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VOL. VII. - NO 34. WILLIAMSTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1906 WHOLE NO. 334

My Hair is Extra Long

Feed your hair; nourish it; give it something to live on. Then it will stop falling, and will grow long and heavy. Ayer's Hair Vigor is the only hair-food you can buy. For 60 years it has been doing just what we claim it will do. It will not disappoint you.

"My hair used to be very short. But after using Ayer's Hair Vigor a short time it began to grow, and now it is fourteen inches long. This seems a splendid result to me after being almost without any hair."—MRS. J. H. FIFER, Colorado Springs, Colo.

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.

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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. 20 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.

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Rocky Mountain Tea Nuggets

A Busy Medicine for Busy People.

Brings Golden Health and Renewed Vigor.

A specific for Constipation, Indigestion, Liver 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.

GOLDEN NUGGETS FOR SALLOW PEOPLE

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

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

Lady Agents Wanted. Handsome premiums liberal cash commission. Pattern Catalogue (of 600 signs) and Premium Catalogue (showing 400 premiums) free. Address THE McCALL CO., New Yo

DISCONTENT IN OUR NAVY

Jack Tars' Reasons For so Many Desertions From Warships.

EXCESSIVE PUNISHMENTS

Declare They Get Poor Food, Misfit Uniforms and Not Enough Shore Leave—Demands Exacted in Past Two Years Have Been Unusually Severe on the Jackies.

Statistics show that desertions from battleships in the last few years have been occurring at a surprising rate. In almost every port warships touch blue jackets are unlawfully quitting the service. Within the last two years the crews of at least two American warships have been reported in a mutinous state. Bluejackets who do not desert or mutiny grumble openly whenever they get a chance on land to air their grievances. Dissatisfied sailors appear to be in the rule instead of the exception, says the New York Tribune.

To quote one bluejacket: "In the American navy there are good ships and bad ships. The former are known in the navy as 'homes' and the latter as 'madhouses.' The terms, I think, explain themselves. I myself, I am glad to say, am serving on a 'home,' where the officers are kind, the 'grub' good, and we get more shore leave than on the other ships."

"Grub" is undoubtedly the particular subject about which the sailors are most bitter. The revolting pictures they paint as to the grade of food served aboard would at first blush seem to be drawn freely from the imagination, but a score of sailors of different ships, separately interviewed, told the same story, and among these was a cook's assistant of a first class battleship.

Next to the question of "grub," there would seem to be no grievance which is causing more general discontent throughout the navy than the matter of uniforms. The men interviewed were bitter over the present system of distributing uniforms to the enlisted men. They complain that they are compelled to wear uniforms that do not fit them, under the present system; and here the paymaster is the officer who is blamed.

They are compelled, they allege, to pay for tailoring alterations out of their own small wages (from $12 to $20 a month), and, to "rub it in," they are oftentimes punished by their captains for untidiness, and no excuses are listened to.

"The uniforms, too, are made of poor material. We wear the suits as well as we can. Then comes the captain along and orders an inspection. 'That uniform doesn't fit you,' says he. 'Have it altered, or I'll punish you severely.' That means spending half your month's pay, perhaps, to have the uniform practically made over again. Then, when the uniforms are washed they shrink, because of the poor quality of the stuff of which they are made. That means buying a new uniform, and it costs us $7 a suit.

"The sailors complain that while the navy blue book declares that for certain offenses men shall be punished either by confinement in a brig in double irons, by denial of shore leave or by fining, captains often sentence offenders to all three of these punishments.

"There isn't a navy in the world where the sailors are punished for small offenses the way they are in the American navy. I have mixed with sailors of all nations, and I know what I'm talking about. The average American sailor is more intelligent than the sailors of other nations. We can see the injustice of the thing more readily than foreign sailors can, and yet we are punished more severely of all. When you punish an American sailor unjustly or with too great severity, you make a surly brute of him instead of man."

That sailors do not get enough shore leave is another assertion strongly advanced by Jack and given as a cause for so many desertions. The sailors declare that the men are deprived of the right to go ashore without any apparent cause or reason. One sailor declared that during a cruize of five months, in which his ship had touched port twice, not a man aboard had been allowed to go ashore for more than two days in all that time.

