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"'Cause if I say my '- I lay me' I must stand in the corner."- Exchange.

COUNTRY HIGHWAYS.

POINTS AS TO MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENT.

> Much Can Be Accomplished by Intelligent Supervision - Road Guards Suggested-Useless Repair Materi-There is no question that so vexes

our country towns as that of how to best care for the public roads, says C. P. Augur of Connecticut in New England Homestead. They know that only a certain amount of money will be appropriated for the purpose, and they are well aware that they will be held to a strict account for its expenditure. Except in a few instances, where isolated patches of improved roads are laid down with the help of the state appropriation, the work is very imperfectly done, and the material used is worthless for the purpose. Often the men in charge of road repairs know that the slipshod methods employed are poor economy, but the fear of adverse criticism, perhaps loss of office, if this year's expenditure exceeds that



year causes them to do that

which makes a show of repairing, but which in the end leaves the roads in worse condition than before repairs were attempted.

My idea of what should be done is to

elect at the annual town meeting on alternate years a road supervisor whose term of office shall be for two years the entire charge of the roads, bridges and sluices and pay him a liberal per diem for time necessarily expended.

The first duty of the supervisor should be to appoint a resident road guardian for each section of road, such section not to exceed three miles in extent. The duty of this road guardian shall be not to repair damage, but to prevent it. He should inspect the road under his charge frequently, especially during heavy rains, and see that gutters and sluices are kept open and water bars unbroken. Often ten minutes work with hoe or shovel at the right moment will save ten hours' work with teams and men. I have recently driven over hundreds of miles of country roads and have observed the great right time could have saved the roads.

to his superior. The material usually used in repairing country roads is road wash or turf hat has grown upon it and is in no ones auttable. The worn nebbles have no power of coherency. They will not

is productive only of mud or dust. There is no road so pleasant to ride upon as a well made, well drained, well graded dirt road. Once settled into place it will last in good condition for years if frequently looked after. On heavy soils it will, of course, be muddy when the frost is coming out, but that is only for a short period, and the pleas ure of riding on it free from noise and dust at other seasons compensates for a good deal of springtime annoyance. It is not practicable to harden all country roads, and if the road is well and the gutters and sluices kept open it is not desirable. A clat

tering stone road takes away much of the charm of a country drive, to say nothing of the annoyance to dwellers thereon. Sometimes, if gravel is readily available, it is economy to surface damp dirt road with a four inch cost. This will keep all light vehicles out of the mud, even in springtime, and unless very heavy teams pass over it will last for years. Wet places that cannot be successfully drained should be filled with a telford pavement and from six to eight inches of gravel placed over it. All gutters and sluices should be large enough to take the rainfall at its greatest excess, and the fallure to have them so is a frequent source of damage and consequent expense. To summarize, put your roads into the best condition possible with the means available and then give them constant attention rather than neglect them for 11 months and repair them in one. When you have them in good condition, expend your efforts upon keeping the gutters and sluices open and leave the road itself alone as much as possible. An old, hard roadbed is better than any new, soft one that can be made with earth in any case, and it is far more desirable than the usual agglomeration

of road wash leaves and turf. "Now, mamma, I"— Thus the child began and was stopped short by her mother.
"Lottie, how many times I've told you not to begin with 'Now.' It is 'Now. mamma, 'Now, I can't,' Now, I will, Don't say it again! The very first time you do I will send you to stand 15 min-

utes in the corner." Little Lottie knew full well the ter eternity it seemed to her to stand that length of time with her face to the wall, not allowed to turn around or speak till told that the time was out, always after about three minutes she felt sure the 15 minutes must be passed and that she, forgotten, must stand there always! So cautious Lottie retreated with her doll out of mamma's bearing, and it being already late in

the day escaped condemnation.

When the little nightgown had be donned and mamma said tenderly. "Now, darling, say your little prayer," failed to notice how the es had been caught on the "Now," but an-"I can't-I mustn't."

"Lottle! Why not?"

A POULTRY HOUSE.

