

Don't Prod Your Liver to Action

NR Overcomes Biliousness, Constipation, Sick Headache, Quickly. No Gripping or Pain. Guaranteed.

The organs of digestion, assimilation and elimination—the stomach, liver and bowels—are closely allied, and the proper action of any of these organs is largely dependent upon the correct functioning of all the others.

"Whipping" your liver into action with cathartics or forcing your bowels with irritating laxatives or strong cathartics is a great mistake. A better, safer plan is strengthening and toning the whole digestive and eliminative system with Nature's Remedy (NR Tablets), which not only brings immediate relief, but genuine and lasting benefit. It acts on the stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys, improves digestion and assimilation, overcomes biliousness, corrects constipation and quickly relieves sick headache.

Get your system thoroughly cleansed and purified for a healthy stomach, liver and bowels working together in vigorous harmony, and you will not have to take medicine every day—just take one NR Tablet occasionally to keep your system in good condition and always feel your best. Remember it is easier and cheaper to keep well than it is to get well.

Get a 25c box and try it with the understanding that it must give you greater relief and benefit than any bowel or liver medicine you ever used or no pay. Nature's Remedy (NR Tablets) is sold, guaranteed and recommended by your druggist.

LAURENS DRUG CO., Laurens, S. C.



For Corns Little or Big - Use "Gets-It"

Stops Corn Pain Instantly and Removes Them Completely.

Whether your "pet" is on top or between the toes, no matter how big or how small or how "tender" three drops of "Gets-It" will lift you right out of your misery.



The Only Way to Cure a Corn is to Remove It, with "Gets-It"

You will laugh to see how quickly your corn lets go its grip, how it curls right up and dissolves you can lift it off with your fingers. It's folly and nonsense to pare and trim a corn trying to ease its pain when "Gets-It" will easily rid you of it entirely.

"Gets-It" is sold at all drug stores and costs but a trifle. Your money back on request. Mfd. by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago Laurens Drug Co. Putnam's Drug Store.

BETTER THAN WHISKEY FOR COLDS AND FLU

New Elixir, Called Aspironal, Medicated With Latest Scientific Remedies, Used and Endorsed by European and American Army Surgeons to Cut Short a Cold and Prevent Complications.

Every Druggist in U. S. Instructed to Refund Price While You Wait at Counter if Relief Does Not Come Within Two Minutes.

Delightful Taste, Immediate Relief, Quick Warm-Up.

The sensation of the year in the drug trade is Aspironal, the two-minute cold and cough reliever, authoritatively guaranteed by the laboratories; tested, approved and most enthusiastically endorsed by the highest authorities, and proclaimed by the common people as ten times as quick and effective as whiskey, rock and rye, or any other cold and cough remedy they have ever tried.

All drug stores are now supplied with the wonderful new elixir, so all you have to do is to call for that cold is to step into the nearest drug store, hand the clerk half a dollar for a bottle of Aspironal and call him to serve you two teaspoonfuls with four teaspoonfuls of water in a glass. With your watch in your hand, take the drink at one swallow and call for your money back in two minutes if you cannot feel your cold fading away like a dream within the time limit. Don't be bashful, for all druggists invite you and expect you to try it. Everybody's doing it.

When your cold or cough is relieved, take the remainder of the bottle home to your wife and babies, for Aspironal is by far the safest and most effective, the easiest to take and the most agreeable cold and cough remedy for infants and children.—(Adv.)

Five Minute Chats on Our Presidents

By JAMES MORGAN

(Copyright, 1920, by James Morgan.)

JOHN TYLER

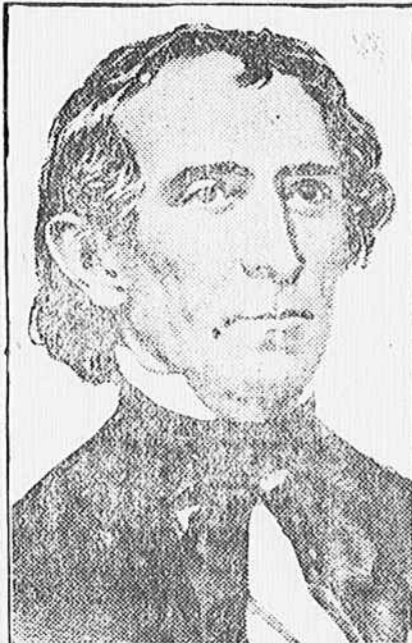
1790—March 29, John Tyler born in Charles City, Charles City county, Va. 1827-36—United States senator. 1840—Elected vice president. 1841—April 6, became tenth president, aged 51. 1845—March 3, signed joint resolution for annexation of Texas. 1861—President of the peace convention in Washington. Elected to Confederate congress. 1862—Jan. 17, died in Richmond, Va., aged 71.

