

THE GLEANER

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.

J. D. KERNOLLE, Editor.

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in advance.

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GRAHAM, N. C., Dec. 26, 1918.



HON. WALTER H. PAGE DEAD.

The death of Hon. Walter Hines
Page at Pinchurst last Sunday
night was a shock to everyone
who knew him or knew of him. He
resigned as Ambassador of the
Court of St. James a few weeks
ago on account of failing health
and returned home. He first went
to a hospital in New York and
later went to Pinchurst. He had
apparently improved, but the em-
brace came quietly Sunday night. Mr
Page was a North Carolinian and
had won fame as editor and pub-
lisher.

He was born at Cary and was a
member of the distinguished Page
family of Moore county.
King George and the Queen of
England eabled their sympathy to
Mrs. Page.
The burial was at Pinchurst Tues-
day afternoon.

"Is There A Santa Claus?"

New York Sun.
We take pleasure in answering at
once and thus prominently the com-
munication below, expressing at the
same time our great gratifica-
tion that the faithful author is num-
bered among the friends of the Sun.

Dear Editor:—I am eight year-
old. Some of my little friends say
"Is there no Santa Claus." Papa says
"if you see it in the Sun it's so."
Please tell me the truth. Is there
a Santa Claus?

VIRGINIA O'HANLON,
125 West 94th St.

Virginia, your little friends are
wrong. They have been affected
by the skepticism of a skeptical
age. They do not believe excep-
tively. They think that nothing
can be that is not comprehensible
by their little minds. All minds
Virginia, whether they be men or
children's are little. In this great
universe of ours man is a mere
insect, an ant, in his intellect,
compared with the boundless world
about him, as measured by the in-
telligence capable of grasping the
whole of truth and knowledge.

Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa
Claus. He exists as certainly as
love and generosity and devo-
tion, exist, and you know that. He
abounds and give to your life its
highest beauty and joy. Alas, how
dreary would be the world if there
were no Santa Claus. There would
be no child-like faith then, no po-
etry, no romance to make tolerable
its existence. We should have no
enjoyment except in sense and
light, the eternal light, which
childhood filled the world
would be extinguished.

Not believe in Santa Claus! You
might as well not believe in fairies.
You might get your Papa to give
men to watch in all the chimneys
on Christmas eve to catch Santa
Claus, but even if they did not
see Santa Claus coming down
what would that prove? Nobody
sees Santa Claus, but that is no
sign there is no Santa Claus. The
most real things in the world are
those that neither men nor children
can see. Did you ever see fairies
dancing on the lawn? Of course
not, but that's no proof that they
are not there. Nobody can
conceive or imagine all the won-
ders that are unseen and unseeable
in the world.

You might tear apart the baby's
rattle and see what makes the noise
inside, but there is a veil cover-
ing the unseen world which not
the strongest man, nor even the
united strength of all the strongest
men that ever lived could tear
apart. Only faith, fancy, poetry,
love, romance, can push aside the
curtain and view and picture the
supernal beauty and glory beyond.
Is it all real? Oh, Virginia, in all
the world, there is nothing else real
and abiding.

No Santa Claus? Thank God, he
lives and he lives forever. A thou-
sand years from now, Virginia, na-
tion times ten thousand years from
now, he will continue to make glad
the heart of childhood.

Bismarck could fashion an im-
perial State, but could not guar-
antee an unflinching supply of his
marks to hold it together.

To the irresponsible optimist
the world appears like a huge
orchard wherein every one is in-
vited to pick the fruits of peace.

The attitude of Holland towards
Kaiser Bill is—Anybody can have
him that wants him.

Turks say their defeat was due
to German neglect. Think of the
All Highest being kicked by a
Turk.

SUPPLY OF ICE
OF IMPORTANCE

Cost of Harvesting and Storing
Not Great Compared to
Comfort It Brings.

PATRIOTIC DUTY OF FARMER

Will Help Relieve Drain on City Supply
and on Transportation—Af-
fords Protection for Many
Perishable Products.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-
ment of Agriculture.)
Every farmer who can put up natu-
ral ice should plan to do so this winter
as a patriotic duty. Each farm ice
house will help relieve the drain on
the city supply and on transportation,
and will guarantee protection for the



Farmer's Ice House With Milk Room

dairy products and other perishables
from the farm when warm weather
comes again.

