PEOPESSIONAL CARDS.

JACOB A. LUNG ATTORNEY AT DAW, GRAHAM. K. C

May 17, '88. J. D. KERNODLE. ATTORNEY AT LAW HATE SAUL

Dr. John R. Stockard Jr.



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PRACTION ENGINE AND

SAW, MILL FOR SALE-

Nothiag to De.

Nothing to do but work, Nothing to cut but food, Nothing to wear but clothe

The Better Wo Laugh.

Tis subshine we're yearning to borrow
From those who may gather around.
Then let us wear faces of pleasure
The world will be happy to sean,
A scowl is to no one a treasure—
Tis better to laugh when you can, n to anii-bibaoiac

A HARD STRUGGLE.

ers, supported by half of the Fifth Regiment of Goorkas, but the advance as we moved out of Peshawur for Ca-bul. Skirmishing began as soon as we noyed and put to considerable loss of life, 'Thou we' reached the mountain pass known as the Kashwa, and here a road came in from the North called the dark ways. While the souton this way for a mile on a reconnoteance, and found is amail; but account stone tort, which had just been deserted by the patives. Word was sent back, and which numbered forty-seven men, wa-

The officer in command was Lieut. Payme, seconded by the orderly seg-grant and a first corporal. We had been hadly broken up in the campaign missioned officers were budly scattered, some dead, some in the hospited, others on demened service. I may be pardoned for adding that I was the corbuilt at a epct where the way or road left the hills and crossed a valley about the way or road left the hills and crossed a valley about the way or road the same of the Southern edge of this valley on a de-tached hill, which was higher than any other ground within gunshot. There was a fine spring on this to Il and the natives bad inclosed it is a square for covering our hundred square feet of

The garrison of this fort had beer

called out to assist in holding the main case against our army, and it had desarted in such a hurry that we found There were also both shell and grape shot for the field piece. Not doubting that we should be beedged as soon as men at the loopholes made their way the army was out of sight, we set to to the platform. Each of us had over work to make everything soug. The gateway are blocked, the extra mus-long thin line. The natives awarmed to the loaded, and the men are gued to up the ledders like so many monkeys, we should noon, and up to 4. kets losded, and the men areigned to distribute in remain. We took possession sports noon, and up to 4 o'clock the sounds of fighting to the main pass came plainly to our ears. They had somely died away when we caught sight of sixty Afghana approaching us light of sixty Afghana approaching us like a narrow pathway from the west. It is a narrow pathway from the west. oghting our column, but had been came demoralized and stated to re-

ght, left, or rear of them. There was day. After the dret two days ertillery

alarm us, and thiring all urst forenoon we did not catch sight of a native. Exactly at lovely on a native bearing a fing of truce came across the valley.

As we did not want him to know our strength, I was sent out to meet him ten paces from the gate. He was a man shout thirty years old, firm in look, and dignified to bearing, and he did not waste any time getting down to business.

ne enid in broken English. "And if we surrender?" I saked, "You will all be put to death."

"But if we refuse ?"
"It will be death just the same." "Then we refuse," I replied, baying sen told by the Liedlemant to take my own wav-to get sld of him.

The native stalked off without another word or look and soon disappeared agrees the valley. Ten minutes later have been bullete for all the harm they did. We let them fire away for half an hour, and then four of the men who carried dephant rifles which had next three days we had five deaths, no been packed up at Peshawur went to the loopholes and dropped two guntres apiece inside of two minutes. This caused the buttery to withlraw in a burry, and we were in thered no more that afternoon. Piled against the eastern wall on the isside was a large quantity of heavy poles and rude planks. We had at first supposed this material to have been brought in for firewood, and had used some of it for our fires. It now occured to the Lieutenant that there were not enough copholes in the wall to accommedate eyen our small force, and that the naplatforms. He at once set the whole force at work and we did not knock off until midnight. Then be had a collid platform against the north and two sides of the forts could not be sculed from the nature of the ground,

The eight presed quietly and some of our men began to think the natives had withdrawn from our locality to go with a spy glass, and looking into the ed were fully 200, but they could af-tisiakets on the other side of the valley ford that loss better than we could the self the number. From the moveneat of those I could see I felt sure they were about to charge, and I had scarcely reported this when they broke cover with yells and shricks and dashd at the fort. The idea of the platform must have been an inspiration. aken in Ave minutes.

which sloped at a sharp descent.