That "grog" is denied while afloat is another grievance against the service cited by Jack. He complains bitterly that in other navies the men are allowed a bottle of beer each day, and that as a consequence they do not get so drunk when they go ashore. He declares that many temperate sailors would be more satisfied with the service if they could have a little liquor each day, as used to be the case in the navy before "grog" was abolished.

A severe arraignment of their junior officers is made by the sailors of many ships. According to the statement of these bluejackets, snobbery is rampant among these officers, and there is more class hatred aboard a battleship than ashore. The men describe the junior officers as being in many cases bullying, overbearing and haughty and evincing ill concealed hatred for the enlisted men, and declare that in no navy in the world is there such lack of sympathy between officers and men as in many warships of the United States navy.

Shirt Pointed Out Dead Body.

Verifying an old superstition, members of a searching party in quest of the body of a drowned boy threw upon the waters of the lake the shirt of the missing lad, and found the article effective, where grappling irons failed.

The shirt sank imediately, and in less than an hour the body rose to the surface, within two feet of the place where the garment had gone down.

BALTIMORE OF THE FUTURE.

Fireproof Structures, Widened Streets and Growing Commerce.

The area ravaged by flames consisted of 80 city blocks, or more than 140 acres, bounded by Liberty, Baltimore, Fayette, Lexington and Gay streets, Jones' Falls to the water front and Pratt and Lombard streets. In this section were 1,382 buildings, and with the exception of about 30 of them, every one was laid low either by flames or by city officials in fighting the fire, and the section, which before the fire had been the finest in the business district, was left practically a territory of unimproved land, says the New York Herald.

Immediately after the fire Baltimore began planning improvements. Every street in the burned district was narrow and unable to accommodate the city's rapidly increasing trade, and the main thing planned was the widening of these streets. Baltimore street, the most important thoroughfare and the dividing line of the north and south streets, was not widened, though agitation of it held up improvements on the thoroughfare for more than three months and it was several times before the city council. Business men who at that time opposed the widening and won their fight have in many instances admitted they were at fault, but too late. In addition to widening streets, the city made provision for a large plaza on the west front of the court house, a building which cost nearly $4,000,000, and is considered one of the very finest of its kind in the world. The city has also planned to take possession of all the property south of Pratt street and extending to the water front. It will build new docks and will lease space on them to individuals and corporations, a system similar to that in vogue in New York city.

With the property condemned for the improvements named, there were actually 958 lots upon which the habilitation of the burned district depended, and on these permits for 446 structures have been issued or applied for. But as these 446 permits in many cases represent two or more lots, about 770 of the 958 have been covered or will soon be improved with new buildings.

The tax assessments on all the buildings which occupied all the 958 lots in the burned district before the fire amounted to $10,840,975, which is $4,093,145 less than the declared cost of the new ones erected or now in course of construction.

All of the buildings are as thoroughly fireproof as man can make them. It is doubtful if any city in the country has as many fireproof buildings at this time as Baltimore. In the construction only improved methods were used, and there are quite a number of buildings about the city now that have not a particle of wood in them. Practically all of the new buildings have metal window frames, with metal sashes fitted with wire glass on the most exposed parts.

A large number of the new buildings are of concrete construction. In fact, there are now more concrete buildings in Baltimore than in any other city in the country. Builders say that this has been found to be one of the best methods of construction, being solid as well as fireproof. Probably the largest building constructed of concrete in Baltime is the new home of the Baltimore News. This building occupies a large lot on the southeast corner of Fayette and Calvert streets, and has just been completed. One warehouse is now being erected which is entirely of concrete, the outside walls being dressed in a manner closely resembling limestone.

In rebuilding the city the general tendency has been to erect buildings of medium height rather than skyscrapers.

Despite the fact that the fire demonstrated that wooden pavements will burn, Baltimore has paved some of her streets with wooden blocks since the fire. The wooden blocks have been used principally on the streets in the vicinity of the court house, it having been found that they deaden the sound of passing cars and wagons, which before the fire was a source of great annoyance. Most of the streets in the burned district have been paved with Belgian blocks, however.

Durability of Tantalum.