Save Fuel Supply.
These war times make heavy de-
mands upon the fuel supply of the
country and, paradoxical as it may
seem, it takes fuel to produce artificial
ice, while natural ice may be harvest-
ed at a time when farm work is not
pressing and both man and horse labor
are not otherwise profitably employed.

Ice is one of those luxuries which in
many sections of the country can be
had for the gathering. The cost of
harvesting and storing it is not great
as compared with the comfort that it
brings.

Important in Country.
An ample supply of ice is of greater
economic importance in the country
home than in the city residence. City
people can purchase perishable sup-
plies as needed, but the remoteness of
country homes from markets often ren-
ders it necessary to use canned
meats, or smoked meat products dur-
ing the season of the year when the
table should be supplied with fresh
meats. Not only is the use of ice im-
portant in the preservation of fresh
meats, butter, and other table supplies
but the production of high-grade do-
mestic dairy products is almost impos-
sible without it. Many markets to
which milk is now shipped demand
that it be cooled before shipment to a
degree not attainable without the use
of ice.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured
with Local Applications. As they cannot
reach the seat of the disease, Catarrh is
a local disease, greatly influenced by constitu-
tional conditions, and in order to cure it you
must take an internal remedy. Hall's Cat-
arrh Remedy is a powerful medicine, and
acts directly on the mucous surface of the
system. Hall's Catarrh Remedy is the
best medicine for Catarrh of the bladder,
prostate, and other parts of the urinary
system. It is a powerful medicine, and
acts directly on the mucous surface of the
system. It is a powerful medicine, and
acts directly on the mucous surface of the
system.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

BEST STORAGE OF POTATOES

Growers Are Urged to Take Safe
guards to Prevent Loss of This
Important Crop.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-
ment of Agriculture.)
Proper storage of potatoes would
prevent much of the annual loss of
this important food crop. Inexperi-
enced growers especially are urged to
take safeguards against spoilage.

Potatoes should be stored in a cool
dark cellar or be buried in a pit in the
ground. They must not be allowed to
freeze. If they are buried in pits the
potatoes must be covered sufficiently
to keep out all frost. If exposed to
the light they will turn green.

A good method of storing potatoes
is to place them in barrels with a few
holes cut in the sides near the bottom
for ventilation. Cover the barrels
with old sacks and place them in a
cool, dark part of the cellar.

SENATOR OVERMAN FIGHTS
CHILD LABOR AMENDMENTS

Washington.—Senator Overman at-
tacked the child labor amendment to
the revenue bill in the senate. He em-
phasized the argument that the amend-
ment is not to raise revenue, but to use
the taxing power "to nullify an opinion
of the supreme court in which it
states that the act (the Child Labor
law) was unconstitutional."

Calomel Salivates
and Makes You Sick

Acts like dynamite on a slug-
gish liver and you lose
a day's work.

There's no reason why a per-
son should take sickening, salivating
calomel when a few cents buy a
large bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone
—a perfect substitute for calomel
cherry wood is approximately equal to
one ton (2,000 pounds) of anthracite
coal. However, a cord and a half of
soft maple and two cords of cedar,
poplar or basswood are required to
give the same amount of heat.

Children and grown folks can
take Dodson's Liver Tone, because
it is perfectly harmless.

Calomel is a dangerous drug. It
is mercury and attacks your bones.
Take a dose of nasty calomel to-
day and you will feel weak, sick
and nauseated tomorrow. Don't
lose a day's work. Take a spoon-
ful of Dodson's Liver Tone instead
and you will wake up feeling great.
No more biliousness, constipation,
sluggishness, headache, coated
tongue, or sour stomach. Your
druggist says if you don't find
Dodson's Liver Tone acts better
than the horrible calomel your
druggist is waiting for you.

DEFINITE PLANS
SHAPING SLOWLY

PREMIER SATISFIED THAT THE
FRENCH AND BRITISH ARE
IN ACCORD WITH HIM.

MAKING PEACE IS FIRST TASK

Neutral Nations Will Not Come Into
General Discussions Now Going on
Among Peace Delegates.

Paris.—Definite plans for the peace
conference are being made as rapidly
as some of the American commis-
sioners expected. Meanwhile President
Wilson is taking advantage of opportunity
to assess public opinion in
France and incidentally in Great Brit-
ain. His advisers say that he is en-
tirely satisfied that these people are
largely in accord with the principles
he has announced as necessary to durable
peace.

