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Dec. 14-4L Haw River, N. C.

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Mar 14-9

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WASHINGTON'S PARENTS.

His Father, a Maker of Pig Iron and His Mother a Second Wife.

George Washington was born in Westmoreland county, Va., on Feb. 22, 1732, according to the generally accepted style of reckoning time which has prevailed since 1752, or, according to the old style, on Feb. 11, 1731-32. His mother, Mary Ball, was the second wife of his father, Augustine Washington, concerning both of whom a great deal of false history has been written, while much that might have been truthfully said of Augustine Washington has been left unsaid by Marshall, Sparks, Irving and other biographers of George Washington.

Augustine Washington has been represented as a man of almost royal blood, as the aristocratic descendant of a titled English family. Be this as it may, Augustine Washington at the time he married Mary Ball was engaged in making pig iron at Accokeek furnace in Stafford county, Va., about 15 miles from Fredericksburg, and he was so engaged when his son George was born, although he was then residing at Wakefield, in Westmoreland county. Accokeek furnace had been built by the Principo company, composed of English capitalists, as early as 1726 on land owned by Augustine Washington covering about 1,600 acres and containing iron ore. Augustine Washington, who was known as Captain Washington, becoming the owner of one-sixth of the furnace property in consideration of the transfer of his land to the company. The Principo company had other iron enterprises in Maryland.

Captain Washington visited England in 1729 and 1730, chiefly in relation to the management of Accokeek furnace. Returning to Virginia in May, 1730, he wrote to his English partners on the 10th day of July that on his arrival he found to his great grief that his wife was dead. There is an autograph letter in the custody of the Maryland Historical society written at London on Oct. 2, 1730 by John Wightwick, one of the English stockholders in the Principo company, and addressed to John England, the company's general agent in Maryland and Virginia, which preserves the above facts, and which also severely criticizes Captain Washington for neglecting in his letter of July 10 to inform his English associates whether or not he would stick to a certain bargain he had made with them concerning the management of the furnace.

We have been unable to discover whether Captain Washington kept his bargain to manage Accokeek furnace or not, but in Colonel William Byrd's "Progress of the Mines," written in 1733, he mentions "England's iron mines, called so from the chief manager of them, though the land belongs to Mr. Washington." Two miles distant from the mines was the furnace.

Colonel Byrd says: "Mr. Washington raises the ore and carts it thither for 20 shillings the ton of iron that it yields. Besides Mr. Washington and Mr. England there are several other persons in England concerned in these works." Augustine Washington retained his interest in the Principo company to the time of his death in 1743, and this interest he bequeathed to his son Lawrence.

In 1731 Augustine Washington married for his second wife Mary Ball, a daughter of Joseph Ball, who resided in Lancaster county, Va., where Mary Ball was born. Captain Washington did not marry Mary Ball in England, as Benson J. Lossing and numerous other inaccurate writers have stated, but after his visit to that country, during which, as has been shown, his first wife died.—Iron and Steel Bulletin.

Cider in Etymology and Hygiene.

Mr. Labouchere has been advising people to drink cider, or "cyder," apparently under the impression that it is impossible to get drunk on it, which proves that Mr. Labouchere does not know his Normandy. It is not an easy job, we admit, but it is one not infrequently accomplished by Norman peasants. And now Sir George Birdwood makes an almost pious appeal to us to spell the beverage with a "y." He traced the history of the word from the Hebrew shekar through Greek and Latin down to the French cirde. Then came in some ooc ancestors who brought the "y" as dowry. And Phillips, the poet, "forever fixed the correct English form for all makers and drinkers of the beverage and for all literary men as cyder." Who are we to gainsay Phillips, the poet? So in deference to Phillips and to please Sir George Birdwood we will spell it "cyder," but we won't promise to drink it, not even to gratify Mr. Labouchere.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Heredity: Binks—Speaking of heredity, do you remember Forrester, who bought some wild land and turned it into a farm?

Winks—Yes. He was the inventor of a very effective stump puller.

Binks—Just so. Well, his son is a very successful dentist.—Oakland (Cal.) Tupper.

FOR THE MILLION.

The Boudiering Array of Medicinal Preparations in a Drug Store.

The catalogue of a great wholesale drug concern gives an impressive list of the proprietary medicines that are sold to the American public. Such a catalogue makes a book of over 400 pages, with 60 articles to the page. An examination of this interesting publication shows the existence of 78 "balsams," each with a distinctive name. Under the general name of "balsams" there are 241 preparations. Extracts of beef in various combinations, with iron, wine, popsin, etc., come in 63 shapes.

