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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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Attorney-at-Law,
GRAHAM, N. C.

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tells you all about the best
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with their original speci-
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A MOTHER'S LOVE.

When a boy is far away from home,
What pleases him the most?
Why, it's when a letter comes to him
From mother through the post!
No matter if the silver hairs
Appear upon his head,
He's still his mother's boy as when
His hair was carrot red!
Though thirty years have left their marks
And aged his careworn face,
In mother's eye he's yet a lad
Without time's taintful trace!
Her letter thus begins, "Dear boy,"
It sets his heart a-tingle
To think that mother knows him as
A little shaver still!
A mother's love is as a charm
The essence of youth!
One feels that age has naught to do
With love or life or truth
When'er he gets a letter from
His mother far away.
Who sees naught but the guttles child
Behind the man grown gray.
—Boston Journal.

HIS CABIN IS HIS CASTLE.

But Not His Forecastle, as the Sea
Captain Found Out.
The ship had dropped anchor in
the lower bay, and the captain was
nervously pacing the deck waiting
for the owner's tug. A man hailed
the ship from a rowboat and said
he was coming on board. The cap-
tain recognized him as a boarding
house runner and ordered him off.
The runner insisted.
"The minute you come over the
rail of this ship I'll shoot you like
a dog!" yelled the captain.
"You'll hang for it if you do!"
yelled the man, making his boat fast
to the ship's side.
"My ship's my home, and I'd have
as much right to kill you as a man
on shore would to kill a burglar,"
continued the captain. "That's the
instructions I got from the owners
on my last trip."
Just then the owner's tug arrived,
and the runner took to his oars.
"Wouldn't I have had a right to
shoot him if he'd insisted on coming
on board?" asked the captain.
The owner had consulted his attorney
since the captain had been in port
before and had to modify his orders.
"The law is not what we im-
agine," he said. "The ship is not your
home, but your yard. You can
defend your cabin as if it were your
house. The forecastle is as another
building in your yard, the quarters
for your servants. You can't keep
their friends out by force."—New
York Tribune.

A Russian General.

Suvoroff, the great Russian gen-
eral, affected a "saucy roughness"
of speech, especially when the petti-
ness of small natures awoke his con-
tempt. One day, after a review of
troops, the Empress Catherine was
so pleased with the precision of
their movement that she distributed
rewards broadcast among the offi-
cers. Suvoroff regarded the obse-
quious crowd in grim silence until
the empress, turning to him, in-
quired:
"And you, general, do you require
nothing?"
"Well, mother," he replied, "pay
the rent of my lodgings."
"Are you much in debt, then?"
"Three and a half rubles!"
The grim old soldier was wont
after this to boast that the czarina
had paid his debts. The sum total
was about \$2.50.
After a great victory over the
Turks he refused to share in the
spoils and persistently declined an
Arab horse which one of the gen-
erals passed upon him.
"A pony of the Don brought me
here," he said, "and a pony of the
Don shall take me away."
"But," objected the other, "he
will now be unequal to bearing the
weight of your laurels."
"A Don pony has always carried
me and my fortunes," was the
sturdy response.

Observant Sightseers.

There is a certain type of traveler
like the one who said, on hearing
some mention of Rome: "Rome?
Rome? Oh, yes, that was the place
where I got the bad stockings!"
A similar case is that of the lady
who joined a party of tourists and
looked at all the objects of interest
en route with conscientious eager-
ness. One day, however, she said
fractiously:
"I thought we were going to
Budapest!"
"Why," said another traveler in
amazement, "we've been there! It
was Budapest where we were yester-
day, and you looked at everything
that was shown us."
"Was it?" responded the grum-
bler, with a sigh of relief. "Well, I
do declare!"

Good Authority.

