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VOL. VII. - NO 33. WILLIAMSTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1906 WHOLE NO. 333

My Hair Ran Away

Don't have a falling out with your hair. It might leave you! Then what? That would mean thin, scraggly, uneven, rough hair. Keep your hair at home! Fasten it tightly to your scalp! You can easily do it with Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is something more than a simple hair dressing. It is a hair medicine, a hair tonic, a hair food.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Bank of Robersonville

At Robersonville, N. C.

In the State of North Carolina, at the close of business April 6, 1906.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$24,887.49
Overdrafts	1,809.20
Furniture and fixtures	3,406.50
Due from banks and bankers	9,635.63
Cash items	2,868.15
	$42,606.97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$15,000.00
Surplus fund	3,750.00
Undivided profits	106.41
Time deposits	1,550.00
Deposits subject to check	21,410.61
Cashier's checks outstanding	789.95
	$42,606.97

State of North Carolina } ss.
County of Martin.

I, J. C. Robertson, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. ROBERTSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of April, 1906.

S. L. ROSS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: J. H. Roberson, Jr., A. S. Roberson Directors.

You have tried the rest

now try the Best

—AT—

CRYSTAL

Shaving Parlor

Bank Building, Smithwick St.

W. T. RHODES, Prop.

OUR MOTTO

Sharp Tools

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and TRADE-MARKS promptly obtained in all countries or no fee. We obtain PATENTS THAT PAY, advertise them thoroughly, at our expense, and help you to success.

Send model, photo or sketch for FREE report on patentability. 39 years' practice. SURPASSING REFERENCES. For free Guide Book on Profitable Patents write to

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KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH Dr. King's New Discovery

FOR CONSUMPTION COUGHS and COLDS

Price 50c & $1.00 Free Trial.

Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

HOLLISTER'S

Rocky Mountain Tea Nuggets

A Easy Medicine for Busy People.

Brings Golden Health and Renewed Vigor.

A specific for Constipation, Indigestion, Live and Kidney Troubles, Pimples, Eczema, Impure Blood, Bad Breath, Sluggish Bowels, Headache and Backache. It's Rocky Mountain Tea in tablet form, 35 cents a box. Genuine made by HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, Madison, Wis.

HERBEN NUGGETS FOR SALLOW PEOPLE

There are more McCall Patterns sold in the United States than of any other make of patterns. This is on account of their style, accuracy and simplicity.

McCall's Magazine (The Queen of Fashion) has more subscribers than any other Ladies' Magazine. 50 cents a year's subscription (12 numbers) costs 50 cents. Last number, 5 cents. Every subscriber gets a McCall Pattern Free. Subscribe today.

Lady Agents Wanted. Handsome premiums (liberal cash commission). Pattern Catalogue (of 1600 styles) and Premium Catalogue (showing 400 premiums) sent free. Address THE McCALL CO., New York City.

LAST OF THUGS OF INDIA

Men Who Reduced Murder to an Art—Victims Sacrificed.

HOW GRAFT FLOURISHED.

Religious Devotees That Divided Spoils of Their Crime With Temple—How Members of the Band Were Initiated—Their Palmy Days in Paris.

The Thugs were under vows to Kali Devi, the black browed consort of Siva the Destroyer. She is that terrible personage who appears in the Hindu Pantheon as a fierce but beautiful woman, riding on a tiger, or as a hideous, blood stained idol, garlanded with skulls. Banded together as caste brothers, the Thugs hunted men to offer them to the deity of destruction, and because she required a bloodless sacrifice they killed their victims by suffocation.

The Thugs, not being cannibals, could not live by mere murder. So they robbed their victims and divided the spoils between themselves and the temples of Kali. As a religious body they were protected by the Brahmins and by pious but impecunious Rajas, who licensed and taxed them. It was an easy way for a ruler to increase his revenue and the victims were traveling merchants who would not be missed.

During the many centuries of war and anarchy in India Thuggee flourished mightily. Under Aurungzebe, to whom as a Moslem Kali was an abhorred idol, it suffered a check.