For the use of people who scorn to take liquor for its own sake, but who are willing to take a daily portion of alcohol in the guise of "biters," a choice is offered between 136 more or less well advertised concoctions. There are 25 blood purifiers, and 213 remedies are put up in a "capsule" form to be retained by druggists. There are 26 kinds of medicated cigarettes. "Cordial" is the soothing name given to 63 prescriptions for various diseases.

Of toilet preparations known as "creams" there are 96 brands. There are 374 nostrums labeled "ouros" for man and beast and for every ill that flesh is heir to. Of tooth powders, pastes and other dentifrices a bewildering choice is offered from 286 varieties. Of "drops" there are 104 standard preparations. "Elizir" is in high favor, and the up to date druggist must carry 167 selections. In the line of "extracts" there is a choice of 291, exclusive of perfumes. Of baby, brain, nerve and other "foods" there are an even 100. Twenty-three manufacturers have their preparations on the market, and other preparations for the hair under various names swell the total to 200.

Of liniments there are 146 patented varieties. People with delicate palates may take medicine in 93 forms of lozenges. There are 214 oils and 196 ointments. There are 80 forms of popsin. But pills top the list, there being 677 kinds known to and handled by the trade. The popularity of plasters as a remedial agent is proved by 154 distinct brands. Of powders there are 417 varieties, and they are second in number only to pills. "Relief" is the trademark of 63 remedies, while "remedy" is sufficiently descriptive of 268 nostrums. "Restorers" there are to the number of 52, and "salve" is good enough for 171 preparations. Druggists are expected to furnish any one of 355 kinds of soap, each possessed of curative power. Drugs are advertised as "alrups" in 403 preparations, and there are 190 kinds of "tablets." Tonics are listed to the number of 118, and medicated waters in bottles come from 184 springs throughout the world.—New York World.

Tobacco in Illness.

If tobacco has been violently denounced, it has had ardent defenders. The most recent of them, however, Dr. Ludwig Jankau of Munich, drops the apologetic tone and stoutly maintains that tobacco is not merely permissible, but is actually indicated in the case of the sick and convalescent under certain conditions. After surgical operations, for instance, except those on the abdomen or bladder, smoking is beneficial if the patient feels the desire for it. In diseases of the eyes and mouth tobacco should be forbidden, but in such cases the patient is not likely to wish to smoke. In peritonitis, typhitis and perityphitis smoking is also likely to be harmful. In organic diseases of the heart mild tobacco may be allowed in moderation to patients who have been smokers from early life. In the early stage of phthisis smoking is often useful owing to its undoubted bactericidal power. Dr. Jankau thinks it retards the development of the disease. He thinks the disinfectant properties of tobacco also make it of service in affections of the mouth, but the quality, of course, should be of the mildest.—British Medical Journal.

Muscles.

Many muscles are located at a considerable distance from the point where their force is to be exerted and are connected with the point of operation by slender strings or tendons. This is a provision of nature solely for convenience. If all the muscles whose power is concentrated in the hands or feet, these members would assume an inordinate size and weight and become more troublesome than useful.

Heart and Lungs.

The action of the heart, lungs and digestive system is involuntary, for the reason that it is indispensable to life and must be carried on under all circumstances. If a man had to think of his heart or had to remember that he must breathe, or that his food must digest, he would have no time to do anything else, and if by chance he should forget to keep his heart going or his lungs in operation he would fall dead on the spot.

Constantine the Great had a sword made to order for \$80.

THE MONKEY AND THE MONEY.

Joeko Squandered His Fortified Wealth in His Own Peculiar Way.

"I was mate on board the bark Annie, trading between New York and Pernambuco," said the old sailor. "It was in 1886 or 1887, I disremember which. All hands were in first rate spirits, for we had just made a profitable voyage, and the crew was to get a share in the profits. But off the coast of the Brazils—we had got almost into port—something occurred that seemed likely to reduce the gains of the trip.

"The captain had a pet monkey of which he was very fond. He had bought it at Bahia, and the animal certainly did possess remarkable intelligence. It had the freedom of the ship, and I chanced to be the victim of two or three of its pranks, which caused me quite a good deal of bother, but only made the captain laugh. One day, however, the captain went to his cabin to get a glass of grog, and—so he told me afterward—was just lifting his glass to his lips when what should he see but Joeko skipping out through the door with something in his hand. It didn't take him a second to discover that the monkey was walking away with a bag of 500 doubloons. The skipper was always an absentminded man, and he had left the key in the lock of the strong box in which he kept his gold.