German commentators are said to
find in Shakespeare's plays many
things which the author never
dreamed of putting there. And if
German scholars may do this, why
not an English schoolboy?
The late Major Bartlett was edu-
cated at Rugby, and is still remem-
bered there as the hero of a funny
blunder.
"What is the meaning of the word
"adage"?" asked the master.
Various wild guesses were hazard-
ed by different members of the class,
and then it came young Bartlett's
turn. Without hesitation he re-
plied:
"A place to put cats into."
Every one laughed, and the mas-
ter, who was as much mystified as
his pupils by the strange answer,
called the boy up at the end of the
lesson and asked what had put such
an idea into his head.
"Why, sir," said Bartlett, "I
doesn't it say in Shakespeare, 'Like
the poor cat in the adage'?"

HENRY'S LITTLE SCHEME.

It Worked Like a Charm, and His
Wife Was Real Sorry.
"Maria," he said as he entered the
house, speaking before his wife had
time to say a word, "this house is in
an awful condition."
"Why, Henry?"—she began.
"Don't try to excuse yourself," he
interrupted. "Look at this room! I
was going to bring a friend home
with me, but I refrained for fear
that the house would be just in the
condition that I find it in."
"If you had sent word, Henry,"
—"Sent word, Maria! Why should
I have to send word? Why should
any one who claims to be a house-
keeper have to be notified so that
she can scurry about and make
things look respectable? And that
gown, Maria! It's outrageous to be
dressed in that fashion at this time
of day."
"I could have changed it!"—
"Oh, of course. You could have
done lots of things, but you didn't.
You should be ready to entertain
your husband's friends at any time.
I suppose the dinner is cold too."
"It's not so good as it was.
You're late, you know."
"Of course, and if I had brought
my friend with me he'd have had to
sit down to a cold dinner or one that
was burned to a cinder, and we
should have both felt humiliated
and should have had to apologize.
It isn't right, Maria. It isn't right
at all."
"Really, Henry, I am sorry that
you are so much annoyed."
"Well, I wish you would try to do
a little better. It's annoying, very
annoying."
And when he had settled himself
in his armchair after dinner he
chuckled to himself and muttered:
"George, but I should have got a
roasting for being late if I hadn't
started in first! It's a great
scheme."—Tit-Bits.

A Story of Stephen Girard.

A characteristic story of Stephen
Girard was that he induced a boy to
work for him till he was 21 years old
by promising to give him a good
start in life afterward. When the
time came, the young man applied
for the promised reward. The ec-
centric old merchant looked at him
for a moment and then said gruffly,
"Go and learn a trade." Consider-
ably cast down, for he had expected
a very different sort, the young man
turned away, but after some reflec-
tion, knowing something of the
other's peculiarities, he decided to
do as he had been bidden and learned
the cooper's trade.
When he had mastered it a year
or so later, he presented himself
again, and the old man gave him an
order for two barrels. He made
and delivered them, and Mr. Girard
examined and praised them. "Now,"
he said, "you have a capital that you
cannot lose, for you can always fall
back on your trade if you meet with
adversity," and then he advanced
his protégé a considerable capital
with which to start in business.

Why Spiders Are Not Insects.

The spider is not an insect,
though probably nine people out of
ten would class it under this term.
With scorpions and mites spiders
form a class in the animal kingdom
known as arachnida. This name is
derived from a mythical personage
called Arachne, the daughter of a
purple dyer of Lydia, who was
fabled to have challenged Minerva
to a trial of skill in spinning. So
indignant was the goddess at this
act of boldness that she forthwith
transformed the hapless challenger
into a spider, presumably in order
that she might have the best possi-
ble opportunity of practicing the art
on which she prided herself so
much.
Spiders differ from insects in five
main particulars. Their eyes are
simple instead of compound, they
have eight legs in place of six, they
do not pass through the metamor-
phoses which are characteristic of
insects, they have no antennae, and
their breathing is accomplished by
means of organs which combine the
functions of lungs and gills, instead
of tubes pervading their bodies.
These points of distinction are suffi-
cient to determine the fact that it is
impossible to class spiders as insects.
—Exchange.