The members of the American mis-
sion are employing their time before
countries actually assemble, in a series
of informal conferences, which
eventually will include a representa-
tive of each of the entente belliger-
ents. Neutral states will not come
into these discussions.

The feeling among all the entente
conferes is that the making of
peace should be their first task, so
that they may determine upon the
broad outlines of a league of nations,
which, later, representatives of neu-
tral countries will assist in com-
pleting.

While the American commis-
sioners are holding these informal
conferences, which are designated to clear
up divergencies of opinion, the president
is constantly giving the closest
attention to immediate problems. He
is receiving reports from the United
States, from American diplomatic
agencies throughout the world and
from the group of investigators he
brought here for the purpose of study-
ing the many special problems which
will arrive. These investigators are
continuing their studies with the ad-
vantage now of being on the ground.

64,842 CASUALTIES ARE
YET TO BE PUBLISHED

Washington.—Casualties of the
American expeditionary forces, which
have not been published, but which
have been announced officially by
General Pershing, had been reduced
to 64,842. These, the war department
announced, were classified as follows:

Major casualties, including killed
in action, died of wounds, died of
disease and of other causes, 1,680;
wounded, 64,842; missing and pris-
oners, 350.

A large proportion of the 64,842
names listed as wounded are minor
cases. It was said, many patients have
long since recovered and returned
to duty. Officials explained that the
total is really less, due to the fact
that General Pershing's total in-
cluded more than 4,000 wounded,
which already have been published
by the marine headquarters here.

GERMANY WILL NOT HAVE
ANYTHING TO EXPAND ON

London.—Germany is ruined for
generations politically, industrially and
economically." Dr. Walter Rathenau,
president of the German Electric Co.
is quoted as declaring to the Berlin
correspondent of The Daily Express.
"it is the greatest calamity that has
happened to any country in two thou-
sand years." added Dr. Rathenau, who
is one of the largest employers of la-
bor in Germany. "If the industries
are high we shall have nothing with
which to expand our industries and
there will be a great tide of emigra-
tion, probably to South America, the
far east and certainly to Russia. The
result will be the Balkanization of
Europe."

SENATOR SIMMONS RECEIVES
COMPLIMENTARY NOTICES

Washington.—Washington Star car-
ries a highly complimentary editorial
for the work of Senator Simmons,
chairman of the senate finance com-
mittee, and his work on the revenue
bill. The Star says, in part: "Mr.
Simmons is probably feeling good
and certainly is entitled to such a
feeling. Steering two revenue meas-
ures through the senate in one ses-
sion is a notable performance."

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN
OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE

Paris.—During President Wilson's
inspection of the American peace mis-
sion headquarters in the Hotel de Cril-
lon, an official photograph was made
of the president and the other dele-
gates by army photographers. The
photograph was taken in the confer-
ence room of the American head-
quarters.

President Wilson continues to re-
ceive exhaustive reports of what is go-
ing on in Washington.

WOOD VS. COAL FOR HEATING

One Cord of Well-Seasoned Hardwood
Equal in Value to One Ton of
Anthracite.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-
ment of Agriculture.)
In heating value one standard cord
of well-seasoned hickory, oak, beech,
birch, hard gum, ash, elm, locust or
cherry wood is approximately equal to
one ton (2,000 pounds) of anthracite
coal. However, a cord and a half of
soft maple and two cords of cedar,
poplar or basswood are required to
give the same amount of heat.

One cord of mixed wood, well-sea-
soned, equals in heating value at least
one ton of average bituminous coal.

\$100.—Dr. E. L. Borchers' Anti-Du-
retic may be worth more to you
—more to you than \$100 if you
have a child who soils the bed-
ding from incontinence of water
during sleep. Cures old and young
alike. It arrests the trouble at
once. \$1.00. Sold by Graham Drug
Company, adv.

HELP SUPPLY OF
MEAT AND SUGAR

Live Stock and Sugar Beets
Make Most Profitable Com-
bination for Farmer.