The Emperor ordered the Thugs to be strung up by the left hands in the jungle and left there to die. The Banians, prototypes of the sentimentalists who present notorious modern criminals with bouquets, banqueted the stranglers before the execution.

These terrors of the Indian highway are now extinct, like the sabre toothed tiger. About sixty years ago many hundreds were executed and the remainder transported or put to work at tent making and other peaceful trades, in strict confinement.

It was the writer's privilege a few years ago to visit one of the last of the world famous stranglers. He had been captured young, and sentenced to imprisonment for life in a central Indian jail.

Nadhoo, so he was called, had been so long a prisoner that he was rather cared for as a curiosity, a museum specimen, than treated as a criminal. He had become an expert in weaving and when the looms were idle was by no means unwilling to talk of his experiences as a Thug. He had been born in the caste, and devoted early to the service of Kali. His father led him to a secret place in the jungle and initiated him, by the wierd rite of the corpse and the dagger, into the freemasonry of the brotherhood. He learned their signs, how to interpret the omen of the owl, the patter of the "ramawsi"—the secret language of the craft. Being a precocious youth, as he said, he was selected to play the part of "talker," or confidence man. The old man illustrated with wrist and knuckle the act of tightening the rumal, or handkerchief, round the neck of the victim. He told how the travelers were buried while warm in the graves that had been prepared for them. For himself it was his destiny to be a Thug. "It is our custom," he said. "The potter's son takes to the potter's wheel; the coppersmith's to the tinkling of the hammer."

The garrotters who infested London in the '60s choked, but did not kill the late returning citizens. When chloroform came into use in surgery, the underworld of crime, or at any rate its master minds at one appreciated its value. It was painless, it was safe—for them; the victim would awake in a state of mental confusion—he could give the police no clew. The drug became popular with the scientific criminals who operated on English railroad lines, where the closed compartments secure privacy. Sometimes a subject died under chloroform by misadventure, but that might have happened at the hands of a young medical practitioner.

In Paris, however, the tricks of Indian Thuggee have been closely followed. Look over the files of the Parisian papers of recent years, you will find accounts of men found dead in lonely places with leather cords around their necks and empty pockets.

A robber dressed like a workman or petit bourgeois would approach a belated clubman and offer him for sale a ring, ostensibly picked up from the pavement. If Monsieur did not take alarm the robber's partner, who had crept behind his victim, snared his mouth and throat in a noose. Then with a quick jiu-jitsu turn the thug heaved him off the ground on to his own back, like a sack of coal, and his partner stepped up and rifled Monsieur's pockets. The latter was then dropped on the pavement with force enough to stun him and the thugs made their escape.

To the Grave in a Cab.

The eccentric life of the late Horatio Bright, wealthy retired manufacturer of Sheffield, England, was no more eccentric than his funeral.

Before daybreak an ordinary cab drove up to the door of his house, and his body, contained in a plain coffin, was placed in it. A second cab carried a party of undertakers' men, and they were driven over the bleak moorland to the village of Moscar, six miles away, where Mr. Bright many years ago erected a magnificent mausoleum to shelter the coffins of his first wife and his son. He used to sit in it for hours beside the coffins.

HOW PLAYING CARDS ARE MADE.

A Great Industry—Care Used to Prevent Cheating.

During the year 1905 more than 57,300,000 packs of playing cards were printed and sold at a profit by manufacturers in Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States. Industrially regarded, the playing card business is one of the best manufacturing adjuncts to the world of workers. As a contributor to the revenues of those countries where cards are produced in quantity, says the Chicago Tribune, it is a gold mine.

At the same time, however, the expert player who is making a record at cards, or who has a desire to win money at the gaming table, finds little use for a card costing more than 25 or 35 cents a pack. His objection to the finer card is that it doesn't "feel" right and shuffles too easily. For the card "sharp," too, a card which has the standard back serves his illicit purpose of "marking" beter than the most elaborate of "art" back that can be designed in gold and colors. Incidentally, too, the necessities which the players feel for a frequent renewal of the pack makes the item of expense for hand made cards seem useless in whist games, where some one of the four players is likely to ask for a new deck after two or three games at the most. Cards at retail may be bought for 10 cents, 15 cents, 25 cents, 35 cents and 50 cents a pack.