Holland Keeps Old Ocean at Bay.

There are at present about 1,000
miles of sea dikes in the Nether-
lands. The total length of dikes is
difficult to estimate, and even if it
could be estimated would mean but
little, for it must be remembered
that the dikes have for the most
part in the course of time been de-
stroyed and rebuilt repeatedly. It
has not been so much a question of
building them as it has been of
maintaining them and keeping them
where they were. Besides protect-
ing the country from the invasions
of both fresh and salt waters, the
dikes have served to reclaim no less
than 210,000 acres, nearly all of
which are good, fertile land.—National
Geographic Magazine.

Retention of Flies.

The placenta should be removed by
the hand after the third day, and the
parts washed out with one part of
boric acid to 50 of soft water. It is not
likely the cow will be so affected the
following year.

Lung Fever in Calves.

Give each calf a teaspoonful com-
pound syrup of aquilla and one ounce
liquor acetate of ammonia at a dose
three times a day in one-half pint of
water.

PEKING FOR MARKET.

A Profitable Business, but It Re-
quires Close Attention.
The raising of Pekin ducks for mar-
ket is successfully and profitably con-
ducted on many large farms in the
eastern part of this country. There
are many plants marketing every sea-
son from 10,000 to 40,000 ducklings.
They are scattered from Norfolk, Va.,
to Bangor, Me., and all are each year
called upon to face an increasing de-
mand. The largest consumers are found
among the best hotels, the high priced
restaurants, railroad dining cars, clubs
and summer resort hotels. The wealthy
classes in the large cities, the coast
wise and transatlantic steamers, are
all steady purchasers from the begin-
ning to the end of the season, the gen-
eral public indulging only at intervals,
which it does in the case of any luxury,
which this may be properly called, owing
to the comparatively high prices at
which they are sold. The masses
usually prefer to pay the retailer 20
cents per pound for ducklings.
The business of raising Pekin duck-
lings on a large scale is one of consid-
erable detail. Many little things un-
derlying a successful result, and any
of these trifles neglected or omitted
is as sure to bring disastrous re-
sults as a leak in a ship.
Always remember these facts: That
we are trying to conduct a business
artificially; not only this, but we
are reversing the natural order of
things—demanding summer results in
midwinter, when everything that na-
ture provides to encourage, stimulate
and sustain is locked under ice and
snow. Now, if we expect to be suc-
cessful in enforcing our demands we
must duplicate the conditions that are
absolutely essential. The two essen-
tials are temperature and food. I will
add another—brains in the man who
undertakes to supply the other two.
It requires just as high an order of tal-
ent and brains to conduct a duck farm
successfully as it does for any mercan-
tile pursuit, and most of the failures
in the business can be attributed to a
lack of this essential in the man. In
the first place, he must be in love with
his business, and if he is he will be-
come so well acquainted with his birds
that he can interpret their wants at a
glance. He will not only see quickly
what is necessary, but will take hold
and do it at once. The successful duck
man of this country, no matter how
large his sphere of operation, is he who
leads, whether he be on the farm or
in the working pen, when anything is
to be done he leads and orders his
men to follow. Whatever help he has
in the full sense of the word. They
help him to do what he could not
accomplish alone. As soon as he be-
comes the help and his men take the
lead it is an easy matter to predict the
final outcome.—Ducks and Geese.

Alfalfa Ensilage.