INCREASE GROWERS' PROFITS

Animals Utilize Tops and Pulp to Best
Advantage—Manure Can Be Used
to Enrich Soil—Other Feeds
Are Necessary.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-
ment of Agriculture.)
Sugar-beet growers should utilize
more live stock. The stock utilizes
by-products of sugar-beet growing—
the tops and pulp—and increases the
profits, but there is another reason—
the nation needs more meat as
well as sugar. The combination of
stock raising and sugar-beet growing,
while beneficial to farmers will also
benefit the nation. Live stock on the
sugar-beet farm constitutes an impor-
tant factor in success of beet grow-
ing from two standpoints: (1) The
utilization of beet tops and pulp to
the best advantage, and (2) the pro-
duction of stable or barnyard manure,
which can be used to enrich the soil.
The feeding operations should be lo-
cated on the farm where the beet
crop is raised. When practicable, the
pulp should be handled with frame
and fed. There should be available
labor for handling the stock, and
other feeding stuffs used in combination
with the pulp and tops should be ob-
tainable.

Good Feed for Stock.
Sugar-beet tops and pulp are good
feed for many kinds of live stock in-
cluding chickens, hogs, sheep, cattle,
and, to some extent, horses. Generally,
the tops and pulp are fed to sheep
and cattle. They may be pastured
off, a process which consists in
turning the live stock into the beet
field after the beets have been har-
vested and the roots removed. The
tops are left scattered over the
ground, and this method of feeding
results in the ground being more or
less trampled. Sheep especially are in-
clined to travel more generally in
paths, thereby trampling the ground
unevenly. In no case should the pas-
turing of the tops be permitted when
the ground is wet, since the ground
which already has been seriously injured
by trampling in that condition and many
of the tops would be wasted by being
trampled into the ground. While live
stock thrives on beet tops and pulp,
other feed must be used in finishing
the animals for the market. Beet
tops, especially the crowns, contain
considerable mineral matter which is
beneficial to live stock, but it should
not be fed in too large quantities.

Aside from pasturing the tops, they
are sometimes allowed to cure partly
and are then gathered into piles,
hailed to the feed yard and fed in
racks. This is a much more econom-
ical method than pasturing, but it in-
volves the additional expense of gather-
ing, lime kilns, metal working
plants, and other industries, but is
too large for household use. This
method is used chiefly where the tree
growth is comparatively small, as in
second growth, because such wood
splits easily.

Another method, and one better
adapted for old growth hard woods,
which are difficult to split, is to saw
the tree into logs of convenient
lengths, say from 10 to 15 feet. These
are "snaked" out to the edge of the
woodland and there sawed and split

WOOD PILED READY FOR SPLITTING.

into lengths proper for the stove or
furnace. The sawing is usually done
by machine, driven either by gasoline
or by electricity. The wood is piled
four feet high and eight feet long
such a pile being called a "stove wood"
or "running cord" of wood. When
the wood is sawed into 16-foot lengths
as is customary with stove material,
three runs are theoretically equivalent
to one cord. Actually they contain
somewhat more wood, since small
pieces can be packed more closely than
larger ones.

PLAN TO STORE VEGETABLES

Economical for Those Who Grow
Them in Sufficient Quantities
for Family Use.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-
ment of Agriculture.)
The storing of late vegetables is at
economy for those who grow them in
sufficient quantity for the needs of
the family.

To care for the surplus vegetables
in many cases requires nothing less
than the use of existing facilities in
or near the home.

Often the late vegetables from a
small garden may be stored with an
outlay of money.

When considerable quantities of
vegetables are grown it is frequently
advisable to construct permanent stor-
age facilities in the form of a storage
room in the basement of the dwelling
or under an outbuilding or to build an
outdoor cellar of wood or masonry.

If permanent facilities are not avail-
able late root crops can be kept in
outdoor pits or banks, requiring no
cash outlay except for labor.

GOOD TIME TO DRAIN PONDS

Of Great Importance That Road
Ditches Be Kept Clear and in
Good Shape at All Times.

When the farm lands are too wet
for cultivation, it will be an ideal time

IT HAS MADE MY LITTLE
SON SPRY AS A
RABBIT.

Six-Year-Old Boy Was Thin and Puny—
Father Gave Him Dreo, and
"I Can Almost See Him
Grow Now," He Says.

As the school term reaches its
height attention is directed to the
often repeated advice of leading
educators, parents and scholars
against the fearful results of ex-
haustive brain work among young
people.