Considering the hand made cards that cost from 75 cents to $1 a pack, it is interesting to remark that whatever elaborate departure may be made in the artistic effects of the back, the consuming public will have no change made in the conventional card face, which has been in use for more than fifty years. This card face, as an expression of artistic design, is considered far below the standards of the designer of the present time. For the person who will afford a Bible in an edition de luxe up to $15, or even $20, the standard card face is quite enough to satisfy his artistic temperament. Time and again some enterprising card manufacturer who has made a hit with a novelty in a card back has tried to make the face of the card meet in artistic measure—and has failed. Not even the variation of the card spots will be tolerated; not even the "squeezer" mark in the corners may be altered. The player's first wish is that he shall recognize a card the instant he turns its face, and to do this he insists upon the card face as has stood for half a century at least.

That the back of a card shall not soil easily is one of the first desideratums of the player. In many of the ornate backs that have been put on the market there is too much light surface to carry the print of a finger. Then in the cardboard base there are two sheets of paper pasted together, making the hand made card too thick, while the double coat of enamel with its composition "slip" makes it too smooth for handling by the player, who does not stick always to this style of card.

The cheaper cards are printed from a continuous roll of cardboard, the backs printed first and the faces last, afterward covered with a coat of enamel which has the "slip" introduced by secret process. The hand made article is made virtually a deck at a time from a flat sheet of cardboard. On this the backs are printed first upon the first coat of enamel, each color on back and face necessitating its separate imprint, and when these coats have dried another coat finishing the card with enamel and "slip" is applied front and back. Another drying process prepares the cardboard with its fifty-two imprints ready for the punches.

It is in punching the card from the strips into which sheets are cut that the highest degree of precision must be reached. The card punch fits into the die as closely as polished, tempered, sharpened steel can be made to fit, and after the punch has been perfected the greatest care must be taken of it in preserving the edges, so that not the slightest abrasion or irregularity shall exist in a pack of cards after they are assembled.

Only one punch can be used in cutting a pack. There may be 100 punches at work in the factory, but not one of these can cut a card effectively for the completion of a deck cut by another punch. Somewhere in the edge of such a card an unevenness would serve to identify it in the hands of a man who might try to use the pack into which it was placed. Punching the fifty-two cards of the deck with the same sharp punch, however, the result is a smooth, even surface as unintelligible to the touch as the faces or backs of the individual cards themselves.

When the baby talks it is time to give Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. It's the greatest baby medicine known to loving mothers. It makes them eat sleep and grow. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. S. R. Biggs, Williamston, and Nelson & Hargrove, Robersonville.

The Burglar—"Let's rob dat house." His Pal—"Aw, beat it! Dat guy hasn't got no property! Why, he's de man dat goes bonds for us."—Puck.

Don't be fooled and made to believe that rheumatism can be cured with local appliances. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea is the only positive cure for rheumatism. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. S. R. Biggs Williamston, and Nelson & Hargrove, Robersonville.

LUCK OF GREAT SINGERS

Fortunes Earned in America Not Always Kept.

Mme. SEMBRICH'S WEALTH

Operatic Favorites of a Generation Living at Their Ease—Others Obliged to Teach—Etelka Gerster's Case Unique and Pathetic—Divas With Brief Glory.

The great popularity of Wagner's music has made it possible for German singers, such as Herr Knote and Mme. Ternina, to earn large sums in New York, says the New York Sun. But the German opera houses do not pay high prices to their own singers, when the intendants of these theatres pay $1,000 a performance, it is to the Violettas and Lucias, not to the Brunnhildes and Elsas.

German audiences are satisfied with their own singers in these Wagner roles.