"He jumped for Joeko, but the monkey was too quick for him and skipped up the companion ladder and was on deck long before the captain could get there. The beast, with mischief in his eye, lost no time in climbing up the mainmast and presently was perched comfortably on the main truck. To follow him was hopeless, and the captain just stood and looked at him, waiting to see what would happen. Now, all of this time I was down below, but I got that part of the story from the second mate, who witnessed the performance.

"There was Joeko sitting up aloft, with the bag of doubloons in his fist, while the skipper walked up and down and swore like a pirate. He ordered one of the men aloft, but countermanded it right away, thinking that it would be more prudent to coax the beast. He called him pet names and promised him all sorts of things he was fond of if he would only come down. But Joeko paid no attention. He had got the fastening of the bag undone by this time, and out of it he took one of the goldpieces. After looking at it for a moment he shied it overboard. The captain groaned. There was \$17 gone.

"Well, Joeko didn't seem to be in any hurry. He took another goldpiece out of the bag, and after examining it critically as if to discover the date on it he threw it into the sea. The captain was frantic. The monkey took another and another of the doubloons and threw them overboard. It was evident that when he had emptied the sack he might come down, but not before.

"It was just at this moment that I came on deck. It took me a few seconds to realize what was going on. My first impression was that the captain was on the point of having a fit. He pointed to Joeko, and I saw the beast throw something that had a yellow gleam as it fell into the sea. Suddenly realizing the situation, I said, 'I'll fix that for you, captain.' Then picking up a marlin spike I aimed carefully and shot it aloft at Joeko.

"I did not care whether I hit him or not. My best hope was to frighten him. This I accomplished, for the marlin spike flew close by him and caused him to dodge. As he did so he dropped the bag of doubloons, which fell upon the deck, bursting open, so that the goldpieces rolled in all directions. The captain and I were missing. The captain looked Joeko up, and when we got to Pernambuco sold him, I believe."—Washington Star.

A Treasured Nickel.

An ordinary 5 cent piece is carefully treasured by Artist Frank Duckett of Philadelphia as a memento of General Grant. Mr. Duckett came into possession of this memento in this way: One day several years ago Mr. Duckett boarded a street car directly after a stout man whose full brown beard and black slouch hat struck Mr. Duckett as familiar. A moment later he recognized his fellow passenger as General Grant, whom he had frequently seen during a sojourn at Washington several months previous. Mr. Duckett took a seat directly opposite the distinguished gentleman. The conductor came in to collect the fares. Mr. Duckett handed the conductor a five cent nickel. The conductor turned the general's nickel over to Mr. Duckett and rang up the fare. Mr. Duckett carefully stowed his "change" away in a separate pocket and has cherished the coin ever since because of its having been last used by the great soldier president.—Philadelphia Record.

Advancements and Spurs.

It is pitiful to see a man who can not ride and whose feet are necessarily confined to a beaten track appear in spurs. If he were going for a walk, it would not matter, for then he would only cut his boots. But it is to be dreaded that before his return he will have lacerated his horse, and if he should chance to tumble off scored his brand new saddle.

It may be doubted how far it is advisable, even for first rate riders, to arm their heels as a mere point of dress on all occasions. A good horse will do his best without having his sides wounded. When he finishes, either he is not properly asked or he distrusts himself. Nevertheless the spur has many uses, of which he who understands them certainly ought to avail himself.—"The Arabian Horse," Major General Tweedie.

Farinelli was so idolized by his admirers that it was of him an English lady once exclaimed: "One God! One Farinelli!"

HE COMMANDED THE EMPRESS.

Worth's Word Regarding Her Costume Was Final—One Exception.

Worth was admitted to the Tuilleries whenever he had something fresh to show her majesty. He would arrive there early in the morning and lay out the new toilets and stuffs he brought with him in a small room near her bedchamber. He would then withdraw, leaving his assistant behind him to give all the explanations that might be demanded. On other occasions the empress, who possessed a great deal of taste, would send for him to discuss the various fashions which he had laid before her. But he would rarely change his mind, and it was almost impossible to obtain from him the slightest modification in his dresses.

As a rule, it was the sovereign who had to submit to the will of the man dressmaker. When the trying on came, he was ushered into the presence of her majesty as soon as she had put on the dress. At a glance he detected the slightest imperfection and instructed his assistant how to remedy it. He would never allow the empress to wear a costume the effect of which was not what he expected.

A curious anecdote on this point is related by The Gaulois. The Comtesse de Montijo, mother of the empress, was always a strict observer of court ceremony, and it was Worth who had the making of her dresses. She ordered them "decollete," and being afraid of catching cold she wore a kind of transparent "maillote" to protect her arms and shoulders. The empress had often begged her not to wear low dresses, pointing out that at her age she might wear high ones, but the countess would not give way. Thereon her majesty sent for Worth and warned him that if he made any more low dresses for her mother she would withdraw her custom from him. The countess protested, but in vain, and Worth for once obeyed orders.

