

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JACOB A. LONG,
Attorney-at-Law,
GRAHAM, N. C.
Practices in the State and Federal courts.

OLIVER S. NEWLIN,
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GREENSBORO, N. C.
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DENTIST
Crown and Bridge work a specialty.
Vestal Building, GRAHAM.

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Best Life Insurance contracts now on the market.
Prompt personal attention to all orders. Correspondence solicited.
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Write for our 64-page illustrated catalog and 40p. pamphlet, "How to Plant and Cultivate an Orchard." Gives you information on how to select the best trees, how to plant them, how to care for them, and how to get the most from them. Write for it today.
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Undertakers and Embalmers.
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Fine Watch Repairing
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Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5, 1901. "Bonds, bonds, where are the bonds?" is a sort of game, something like "Thimble, thimble," etc. that numerous persons are engaged in playing. The bonds in the case are those alleged to have been issued by agents of the republic of Cuba, and the proceeds to have been expended in fighting Spain. Where those bonds are and how many of them are out is a question that is the key to the game and not likely to be fully answered until the holders of them make a demand on the Cuban government, soon to be established. One man, who probably knows about all that is to be known about those bonds, and may be has a big block of them himself, was in Washington this week, conferring with Secretary Root and Mr. McKinley. That was Gen. Maximo Gomez, who commanded the Cuban army when the Americans took possession of Cuba, and he came straight from the man who knows even more about the bonds than he does, because all that were sold had to pass through his hands. That man is Tomaso Estrada Palma, who was at the head of the Cuban junta in New York, where he still makes his home. Gen. Gomez talks a lot of rot about gratitude bringing him to Washington, but some very clear signs indicate that his real object is to secure administration influence for a Cuban Presidential candidate who can be depended upon not to turn the cold shoulder to Gomez and his friends who have Cuban bonds. But why he didn't fix it up with Gen. Wood, in Havana, without bringing the matter to Washington, is a little puzzling, although the fact that Gen. Wood's private secretary is with Gomez indicates that the visit to Washington was approved by Wood.

Senator Tillman passed through Washington this week, and he expressed some vigorous political opinions. For instance, he said: "It is stupid to talk about the democratic party being the enemy of the business interests. We endorse the free coinage of silver, but events have proven that our contention as to the need of more money was correct. The prosperity which the country has experienced is simply due to the large increase in the supply of gold through new discoveries. We are riding now on the crest of the wave, but it will not be long before we get into the trough. Hard times will come, and then what are the republicans to do. They have enacted a high tariff and have given us a gold standard and when they find that neither of these will avoid disaster, they will seek to find some other remedy, the result of which will be to help the rich without regard to the poor." Of the future democratic policy, Mr. Tillman said: "We will be against a carpet-bag government for the Philippines, because we know the evils which such government brings in its train. I do not know that the money question will figure in the next campaign, but I do know that there will be plenty of vulnerable spots in the republican armor which we can attack." Of the probable democratic candidate, Senator Tillman said: "I do not yet see a candidate in sight, but, for I, one, will not favor the nomination of any one who has not been identified with the party during the past four years. I do not see how it is possible for so-called democrats to expect the democratic party to endorse in 1904 the principles to which the republicans are now wedded, and yet they are solemnly discussing such a proposition. They expect the democrats to move aside by side with the republicans and then win. That is not my way of making a fight."

Col. R. M. Johnson, Texas member of the Democratic National Committee, who passed through Washington this week, on his way to New York, said of the political outlook: "The democratic party is all right, and it has fully recovered from the defeat of 1900. What we want to do to win next year is simply to take advantage of our opportunities. The republicans seem to be all at sea on the tariff question, and in my opinion the tariff will again come to the front as an issue. But there will be other issues besides the tariff in the next campaign."

Washington News Notes.

Porto Ricans who paid customs duties on goods going into their island from the United States must wait for the refunding of their money until Congress has passed a law authorizing its return, the Comptroller of the Treasury having just decided that the Secretary of the Treasury has no authority to refund them.

During the fiscal year just ended the net increase in the number of names on the government pension rolls was nearly 2,500. The exact number now on the rolls cannot be ascertained until the various pension agencies send in their reports, but the officials of the Pension office estimate the grand total at 996,000. During the year 44,861 original pensions were issued.