The singers of the last generation made their fortunes here, just as those of the present day have done. The noted sopranos, with the single exception of Mme. Sembrich, who is reputed to be one of the wealthiest of all singers, made their fortunes in the United States. So did the tenors, like Campaini, who died poor, through his own recklessness, and Jean de Reszke, who is still a rich man. Abbey & Grau paid Mme. Sembrich $125,000 and her expenses during her first visit to this country, which was her second year on the stage, but her fortune was earned in Russia.

The American prima donnas earned their money in their own country. Clara Louise Kellogg, who sang from 1861 for about twenty-two years, has an ample fortune, on which she lives now in great comfort. Her home at New Hartford, Conn., is not pretentious, but has every comfort and Mrs. Carl Strakosh, as she is now, spends much of her time in travel.

Mme. Eames has a large following here, but she practically sings nowhere else. She has apeared at Monte Carlo, St. Petersburg, Paris and London, but she is now heard chiefly in New York.

Clara Louise Kellogg, on the contrary, enjoyed great success in Russia, and for years sang regularly in Italian opera in London. Although her career was not long, she had plenty of opportunity to earn her fortune, as she sang during the season of 1874-75 125 times. Half as many appearances satisfies the most industrious prima donna nowadays.

One of her most popular contemporaries was also her compatriot. This was Annie Louise Cary, about the most popular contralto that this country has ever produced. She was born, as Mrs. Strakosch was, in 1842. Miss Kellogg, as she was called, made her debut in 1861, and Miss Cary sang for the first time a few years later, at Copenhagen.

She was immensely popular in Russia and in Brussels, where she frequently sang. For seven seasons she was engaged at the opera house in Hamburg. She sang a great deal in concert and oratorio. One of her most popular operatic impersonations was Amneris in "Aida."

Etelka Gerster is now teaching in New York, where, in 1878, she began a career that made her one of the most popular singers ever heard there. If her voice had not failed before she had sung less than ten years she would not probably now be teaching.

She knew no failures while she kept her voice, and she could have sung there for years, such a reputation did she make when she sang at the Academy. As a beginner, Etelka Gerster sang in Venice in 1876, but before 1887 she had lost her voice and was compelled to leave the stage.

Mme. Gerster began to teach in 1896. During the intervening years she had given concerts in small towns but with little success. Her activity as a teacher may continue for years, however, and that is one advantage she gains in having her career as a singer cut short.

Mme. Gerster sang only at the Academy. It was at the Metropolitan that she attempted to appear in concert after her voice failed. It was a long time before she could be persuaded that it was really gone. She maintained for years, that it was in as good condition as ever, and that she was merely the victim of a cabal. Her case was unique in the history of opera singers. Never before was a woman so famous with a career of only seven years.

Christine Nilsson, who has not sung in public for almost twenty years, not only earned most of her large fortune in the United States, but invested it here. It was only a few years ago that she sold her investments in Boston real estate and reaped a great profit on her money she had originally paid out. Alfred Rothschild did much to invest her earnings judiciously up for her, just as he did in the case of Adelina Patti.

When Nilsson made her first appearance here, in 1872, it was in concert at Steinway Hall. The following two years she sang in opera, and she returned twice afterward to sing in concert. She was able to sing four times a week without trouble, which was the reason for the large profits she made.

If the nations insist on fighting, as a last resort the czar should explain to them in detail just how it feels to be whipped.

The dogs of war are doing so much growling they will be hoarse long before the fighting begins.

TRAPPING WILD BEASTS.

An Exciting and Lucrative Employment—Giraffe Difficult to Trap.

The capturing of wild beasts for exhibition purposes furnishes an employment at once lucrative and exciting. A giraffe is worth from $5,000 to $10,000, and a full grown gorilla would be worth a fabulous sum. Hippotami are always quoted at high prices, but the difficulty in capturing these animals accounts for the high prices obtainable.