Anthe natives broke cover the loopoles were manned and the rest of the ovce ordered on to the platform. Running about of the main line were thir-ty or forty men, each with a great stick is his hand. After them came as many more dragging rude ladders, the rungs of which were made of vines.

At the very first dash, and without owing over three or four men, the felows plugged up every loophole and a minute later their ladders were a t against the wall. Without orders, religion the situation, the seventeen the service ; the balance find base its markets, and when the last gun lied by Dittal buildes. These fel- bad been fired we counted 123 dead men in sight. But for the platform they would have awarmed over the walls like so many bers.

From this out the real s'ege had en-

On that factous march to Cabul the statement of natives were satchword was "Pear on." In more stationed on every side of us within musket range and a stendy and harmy left the native garrisons to the rassing fire was maintained pight and

barrel was quantifies of morphine, cal-omel and other drugs, which our finddial corps had lost at the same time. When I reported the find to the Lieu-tenant, Lake made a request of him, and after considerable argument it was granted. Night came on with a trong wind from the north and an overcest sky, and it was only fal ly dark when I was let out of the gate with two pailfulls of the alcohol. The natives were firing away as usual, and as I walked down among the dead I heard the rip of bullets all around me. I had a saturated cloth over my mouth and cotton in my nostrile and I could stand the oder very well. There was considerable grass and brush on the field, and I distributed the elcohol lit-

erally over both the soil and the dead. It took four tr'ps to empty the barrely It was then knocked to pieces and the material carried out. The last act was three field pieces opened fire on an to light a match and set fire to a paper with solid shot from the cover of a and a minute later I was in the fort mass of rocks and bushed about 600 and the first of dead was in a blaze. yards away. Every bell struck the Pefore midnight we had wipe i out the north wall, but they might as well threatened danger, much to the cha grip and indigitation of the natives. The relief came too late, however for some of our poor fellows. Within the begon to tell on all the living.

We had been afraid the enemy would bring up a morter and drop shells in the fart, but we had been besieged three weeks before they got one in position. They opened fire one afternoon, but of the ten shell rent late the air to drop down on our heads allo went wild. Then the mortar burst, killing all around it and we were sufe. On the fortieth day from the hour we entered the fort the natives made another dash at the walls. Our force was now reduced to thirty-one men and four of these were down with the lever and unable to raise their beads, We had warning of the dash and were prepared for it. Every- man on the platform had tores loaded mustets. We took thirteen loaded shells beonging to the gun, cut the fuses short and laid them on the wall. Beside each wes a piece of lighted punk, It was estimated that there were fully party, and they carried about fifty adders. The fight didn't last ten minutes. It was the shells we redled tought them before knew better. At down among them which did the eight o'clock I got upon the platform work. I believe the dead and wound-

> The coul weather had now come, and on the night of the fight snow fell to the depth of six mehes. For two days after not a shot was fred. Then for next twenty we had no rest day or night. They did not attempt another result, but cooly calculated to wear ne aut. A few more days would have this week! accomplished this. On the severityfirst day of our investment we were relieved by a British force, but there the annual sermon in West Market St. were only eight men of us street to church. It was strong and forcible. years' experience upon the term he stand on our feet. In all only twentytwo of us were alive. On the day of highly enjoyed by a large congregatwo of us were alive. On the day of our relief fifty Afghane could have tion. scaled the walls and taken the fort.— Co

Sair no a Pertiliser.