A late Colorado bulletin of farm
notes gives some tests made of alfalfa
as an ensilage plant. "One test," says
the bulletin, "was made with the alfalfa
put in whole as cut in the field, the
other with the alfalfa cut to quarter
inch pieces, as we cut our corn for
ensilage. The whole alfalfa showed a
spoiled layer three inches thick on the
top and an inch layer around the side
nearly all the way down. The ensilage
of the bottom and middle was excellent
and was greedily eaten by the cows
and calves. Its loss in the total weight
was 10.7 per cent, but its loss in feed-
ing value was probably a little larger.
The other silo was filled with cut
alfalfa. The next day the silo was
covered with two thicknesses of build-
ing paper and one of boards and
weighted with stone to about 55 pounds
per square foot. When covered, the
ensilage was better than the hand
cut. Two days later the tempera-
ture had fallen to 83 degrees F., and
in two days more it had fallen to the
next morning. The whole silo was
settled a good deal. When put in,
it contained 33 per cent of dry matter.
On opening, the silo showed two inches
of spoiled ensilage on top and half an
inch on the sides. The spoiled en-
silage was 7.3 per cent of the total
weight. The loss in dry matter was
approximately 16 per cent."

Change in Milking Time.

A New Jersey correspondent of Ameri-
can Agriculturist says that he was
unavoidably absent not long ago and
left the cows that he usually milks
when at home to be milked that evening
by two laymen who milked the oth-
ers. As they milked the others first and
his 45 minutes later than the usual
time they gave their full amount that
night, but when he milked the next
morning they shrank from one to three
pounds each and not quite as much at
night, but it took from Thursday morn-
ing to Friday night to bring them back
to their normal yield as a result of that
one change of the persons who did the
milking and the variation from the
usual hour. The scales in the stable
are what tell the story of such mis-
takes as that, though we learned the
same thing years ago when we were
away from home overnight and left a
man to milk the cows we had been
milking. He was as good and careful
a milker as we were, but when we
checked the quart and pint milk the
next morning we found an average
shrinkage of about a pint to the cow.
And this happened not once, but sev-
eral times, in four years.

Improving Poor Fields.

Every season attempts should be
made to improve some portions of the
farm so that the soil will show the
highest standard of productivity.
There are crops which must be raised
on every farm which leave the soil
much poorer in fertility when they are
harvested. Systems of rotation may
be devised to counteract this evil and
keep the general average of the fertility
good, but in spite of this there will be
a gradual decline unless special efforts
are directed toward the improvement
of the soil. This can best be done by
selecting certain fields or field each
year and making a point to raise the
standard of fertility of that section.
By thus changing off one goes over the
whole farm in the course of a few
years and makes the soil all of a high
standard.

He Saved His Cloth.

While a large party, among whom
was an elderly Scotch professor, was
shooting on the moors in Perthshire
it suddenly began to rain. There
was no shelter in the neighborhood,
and the sportsmen made the best of
their misfortune by sitting down
and getting drenched. But the pro-
fessor as soon as the shower began
wandered off and was not seen dur-
ing the hour the rain fell. When it
ceased, he reappeared, and to every
one's surprise there was not a drop
of rain on his clothes.
The wet sportsmen were annoyed,
as well as surprised, thinking he had
discovered a place of shelter. But
the professor was reticent, and it
was with difficulty that at last they
persuaded him to tell how he had
managed to keep dry. "Directly the
rain came on," said he, "I stripped
and sat on my clothes till it ceased."
(Exchange.)

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES.

