Cardul, the woman's tonic, helped Mrs. William Eversole, of Hazel Patch, Ky. Read what she writes: "I had a general breaking-down of my health. I was in bed for weeks, unable to get up. I had such a weakness and dizziness, ... and the pains were very severe. A friend told me I had tried everything else, why not Cardui?...I did, and soon saw it was helping-me... After 12 bottles, I am strong and well."

TAKE

The Woman's Tonic

Do you feel weak, dizzy, worn-out? Is your lack of good health caused from any of the complaints so common to women? Then why not give Cardui a trial? It should surely do for you what it has done for so many thousands of other women who suffered-it should help you back to

Ask some lady friend who has taken Cardui. She will tell you how it helped her. Try Cardui.

All Druggists

POLITRY

BREEDING POULTRY IN YARDS Difficult Than Keeping Sm Flock of Hens for Eggs for Family Table.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

ment of Agriculture.)

The average city family will, perhaps, do best by keeping hens for eggs alone, but a considerable degree of success can be attained in breeding poultry in back yards and in many instances it may be desirable. By breeding poultry is meant mat-ing a male and one or more females to

duce the parent type; hatching young, and so rearing them that will attain the full development of good typical specimens of their race. In a small way this can be done in quite a limited space. It is more difficult than keeping a small fock of hens for eggs for the table, or growing a few chickens for the table in the same space, but with results at the same space, but with regular attention and good care very satisfactory re-sults are obtained. Good work under adverse conditions often gives better results than poor work under good

The smallest breeding pen for work on this scale and with only one mat-ing should have a male and two females. With two hens, the pen will provide eggs for hatching at the rate of a sitting every week or ten days, thus making it possible to set all eggs while the germs are strong. If a small flock is kept also for eggs for the table, hens from that flock may be used to hatch and brood the chickens. If the laying hens lay eggs of a dif-ferent color from those laid by the ng hens, all may be kept togeth er. The layers may not produce as many eggs while fed as breeders should be, but there is a saving in space and work, and the net result may be as good as if more eggs were

for breeding stock differ from laying rations in that much smaller proportions of commercial animailer proportions of commercial ani-mal foods are used, and special atten-



o have the birds in perfect physi-condition and at the height of vi-ty, that they may more surely smit these qualities to their off-

The greatest difficulty in back-yard breeding is rearing the young birds to secure their best development. As growing birds are more susceptible to adverse conditions than mature birds, and birds in close confinement are less rugged than those at liberty, the back-yard breeder must give the most scrupnlous attention to every detail of the care of his young chickens. Shortcomings which might have no bad consequencies with the adult birds, or sequences with the adult birds, or with young chickens under more favorable conditions, may have very serious ill effects upon his young stock. However, by looking properly after all their wants and taking ere not to overcrowd them in any way, fine speci-mens may be grown in yards where the space allowance is not more than 20 to 30 square feet per bird.

Liberty Garden.

War gardens are now called Liberty gardens, a more fitting term. Liberty is freedom, and a good garden means liberation from store vegetables, the free use of fresh food right from the garden, easily worth double the price of store stuff to a particular person. Work in the garden means freedom in God's sunlight and pure air. Plenty of fresh vegetables and exercise in the open air mean freedom from disease and the necessary toil insures sound refreshing sleep. If a garden is a good garden, surely it is a Liberty garden without consideration of the free use of fresh food right from the food it may save to send to those what are giving their all for liberty.

COMMUNITY LIFE IS BEST

Under That System Every Citizen Has an Equal Interest in His Own Home Town.

Community life is the ideal life. People have more time to spend in and about their homes and as a result take greater interest in the de ent of their immediate neigh borhood. They are more congenial and neighborly; they take greater pride in keeping their homes and yards in good condition; they are contented, more progressive and incidentally more prosperous; their children are raised and educated in the proper moral environment; they associate with good companions and grow up to be sound, healthy, clear-thinking men and women of the type that make the est citizens.

Much more could be said of the community proposition, but I believe I have said sufficient to prove beyond a doubt that the development of com-munities on a broad, systematic basis will have a tendency to increase the number of home lovers and home

Real estate companies should avoid as much as possible the placing of a mere allotment on the market. It takes considerable time, trouble and money to work on the community plan, but the results achieved make the extra effort and expense well worth

PRETTY ORNAMENT ON PORCH

is Just Things Like This Floral to a Town.