GREATNESS and the presidency found John Tyler down on one knee, playing "knucks" with his boys in a pathway of his dooryard in Williamsburg, that stately old vice-regal village of colonial Virginia. He had not even heard that Harrison was ill, until destiny, without steam, wire or rail to carry it, sped to him from Washington by boat and buggy with the news that the president had been dead a day and that the empty presidential chair was awaiting the vice president.

Tyler belongs among the third or fourth-rate presidents. Although a clean-handed, kindly man of good presence and polished manners, he was a mediocre country lawyer and a narrow-minded politician, with a gift for getting offices that he had no gift for filling.

As John Tyler stepped into the White House, its door closed against the party which had elected him only five months before. Death had turned out the Whigs after 30 days of power and caused a political revolution.

Clay looked upon the accidental president as only a regent for the Harri-



John Tyler.

son administration and for the Whig party. Early in the extra session of congress, that impression of the senator from Kentucky was sharply corrected by a presidential veto of one of his own bills—a banking bill.

The Whigs were wild with rage; the Democrats filled with glee. The Democratic senators hastened in a body to the White House, where they were patting Tyler on the back while a Whig mob outside in the yard was making a vociferous, but futile protest. When the next veto came in Clay himself called the cabinet together and the members, with one exception, agreed to resign.

The exception was none other than that of the secretary of state, Daniel Webster. "Where am I to go?" the god-like Daniel thundered in his bewilderment. Some told him to go to one place, some to another. He held on for two years, until he had concluded the negotiation of the Ashburton treaty, which fixed the disputed boundary between Maine and Canada, and then he resigned.

Upon Webster's retirement, Tyler installed in the state department his mentor and idol, John C. Calhoun, and thus averted the overturn. The cabinet was now out and out Democratic and of the pro-slavery brand.

Texas had seceded from Mexico, which had abolished slavery, and its American settlers, who were facing the choice of slave labor or free labor, were anxious to be admitted to the Union. The slave holders of the southern states wanted to expand their power over the vast Texan empire as an offset to the rapid expansion of the free states in the great West. But northern sentiment was opposed.

At an opportune moment for the annexationists, the ubiquitous John Bull, with his omnipresent gunboat, appeared on the Texan scene as a mediator between Mexicans and Texans. His entry gave the slave interests the needed villain for the play, and the cry went up that we must annex Texas to keep the British from grabbing it.

Nevertheless the senate rejected overwhelmingly the treaty of annexation. Thereupon Tyler proposed to beat the devil around the stump, and Texas was annexed the last night of the administration by a simple joint resolution, rushed through the two houses of congress.

CARNIVAL OF JOY

Turkish Capital the Most "Wide Open" of Cities.

Nominally Under Allied Control, There Is No Interference With Any Form of Revelry That Could Be Thought Of.

Constantinople now combines all the frenzy of a new mining camp and a world seaport. It's "the end of the trail" for all the Balkan states and everything west of Suez on the Mediterranean.

Caucasian oil men, Donetz Basin miners, Anatolian sheep and cattle kings, Greek war millionaires and Syrian merchants rush to Constantinople to pop champagne in proof of their success. Soldiers and sailors of half a dozen nations swell the population and add to the cosmopolitan aspect of the streets and pleasure resorts.

Under allied occupation the city has become a wilder place than it was under the Turks. There are no civil courts. None of the allies desire to assume responsibility for reforms other than are necessary to safeguard life. Italian, French and British troops co-operate with the Turkish gendarmerie in keeping order. But everybody's job is nobody's job. Consequently Constantinople is a very wide-open town. Midnight closing is enforced pretty generally, but until that hour there is little interference with dance halls, gambling dives and redlight districts unless murder is committed.