The giraffe is one of the most difficule animals to bring into captivity, and when one falls into the trappers' hands there is great rejoicing, for there is always a ready market for these animals in the zoological gardens of the world. It is a highly nervous creature, and besides being fleet of foot it has a keen sense of hearing, so that it generally succeeds in eluding its pursuers. The method used in the giraffe's capture is to employ a contrivance of three ropes weighted at the ends. The hunter rides as near as possible to his prey, creeps closer and then throws the ropes in such a way that they wind about the legs of the giraffe. He then rides up and secures him. He often spends days and even weeks in chasing one of these flying animals and is sometimes forced to abandon the hunt.

Every one is familiar with the methods of capturing the elephant, for there is something picturesque in both the keddah and the decoy methods, but the animal is bad tempered and even the skilled hunter must use the utmost caution after the capture is effected. It is said that no gorilla has ever been captured alive after he was full grown. Certainly no sane man would attempt such a feat. They fear nothing, which makes them terrible foes, and even when mortally wounded they show agility, strength and ferocity which are astonishing.

On the other hand all other apes are pathetically easy to capture. The most popular method is for a trapper to seat himself where he is sure to be observed by these creatures and pretend to drink from a bottle of crude spirits. When he is sure that he has been observed he leaves the bottle and goes away. The moment his back is turned the monkeys swarm to appease their curiosity concerning the contents of the bottle. They like the taste of the spirits and quarrel among themselves for it till the bottle has been emptied. They are soon overcome by the intoxicant and the trapper returns and gathers them up.

Lions and tigers are often caught as cubs, as this is less dangerous and less difficult than the capture of the full grown animals. The trapping is always done at night, a hole being dug in the ground some twenty feet in diameter and two or three feet deep. Over this is stretched a strong net, hidden by bushes and leaves, and having round its edge a strong elastic band. As soon as the animal walks into the net and sinks into the hole the elastic band is liberated and the net closes round the animal.

Though boa constrictors would seem difficult to capture because of their ferocity, it is, nevertheless, comparatively easy. They are made victims of their greed for food. A tempting bait in the form of a young deer or antelope (the natives of India have been known to use their infants for the purpose) is laid in a locality known to be infested with serpents. The trapper returns from time to time till the bait is found to have been eaten. Then he knows his quarry is as good as taken, for somewhere near by the serpent is lying sleeping off the effects of the intelope.—N. Y. Mail.

Just What Everyone Should do

Mr. J. T. Barber, of Irwinville, Ga., always keeps a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand for instant use. Attacks of colic, cholera morbus and diarrhoea come on so suddenly that there is no time to hunt a doctor or go to the store for medicine. Mr. Barber says: "I have tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy which is one of the best medicines I ever saw. I keep a bottle of it in my room as I have had several attacks of colic and it has proved to be the best medicine I ever used." Sold by R. Biggs.

The Aquidaban is now assubmarine—the only one the Brazilians possess.

Found A Cure For Dyspepsia.

Mrs. S. Lindsay, of Fort William, Ontario, Canada, who has suffered quite a number of years from dyspepsia, and great pains in the stomach, was advised by her druggist to take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. She did so and says, "I find they have done me a great deal of good. I have never had any suffering since I began taking them." If troubled with dyspepsia or indigestion, why not take these Tablets, get well and stay well? For sale by S. R. Biggs.

Chinese students in Japan now number more than 3,000.

The sincerest tribute that can be paid to superiority is imitation. The many imitations of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve that are now before the public prove it the best. Ask for DeWitt's. Good for burns scalds, chaffed skin, eczema, tetter, cuts, bruises, boils and piles. Sold by S. R. Biggs.

FARMING BY ELECTRICITY

What Niagara Power Can Do For Western New York.

APPLIED IN GERMANY.

German Experiments in Plant Culture Suggest Great Possibilities—All Sorts of Machinery Now Available—Utilized in the Preparation of Fertilizers and Purification of Water.

The scientific farmer of the future will direct his farming operations from a central station, where he will control electricity for the germanization of his crops, the tillage and fertilizing of the soil and its irrigation or drainage.

Germany furnishes examples of the uses to which electricity may be put in farming. Some of the large German sugar beet farms now have their own electric plants, supplying light and power for a great variety of operations. The farmers of Western New York will have an immense advantage over German farmers in that current will be delivered on their farms at no cost to them but for current used.