A large granite bowlder hollowed on as a receptacle for a potted plant is the ornament which adorns the porch



The Ground Pine Seems to Grow Naturally Right Out of the Bowlder and the Effect is Very Attractive.

at the home of Paul Brochier, on Wes

The rock is practically round, excepthat it is slightly flattened on the base to give it a firm setting. With an or-dinary rock drill the inside of the stone was hollowed out so that a large flow-er pot would fit in exactly. A small drainage hole was drilled through to the bottom and a ground pine was planted in the flower pot.—Popular cience Monthly.

Don't Let Weeds Get Started. If the garden is not neglected too long it can be rehabilitated again to

some extent, but this means a long hard job, which is not a pleasant thing n hot weather. On the other hand, if a little judicious work is done at fre uent intervals the weeds and an be kept down—and so the garden tept up—without burdensome effort. The rever let the weeds grow tall. Kill them with some kind of cultivating tool when they are little, or, still bet-ter, by stirring the ground from time to time before they appear at all; for you may be sure that if the ground is not stirred frequently they will appear Do not let the pests get a start. It is safe to use the arsenical sprays on late cabbages, cauliflowers and tomatoes No part of the late cabbages thus far grown will be eaten, and furthermouthey develop from the inside that even if arsenic is used on the late, the edible portion is protected by the coarse outer leaves. Cauliflow may be sprayed. Tomaties may either be peeled or washed and thus freed from any dangerous effects.

Neglect of the garden during the he Neglect of the garden during the not weather is fatal to a good crop, says W. E. Lommel of Purdue university, assistant, county agent leader, in the garden work. More work in the garden is necessary now than at any other time of the year, if full the former is considered. value from earlier efforts is expecte Enthusiasm of the war gardeners mu continue till frost.

"Vegetables require moisture and food for their proper development, and the food is not available for plant use the food is not available for plant use if water is not present in the soil," said Mr, Lommel. "A good supply of soil moisture in the garden, therefore, is of vital importance. In watering, soak the soil thoroughly, as frequent light sprinklings do more harm than good. Seeds which are planted during hot dry weather especially need artificial watering, as do the vouce plants."

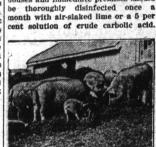
BUY A LIBERTY BOND.

SANITARY HOUSES FOR HOGS should Be Thoroughly Disin-fected Every Month.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Hogs should be provided with clean, dry, well-ventilated quarters. Feeding places should be kept clean and the water supply pure. Hogs should be allowed access only to streams the ources and courses of which are known to be uncontaminated. Wal-lows should be kept clean and sup-plied constantly with clean water. The

houses and immediate premises should



logs Kept Under Conditions Here wn Are More Susceptible to Disease Than Those Kept Under Sanitary Conditions.

Animals that show indications of sickness should be immediately isolate and the premises thoroughly disinfected. New hogs brought to the farm should be isolated or quarantined for several days before they are permitted o run with the herd.

Hogs, and especially roung pigs, often suffer much from lice. When numerous, lice are a serious drain on vitality, fattening is prevented by them, and hogs so affected are very much more subject to disease. To eradicate lice, dip, spray, or rub hogs with crude oil, crude-oil emulsion, or

with crude oil, crude-oil emuision, or kerosene-oil emulsion every ten days for three or four applications. A very troublesome affection with hogs, is caused by a mite or parasite that pricks the skin of the hog to get tissue fluid. This injury produces a red spot which finally results in a scale under which mites may be fou scale under which mites may be found. The symptoms are itching followed by a loss of hair and thickening and cracking of the skin. Treat mange by applying lime sulphur or nicotine dip once every ten days for three dippings. Hogs should be washed thoroughly with soap, water, and brush before dipping, to remove the scales.

SWINE USE WASTE PRODUCTS

It is Necessary to Have Number Pigs on Hand to Consume All of Perishable Feeds.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-ment of Agriculture.)
Under ordinary conditions hogs return the largest profit when raised ufflize waste products, and when kept for this purpose alone the number will depend upon the quantity of waste products to be consumed. Skim milk from dairy herds; shattered grain from grain fields; unmarketable prod-ucts from the truck farm; undigested grain in the droppings of fattening teers, and many other minor wast steers, and many other minor wastes on the average farm are examples of foodstuffs which would be wasted were it not for their utilization by the thrifty farmer for the production of pork. In order to utilize some of these products, it is necessary to have a number of pigs on hand for a relative-ly short time, on account of the per-ishable nature of these feeds. The rest of the year the fattening pigs and

rest of the year the fattening pigs and the breeding stock must be maintained upon feed raised expressly for their consumption, and while they are not kept at a loss during this time, still the greatest profit is derived when they are eating their cheap feed in the form of waste products, and the num-ber of hogs which can utilize the waste to the best advantage should be the limiting factor. In determining the limiting factor in determining the number of hogs to the farm. On farms in the corn belt where hogs are raised simply to market the corn crop on the hoof, the number is controlled by the amount of corn which can profitably ed to fatten them.