Practical and Convenient and May

Be Extended Indefinitely. The Illustration given is for a poultry house 10 by 10 and 8 feet high. The length of this can be extended indefinitely if desired. If this size house is built of common dressed boards, with three battens on the outside and Neponset roofing paper fastened on with laths on the inside and the slanting front, as the minds of the executive officers of shown, covered with shingles, the cost of material would not exceed \$15.

In very stormy weather or when the sun is shining very brightly it would be well to have a curtain of this roofing paper arranged to roll down over the

The large floor room gives ample op-



A CONVENIENT ROUSE

thrown about to afford scratching room for the confined fowls during the winter months. The nest boxes are here nicely arranged, giving the secretive hen opportunity to select her nest in the darkened space or alley in front of the openings into the nests. The eggs can be conveniently collected from the back of the nest, which should have a drop door opening into the hallway. The roosts are arranged above the row of nest boxes and should be movable in order to frequently clean or renovate to prevent lice and vermin collecting. American Poultry Journal

May Hatched Chicks. Years ago, when I used to buy a good many eggs for hatching in the north and east, I was imbued with that old fogy idea that still clings to some that May hatched chickens were inferior to those hatched earlier in the senson. Hence I used to place my orders in March, with instructions to ship as early as possible; that I wanted April hatched chickens. One man that I distinctly remember, a breeder at Water vliet. Mich., wrote me in reply that, they still had winter up there, that his chickens were all housed and that he could not guarantee his eggs to hatch satisfactorily so early in the season. I told him to hold the order and to ship when he thought I would get best results from the eggs. He did so. eggs were set the latter part of April, and I got the best batch I ever had from shipped eggs and raised every

On two or three other occasions bought eggs from a leading breeder of White Leghorns in New York state and urged early shipment, and in each case damage done by the spring rains. In I was advised to wait until later before nearly every case a little work at the the eggs should be shipped. But I wanted the eggs, and so they were for-In the event of any unusual damage | warded against the judgment of the the guardian should report promptly shipper and with indifferent hatches

experience that for a sure hatch and a thrifty, quick growing chicken the May sitter and the May chicken were the

of the birds and the wild fowl. They nest and hatch after the trees have leafed out and the surface of the earth has been warmed up generally by the sun's genial rays and the insect life awakened as well. Without the latter the mother bird could not provide food for her young; therefore, animated by natural instincts, she awaits the call of nature before nesting. She knows that the leafless trees and the barren, brown earth would afford her no subsistence for her young.

Be Kind to Biddy. It is doubtful which feels himself pore aggrieved, the man whose hens won't sit when he wants them to or the man whose hens persist in sitting when he doesn't want them to sit. Whichever is worse a word of caution may well be spoken to the way the birds are handled. If persons would stop to think that for hens to sit is quite as natural as for them to layand indeed it oftentimes seems more natural-they would hardly, as reason able beings, subject the birds to such inbuman treatment as is often resorted to in the effort to stop their desire to sit. A person who deliberately uses harsh and cruel means or coughly han-dies such hens is not fit to have the care of anything and rightly sho breaking stones for the state. Let's do away with ducking and chasing and behave more like men than like hazing college students.-Reliable Poultry Journal.

Artificial Beaks. In times past when a valuable hen or cock of a first class breed happened to lose one of the baives of its beak by accident or in a tight it was either penned np and fed sirtificially or killed. Now the missing part of the beak, formed of hapdened celluloid, can be grafted on, and the fowl fives and feeds as comfortably as ever. From time to time a new beak has to be mounted but it is a simple affair in the hands of a good "animal improver." A modern way of improving surkeys, too, is to split the wing and tall feathers, which then gradually molt off, and a much finer crop takes their piace.

Get Rid of Water. If the surface of the roadway is properly formed and kept smooth, the water will be shed into the side ditches and do comparatively little barm, but if it remains upon the surface it will mud. If all ruts, depressions and mud-holes are not filled as soon as they ap-pear, they will retain the water upon the surface, to be removed only by gradually soaking into the roadbed and by slowly evaporating, and each pass-ing wheel or hoof will help to destroy the road. All inequalities of the su-face, the depressions and the much holes are caused by water softening the roadbed. A hard road cannot be made out of soft mud, and no amount of labor and machinery will make an earth road that will stay good unless an adequate plan is adopted to get rid of the water. Water is hard to confine and easy to let foose. It is always seeking a chance to run down hill. MOTHER AND SON.