To thousands of boys and girls
unmanned by the strain of school
life, Dreo, the wonderful new
herbal medicine has been found a
blessing, making them well and
strong, clearing their brains and
enriching and purifying the
blood.

The recommendation of Dreo by
leading authorities and the equally
outspoken praise of this great rem-
edy by scores of parents through-
out the South are the best recom-
mendations any medicine can have.
Nothing in the world so strength-
ens the weak, so readily restores
lost nerve force, so surely makes
the ailing and feeble young man
or growing boy well, strong
and cheerful as a treatment by
nature's own beneficent method.

My little son, Varney, was in a
terribly run-down condition. He
clares R. I. Lewis, a highly re-
spected farmer of R. P. D. No. 7,
Winston-Salem. He has always
been a puny and delicate child and
I couldn't get anything to make
him grow. But Dreo has built
him up and he is improving wonder-
fully every day. His appetite is
good and he can almost see
him grow. It has made him as spry
as a rabbit, and I tell him the
other day I would have to slow
him up as he was getting too
alive.

Dreo does its curative work in a
simple, straightforward way. It
stimulates the system and gives all
its energies to work feeding the
fired worn out nervous tract, fill-
ing the arteries with rich new
blood and sending up the only in-
crease of appetite known.

Dreo is sold throughout the
country by leading druggists and
is particularly recommended by
Graham by Graham Drug Co.

METHODS OUTLINED
TO MAKE CORDWOOD

Common Plan Is to Cut Trees
Into Four-Foot Lengths.

Sawing Is Usually Done by Machines,
Driven by Gasoline or Electricity.
—Small Pieces Can Be
Packed Closely.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-
ment of Agriculture.)
The most common method of making
cordwood is to cut the trees into
four-foot lengths with the ax and split
the larger pieces. The pieces are then
piled in a standard cord, which is
eight feet long, four feet high, and
four feet wide. The contents are 128
cubic feet, of which about 70 per cent
is wood and 30 per cent air. Wood
cut four feet long can be sold to brick
plants, and other industries, but is
too large for household use. This
method is used chiefly where the tree
growth is comparatively small, as in
second growth, because such wood
splits easily.

Another method, and one better
adapted for old growth hard woods,
which are difficult to split, is to saw
the tree into logs of convenient
lengths, say from 10 to 15 feet. These
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Of Great Importance That Road
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Good Shape at All Times.

When the farm lands are too wet
for cultivation, it will be an ideal time

Sale of Valuable Farm
Lands!

Under and by virtue of an order
of the Superior Court of Alamance
County, made in the special proceed-
ing entitled Mary J. Gilliam, widow,
et al., versus Ernest L. Gilliam,
et al., and others, the same being
numbered 7, Kernol v. the Special
Proceedings Docket of said court,
the undersigned commissioner will, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1918,
offer for sale to the highest bidder
at public auction, a certain
tract or parcel of land in Alamance
county, North Carolina described
as follows:

First Tract—A tract or parcel of
land in the County of Alamance
and State of North Carolina in
Morton township, adjoining the
land of Lovick Apple and wife,
Nannie Garrison, and others, and
bounded as follows, viz:

Beginning at a stone in Gilliam's
corner of E. Apple's, thence S. 83
deg. W. to stake in L. L. Kernolde's
and George Kernolde's line;
thence 28 deg. E. to a white oak,
corner of V. A. Garrison's and L. L.
Kernolde's line; thence N. 76
deg. 1-1/2 deg. E. 12 chains to
a stone on the Michael place;
thence South 12 deg. E. 12 chains
and 50 links to a stone; thence
North 87 deg. E. 9 chains to a post-
oak; thence South 4 deg. W. to the
beginning, making by estimation
56-2-10 acres, by the same more or
less.

This tract will be sold as one
tract, and will be sold at the hour
of 10 o'clock a. m., on said 28th day
of December, 1918, to the highest
bidder, at the place on the above
described premises.