War Department estimates of the
amounts required for continuing the
river and harbor work of the country
during the fiscal year beginning
next July, are announced to amount
to \$44,348,404, divided as follows:
estimates of the engineers, exclusive
of continuing contracts, \$33,299,-
169; continuing-contract estimates
\$6,289,204; under Mississippi River
Commission, \$3,695,000; under
Missouri River Commission \$1,065,-
200.
The Geological Survey is about to
issue a complete report on the coal
production of the United States for
the calendar year 1900, which shows
that this country leads the world in
coal production, notwithstanding the
strikes in the anthracite coal
regions of Pennsylvania and the
Cumberland region of Mary-
land, which caused a large falling
off. The aggregate production in
1900, including anthracite and bi-
tuminous, was 240,965,917 long
tons, of a value of \$306,891,364,
compared with a production in 1899
of 226,553,564 tons, valued at
\$256,077,434.
State Department officials do not
credit the report that Germany is
trying to acquire an island off the
coast of Cuba near Nuevitas. They
point out that the treaty of peace
ceded small outlying islands, and
that in case a small island is owned
by a private citizen of Spain, as is
said to be the case in this negotia-
tion, this private citizen could not
transfer it in such a manner that
sovereignty would attach.
The War Department is ac-
cumulating a valuable set of photo-
graphs for the pictorial history of
the campaign in the Philippines.
Those photographs come from Man-
ila, where officers have been engaged
in a systematic effort to maintain
a photographic record of important
events and current happenings in
the Philippines.
If the system already begun are
continued, the United States in its
next war, will have a well trained
body of civilians upon whom to
draw for service as naval officers.
Two officers of the naval reserve at
New Jersey have been assigned to
regular duty with Admiral Higgin-
son's squadron. Their assignment is
for one week in each case, during
which time they will perform watch
and other duty and subject to the
regulations of the navy. The ac-
tion in these cases, which was taken
at the personal request of the officers
concerned, establishes a precedent
in the assignment of naval militia-
men to regular service on board men
of war.
Secretary Root has received an un-
usual complaint from George Wads-
worth, of Mellowood, Nebraska,
charging the government with being
responsible for depriving him of the
society of his wife by sending her to
the Philippines as a school-teacher.
It seems that the lady, who was
formerly a school-teacher, became
tired of matrimonial joys and ac-
crued one of the Philippine appoint-
ments and departed for her post be-
fore her husband knew anything
about her intentions.

Feed For Ducklings.

Ducks will be cleaner in plumage if
water is at hand after they are old
enough to be permitted to run at
leisure and enjoy their daily swim.
They will grow rapidly by feeding with
green food, grain, flesh and garbage.
Water insects and fish they like. For
young ducklings, a cooked mass of
turnips or potatoes, or both, with one-
third meal or wheat screenings and
one-fourth of animal meat, three times
a day till three weeks old, is excellent.
They are fond of fresh fish, and any
kind of ordinary food is devoured by
them readily and is easily digested.
Grass, herbage, a run upon an old pas-
ture, all conduce to their thrift, and if
kept away from the water until over a
month old almost every duckling may
be raised and fattened for market. If
in the early days they can have skim-
milk with their soft food, it will be a
great advantage.—American Stock
Keeper.

The Post Hatch Test.

I had an unpleasant little adventure
with an egg the other day. It is my
custom whenever a hen hatches out
and leaves an egg unchipped to always
place the larger end and see if the
youngster has got into difficulties. This
time I was going through the same pro-
cess, and when I had set upon an
innocent looking egg and dug my
knife point into the shell it suddenly
went off with a bang, and the interior
sprung out all over my new spring
suit. If it had been election time, I
should not have grumbled, but the par-
ty seemed to be elected a year ago, and
there was not even a dispute. This
egg had mistaken its place and ought
never to have taken up the calling of
a sinner. At present my new spring
suit hangs upon the clothesline a good
distance from the house, and the black-
birds and starlings, that don't seem to
mind an unsavory odor, being brought
up to the table, it were as easy as
pie to let a whole rooster for nesting
purpose. Let this be a warning to others,
as it will be to me. Don't test eggs in
this manner after they have been at
upon for three weeks. Get somebody
else to do it.—Mr. Jingle in Poultry
(Exchange.)

Washington News Notes.

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mind an unsavory odor, being brought
up to the table, it were as easy as
pie to let a whole rooster for nesting
purpose. Let this be a warning to others,
as it will be to me. Don't test eggs in
this manner after they have been at
upon for three weeks. Get somebody
else to do it.—Mr. Jingle in Poultry
(Exchange.)

Washington News Notes.