He employed over 800 hands. His stock comprised the richest and most variegated collection of silks, satins and stuffs to be found anywhere. One of the Lyons silk factories worked solely for him. He had a certain talent for designing and drew a sketch in colors of the toilets he invented. Later on he employed an artist to paint his dresses in an album, which will remain in his family as a precious relic. The fall of the second empire affected him deeply, for he was a staunch imperialist. Every year he sent to the empress in exile a nosegay of violets tied up with a ribbon bearing her name in golden letters. He had his own peculiar way of dressing his customers, and his tastes were absolutely original. He was a great lover of jewelry, and his fingers were always covered with diamond rings. He had visited all the capitals of Europe, and there was hardly a personage of mark whom he had not come across. His memory was prodigious and only equalled by his discretion.

He was as generous as he was rich, and there was not a philanthropic institution to which he did not subscribe. During the siege he turned his apartment in the Champs Elysees into an ambulance, where he supported 25 soldiers sick or wounded. Numbers of persons who had seen better days were relieved by him in the most delicate manner. Charity never appealed to him in vain. His good deeds made him popular, and his name will be found in most of the memoirs of the period. The Goncourts allude to him several times in their "Journal," and Mme. Octave Feuillet, widow of the romanticist, gives an amusing account in her "Souvenirs" of how, when she wanted a dress for a court ball at once, he improvised one for her in a couple of hours. The rapidity with which he could turn out a costume at a moment's notice was one of his many talents which his rivals tried in vain to imitate with success. He left behind him two sons, who appear to have inherited their father's capacities.—London Globe.

A REGIMENT OF HENS.

How One Man May Act as Commander of a Thousand Fowls.

We have had quite a number of questions about how best to make a large building for 1,000 hens, says a writer in The Rural New Yorker. The following represents the figuring of a successful poultryman who has studied the matter for a long time. It is evident that one house to hold 1,000 hens will be cheaper than 10 houses to hold 100 each. It will also require less time to care for the 1,000 in one house. As to the dangers from disease and other drawbacks in having the whole flock in one building, that is a matter of opinion. We shall discuss that later.

The house is 800 feet long by 24 feet wide, 6 feet high at the eaves and 13 feet at the top, with the roof pitching both ways. It is well lighted with one window in the front of each pen and one in the top of each pen. The house is north and south, so that fowls in the east pen get the sunshine in the morning through their window in front and those in the west side through the windows in the top of the house and the afternoon sun in like manner. The house should be made as tight as possible and perfectly dry. The windows in the top are hinged at the bottom of the sash so as to open inside for ventilation on warm days. There are 25 pens on each side of the walk, 12 feet square on the floor, which is raised two feet from the ground, with partitions underneath the house the same as the pens above. This gives a dry place for the hens to wallow, insures freedom from rats working under the floor and doubles the floor room for the fowls. The yards are 12 feet wide and 150 feet long and are well provided with fruit trees for shade. The fences are boarded two feet high, with four foot wire netting above. The house should be built on a slight decline so as to allow the water to run from one end to the other readily, and the trough should be flushed and brushed out daily. There is a car running from the feedhouse at one end along the walk to the other end of the house, from which all feeding, cleaning platform under roosts, gathering eggs, etc., are done. All windows are also raised or lowered from the walk so that the attendant rarely has to go into the pens for anything.

Cost and Estimation of Such a Building.
120 locust posts for foundation at 20 cents..... \$24.00
10,000 feet of frame at \$14..... 140.00
14,000 feet of boards for roof at 24 cents at \$18..... 252.00
10,000 feet of matched flooring, floor, roost platforms, etc., at \$22.50..... 225.00
6,000 feet of tin or zinc for roof, etc., at \$15..... 90.00
4,000 feet of wire for inside partitions as one-half cent..... 20.00
7,500 feet of tin or zinc for roof, etc., at \$12..... 90.00
100 windows at 70 cents..... 70.00
800 feet of galvanized spouting for water troughs at 10 cents..... 8.00
200 feet of felt for covering sides..... 2.00
Singles, cord for windows, pulleys, nails, etc..... 15.00
Total..... \$1,009.75

YARDS 150 FEET LONG.
728 locust posts at 20 cents..... \$145.60
20,000 feet of boards for partitions in yards and under house at \$18..... 360.00
20,000 feet of wire partitions..... 120.00
Singles, staples, nails, etc..... 10.00
Total..... \$635.60
Feedroom, 26 feet square, at the end of the building, arranged with bins for different kinds of feed, etc..... \$120.00
Well, pump, tanks, piping, etc..... 60.00
Boiler, with dumping kettle..... 60.00
Gauges for outting bone, pumping water, etc..... 250.00
Man's large power bone cutter..... 50.00
Hay cutter for cutting clover, etc..... 15.00
Total..... \$670.60