I'wo Handsome Specimens of the Guernacy Breed.

The Guernsey cow Dolly's Ada, 9289. and her bull calf. Rufus of Homesteads 6905, whose portraits are reprinted from Hoard's Dairyman, are members of Old Homestead herd, property of L V. Axtell, Perry, O.

Dolly's Ada dropped the bull calf by her side April 26, 1900. One day in May she gave 46 pounds of milk testing 5 2-10 per cent fat-2 86-100 pounds butter-and in one week gave 19 34-100 pounds butter on grass alone. From present indication Dolly's Ada will make about 600 pounds of butter for the year. She would undoubted-



GUERNBEY OOW AND CALF.

ly have considerably exceeded this amount had she been kept at home on the farm under natural conditions. But a campaign of nearly ten weeks at the state fairs considerably reduced her flow of milk.

This campaign was not without proffirst and three second state fair prizes in the aged cow competition in 1900. Her bull calf won one first and two sec-

After Mowing Grass.

Proper treatment is very important after mowing grass. Some grass is cut too closely, and then the hayrake is so set as to dig into the turf, dislodging sets or stools that may not recover if a dry spell comes. If the horserake teeth do not scratch the ground, it will not injure the sod. As to cutting or feeding the after

math, Colonel James Ward of New York state says: "Mowing is worse than grasing. However, it is possible to have too much of a good thing. There may be such a heavy aftergrowth that it is in the way. Sometimes a too heavy after growth will cause a field to be smothered by the ice in winter. The grass under the heavy matting or aftermath keeps alive all winter and requires

some air. If there is a coating of ice over it, it seems to be killed to some extent by suffocation. Usually, how ever, in the spring grass starts much earlier when thus protected and is in better condition than that which is lef unprotected."



Cornstalks should be cut into about inch lengths. The finer the cut the more compact the sliage, says Breeder's Gazette. As the silo fills with the fresh cut corn, ears and all, the material should be spread evenly and carefully tramped next the walls. One may fill the silo in three or four days or be two or three weeks conducting the operation. The slower it is filled the more material can be got into it A practical silo should not be less than 18 feet in diameter and should be from 24 to 30 feet deep. As silo filling nears completion let the material settle and add more so as to have it well filled. The covering may consist of the cut corn forage material itself, or of numerous other substances about the farm. Marsh grass, weeds or other waste green material can be run through the feed cutter and placed one or two feet deep on top of the silage mass. Chaffed straw or oat chaff is also excellent. These materials should be thoroughly wet so as to render them heavy and cause them to pack

People are fast learning that good ensilage can only be secured in a first class sile and that a sile made of poor material or from lumber that warps or twists will always prove disappo to its owner, says a writer in National Stockman. This is illustrated by the method of canning fruit. If the can is sealed airtight, the fruit can be preserved all through the winter. But if the rubber packing is poor or the top is not screwed on tight, admitting the air, the contents "work" and are spoiled. The same thing holds true with a silo. Unless the walls are impervious to both air and moisture one must not expect to keep his enalige sweet. The cheap structures made of old fence boards should not be called silos. Vessels of this kind have also led many men to reject silage and probably accounts for the unjust and sweeping condemnation of it by milk condensaenable Indian corn to yield its greatest

Feeding English One can begin to feed slinge from the ceases, or the material may be left un-til needed in winter time, says Breed-er's Gazette. The silo should be arranged to have such diameter that from an inch and a half to two inches of silage will be fed off the top each day. If less than this amount is fed trouble may arise from the exposed slinge starting to heat and mold. If so much as an inch and a half or two inches is fed off daily, then the fresh and in good condition.