War Department estimates of the
amounts required for continuing the
river and harbor work of the country
during the fiscal year beginning
next July, are announced to amount
to \$44,348,404, divided as follows:
estimates of the engineers, exclusive
of continuing contracts, \$33,299,-
169; continuing-contract estimates
\$6,289,204; under Mississippi River
Commission, \$3,695,000; under
Missouri River Commission \$1,065,-
200.
The Geological Survey is about to
issue a complete report on the coal
production of the United States for
the calendar year 1900, which shows
that this country leads the world in
coal production, notwithstanding the
strikes in the anthracite coal
regions of Pennsylvania and the
Cumberland region of Mary-
land, which caused a large falling
off. The aggregate production in
1900, including anthracite and bi-
tuminous, was 240,965,917 long
tons, of a value of \$306,891,364,
compared with a production in 1899
of 226,553,564 tons, valued at
\$256,077,434.
State Department officials do not
credit the report that Germany is
trying to acquire an island off the
coast of Cuba near Nuevitas. They
point out that the treaty of peace
ceded small outlying islands, and
that in case a small island is owned
by a private citizen of Spain, as is
said to be the case in this negotia-
tion, this private citizen could not
transfer it in such a manner that
sovereignty would attach.
The War Department is ac-
cumulating a valuable set of photo-
graphs for the pictorial history of
the campaign in the Philippines.
Those photographs come from Man-
ila, where officers have been engaged
in a systematic effort to maintain
a photographic record of important
events and current happenings in
the Philippines.
If the system already begun are
continued, the United States in its
next war, will have a well trained
body of civilians upon whom to
draw for service as naval officers.
Two officers of the naval reserve at
New Jersey have been assigned to
regular duty with Admiral Higgin-
son's squadron. Their assignment is
for one week in each case, during
which time they will perform watch
and other duty and subject to the
regulations of the navy. The ac-
tion in these cases, which was taken
at the personal request of the officers
concerned, establishes a precedent
in the assignment of naval militia-
men to regular service on board men
of war.
Secretary Root has received an un-
usual complaint from George Wads-
worth, of Mellowood, Nebraska,
charging the government with being
responsible for depriving him of the
society of his wife by sending her to
the Philippines as a school-teacher.
It seems that the lady, who was
formerly a school-teacher, became
tired of matrimonial joys and ac-
crued one of the Philippine appoint-
ments and departed for her post be-
fore her husband knew anything
about her intentions.

Feed For Ducklings.

Ducks will be cleaner in plumage if
water is at hand after they are old
enough to be permitted to run at
leisure and enjoy their daily swim.
They will grow rapidly by feeding with
green food, grain, flesh and garbage.
Water insects and fish they like. For
young ducklings, a cooked mass of
turnips or potatoes, or both, with one-
third meal or wheat screenings and
one-fourth of animal meat, three times
a day till three weeks old, is excellent.
They are fond of fresh fish, and any
kind of ordinary food is devoured by
them readily and is easily digested.
Grass, herbage, a run upon an old pas-
ture, all conduce to their thrift, and if
kept away from the water until over a
month old almost every duckling may
be raised and fattened for market. If
in the early days they can have skim-
milk with their soft food, it will be a
great advantage.—American Stock
Keeper.

The Post Hatch Test.

I had an unpleasant little adventure
with an egg the other day. It is my
custom whenever a hen hatches out
and leaves an egg unchipped to always
place the larger end and see if the
youngster has got into difficulties. This
time I was going through the same pro-
cess, and when I had set upon an
innocent looking egg and dug my
knife point into the shell it suddenly
went off with a bang, and the interior
sprung out all over my new spring
suit. If it had been election time, I
should not have grumbled, but the par-
ty seemed to be elected a year ago, and
there was not even a dispute. This
egg had mistaken its place and ought
never to have taken up the calling of
a sinner. At present my new spring
suit hangs upon the clothesline a good
distance from the house, and the black-
birds and starlings, that don't seem to
mind an unsavory odor, being brought
up to the table, it were as easy as
pie to let a whole rooster for nesting
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