The quartermaster's department of the army has completed arrangements for the expenditure of \$1,000,000 for quarters and barracks for men of the Coast Artillery. These buildings are to be erected at fortifications that have already been constructed or are now in course of construction. The last army appropriation bill provided \$3,000,000 for the purpose.

Carriers of rural free delivery mail in the United States must hereafter refrain from other business while performing their regular duties as such carriers. Complaints have recently been received at the department stating that many rural free delivery carriers in different sections of the country have been making it a practice of delivering or selling goods along the mail routes, becoming so zealous in this, that they have neglected their mail duties. Hence an order is to be issued prohibiting the practice altogether.

Admiral Walker, chairman of the insular canal commission, says that there are only two things interfering with satisfactory progress on the canal report—first, the lack of draughtsmen to complete the maps; and, second, the re-arrangement of estimates on certain branches of the work, due to new data brought by the last party which arrived from Central America. The members of the commission are hopeful that the report can be completed within the present month.

The circulation statement issued by the comptroller of the currency shows that at the close of the fiscal year, June 29, the total circulation of national bank notes was \$353,742,137, an increase for the year of \$44,101,744.

The sequel of the Sampson letter in the Gunner Morgan controversy is seen in the fact that only two of the large number of possible candidates have applied for commissions in the line of the navy. The qualifications of age and service have been made such that few men of the navy who are under the age limit will have had the requisite amount of service as warrant officers. This may have been purposely arranged to shut out the majority of enlisted men, as the bureau of navigation, which has charge of the examinations, is bitterly opposed to permitting "common" sailors to get into the line.

During the fiscal year just ended the total coinage executed by the United States mints was \$136,340,781.58. This amount was made up of 1,769,999,132 separate coins. The gold coinage amounted \$99,065,715 and the silver coinage to \$35,265,498.50, of which \$24,298,850 was in standard silver dollars. The significant feature is the amount of minor coins and subsidiary silver turned out to meet the growing demands of retail trade in all parts of the country.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that in the case of any enlisted man in the army, navy, or marine corps, who, prior to the act of March 3, 1901, as far back as Dec. 1, 1873, received a medal for distinguished conduct in battle, he is also entitled to a gratuity payment of \$100. The particular case which called for the decision is that of R. Halbert, formerly an apprentice in the navy, who received a medal for heroic conduct under fire at Cebu, Philippine islands, in September, 1899.

Major W. C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer of Havana, reports that city free from yellow fever for the first time on record at this month of the year and adds: "I cannot but hope that this exceptionally good condition is in great part due to the large amount of labor and money we are expending

Washington News Notes.

in the destruction of mosquitoes. Formerly we paid no particular attention to mosquitoes merely disinfecting for yellow fever as we do for other infectious diseases."

Judge Taft is now Civil Governor of the Philippines. His appointment as such has been expected ever since he was placed at the head of the Philippine commission. At the time of his selection for the post, Judge Taft was a circuit judge on the federal bench. He gave up a splendid life position to go to the Philippines to take charge of the interests of the United States. He will probably be appointed to the Supreme Bench before the close of President McKinley's term.

Apparently the Naval Board of Construction has abandoned its former position in regard to superimposed turrets on battleships of the navy. Three vessels have been designed with such equipment, and the other ships which are now being considered by the board will probably not have this double turret as a feature of the armament. The plan was first suggested by Admiral Sampson.

The little Spanish prize gunboat Alvarado, captured at Santiago, has started on a mission of an experimental character which, if fruitful, may lead to the establishment of a system of itinerant recruiting stations for the navy. She is now in the sounds and inland waters of the Southern States engaged in enlisting fishermen and seafaring people for the naval service. These persons cannot be reached by the ordinary recruiting station in towns, as few of them ever get far from their smacks and huts of the sounds.

The age limit for postal employees has been changed. Those within which applicants could apply for positions as carriers heretofore have been twenty-one as the minimum and forty as the maximum. The minimum for clerks has been eighteen, with no maximum. A uniform minimum of eighteen and a maximum of forty-five for all employees has now been adopted.

One hundred and nineteen vacancies exist in the grade of ensign in the navy. This serious shortage shown by the midsummer naval register, which will be published in a few days, will cause Secretary Long to make earnest recommendations to Congress that the number of naval cadets at Annapolis be largely increased. There are 126 ensigns in service, most of them at sea.