In contrast to this convenience the German farmers using electricity have had to establish a costly steam generating system or harness some stream. The Quednau farm of 447 acres near Konigsberg is a large producer of milk and butter. The daily product of milk is 2,200 gallons.

A 50-horse power engine generating 500 volts furnishes curren for three motors used about the farm for scores of purposes that manual labor formerly accomplished. One 2½ horsepower motor runs a carrot cutter. Two small motors are portable and are drawn to various parts of the farm and connected with power cables. Crushing flaxseed, driving pumps, saws, grain machinery, lathes, drills, seed cleaners, cream separators, butter workers and churns are a few of the uses to which the portable motors are put.

The Simmern farm on the Simmern River, Germany, secures electric power from a falls in that stream and turbine driven dynamos. This method is, of course, much cheaper than that employed on the Quednau farm.

Prof. Guerini, a Belgian scientist, has given a number of lectures under Government auspices at the Agricultural Institute at Gembloux and his views are startling to Americans:

"Electricity passing through a plant from air to earth or vice versa decomposes carbonic acid gas in the chlorophyl,, which is essential to plant growth. Soil chemicals are likewise decomposed by passing currents and nourishing elements are readily assimilated. Circulation of the sap is increased by electro capillary effect by which water and other nourishing materials are drawn up into the plant, tree or vine."

If these things are to be realized in this country, western New York with its cheap electric power has a wonderful future as a farming country.

In some of the experiments conducted abroad galvanized iron rods were set about a growing field of grain, vegetables or berries as distributors of current.

The galvanized iron conductors were connected by wires with the source of current and the supply regulated by conditions of the atmosphere, the soil and amount of water in the ground. Field experiments in electrifying grain have shown as high as 85 per cent. increase in growth over grain not so treated.

Other experiments frequently showed 45 to 55 per cent. increase for grain and 95 per cent. for raspberries. Peas freely watered increased 75 per cent. with electric aid, while peas not watered did better without electric current. This is explained by saying that the accelerated digestive powers of the plants "require more food and drink."

The "aging" of wine is now accomplished by the use of electricity. Electrolysis, decomposition by electrical force, is the method applied. In the same way water is now purified in Amiens, Boulogne, Lebourne and Philadelphia by electricity.

One way that the tremendous power of Niagara can be utilized for the enrichment of the land is in the production of nitric acid for fertilizing purposes. Nitric acid salts produce almost marvelous results in the plant world.

The secret of the wonderful growing quality of nitric acid fertilizers lies in the availability of their elements for immediate plant use. It is usually delivered to the farm in the form of nitrate of potassa and soda or nitrate of lime. Prof. Guarini states that nitric acid can be produced with Niagara power at 95 cents for 220.46 pounds.

Libel in Old Times.

Libel was esteemed a grievous offense in the old English law. In an old case, where the libelers had charged the lord keeper of bribery this punishment was inflicted on two of the criminals:

One thousand pounds fine each, and they were required "to ride to Westminster from the Fleet, with their offense, to acknowledge their offense, faces to the horse's tail, and at the chancery bar, and in this court, with papers on their heads declaring their and ask forgiveness for it, and then be set on the pillery with one ear nailed to it, while the courts sit; and another day to ride into Cheapside in such manner as before and there be set on the pillory with their other ear nailed, and be carried to prison, there to remain during life."

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root**, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Home of Swamp-Root.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

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Special attention will be given to real estate exchanges. If you wish to buy or sell land I can helpyou.

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THE ORIGINAL LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP

Best for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Etc.

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The red letter "B" is on every botale. Prepared by Plenoil Medicine Co., Chicago

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—Dr. LaFranco's—

Compound Gives Positive Relief

Safe, Quick, Reliable Regulator

Superior to other remedies sold at high prices. Cure guaranteed. Successfully used by over 200,000 Women. Price, 25 Cents, druggists or by mail. Testimonials and booklet free.

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