Although the existence of tantalum, the new material employed for incandescent lamp filaments, has been known for a hundred years, it is only very recently that the metal has been prepared in a pure state. This is effected with the aid of the electric furnace.

Tantalum combines extreme ductility with extraordinary hardness. When red hot it is easily rolled into sheets or drawn into wire, but upon being heated a second time and then hammered it becomes so hard that it has been found impossible, with a diamond drill, to bore a hole through a sheet only one millimeter thick. Such a drill, working day and night for three days, at 5,000 revolutions per minute, made a depresison only a quarter of a millimeter deep, and the diamond point was badly worn.—Youth's Companion.

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.

THE JAPANESE IN HAWAII

Natives Dying Out and Portuguese Crowded Out

OUTNUMBER THE WHITES

Possibility of Japanese Political Control—Industrial Situation Passing Into Their Hands—Have Greatly Reduced the Scale of Wages, Consequently Find Ready Employment

For years the large immigration of Japanese to Hawaii has been a source of apprehension to the citizens of the territory who care more for the supremacy of American principles and American ideals than for the prosperity of a few sugar planters, and the time is fast approaching when a serious crisis will have to be faced, says the New York Times.

One thing is certain, however: For all practical purposes the territory of Hawaii is a Japanese territory. Any visitor to the islands will soon become convinced of the truth of this assertion. The little brown men of "Dai Nippon" number 70,000 souls, scattered throughout the entire territory, with representatives in every hamlet and village of the group. Their appearance in any town, as a general rule, has been followed within a short period by the departure to other shores of the Americans, whose labor was undersold and standard of living undermined by the new comers.

Up to a comparatively short time, the manual and skilled labor of the islands was in the hands of Hawaiians, Portuguese and Americans. As stevedores, fishermen, taro-growers and hack drivers, the natives of the soil were earning the wherewithal necessary for a good and substantial living. Today the Hawaiians are prominent along the wharves, in the fishing boats, upon the taro fields or the driver's seat only by their absence. The little brown men have taken their places everywhere at a much lower wage.

"Twenty years ago several thousand Portuguese were brought over from Madeira and the Cape Verde islands to work upon the sugar plantations under contract. A hard working, frugal, industrious people, they promptly set to work and, while transforming the appearance and increasing the production of the plantations by the faithful and conscientious performance of their duties, they provided little by little the means necessary to purchase homes for themselves and their families, they raised large families and presented to their adopted country a generation of young men and women imbued with American sentiments, American principles and American aspirations.

This generation, in presence of the appalling death rate of the Hawaiians and the rapid increase of Japanese, was the hope of the territory. These young Portuguese—or rather Americans—however, educated in the public schools of the territory, were no longer useful for the sugar planters. They knew too much. They had the temerity to insist that $30 per month for their labor in the canefields, under a burning tropical sun, was necessary to properly support and educate their families. The plantation managers, naturally enough, would hear none of this, for hundreds of Japanese were at their disposition at the magnificent wage of $14 a month, board not included.

The Portuguese left the plantations, drifted to the towns and cities of the territory and engaged in business for themselves. They soon demonstrated their sterling qualities and became an important factor in the development and prosperity of Hawaii.

Since annexation a large number of Americans have gone to Hawaii, looking for opportunities to better themselves and at the same time add their contribution to the developmenf to the territory along "traditional American lines." Where are these Americans today? Not in Hawaii—that's certain. Like the Hawaiians and the Portuguese, they have been compelled to retire before the onslaught of the Japanese, and have left the latter in full possession of one of the fairest lands under the canopy of heaven.

Dry goods stores, carpenters' shops, barbers' shops, restaurants are in the hands of the Japanese. They come to Hawaii nominally to work on the sugar plantations, but their restlessness and unbounded ambition propel them within a short time toward Hilo, Honolulu or San Francisco. They are the hack drivers, bricklayers, masons, carpenters, plumbers, electricians, restaurateurs, etc., of the two former cities. They build the houses that should be built by American workingmen, they perform the domestic labor which should be manned by American servants, they man the island vessels which should be manned by American seamen, and, finally, they are building a civilization in an American territory which, if something is not done to check it, will supersede and ultimately take the place of the existing American civilization.