Also four tracts or parcels of
land in Burlington township, State
of North Carolina, Alamance county,
more particularly described as fol-
lows:

First Tract—Adjoining the lands
of R. G. Staley, heirs of Haw River
and the public road leading from
Burlington to Altamahaw, N. C., by
way of Burch bridge and others,
and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stone on west side
of the road and running thence with
the line of D. C. Staley, North
41-1/2 degrees East 41-1/2 chains to
the bank of Haw River, thence
with the river as it meanders 26-25
chains to the Burch bridge; thence
with said public road S. 7 deg. E.
W. 34 chains S. 11-1-2 deg. W. 5
chains S. 27 deg. E. 5-7/8 chains S.
13 deg. E. 8-1/2 chains S. 10 deg. E.
5 chains S. 19 deg. E. 5-1/2 chains
S. 30-1-4 deg. E. 17 chains to the
beginning, and containing 55-5
acres, more or less.

Second Tract—Adjoining the lands
of John Loy, Dr. J. L. Kernolde, J.
Gilliam heirs, and others, and bound-
ed from Burlington, N. C., to Alt-
amahaw, N. C., by way of the
Burch bridge; the waters of Haw
river and others, and bounded as
follows:

Beginning at an iron bolt in said
road, running thence N. 19 deg. W.
3-1/8 chains N. 10 deg. W. 5 chains
N. 2 deg. W. 8-1/2 chains 27 deg.
W. 5-7/8 chains N. 31-21 deg.
W. 5 chains N. 7-1-2 deg. E. 8-7/8
chains to the Burch bridge; thence
along Haw River N. 48 deg. W. 12-30
chains to J. W. Loy's line; thence
with his line S. 12-3-1 deg. W. 25
chains to a stone; thence S. 11-1-1
deg. W. 12 chains to a stone; thence
North 7 deg. E. 12 chains to the
line of Dr. J. L. Kernolde and
the Gilliam heirs; thence S. 87 deg.
E. with the land of the Gilliam
heirs 20 chains to a stone; thence
North 7 deg. E. with the land of
the Gilliam heirs 4-7 chains to the be-
ginning and containing 69 acres,
more or less.

Third Tract—Adjoining the lands
of Roger Gant, J. W. Gilliam heirs,
Dr. J. L. Kernolde and others, and
bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stone in the road
leading from Burlington to Alt-
amahaw, N. C., thence with the road
N. 39-1-4 deg. W. 17 ch. to an iron
bolt; thence with the road N. 19
deg. W. 2-1/2 chains to an iron bolt;
thence with the line of Dr. J. L.
Kernolde and the Gilliam heirs land
S. 65 deg. W. 4-7/8 chains to a stone;
thence with the land of said heirs,
N. 87 deg. W. 23 chains to a stone;
thence with the line of Dr. J. L.
Kernolde S. 31-2 deg. E. 10-1/2 chs.
to a black oak; thence with the
lands of said Kernolde S. 83 deg.
E. 15-30 chains to a stone; thence
with the lands of said Kernolde S.
11-3-4 deg. W. 11-1/2 chains to the
line of Gilliam heirs; thence with
the line of Roger Gant N. 3-2-3
deg. E. 11-1/2 chains to the begin-
ning, containing 59-3/4 acres, more
or less.

Fourth Tract—Adjoining the lands
of Roger Gant, Dr. J. L. Kernolde,
and J. W. Gilliam heirs, and others,
and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stone, corner with
Dr. J. L. Kernolde and Roger Gant,
running thence N. 3-2-3 deg. E.
23-87 chains to a stone; thence
with the land of the Gilliam heirs
N. 87-3-4 deg. W. 19-1/2 chains to a
stone; thence with the line of Dr.
J. L. Kernolde S. 31-2 deg. E. 10-1/2
ch. to a black oak; thence with the
lands of said Kernolde S. 83 deg.
E. 15-30 chains to a stone; thence
with the lands of said Kernolde S.
11-3-4 deg. W. 11-1/2 chains to the
line of Gilliam heirs; thence with
the line of Roger Gant N. 3-2-3
deg. E. 11-1/2 chains to the begin-
ning, containing 59-3/4 acres, more
or less.

The above four described tracts of
land were surveyed and platted by
Lewis H. Hill, County Surveyor, on
November 27, 1918, and reference
is hereby made to said plat for a
more complete description.

The next above described four
tracts of land will be offered for
sale at the hour of 1:30 p. m., on
said 28th day of December, 1918.
Sale to take place on the said four
tracts of land. Said four tracts
of land will be first sold separately
and then as a whole.

Terms of Sale.—One-third cash
one-third in six months, one-third
in twelve months.