Cost of poultry house..... \$1,009.75
Cost of yards..... 708.60
Cost of labor for whole building about..... 400.00
Cost of 1,000 fowls at \$1 cents each..... 600.00
Grand total..... \$2,718.35

The food required for one year I estimate as follows:

24 tons wheat bran at \$20..... \$480.00
24 tons oat feed at \$22..... 528.00
24 tons cornmeal at \$24..... 576.00
One ton oilmeal..... 24.00
100 bushels potatoes, turnips, etc., at \$14..... 1,400.00
One ton clover hay..... 14.00
500 pounds salt..... 2.50
Seven tons fresh bones..... 35.00
100 bushels barley..... 100.00
100 bushels buckwheat..... 70.00
100 bushels oats..... 60.00
100 bushels corn..... 60.00
100 bushels wheat..... 60.00
20 bushels beets, carrots, etc., for feeding raw in winter..... 30.00
40 bushels charcoal..... 40.00
One ton grit..... 14.00
Total cost of food..... \$2,683.00

With the foregoing treatment good early pullets will lay at least 12 dozen eggs each, which will make their account stand about as follows:

Cost of feed..... \$2,683.00
Interest on investment at 6 per cent..... 203.10
Cost of fuel for engine..... 30.00
Cost of fuel for heating water, etc..... 30.00
Total..... \$3,046.10

22,000 dozen eggs at an average of 21 cents..... \$4,620.00
Profit..... \$1,573.90

In the above account there is no charge for labor, which would require one man about as follows: One and a half hours for preparing morning feed and feeding; 1 1/2 hours for cleaning roost platforms and cleaning up in general; one hour for cutting and feeding bones at noon; 1 1/2 hours for gathering and preparing eggs for market; a half hour for feeding at night.

The prices for feed are those prevailing in the ton, and are a little above the average for the past few years. Eggs are rated at about the average price in the New York market, which might be raised a few cents per dozen by getting a special trade on strictly fresh eggs shipped every day or three times per week. Be very careful to ship all eggs in good shape and put no stained or soiled ones in the crates. Send no eggs that are over two days old, and in summer ship the day they are laid if possible. Guarantee all eggs to be strictly fresh, and you will not be long in getting a first class market for all you can get, and you can lengthen your house and increase your number of fowls to as many as you can properly look after and still have a demand for more first class eggs than you can supply.

Twenty Years Proof.

Tutt's Liver Pills keep the bowels in natural motion and cleanse the system of all impurities. An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, constipation and kindred diseases.

"Can't do without them"

R. P. Smith, Chilesburg, Va., writes I don't know how I could do without them. I have had Liver disease for over twenty years. Am now entirely cured.

Tutt's Liver Pills

LAFAYETTE HOLT,

MACHINIST AND ENGINEER,

BURLINGTON, N. C.

MACHINE, BLACKSMITH SHOP, FOUNDRY, GEAR-CUTTING.

Piping, fittings, valves, etc.

Burning Or Freezing.
Whether you're scorched with fever or chilled with a deep seated cold, the same medicine will cure you.

Dr. C. C. Roc's



For The Liver and Kidneys.

Pleasant to the Taste.

It does not cause constipation, but breaks chills, prevents fever, purifies and thickens the blood, corrects the liver, cleanses the stomach and improves digestion, creates an appetite and quiets the nerves.

All ailments and general ailments.

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G. & C. MERRILL CO., Publishers,
Springfield, Mass., U.S.A.

Send to the publishers for free pamphlet. Do not buy cheap reprints of second edition.

Mortgagee's Sale of Land!

AT GRAHAM, N. C., AUG. 5, 1895.

By virtue of the power contained in a mortgage deed executed to me by J. G. Honey and wife Sallie S. Honey on 1st day of Sept., 1891, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Alamance county, N. C., in book 11, pages 146, 147 and 148, of Mortgage and Deeds of Trust, I will sell at the court house door, in Graham, N. C., at 12 o'clock M., on the 1st Monday in August, 1895, the highest bidder, the following described tract of land, to-wit: A tract of land in Fawcett's township, adjoining the lands of W. A. Bland, et al on the west and north-west and W. S. Bennett on the east, containing 20 acres, more or less.

Terms of sale CASH.
W. A. J. COFFEE, JR.,
June 23, 95-ly. Mortg. 23.