TO ERADICATE HOG CHOLERA

Present Object of Government an Control of Disease.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-ment of Agriculture.)
The federal government and the state authorities aim at the ultimate eradication of hog cholera. At presen the object is to bring it under stric control so as to reduce losses to the minimum. Prevention, however, is bet-ter than cure. Methods for prevention as well as eure may be found in "Hog

Losses from tuberculosis may be serious also, and in order to be for warned and forearmed, "Tuberca of Hogs" (Farmers' Bulletin 781) should be studied.

There are two distinct types of swine the lard and the bacon types

Hair Gray? Read This!

This is a message of importance to all who have gray hair. Science has made a great discovery in

Q-ban.
Gray or faded hair changes to a natural, uniform, lustrous, beautiful dark shade simply by applying Q-ban. Works gradually and defies detection. Safe, sure, and guaranteed harmless. All ready to use, 50c a large bottle, money back if not satisfied. Sold by Hayes Drug Company and all good drug stores, Try Q-ban Hair Tonic, Soap, Liquid shampoo, also Q-ban Depliatory.



IS YOUR MONEY SAFE? HOME

Perhaps You Think So. But Listen-

Savings Stamps that you buy for \$4.00 and a few cents, and get for it in five years a \$5.00 bill? Well, besides being the safest and best in. War Savings Stamps. They then fell that they were 100 per cent American



ENJOY LIFE IN SMALL TOWN

esidents There Escape the Dis

"Americans do not yet know-how o live," is the constant cry of visiting Europeans. The spectacle of people of wealth and culture enduring the in-lignities and discomforts of existence i hired quarters in a crowded city is to them the proof of this, says a writer in New York Sun.

But we are learning. The pioneers

from the city to the suburbs have gradually created the things they needed to make life livable from a so-cial as well as from a material stand-

cial as well as from a material standpoint, and now life in any up-to-date
suburban locality is as full and complete as in the most favored city.

Take my own locality. We have
golf, tennis and squash clubs. We
have literary, musical and art societies. We have churches of the leading
denominations. We have assembly
rooms for public and semipublic meetings. During the year there are nuings. During the year there are numerous public entertainments—concerts, lectures, amateur theatricals, where the audiences are like one large family gathering, and for the idle eve-nings we have the inevitable moving plcture house. We are 32 minutes from the subway station at Grand Central, the heart of the club and musement district of New York, We during the busy hours—less frequen ly but still sufficient at other time The rent which we pay to ourselves as landlord (and we insist upon paying ourselves 6 per cent net on our cash invested) is less than one-half of what we would pay for the same living space in the city, in addition to which we have light, air, space and that free-dom which money cannot purchase in the city.

DULUTH SUBURB IS A MODEL

Carefully Planned and Laid Out, it Furnishes an Object Lesson for Other Communities.

In Morgan Park, a suburb of Dulutl owned and operated by a subsidiary of the United States Steel corporation for the use and benefit of employees, the government has found food for reflec-tion with respect to town planning and housing. It is analyzed by Leifur Magnusson, a housing expert of the bureau nusson, a nousing expert of the bureau's of labor statistics, in the bureau's monthly review, wherein Morgan Park is described as "an example of a mod-ern industrial suburb Intended to serve ern industrial suburb intended to serve as a nucleus of a permanent industry."
"It has been developed," it seems, "in an orderly and systematic manner, town-planning principles have been ob-served in its layout, educational and recreational facilities have been pro-

recreational facilities have been provided, and houses of a permanent and substantial character erected."

The latter, indeed, are of concrete, though variety has been secured and the usual monotony of company towns avoided. There is more than the average range in the number of rooms and character of dwellings provided in the different designs in order that both high and low paid labor may be ac-

In addition to the variety of houses to meet all purses there are boarding houses for the unmarried employees. Alse, the taking of roomers and boarders in private families is permitted to a limited extent. No land or houses have been sold, the title to the whole townsite remaining in a housing and maintenance company organized for the purpose. Special blocks have been set aside for business purposes, as well as for recreation and parks, and a block has been given by Duluth for a school site.