It is not known by chemi-ts how mit acts as a fertilizer, but the opinion s says a writer in an exchange, that mit has the power to literate ammonia rom soils that have been manured with nitrogenous munures. This is the case in sandy soils, where the ammonia exists in fertile combinations. The sait acts upon the ammoniscal saits by forming sods in the soil, and choloride of summons, which passes into solution and then becomes aw ac-tive fertilizer. It is known that on oor lauda devoid of humus and amnonia it note as a very indifferent nanure, while on rish lands, where assimonia has been stored up in day or numus, it acts well by eliminating the y aiding in readering issoluble forms it into soluble phosphate of hime. Sait is a beneficent solvent when added in the manure beap by drawing moisture and keeping down the fermenting beat in nitrogenous manure and making it more soluble and better decomposed as plant food when applied to the soil and crop.—Chicago

confusion in North Carolina poli-

The Swamp Caterpillars.

Newspapers have recently contained illars appearing slong the tracks of hese enterpillars have, in some ces, been so numerous as to stop sine on the roads. These are all one campa disricia, the American breat-tree tent-enterpillar. The parent of this cuterpillar is a light yellowish rown moth, measuring about one and wings. It is a native species, and especially shundant in the Southern States. This catorpillar, in its popular name indicates, feeds chiefly upon the leaves of forest trees, more especially those of the wild cherry, oak, bickery, basswood and walnut. It often entirely defolishes large tracts of these trees, thereby suspending the growth of the trees for the season. When forest trees are not at band the caterpillar has damaged apple and herry orehards. Remedies.-So long as it confines its

attack to forest trees there is at present no practicable remedy, as it is impossible to spray or prune such trees. Where it threatens orchards or Paris green will prove a most effectual remedy. Another 's to tie a wide band of scrap cotton, or an old piece of carpet, around the trunks of the trees be- Boton Cultivator. ow the crotch and saturate the band with kerasene oil, The enterpillar cannot pass the barrier. But to be ifof the enterpillars and orga already apon them.

The female moth lays her eggs durng June in a cluster of three hundred or more upon the smaller twigs of the trees the caterpillars afterwards attack. These eggs look like small, white keys. The caterpillar does not hatch out un-

til the next spring.

This insect has numerous exemies, on this account it has never and is not likely to become a sourge. The most potent enemies are the carmycrous ground and tree beetles, Tachins fi es, and a fungous diseases, which invariably appears when the caterpillars become very numerous and exhaust the food supply. Formers and lum-bermen should learn to recognize and protect the useful beetles which prey upon these and other hjurious insects. Bulletin 84 of the N. C. Experiment station contains illustrations of all the more important, of these beetles .-Gerald McCarthy, N. C. Experiment

GREENSBORG, N. C., MAY 26,-The

and honored institution were held here

On Sunday Bishop W. W. Dunce of the M. E. shureh, South, delivered

Co Monday night a reception wa given by the graduating class to their friends. Those who attended were saher.

charmingly entertrined by the young ladies of the Senior class.

The makes may be given by putting an even tempoonful on the onta twice.

Wednesday afternoon a five o'clock tes was given to the alumnse of the ashes and salt mixture constantly be-institution, who were highly pleased fore the horses, and has made for this with their elegant reception. Wednes-day avening a public recital was given corner of the feed box. His experiby the elecution class, the excellent ence is that the best condition powder selections being interspersed with in-strumental music, well rendered, and the interest further enhanced by the fan and dumb-bell drills. The and-and intelligence are used in handling lance browded all available space and horses, no other medicines are neces were loud in praise of the outertain | sary. Apart from the medicinal qual-

Thursday was commencement day roper. A very entertaining procellent numbers of vocal and instru-mental music were well readered. The programme included the reading of the Salutatory by Miss May Bell Chadwick, a French cassy by Miss Nannie Lee Smith, the prize cassy by Miss Clayton McCrary, the Valedictory by Miss Mastle Lectes Sedberry, and the presentation of diplomas by Preslent Lison, Hop. Lee S. Overman olivered the annual andress. It was piete with striking ideas and strong good sense. The prize for the best essay was awarded Mi s McCrary. This is given by S. L. Adams of Durnam, in memory of his mother. The art prize was won by Miss Caroline Nichols, the medal being given by the Odell Hardware Co. President Dixon was presented with a beautiful gold g by the members of the graduating

Tire Hord Croft from Out find.