Why not raise a drove of gaineas? asks a writer in Farm Journal. Their eggs are as good as heus', and their popular with epicures. Their danger dysentery, diarrhosa, &c., may discholera morbus, cramps, etc., and signal makes them equal to the best able your hands—use it in every every one ought to know that a sure scaring of prowlers. They are no harder to mise than turkeys and will glean a living from orchards and fields. The waite guineas are preferred by many because they are peaceable and more domestic in their habits than the pearls.

Case of the kind, but be sure that and speedy cure can easily be objusted by taking Penny Dayis' paintained by taking Penny Dayis' Pain-Killer in sweetened water Killer which never failed. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Paintained by taking Penny Dayis' Pain-Killer in sweetened water killer which never failed. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Paintained by taking Penny Dayis' Pain-Killer every half hour. It never fails. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Riller, Perry Dayis'. Price 25c. and 50c.

ALL ABOUT MILLET.

When to Sow and What Variety. Hard on the Land and Needs Manuve. I am asked a number of questions regarding millet, says L. W. Lighty of Pennsylvania in The National Stockman and Farmer. When shall I sow? Millet can be sown any time after corn planting up to August in our latitude. Last season we were in the rainless district, and the ground was as dry as powder for a few months, until the beginning of August, when we had a shower. I then seeded two and onehalf acres, and in about 45 or 50 days it cut over seven tons of excellent hay. and it made the growth with the aid of only two very light showers. With plenty of heat and moisture it grows very rapidly.

What variety? I tried a number of millet gave me the most satisfactory results. How much seed to the acre? seeded rather thick, it makes a finer growth and better quality of hay. It also is more likely to smother the to break eggs I ever had any experiweeds. But the weeds often make us trouble in the early sown millet.

The ideal method to get ahead of the weeds is to prepare the land in the strong, healthy chicks were hatched. spring and then allow the weeds to germinate and harrow it thoroughly, allow another germination and then, about the middle of July, make a very fine seed bed and sow, and very few weeds will grow. But many times we want it, however, as Dolly's Ada won two to use the land for other purposes or the weather will not allow.

I often grow a crop of Canada peas or oats before millet, and when that is seed to millet, thus taking two crops in one season. I sow the seed broadcast.

Sow only clean seed. Is it hard on the land? Should I use hard on the land. Like timothy, it takes all its food from near the surface. Being a quick grower, it needs plenty of readily available plant food, so I prefer to plow or work in well rotted stable manure and use a quick acting fertilizer. A good fertilizer on my soil I found to be 150 pounds of S. C. rock phosphate, 50 pounds nitrate of soda and 50 pounds muriate of potash. It makes a good soiling crop. For hay I like to cut it when the earliest heads have made seed, but the average heads are just in blossom. If properly cured, this makes a very palatable hay.

TWIN SILOS.

Of Large Capacity and Built to Last

I am moved to send you a little sketch of twin silos recently put up by a large dairy company in New Jersey These silos are of large capacity, being 22 feet in diameter and 30 feet high inside, and made of brick and stone The plan is that given by Profess

King in the Wisconsin bulletin on silos with one notable exception. The door



DOUBLE BARRELED NEW JERSEY SILO. way has no wooden frame, as given in the bulletin, but the door is clamped to the inside of the opening by strong rods, which pass to a timber across the outside. There is thus no woodwork to decay that cannot be easily replaced These siles cost about \$800 each and are calculated to last a lifetime, writes a correspondent to Rural New Yorker.

What to Do With Boncs. This question of how to use bones is asked very often. Rural New Yorker answers: You cannot make fine bone and powerful grinder. You can soften the bones by packing them in layers with wood ashes. Put an eight inch layer of broken bones at the bottom of a box or barrel. Then put a layer unleached wood ashes, then mor bones, and so on to the top. Keep the whole mass well wetted with nanure or urine. In 90 days the bones will be quite soft and can be smashed with a maul or heavy shovel. This will not equal the fine ground bone which the manufacturers sell, but is about the best you can do on the farm.

ing ear crop from the attack of early worms is to cut off the ends of the roasting ear busk with a sharp knife and throw the tops into a basket and burn them. This should be done about a week or ten days before the ear is ready for market. The judg-ment and observation of the grower which all kinds of stock thrive so well and which gives such large returns as Indian corn, cut and preserved in a silo in the form of ensilage. As Professor Henry says, "Cheap silos are a detysion and a snare, while good core." Agriculturist.