"I wish to truthfully state to you and the readers of these few lines that your Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is without question, the best and only cure for dyspepsia that I have ever come in contact with and I have used many other preparations. John Beam, West Middlesex, Pa. No preparation equals Kodol Dyspepsia Cure as it contains all the natural digestants. It will digest all kinds of food and can't help but do you good. J. C. Simmons, the druggist.

The town of Williams, Arizona, was practically destroyed by fire Tuesday week. The loss is estimated at \$500,000. Williams is a railway and lumbering town on the Santa Fe Railway and has a population of about 2,000.

Pressing Weather in July
Would cause great discomfort and loss, but fortunately it is seldom known. A vast amount of misery is caused at this season, however, by impoverished blood, poor appetite and general debility. These conditions may be remedied by enriching the blood and toning the stomach with Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine seems to put new life into the new physical system, simply because of its wonderful power to purify, enrich and vitalize the blood, create an appetite and in vigorous the digestive functions. We advise you to get a bottle and try it if you are not feeling just right. It will do you good than six weeks' vacation. It is the best medicine money can buy.

The arrest and confinement in jail of the "labor agitator," one Rev. J. A. Austin, at Salisbury on the charge of being a sneak thief—having, it is alleged, stolen \$75 from the cash drawer of a Salisbury merchant, probably ends the public career of that gentleman of the cloth in N. C. It is said that he has been a real ordained minister—so much the worse for him.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAP.
Buy Shiner's Indian Vermifuge, as it is guaranteed to destroy and expel worms—the child's greatest enemy. For sale by J. C. Simmons, druggist.

Scientific American
A lady, who has made a study of lullabies and similar folk songs, the Countess Martinego, remarks upon the peculiar forms under which parental pride displays itself in different countries, and to prove that even professional habits will be carried into the nursery she tells the following:
"The other day a young and successful English artist was heard to exclaim with profound conviction while he was contemplating his son and heir, 24 hours old:
"There is a great deal of time about that baby!"—Youth's Companion.

THE HOME MARKET IDEA.

Feeding Crops on the Farm—Frozen Wheat Valuable For Stock.
It has seemed to the Utah station that farmers who are engaged in the production of hay and grain might, with advantage, add lamb feeding to their work. This would afford a home market for the products of the farm, assist in maintaining the fertility of the soil and would give profitable employment during the winter months.

During the summer of 1890 a heavy frost injured a considerable quantity of fall wheat throughout the state. In an experiment by the station frosted wheat was fed to one set of lambs, good wheat to another, and the remaining two sets received mill screenings. No. 1 screenings is that which comes from the elevator first, and this contains clover seeds, alfalfa seeds and the seeds from weeds of various kinds, while No. 2 screenings is made up mostly of cracked, broken and shrunken wheat.

The roughage used in the experiment was the same in all of the sets—a good quality of alfalfa hay.

The sets on both grades of screenings made better gains than that on good wheat and one of them better and the other almost as good as the frozen wheat set.

Taking into account both the rate and the cost of the gains, the results of this experiment indicate that it is more profitable to feed screenings than either good or frosted wheat.

The frozen wheat used in this experiment was of medium grade, neither the highest nor the lowest, and it gave better returns in rate of gain than wheat of good milling quality. This result agrees with that obtainable at the Canadian experiment station, where it is often found necessary to dispose of large quantities of frozen wheat.

From the standpoint of composition taken as a whole, the better grade of frozen wheat ranks little inferior for stock feeding to that fully ripened. The composition of both kinds of screenings shows a high feeding value, though the large percentage of crude fiber indicates that they are less digestible than any of the wheats.

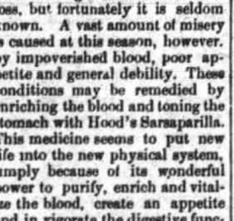
On account of the numerous fine seeds the first screenings contain, they will give better results fed to sheep than to cattle and pigs.

In Manitoba and other portions of Canada, where there are frequently large quantities of frozen wheat, it has been tested, ground and soaked for 12 hours before use. One hundred pounds of frozen wheat were found equal to 700 pounds of skim milk in increasing the live weight of pigs. The pork was considered excellent, much superior to that of hogs fed on peas alone. The quality of beef from steers fed on frozen wheat was pronounced to be particularly excellent by the butchers and by the members of eight different households who examined it critically when served as roast beef.