BUY A LIBERTY BOND. Subscripe for THE GLEANER-1.

plained the plan of buying War Savings Stamps and made them see that besides being the best investment any government had ever offered its people, it gave them the opportunity to serve their country and help win the war, they lost no time in making sure that their money was safe by investing it in Uncle-Sam's best security, war Savings Stamps. Thay then felt

FATTEN CALVES FOR MARKET

Tests Conducted by Bureau of Anima Industry and the Alabama Exper-iment Station. (Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In cattle feeding contests conducted by the bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture and the Alabama experiment station, covering a period of five years, the fattening of grade calles for make proyed profits.

grade calves for market proved profit able in every test made.

able in every test made.
Cottonseed meal, cottonseed hulls
and alfalfa hay proved to be an excellent ration, and a profitable one for
fattening calves. Cottonseed meal and



ock Raisers Will Find It to Thei Advantage to Take More Pains to Pind Out Needs of Their Animals and Feed Them Accordingly.

ottonseed hulls proved to be a good attening ration for calves for a short deeding period. When fed in conjunction with cot-

tonseed meal, corn sliage of rather poor quality produced the same daily guins on calves as did cottonseed hulls

ains. • The substitution of two-thirds of the cottonseed meal in a ration with corn did not prove profitable when corn cost 70 cents a bushel and cottonseed meal

In one test it was profitable to re-place one-third of the cottonseed meal with corn-and-cob meal, but in a sec-ond test nothing was gained by the inond test nothing was gained by the in-troduction of corn-and-cob meal. The first year the calves which received corn-and-cob meal made slightly larger daily gains and sold for more than did the calwes which received cottonseed meal as the sole concentrate. The sec-ond year the addition of corn to the ration did not increase the size of the daily gains, nor did the calves which received corn sell for any more per received corn sell for any more per

In a third test 52 high-grade Aber deen-Angus calves fed on a ration of about three pounds of cottonseed meal about three pounds of cottonseed mean, two pounds of cowpee hay and as much cottonseed hulls as they would eat made daily gains at a cost of \$5.55 per hundred pounds and returned a net profit of \$3.50 each.

profit of \$3.50 each.

In a fourth experiment 34 calves which were fed for 112 days in the dry lot and then fed \$9 days on pasture made good daily gains, but the profits made good daily gains, but the profits were not as large as they would have been if the calves had been sold at the end of the winter. The gains made during the summer were good and were made cheaply, but the price of calves was so much lower in the summer than at the close of winter that the continued feeding into the summer months was not profitable. STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLES

No end of misery and actual suf-fering is caused by disorders of the stomach and dver, and may be avoided by the use of Chamberlain's Tablets. Give tham a trial. They only cost a quarter. For sale by all dealers. Parasites are Troublesome.
External parasites are extremely troublesome on live stock. They do most injury when the animals are low in condition, for strong stock can realst them better than the weak ones.

One day's group of day-laborers sat together enjoying their dinner palis, ""In the war, and who is it together enjoying their dinner palis, ""In the war, and who is the together enjoying their dinner palis, ""In the war, and who is the together enjoying their dinner palis, ""In the war, and the war, and children and blow up hostitude and in the world. Every rapice about his sandwich.

"My money is safe all right," said Bill Jones. "My write is that smart that she can hide it where no their can find it. I sever worry over it after turning it over to her."

"Yes, but suppose your home. "The you'd be in a fir." I work was the country mine right here," and he can pay he country mine right here," and he can pay he suppor here." "As and for that ready with the seal of the province of the money grimy hand. "I don't care who knows it, the fellow that gets it from me has got to fight for i."

"What if a hold-up hits you with a lead pipe from behind?" said Sam hill, who never spoke unless he had something to say. "You have less seense than Bill Jones who hides his in his house. Tour money is not safe, and you know that he is a square and everyhody knows that he can pay his rided by the world. Everyhody knows that he can pay his friends listened.

"Say fellows," he said, "my money it safe. It is in the hands of the strongest man in the world. Everyhody knows that he can pay his rided by the world today. And never year, but he was the sease had been been seen before in his life. His rim the hand of the strongest man in the world. Everyhody knows that he can pay his rided to be a feel of the strongest man in the world. Everyhody knows that he as quare and everyhody knows that he can pay his rided to back out what she don't have a strongest man in the world. Everyhody knows that he say are a strongest man in the world. Everyhody knows that he say are a strongest man in the world today. And never year was a strongest man in the world today. And never year was a strongest man in the world today. And never year was a strongest for little community tree gardens, Ellsworth, in House Beautiful,

FOR UNIFORMITY IN BUILDING

Wise Regulations Would Add Im mensely to General Appearance of the Town.