Leadsville and Goldfield in their dizziest days never offered anything wilder than certain sections of Constantinople, where jazz bands vie with Neapolitan orchestras and tsigane singers in their efforts to attract wayfarers into the beer tunnels and dance halls filled to overflowing with the painted women of many nationalities.

Half a dozen summer gardens offer vaudeville programs which attract thousands of persons every night who seem to have far more interest in the drinks and restless crowds than in the Russian prima donnas and bare-legged dancers whose art is usually as meager as their attire. Turks, Arabs, Bedouins, Egyptians and Assyrians, gorgeously clad in native costumes, elbow their way among Cosaks and Georgians whose uniforms are far more brilliant than their recent military achievements.

Coal-black French colonials, resplendent in red fezzes and green khaki, mingle with Sikhs and Punjabi, whose long hair and many-colored head-dresses are wrapped in somber brown. Civilians, soldiers and sailors from all parts of the world are helplessly jumbled together in Constantinople crowds and are so busy looking at each other that tenors from the Petrograd opera, naughty French singers from Montmartre and Austrian strong-jawed ladies claim but slight attention.

Constantinople itself is a grand pageant every day. Its main thoroughfare, Rue Grand Pera, is more fascinating than any scene which producers ever can hope to stage. Canal-drivers lead their patient trains, burdened with charcoal, through the maze of street cars, shrieking army motor-cars and carriages, piloted over the rough paving at breakneck speed by Turkish hostlers who crack their whips and shout constantly at high pitch to pedestrians who venture off the narrow sidewalks.

Turks mounted on tiny donkeys move indifferently through this mad-strom. Occasionally Turkish peasants drive a flock of sheep or turkeys into the swirl of traffic and serene oxen draw heavy carts along at a pace so slow that drivers of military cautious course them in 10 languages.

The narrow, crooked streets of Constantinople are ill-suited to motor traffic and the slow-going fatalistic Turk is little inclined to change his pace. Consequently there are many accidents and the indifference with which foreign military cars are driven has done much to intensify Turkish hatred of foreigners.

Few American Linguists.

According to the Interchurch World movement, thirty-two different languages besides English are spoken in New York city by some 1,500,000 people; but, in spite of our polyglot city populations, native Americans are seldom gifted as linguists. The lines of class distinction in America, although elastic, are more of a handicap in that respect than they are in Europe. The European who lives near an international boundary comes frequently in contact with foreigners of his own social and intellectual interests, but most Americans see little of the foreigners among our people and neither inherit nor get by constant practice a facility in using other tongues.—Youth's Companion.

Gathering Up the Wreckage.

The uprising of wrecking companies since the war is one of the curiosities of the time. These concerns buy anything that is discarded for the purposes for which it was constructed, from a small shack to a battleship or a locomotive or even an entire railroad. Companies which conduct such business on a large scale are said to make immense profits and there is just sufficient element of chance to make it more or less exciting. It is simply the business of the old junk man glorified and enlarged in a way to produce fortunes in the reclaiming of waste material and the salvaging of what is considered valueless.

Paint, Pride and Prosperity go Hand in Hand—

The moral and economic influence of paint is far-reaching. A well painted house denotes character; pride in your property and esteem of yourself and neighbors. Paint not only promotes prosperity, but protects your home against decay and increases its value.



