage" writes Wm. Myers, of Cearfoss, Md., "after trying different medicines and a good doctor, in vain, I at last took Dr. King's New Discovery, which quickly and perfectly cured me." Prompt relief and sure cure for coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, etc. Positively prevents pneumonia. Guaranteed at Chas. Chas. Cole & Co.'s drug store, price 50c. and \$1.00 a bottle. Trial bottle free.

will say that stock law men are scoundrels, seeking to rob the poor people of their rights or their means of living, or that any poor person will have to go to the county home on account of the adoption of stock law. Such argument is like vapor, it is lighter than the air we breathe, and makes no impression of truth upon the minds of intelligent people.

Now, if you are not a subscriber to The Blade, subscribe for it, it will do you good. It stands up for temperance and morality, its columns are open to correspondence, its contents quite a number of articles on stock law, read them carefully, weigh them in the scales of a well balanced mind, and vote accordingly, and allow all other legally qualified voters to do the same, and we will not complain at the result.

Respectfully,  
J. W. WRIGHT,  
Elder, N. C., June, 1st 1905.

### Huge Task.

It was a huge task, to undertake the cure of such a bad case of kidney disease, as that of C. F. Collier, of Cherokee, Ia., but Electric Bitters did it. He writes: "My kidneys were so far gone, I could not sit on a chair without a cushion, and suffered from dreadful backache, headache, and depression. In Electric Bitters, however, I found a cure, and by them was restored to perfect health. I recommend this great tonic medicine to all with weak kidneys, liver or stomach. Guaranteed by Chas. Cole & Co., druggists; price 50c."

## BATTLE OF BENTONVILLE.

### The Only Battle of the Civil War Fought in This State—Position of Armies and Commanders Mentioned.

The men of every nation from time without a date have honored the heroic dead and their last resting place. It is often the case that heroes of the noblest type remain unknown. To a large extent, this is true of those who fought and died at Bentonville.

The location is the south-eastern part of Johnston county. Although this battle field is almost obscure to the outside world and practically unknown to history due perhaps to the confusion brought about by the final overthrow of Confederacy; still it brings to memory only battle fought in this state in behalf of the "lost cause."

The old battle field including many acres, as to shape, starts at a point and extends outward on both sides from this point extended as a bisecting line. The extreme southern border is a large thickly wooded swamp. The water is about eight or ten inches deep, thickly dotted with tussocks around and away from the foot of the trees.

These turfs are robed in green, gold and purple, with here and there a bunch of ferns for thrift, size and beauty unsurpassed in this State.

Two divisions of troops commanded by General Bragg, forming the left wing occupied the portion of the field extending from the center southward and eastward.

Gen. A. P. Stewart and his company occupied that from the center westward. The bisecting line, which is about 200 yards wide was partly filled with two small divisions. At the northern end of said line was placed the artillery. Here was received the hottest fire of the battle. Gen. Sherman, who commanded the Northern army, after a little skirmish at Averasboro, set out for Goldsboro. Gen. Sherman was well assured of his security, but this security was soon to be blighted, for General Johnston and his full force lay ready to surprise their unsuspecting adversary. Johnson and his men came from Smithfield unknown to the enemy during the silent and dark watches of the night. The confederates had met and fully prepared for battle.

From very beginning the Confederates appeared to have the advantage. The advance was made by our men and our men rushed with great fury upon the divisions occupying the front, commanded by Corlin and Morgan. Corlin's men were driven back, but Morgan's on the right withstood the fierce and hostile charge. General Davis, of the Northern army, separated from Corlin's broken lines. This man, who had conducted his men with great skill assumed command and exhorted the federals to hold their ground during the dreadful crises, which was now on. The Southerners remained unbugged from their stronghold. Gen. Johnson, with the combined forces of Chatham, Hoke and Hordee, as before, displayed the true characteristics of the true commander. The enemy outnumbered us two to one, but at the same time, by the superior skill of our men they were driven back into the swamps and had it not been for this spot another glorious victory would have been added to our calendar. They received sufficient reinforcements in this swamp to enable them to maintain their position. The battle of Bentonville ended with the approaching darkness. In commemoration of a "lost cause," this battle must rank among the most important of the Civil war. 16000 Confederates and 33000 Federals took part in this fight. Heavy loss was sustained by both sides, each sustaining a loss of about 3000 men. As we look at the graves of this venerable dead, friend and foe, side by side, the following lines are brought to our minds:

Under the sod and the dew,  
Waiting the judgement day;  
Under the one, the blue,  
Under the other, the gray.