The frozen feeding trials indicate that wheat is to be practically equal to a mixture of wheat, oats and barley for hog feeding and to stand very high as a concentrated food for fattening cattle.

A GOOD MARKER.

A Horse Marker Which Runs Steadily and Takes Out All Rust Marks.
For the marking of tomato ground a Farm Journal correspondent uses a marker made as follows: The head piece is of pine wood 3 inches thick, 8 feet 7 inches long and 6 inches wide. The three markers are of oak, 1 1/2 inches thick, 7 inches wide and 2 1/2 feet long. They are beveled at the lower end corners to show three inches on the ground in width, plated with one-eighth inch iron four inches wide and cornered to suit the wood.



These three pieces are bolted to the head at exactly four feet from the center to the center of marker board. At the same time bolt to the head bolts to suit the markers at 3 feet 3/4 inches; also put in a stout handle 1 1/2 inches in diameter and 2 1/2 feet long, 15 inches from each end of the head, to control the side drift. Let the shafts in at the head so as to give marker boards an incline back of 15 inches out of the square of the shafts.

The advantages of this marker are that it does not cut the soil to invite washing. The middle marker takes out all horse foot marks. The outside marker runs in the last row made. The back incline of the markers makes it run steady. Now we have the field laid off and not a horse foot mark except at the turning.

"Strawing" Sand Heads.
This has proved satisfactory in Denton county, Tex. One portion was strawed and the other clayed, the cost of the former being about one-half that of the latter. It costs about \$20 a mile.

Scientific American
"What is that sound like a rainstorm that I hear from the door above?"
"Why, that's our latest rain apparatus. It's for the convenience and satisfaction of umbrella buyers who want to test their purchases."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.



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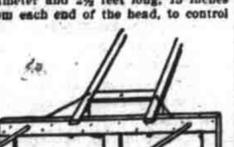
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"Why, that's our latest rain apparatus. It's for the convenience and satisfaction of umbrella buyers who want to test their purchases."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

HIS IDEAL TOM.

A Good Male Turkey as Described by an Experienced Breeder.

Some writers say that to mate Bronze turkeys you have only to "discard all specimens disqualified by the standard." After 13 years spent in breeding these birds I must say I disagree with them, for I have found the selection of the largest specimens and in-breeding them to certain extent will increase the size instead of decreasing it, but when carried too far in-breeding will impair the vitality and produce deformities. Therefore, to properly mate these birds is, I claim, as much of a problem as mating any of the standard breeds of fowl. I wish the reader to remember that I am referring to the production of Bronze turkeys for breeding and show purposes.

In regard to the shape of the male I like one that stands well up. By this I mean one that carries his breast high, the same to be moderately full and well rounded. I have no use for the bird that carries his breast and body in a straight line parallel with the ground. The illustration shows my idea of a good shaped bird, either for the breeding yard or showroom, except that the feathers on the rear part of the back were raised a little when the photograph was taken. Select a bird with good, heavy bones and see that the toes are straight.

When you examine the different birds in the showroom, you will find on breast and neck almost as many



A GOOD TOM.

shades as birds. There are the green bronze, the black bronze, a dull brown bronze and a yellow bronze. The latter is my preference and what I think is called for in the standard, although plenty of judges favor the black bronze color. The body and neck will be darker with brown reflections. The legs should be pink.

In wings and tail are where the faults appear. Spread the wings and look for solid black feathers in the primaries, irregular barring in both primaries and secondaries and also a white edge along the bottom of each feather in the latter. They are all bad faults. The tail, which includes tail coverts, is seldom perfect. In fact, I have never seen one. The black bars near the end of the tail coverts (I mean the row of feathers lying farthest out on tail proper) are generally missing, and the two center feathers of the tail proper always have the white tip, the black bar and the brown barring more or less mixed. I have noticed the latter peculiarity in the wild partridge. Spread the tail coverts apart and having a line broad bird, if you use a bird produced from two strains entirely different in build and in a great many sections in color as well, what can you expect? My advice is to have a good male sired by good males of one line of breeding—W. J. Bell in Reliable Poultry Journal.