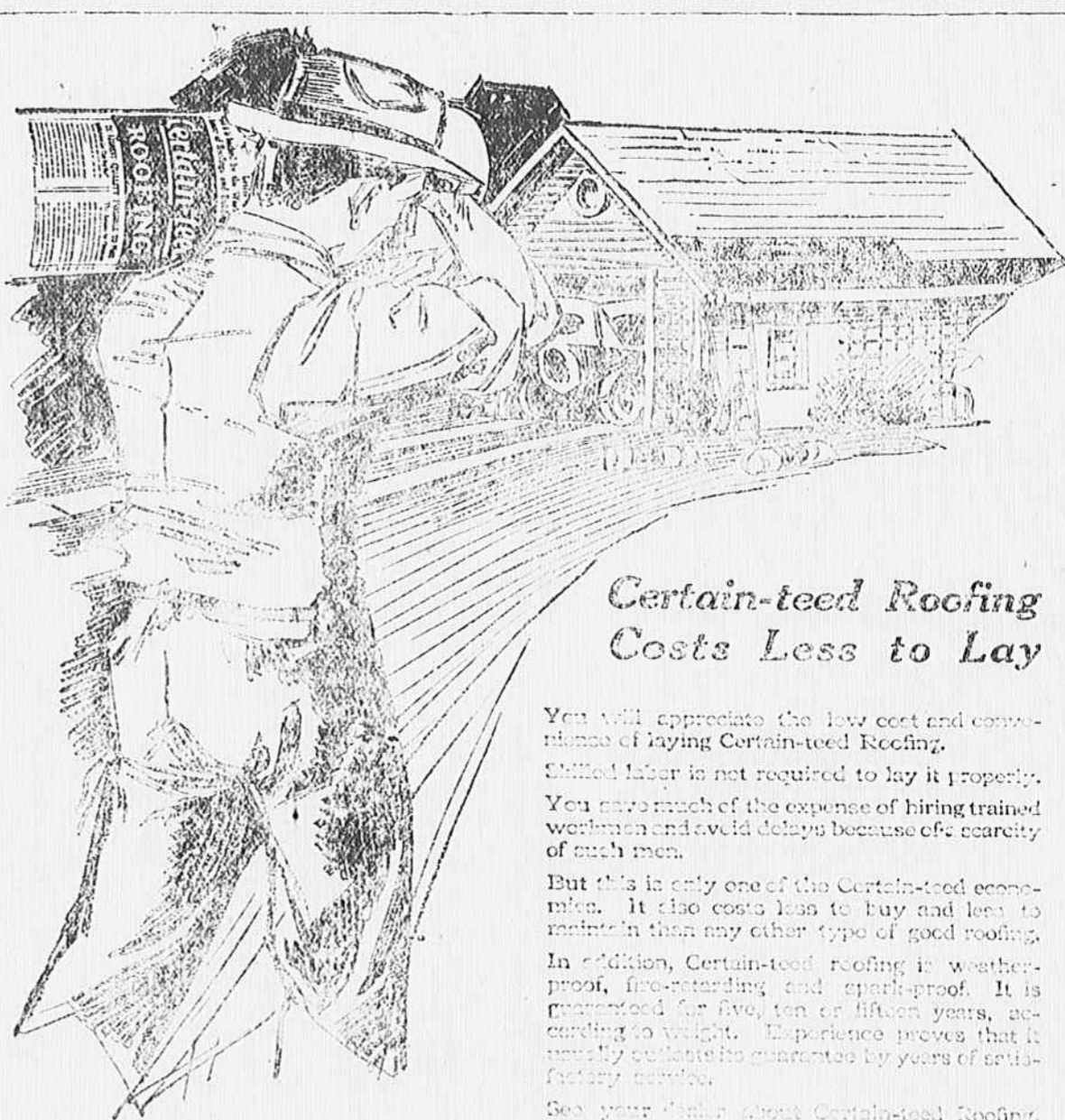
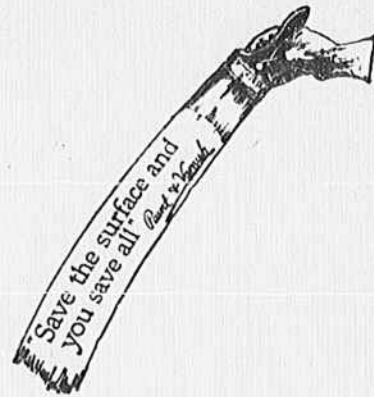
have proven their worth during more than fifty years. No matter the surface—large or small—there is a Pee Gee Paint or Finish that will give you lasting satisfaction at lowest cost. Visit this store and let us advise with you regarding your painting and decorating problems.

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Laurens, S. C.

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Certain-teed Roofing Costs Less to Lay

You will appreciate the low cost and convenience of laying Certain-teed Roofing.

Skilled labor is not required to lay it properly. You save much of the expense of hiring trained workmen and avoid delays because of scarcity of such men.

But this is only one of the Certain-teed economies. It also costs less to buy and less to maintain than any other type of good roofing.

In addition, Certain-teed roofing is weather-proof, fire-retarding and spark-proof. It is guaranteed for five, ten or fifteen years, according to weight. Experience proves that it readily collects the guarantee by years of satisfactory service.

See your dealer about Certain-teed Roofing. If he can't fill your entire order from stock, he can get what you want quickly from a nearby Certain-teed distributing office.

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