In 1897 there were 24,407 Japanese in the Hawaiian islands. In three years—that is, by 1900—they had increased to 31,115, while the Chinese numbered 25,762 and the Hawaiians of all shades and colors, 54,141. Today there are, in round numbers, in the territory of Hawaii 70,000 Japanese, 28,000 Chinese and 30,000 Hawaiians. To uphold American civilization and ideals in the presence of these 100,000 Asiatics there are 12,749 white people, including English, German, French and all other Europeans.

France has 3,045 miles of canals and 4,65 of rivers improved for purposes of navigation. The government has expended about $500,000,000 on these waterways.

REVIVAL OF THE HORSE.

For Years the Trolley and Automobile Lessened the Demand.

Fifteen years ago the bottom very suddenly dropped out of the business. The street car system in the cities changed with slight warning from horse power to cable and electricity, and not only threw upon the market thousands of horses that had been in use upon street car lines, but deprived of value many thousands of other three, four and five-year-olds that were upon the breeding farms in readiness for the succeeding years' demand.

Most of these animals were sacrificed. In Philadelphia, New York and Chicago they were sold at about $10 or $12, their actual value for rendering purposes. Following this came the panic, and in addition to the disappearance of the market for horses for general purposes there was no longer any demand for carriage or saddle horses, which are always the first to be cut off in the days of adversity.

Hundreds of breeders went out of business, but the pluckier ones sent agents to Europe to see if a market could not be secured. They found the European tramways still using horses, and in a short time American animals were supplanting the scrawny stock in use abroad. Later many horses were disposed of to European armies, and when still later came a few wars the business was again upon its feet.

Thousands of animals were sent to Cuba soon after the American occupation. There is still a good demand there for the lighter animals, which are used for gardening, truck raising and small farming. The south also was induced by the low price of horses and the high price of mules some years ago to buy many of the lightweights for use in the cotton field.

The Boar war created a demand for nearly a hundred thousand animals. Eighty thousand were shipped in one year by the English, and the western bronco became a familiar sight as an English cavalry horse.

Business men no longer buy the streeters for their own use. A streeter is a horse that once was popular for light wagons, cars and general use. These have been supplanted in most of the cities by the sleek, heavy draft horses, products of the breeding of imported stallions and native mares.

Not the least interesting feature of the horse business is the annual visit of buyers to France and Belgium, where pure bred stallions, raised by experts under government supervision, are yearly purchased by thousands. These are later resold to western farmers and breeders, who thing nothing of paying from $1,000 to $4,000 for a pure breed.

From seven to eight thousand coach and draft horses are yearly imported from Europe. These animals are brought over in bunches of from 25 to 150, and they are all being absorbed by the breeders. As many as 1,500 horses a day are disposed of at the larger marketing points in this country.

Dealers declare it to be a fact that the price of horses has increased in the past five years at the rate of $10 a year. While the standard car horse price in New York, before cables and trolleys came in, was from $110 to $125, horses of the same grade now sell at from $150 to $200, and are scarce at the new figure

The outlaw horse, the bucking bronco, is becoming scarcer each year. Ten years ago such horses were as plentiful as jack rabbits, but they will soon join the buffaloes in retirement.

The outlaw comes from the poorest blood on the range. He is said by cowboys to be a horse degenerate, a criminal by nature, just as men go wrong who have poor blood in their veins. His parents are in nearly every case mustangs, and the stock is the same as the wild horse of early plain days.

Cowboys say that nearly every horse will buck if turned loose in a pasture for several months, but he will soon quiet down. The outlaw will buck no matter how long or how often he has been successfully ridden. Famous buckers are rare now. The bettering of the blood sounded the death knell of the outlaw.—New York Sun.

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 commissioners certainly trod on the packers' pet corned beef.

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.

Man wants but little potted meat here below, but wants that little clean.

Eat one of Ring's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal and you will not suffer with indigestion. Sold by S. R. Biggs.

SECRET JAPAN'S SUCCESS

Baron Kaneko Says Their Country Was Underrated.

LOYALTY TO EMPEROR

Working for a New Type of Civilization—All Lines of Important Work in Japan Are Given to Experts. This Resulting in Thoroughness—Study Foreign Politics.