> "The queen of the money makers" is the latest and proud title bestowed by the poultry press upon the American hen. Cotton, corn and wheat are said to be the only farm staples that ex-ceed her output in value. Bone is the thing to use on peach trees every time, says one grower. Dig out the peach tree borers and jar

ed hency is said to be unripe honey. Minnesots beessepers in convention seemed to favor sweet and alalke clovers as good to sow for bee pasture.

ges are as good as news, and their year, when colic, cholera morbus, complaint, diarrhosa, dysentery, of watchdogs in giving warn'ngs and case of the kind, but be sure that and speedy cure can easily be ob

PROFIT IN STANDARD BREED

A Well Known Breeder Gives Figures to Prove That the Best Pay. oultry for about ten years. Previous o this I thought anything that wore I have been breeding Buff Plymouth

and have found them very profitable both for fancy and market purposes I want to tell your readers the results I obtained from an investment of \$12 in Buff Rock eggs a year ago this spring, as I have kept a strict account of the chicks raised and the profit derived from them separate from the rest of my flock. I sent a noted western breeder \$12 for 45 Buff Rock eggs varieties, but the German or Golden and he was to send me eggs from his trip, when Editor Ward, of the 20th of April, 1900, under some game hens which I borrowed from a neighbor. These hens were the worst things ence with, for when batching day came (May 11) there only remained 35 eggs in the nests. From the 35 eggs 30 Not satisfied with breaking eggs, these pesky game hens trampled two chicks to death in the nest, which left me with only 28 chicks, and I raised the whole 28 to maturity. Now, to show the profit I have made on these 28 chicks to date (April 20, 1901), I quote from my poultry account book.

After culling out and selling surplus birds I had left nine females and two off disk the ground thoroughly and cockerels, which were kept for breeding purposes. Following is the account as it appears in my account book: Sold five cockerels at \$1, \$2.50, 75 cents, \$5 and \$3 respectively; one pair, stable manure or fertilizer? Yes, it is \$5; 100 incubator eggs, \$5; eggs for hatching to date (April 20), \$11; sold eggs to stores during winter, \$5.15; used in the house four dozen, \$1: total,

My expenses were: Eggs for hatching, \$12; express, 60 cents; feed and other expenses, \$11.36; total, \$23.96; with a hacking cough for a ye r and profit, \$15.44, or an average of a trifle over \$1.44 per head, including male and females, with the original nine females figuring from the average price by which the other stock was sold (\$2.15), would be worth about \$23.65, or a total profit of \$30.09.

There is a prevailing idea among a very large class that a hen is a hen and one is just as good as another, so I quote the above for the benefit of this class. Poultrymen who have and are Tampico, Ill., writes: "Foley's making the business a success will tell you that standard bred poultry is the derful success. It has cured some most profitable in every way, and this decision comes from knowledge and ex- ed incurable. I myself am able to perience in their business.-Henry testify to its merits. My face to-

Incubators.

Being interested in pure bred poultry and desiring to have part of our chicks batched early in the season, we found It necessary to purchase an incubator. We had never had any experience with an incubator; but, after having operated one through eight or nine hatches, some incubator catalogues don't tell. "Our machine is not affected by outmay be found in more than one catalogue, and if the temperature of the room in which the machine is operated ment would be true enough, but we more or less affected by the temperature of the room. A machine in a cool room will keep quite an even temperature, but if the room warms up to 80 of heat, and that with the heat of the bottles." lamp and the extra heat of the room will overheat the eggs. Sometimes we have to extinguish the light and on real warm days open the machine to keep the temperature even. We have learned that it is not necessary to add moisture to help the batch, as there is enough moisture in the egg to hatch it if the machine is operated right, but a great deal depends on the ventilation. Too much ventilation will toughen the membrane and harden the shell, so much so that the chick cannot get out. -W. H. O. in Central Farmer.