The present conditions of these grounds afford us interesting study. Here and there may be seen old trees scarred by the whizzing bullets of this battle. These trees tower high above all as vigils keeping watch over the sleeping

## PROPERTY VALUES BETTER

### The Leaders of Prosperity—Prohibition Increases the Value of Property at Charlotte.

It is strange to see the wonderful influence that whiskey has over some people. Even men who are not considered excessive drinkers, some at least, seem to believe that their entire earthly happiness depends on free and ready access to liquor and a plenty of liquor. There are no doubt, men in Moore county who would deem it a privilege to say that they never expect to enter eternal joy unless they can have up to the very verge of the grave free and unstinted use of whiskey. Then, again, listen to the old chestnut, that property valuation and the prosperity of the town depends on the sale of whiskey. Twenty-five years ago it received some credence to say that a town to be prosperous must have barrooms and not to have them was to kill the town. No intelligent man believes such today. The fact is that the young men who are making this country what it is, are men opposed to whiskey.

The great leaders of commerce, of railroading and of every other kind of industry will not have as assistants and employers, men who drink whiskey and it is these great leaders of development and prosperity that are leading and pushing the fight against whiskey.

Let us see whether or not the removal of whiskey is going to kill Charlotte. Men of that city who favored whiskey thought that prohibition would ruin them by depreciating their property, are now of a different feeling and are glad that prohibition came. On this subject the Charlotte News says:

A well known citizen of Charlotte, a gentleman who owns considerable real estate in the city, was heard to remark a few days ago that the income from his property now is about twice as much as it was before the prohibition era. Another property owner told it this week a store which he had never rented for more than \$50 a month is now bringing him \$75 monthly. Both of these gentlemen were opposed to prohibition because they thought it would hurt business and depreciate the value of real estate.

Hon. H. A. London, of Pittsboro, who visited Charlotte last week during the Episcopal convention, has this to say about prohibition in Charlotte, in the Chatham Record, his paper:

"Those who say that prohibition injures a city ought to visit Charlotte and be convinced of their error. Yes, this most important and prosperous city in the State is successfully proving that prohibition not only 'does prohibit' but that it does not destroy business or hinder prosperity."

### A Bad Scare.

Some day you will get a bad scare, when you feel a pain in your bowels, and fear appendicitis. Safety lies in Dr. King's New Life Pills, a sure cure, for all bowel and stomach diseases, such as headache, biliousness, costiveness, etc. Guaranteed at Chas. Cole & Co.'s drug store, only 25c. Try them.

### Died.

At his home in Keyser, Wednesday morning, June 7th, Mr. C. S. Field quietly passed away. He was buried by the Masons, in the new cemetery, at Bethesda church.

He leaves a wife and a host of friends to mourn his loss.

Aunt Viney Little, an aged colored woman, of this place, died Thursday morning June 8th, she was a good old woman.

If you want a pretty face and delightful air,  
Rosy cheeks and lovely hair,  
Wedding trip across the sea,  
Put your faith in Rocky Mountain Tea.  
Chas. Cole & Co.

Wanted in Carthage: An ice factory and a graded school.

Tired out, worn out woman cannot sleep, eat or drink; seems as if she would fly to pieces. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea makes strong nerves and rich blood. 35c Tea or Tablets. Chas. Cole & Co.

Miss Annie, "Jane are you married?"  
Jane: "I'm so sick."

Makes digestion and assimilation perfect. Makes new rich blood and bone. That's what Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will do. A tonic for the sick and weak. 35c Tea or Tablets. Chas. Cole & Co.

Send us the news of your section

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