It was the practice of a successful farmer we know many years ago to let his land lie in sod two and sometimes three years. By this time the clover had run out, and a heavy sod of timothy and other grasses were feed-ing on the decaying clover root. It's put all his coarse manure, drawn as pot all his coarse manure, drawn as made in winter, on this sod, and in spring plowed sod and manure under for sors. After thorough cultivation during the summer, the field was fall-plowed a little deeper than in the spring, so as to turn the partly decayed manure to the surface. It was then lightly plowed in the spring and planted with potatoes.

Our friend claimed that thus he got

the best results from the manure for but crops, as the second year it made a large growth of potatoes without liability to rot that an application of freeh manure might induce. The po-tate crop was then got off early, and the land sown to rive or wheat and seeded with cloyer in the spring.
There were no more crops, and no more time between sod-plowing and clover-sadding than in the usual rotation. The plan has certainly its advantages where land is very weedy, as ornamental grounds, spraying with it is apt to become where too many grain erops come in proportionably to those that require, if they do not always receive thorough cultivation;

Wood Arbes In Swide Relaine.

An agricultural authority of high repute formulates three rules for the guidance of those who would secure the maximum of profit from the feeding of swine-first, clean, dry, warn quarters, protected from winds an draughts; second—as much whole-some food—if grain—perferably ground fine—as trey will eat clean, three times a day; and third, free access to a mixture of sait and ashes, to sods or soil. Another writer speaks specifically of the great value of wood ashes as a medicine for all kinds of farm animals, and especially for pige. He has raised swine extensively for more than twenty years without cholera or swine plague, and has not lost one per cent of his hogs from disease. He keeps wood ashes and charcoal mixed with sait, constantly before his swine in a large covered box with holes two by six fuches near the bottom.

The hog wid work the mixture out through these holes all far all they went it. He selects ashes rich in charcon; and mixed three parts of sahes to one of salt. There is no danger of the swine eating too much of this mixture, or of pure salt, if it is kept constantly before them, and they are provided with them. The beneficial effects of mmenocacut exercises of this old the combination are quits marked, especially when the hoga are fattened on fresh maize. Wood ashes when given to horses are found to have a most salutary effect. The writer last mentioned says that in thirty-seven threshing machine during his absence, and the only "condition powder" he has ever used have been clean wood

m even tenspoonful on the onte twice a week ; but he prefers to keep the ities of wood ashes their efficacy as a fertilizer is well Bnown .- Courier Journa!

PERSIDENT DAVIS CABINET.

ft 22 cmbers from 1861 to 1865.

Questions concerning the comp ion of President Jefferson Davis' Cab et have been discussed recently by adme of our people. The special war oughly posted in all matters pertain ing to the late confederacy, furnishes data in regard to the Cabinet which can be relied upon as correct, vis:

Secretary of State-B. Toombe, February 24, 1861; R. M. T. Hunter, July 24, 1861; Judah P. Benjamin, March 19, 1869.

February 24, 1861; J. P. Benjamin, September 17, 1861 ; G. W. Randelph March 17, 1802 ; G. W. Smith, (seting three days) November 17, 1602 ; J. C. Breckenridge, January 28, 1865.
Secretary of Navy—S. B. Mallory,
February 21, 1861.

Secretary of Trensuty—C. Q. Meminger, February 21, 1861; Geo. A. renbolm, June, 1864.
Atterney General—J. P. Beojamio, february 21, 1801; Thus. Bragg, Supember 17, 1861; Thus. R. Watta Larch 17, 1862; George Davis, 1864 Ch.

Caralina Impecto.

The N. C. Experiment Station has a fine collection of insects, but desires turther to obtain appearant of every peoles of insects found in this an and gardeners; live of and re-reported free of charge. It is send insects and directables a small tio or purchoard boxes, want be well wrapped. Yentila studen's who will collect insects pamphlet giving full directions for turing and preparing specimens be cheerfully supplied.—Gernid Arthy N. C. Experiment Station.



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FOHN B. HARDER, Ag't,
Big Falls, N.C. Feb. 11. Big Falls, N.C.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

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128 ACRES.