The time is coming when restrictions on property will be even more rigid than at persent, but this will be much to the advantage of a community. It is not sufficient merely to specify the class or cost of a building that may be exerted on any one lot. specify the class or cost of a building that may be erected on any one lot, nor to designate how far away from the street line it must be set. Restrictions should also govern the

Restrictions should also govern the height and architecture of the buildings on each street. Then it would be impossible to build a towering residence of elephantine proportions beside of a beautiful little bungalow, and it would be impossile to build a house of strictly Dutch architecture. Our leading architects have developed many wheesing styles of architecture. many pleasing styles of architecture, but their whole work is frequently spoiled through the construction of a home on a street where the prevail-ing architecture is entirely different.

There are streets in the newer sec-ions of the city where many of the louses in a row are of the same architecture, though slightly varied in construction. This is the most satisfactory plan, but of course cannot be followed out to the letter when a number of different architects and builders are orking on houses on the same street.

Make Most of Garden.

Live in the garden, if you like, but by all means live out of the garden. Every time you take a meal out of our own garden you save the equiva-ent in other foods to be used in wining the war.

ning the war.

That is one side of it.
Every time you take a meal out of your own garden you save money—good, hard money that can used for any one of a score of things that would make the family more comfortable—or for investment in Liberty bonds, Thriff Stamps and safety. Thrift Stamps and safety.
That's the other side. that you have a better, more wh

some summer meal than if you had gone to market and bought a lot of Make the most of the home garden Maybe you already know all of the

delicious ways in which all sorts of garden truck can be prepared for the table. If you do, be a philanthropist. Impart some of your knowledge to your neighbor.

If you do not get the information that the United States department of

Wooden Shingles

To eliminate the wooder even only in certain localit even only in certain localities, would be about as wise a step as the elim be about as wise a step as the elimination of bread and potatoes from our daily diet, is the opinion of R. S. Whiting, architectural engineer of the National Lumber Manufacturers' association, and H. R. Isherwood, trade representative of the association, who have jointly published a treatise on "Why and How Wooden Shingles Should Be Used."

SUMMER COMPLAINT.

During the hot weather of the During the hot weather of the summer months some member of silmost every family is likely to be troubled with an unnatural looseness of the bowels, and it is of the greatest importance that this be treated propmptly, which can only be done when the medicine is kept on hand. Mrs. F. F. Scott. Scotts-ville, N. Y., states, "I first used Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoes Remedy as much as five years ago. At that time I had a severe attack of summer complaint and was suffering Intense pain. One dose relieved me. Other members of my family have since used it with like results." For sale by al dealers.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

re of Chat H. Thicker

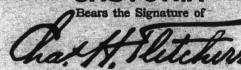
BUY A LIBERTY BOND.

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS



In Use For Over 30 Years The Kind You Have Always Bought

NOTICE!

NORTH CAROLINA,
ALAMANCE COUNTY.
TOWN OF GRAHAM,—
Before the Commissionera.
Whereas, there has been presented to the Board the following petition:

tion:
GRAHAM, N. C.,
August 16, 1918,
To the Honorable Mayor and Board
of Commissioners for the Town
of Graham, N. C.

of Commissioners for the Town of Graham, N. C.:

We, the undersigned property owners, who represent a majority of the property owners on the street hereinafter designated, and being the owners of a majority of the lineal frontage on said street, respectfully petition your Honorable Board to improve the said street as follows:

That your Honorable Board authorize the widening of that part Main Street lying between Harden Street and Albright Avenue, by adding to each side of the present-pavement a strip of 14 feet, making the said street a 52-foot street, that the said improvement be constructed of concrete or some other permanent pavement of the character and type of material to be determined by you, as provided may be done by an Act of the General Assembly of 1915, Sec. 5, Chap. 56, of the Public Laws of 1915.

We further respectfully request that we, the aforesaid property owners, be specially assessed for said improvement one-half of the total cost thereof, one-fourth of the total cost thereof to be paid of the property owners whose property abuts on either side of said street.