I do not refer to all the shape or color sections, but only to those which are usually faulty or in dispute. The above will give you my idea of a good male to head a pen, except on one point, and that one, in my estimation, is the most important—viz, you should start on having a line bred bird. If you use a bird produced from two strains entirely different in build and in a great many sections in color as well, what can you expect? My advice is to have a good male sired by good males of one line of breeding—W. J. Bell in Reliable Poultry Journal.

ILLINOIS HIGHWAYS.
Money Annually Wasted Would Save
Build Good Roads.
Hard road statisticians have figured that Illinois now spends and has been spending for years more than \$2,500,000 annually on its road work—more than it is proposed to raise from both state and township taxation under the Curtis bill. This money goes for the pay of the county and township and road district officials, for roadmaking tools, for labor, and where farmers work out their road tax the allowance to them is figured in.

This sum, it is estimated, would be sufficient in a dozen years to equip every township in the state with a north and south and an east and west macadam road of first class quality, yet this enormous sum is annually spent for nothing—dumped into the mud, literally as well as figuratively, through lack of scientific skill applied to road building.

Advocates of good roads legislation are not all sticklers for macadam, which is usually meant when "hard roads" are mentioned. Gravel, slag, "gumbo" and many other cheap materials can be used. It is even admitted that a fair quality of road can be made of ordinary prairie soil, but it must be scientifically constructed.

Professional.
A lady, who has made a study of lullabies and similar folk songs, the Countess Martinego, remarks upon the peculiar forms under which parental pride displays itself in different countries, and to prove that even professional habits will be carried into the nursery she tells the following:
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"There is a great deal of time about that baby!"—Youth's Companion.

Scientific American
"What is that sound like a rainstorm that I hear from the door above?"
"Why, that's our latest rain apparatus. It's for the convenience and satisfaction of umbrella buyers who want to test their purchases."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

LOSING FLESH

in summer can be prevented by taking

Scott's Emulsion
It is a beneficial in summer as in winter. If you are weak or run down, it will build you up.
Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
49-51 St. Michael's Street, New York.
50c and \$1.00 all druggists.

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OF NEWARK, N.J.

One of the Oldest, Largest and Strongest Financial Institutions in the World.
Paid Policy holders since organization in 1854 \$18,000,000.

GOOD RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

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THE Farquhar

has been the leading
Thresher

for 45 years—too well known to need description here. Send for illustrated catalogue of Engines, Threshing Machinery, Saw Mills and Agricultural Implements. Mailed free.
THE A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited,
York, Pa.

FOUL'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWERS

No horse will die of Colic, Bots or Lice. Foul's Horse and Cattle Powers are the only cures for these diseases. Foul's Powers will cure all cases of Colic, Bots and Lice in 24 hours. Foul's Powers will cure all cases of Colic, Bots and Lice in 24 hours. Foul's Powers will cure all cases of Colic, Bots and Lice in 24 hours.

DAVID R. FOWL, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

For Sale by J. C. Simmons.

Mortgagee's Sale.

By virtue of a mortgage deed executed to me by James M. Gattie and wife Florence M. Gattie, and duly registered in the office of the Register of Deeds for Annapolis County, North Carolina, in Book 10, page 28, I will sell "FOR CASH," at the court house door in Graham, N. C., on

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1901,

the following described property in said county, to-wit: Beginning at a stone on the west side of the public road leading from Graham to Big Falls, N. C.; thence by the corner of the lot owned by the said J. M. Gattie, to a stone on said line, thence S. 1 deg. W. 1 cts. to a stone, thence S. 20 deg. W. 1 cts. to a stone, thence S. 1 deg. W. 1 cts. to a stone, thence S. 1 deg. W. 1 cts. to the beginning, containing

14 ACRES,

more or less, and adjoining the lands of R. L. Walker, H. J. Stockard and others. The property is now owned and occupied by Mr. James M. Gattie and wife Florence M. Gattie. Upon the land is a well improved, good outbuilding and other improvements, and is situated in convenient reach of Graham and Burlington.

JAMES W. COLE,
Mortgagee.

June 30, 1901.

KIDNEY DISEASES

are the most fatal of all diseases.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE

or money refunded. Contains remedies recognized by eminent physicians as the best for Kidney and Bladder troubles.
PRICE 50c and \$1.00.
J. C. Simmons, Druggist, Graham.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

Scientific American
A Free Trip to Paris

BANNER SALVE

DeWitt's Little Blue Pills