In speaking of the fundamental principles of Japanese success, Baron Kaneko said he believed these two were the chief reasons for the little island coming into history as one of the great world powers:

The ignorance of Japan, self-confessed by other nations.

Advantage of having a constitutional government.

"We hear that Europe has been deceived by the Japanese victory," continued the Baron. "Deceived is hardly the word to use. If Europe has been deceived, she has herself to blame. In appearance the Japanese might be called deceptive. We are neither handsome nor brave looking. There is nothing commendable about the Japanese appearance. They are small and insignificant looking, compared with the fine physiques of the peoples of many European countries. The Japanese were underestimated and misunderstood. Other races and nations never took the trouble to study us, whereas we studied them to the minutest detail. Every bit of important work to do has been given to an expert in his line of work, a man who has spent several years in many nations, learning thoroughly every detail of the work assigned to him by the government. Thoroughness is the keynote of Japanese success. Often when traveling in other countries I have made special inquiries regarding certain lines of business. I found that the man who was spoken of as an expert in his line knew his work thoroughly as it obtained in his own country. The same line of business as carried on in a foreign country he knew little or nothing of.

"The patriotism of our people is not of a day. It is inbred and has been cultivated for more than 2,000 centuries. No other nation can show a ruler's descent like our present emperor, for 2,500 years. We reverence him and pay our highest respects to him. We are the most democratic of nations. The poor and the rich boys attend the same schools. The men who make our laws are men who know the wants, the needs and desires of our people. There is a close bond of sympathy and understanding between the ruler and the ruled. To be able to govern, the lawmakers must know the people they govern.

"The Japanese have been put down as imitators. This might be mentioned as one stage of our progress. In studying a foreign civilization, the first step is imitation, then adaptation, then organization. Our Japanese experts have made a thorough research and study of every detail of their business as carried on in almost every country of the world. Such instances of clever originization are shown in the remarkable success of smokeless power invented by Major Shimose. This powder is, by actual test, five times as strong as the European powder. When a shell filled with the English lyddite is fired it will break into ten or fifteen pieces, whereas the same shell filled with the Shimose smokeless powder, when exploded bursts into 2,000 or 3,000 pieces. It is now considered the most powerful smokeless powder ever invented, and its inventor is a major in the Japanese army. Again, in the realm of science we have already reached a stage of originization by Prof. Kitasato's discovery of a new bacteria. He discovered it in Germany, and was decorated by the German government; and Dr. J. Takamine, who is now living in New York, discovered adhenalin, a medicine which is used to stop bleeding, particularly by oculists in operations on the eye, and which has been used with marked success during the Russo-Japanese war. Next comes Baron Ito, whose untiring investigation in botany made his name recognized by both American and European scientists.

"In the originization of our army we copied the German system, and in our navy the English and American. In our code of laws we imitated La Code Napoleon, and afterward the German principle and method. Our first paper money was made in New York, and if you will take up those old Japanese greenbacks you will find them exactly the same as yours, except in the writing. If you examine the constitution of Japan from the first article to the last you will find it quite different from those of American or European countries, yet its frame and foundation are in accordance with the principles of the western constitutions. Therefore, I might say that the constitution of Japan is a living monument of the originization of Japanese statesmanship.

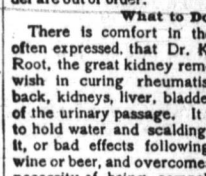
"I am often asked, what are the aims and aspirations of the Japanese people. To this I would say that our national ambition is, by engrafting the western culture and science upon our own institutions, to blend together and assimilate the two types of civilization—Oriental and Occidental—and by doing so to bring forth a new type of civilization, in which the culture and science of the two hemispheres will meet, not in conflict, but in harmony, so as to enable us to share the inheritance of Christian religion, Oriental philosophy, Greek art, Roman law and modern science. Thus we hope in the course of the twentieth century to have at least one fruit of our earnest and persevering efforts to contribute to the progress of mankind."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Coffee grounds—Brazil.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know it.

How To Find Out.

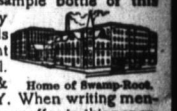
Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.



What to Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50c. and $1. sizes.

You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.



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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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