And whereas, the petition was signed by a majority of the prop

abuts on either side of said street.
And whereas, the petition was
signed by a majority of the propercy owners fronting on said street.
Therefore, be it resolved by the
Board of Town Commissioners of
the Town of Graham, that the said
street be improved by the construction of a 14-foot strip of one course
plain concrete cement pavement on
each side of said street from Harden Street to Albright Avenue, and
the construction of the necessary
eurbing thereto; that the property
owners abutting on said street oe
assessed the one-half cost of said
improvement, and that the said assessment be paid in ten equal instalments; and that this resolution
be punlished.

talments; and published, published, This September 2nd, 1918.

HEENAN HUGHES, May

R. G. FOSTER, Clerk.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF LAND.

Under and by virtue of a certain power of sale contained in a cer-tain mortgage deed, executed by Sidney Hester to J. Archie Long, dated July 7, 1917, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds the office of the Register of Deeds for Alamanee county, in Book of Mortgage Deeds No. 74, at page 198, default having been made in the payment of the debts accured thereby, the undersigned mortgage will offer at public sale, at the court house door in Graham, to the highest bidder, for cash, on

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1918,

the following real property, to-wif
A certain tract or parcel of lance the following real property, to-wif: A certain tract or parcel of land situate in Patterson towship, Alamance county, North Carolina, adolning the lands of David and Walter Compton, George Way and others, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stone in L. L. Thompson's line andrumning thence South 77 deg. East 77 poles and 18 links to a stone, David Compton's line; thence S. 51 poles to stone in Geo. Clay's line; thence N. 77. deg. W. 88 poles and 18 links to a stone; Thence N. 28 deg. E. 51 poles to the beginning and containing 25 acres more or less. And beingthat certain tract or parcel of land that was heretofore conveyed to the said Sidney Hester by S. S. Harper, and conveyed to the said S. S. Harper by O. D. Holt and Mary E. Holt.

Terms of sale, CASH.
This October 1, 1918.

J. ARCHIE LONG,
Mortgagee,
J. J. Henderson, Atty.

J. Henderson, Att'y.

Liberty **Bonds**

The Woman's Tonic

Sold Everywhere

ATENTS BUILD FORTUNES for

SALE OF REAL ESTATE UNDER DEED OF TRUST

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain deed of trust executed January 1, 1917, by John A. Burton and Lula C. Burton, his wife, to Alamance Insurance & Real Estate Company, Trustee, for the purpose of securithe payment of four certain bonds due January 1, 1918, which deed of trust is duly probated and recorded in Book of Mortgages and Deeds of Trust No. 71, at page 223, in the Public Registry of Alamance country default having been made in the payment of said bonds at maturity and the interest thereon, the undersigned trustee will, on SATURDAY, NOV. 2, 1918,

SATURDAY, NOV. 2, 1918, at 12 o'clock M, at the court house door of Alamance county, in Gra-ham, North Carolina, offer Ior sale at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, a certain tract or parcet of land in Alamance coun-ty, State of North Carolina, in South Eurlington township, addisty, State of North Carolina, in South Burlington township, adjoin-ing the lands of Oak and Cameron Streets, and others, and bounded as

follows:

Beginning at an iron stake on the Northeast side of Oak Street, corner with Mrs. Jennie Terrell; running thence with the line of Oak Street North 29 deg. 40 min. West 81 1-2 feet to corner on Oak and Cameron Streets; thence with the line of Cameron Street North 54 deg. 40 min, East 150 feet to corner on Lot No. 33; thence with the line of Lot No. 33 south 29 deg. 40 min, East 81 1-2 feet to corner on line of Lot No. 33 South 29 deg. 40 min. East 81 1-2 feet to corner on Lot No. 33 and Mrs. Terrell's corner; thence with Mrs. Terrell's line South 55 deg. West 150 feet to the beginning and being Lots Nos. 13 and 14 of what is known as Witherdale heights.

Upon this lot is situated a 5-room cottage.

Alamance Ins. & Real Estate Co.,
Trustee.

This September 1, 1918.

DO YOU WANT A NEW STOMACH? If you do "Digestoneine" will give you one. For full particulars regard-ing this wonderful Remedy which has benefited thousands, apply to

HAYES DRUG CO. RNOLD'S
RNOLD'S
BALSA

AL' SUMMER SICKNESSES BY

GRAHAM DRUG Co.

Dixon's Lead Pencils are the are THE BEST. Try them and be convinced. They are for sale at this office.—5c.

UP-TO-DATE JOB PRIN DONE AT THIS OFF & GIVE US A TRIAL