Heat In Brooders

In the past there has been quite a controversy as to top or bottom heat for brooders. This, I believe, has been settled in favor of top heat. The heat from the natural mother comes from the top, which is just sufficient to warm the floor of the coop. A brooder uade so that the heat descends upon the backs of the chicks will lend suffi cient heat to warm the floor and corre sponds, therefore, with the natura iethod. Brooders constructed so as to have the heat come from underneath the floor are very apt to keep the floor too hot and consequently will overheat the chicks and leave their backs too cold, but whatever style of broader is used the chicks should be carefully watched on the start to see that there are not too many in together, for I be lieve this to be the principal cause of anding dead chicks in the morning.- V M. Crouch is Commercial Poultry.

lowa Homestead says inbreeding is one thing that has prevented many farmers from making a success. This is not practiced because there is any special desire to do so, but because of neglect on the part of many. The matter is not given the attention when it should be done, and when it is called to should be done, and when it and another year of inbreed ticed. This is one reason, and another is due to the fact that it costs more to get good males from abroad than it does to select a few of the best in the flock for that purpose.

Farmers provide yourself with are always many deaths, particular Pain-Killer at this season of the ly among children, from summer

A trestle on the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern railroad, near Ellijay, Ga., gave way Tues-I have been breeding standard bred day night a week as a freight train was passing over it. The enfeathers and resembled a hen would gine of the train turned completely answer the purpose, but experience has over, killing the engineer, Ben Smith, and injuring, perhaps fatal-Rocks almost from their introduction ly, fireman King and a trainman.

A Certain Cure for Dysentery and Diar

"Some years ago I was one of party that intended making a long For Sale by J. C. Simmons. bicycle trip," says F. L. Taylor, of New Albany, Bradford county, Pa. "I was taken suddenly with diar-rhoea, and was about to give up the best birds. These 45 eggs were set the Lacevville Messenger, suggested that I take a dose of Chamberlain's Colic. Cholera and Diarrbeea Remedy. 1 purchased a bottle and took two doses, one before starting and one on the route. I made the trip successfully and never felt any ill effect. Again last summer I was almost completely run down with an attack of dysentery. I bought a bottle of this same remedy and this time one dose cured me." Sold by A. J. Thompson & Co., druggists.

> Mrs. Carrie Nation was in New York Wednesday and held an interview with Police Commissioner Murphy, who told her she would be arrested if she violated the law. Mrs. Nation also called at the saloon of John L. Sullivan, who sent her word that he was sick.

Consumption Threatened.

I thought I had consumption. I tried a great many remedies and was under the care of physicians for and two males yet on hand, which, several months. I used one bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar. It cured me, and I have not been troubled since." J. C. Simmons, the druggist.

Mr. G. A. Stillman, a merchant of Kidney Cure is meeting with woncases here that physicians pronouncday is a living picture of health, and Foley's Kidney Cure has made it such." J. C. Simmons, the druggist.

The trouble between France and Turkey has not been adjusted. It is reported from Constantinople that we have learned a few things that the Sultan will go to war rather than yield to unreasonable demands that he is studying plans for defense and that he has ordered 300 guns from Germany.

H. C. Watkins, sexton of the know from experience that it is Methodist Church, Springfield, Pa., "My wife has been very bad with kidney trouble and tried several doctors without benefit. After or 90 degrees the regulator will be of taking one bottle of Foley's Kidney little use, as the live eggs, after the Cure, was much better, and was first ten days, will radiate a great deat completely cured after taking four J. C. Simmons, the drug-

> The 28th triennial conclave o Knights Templar adjourned at Louisville. Ky., Thursday, after selecting San Francisco as the next place of meeting, on the first Tuesday in Sept., 1904. Henry Bates Stoddard, of Bryan, Tex., was elected grand commander.

> Henry Braydon, Harris, N. C. says: 'I took medicine 20 years for asthma but one bottle of One Minute Cough Cure did me more good than anything else during that time. Best Cough Cure." Simmons, the druggist.

> Former Gov. Stone, of Missouri vice chairman of the National Democratic committee, has declared himself a candidate for U.S. senator

How To Gain Flesh

Persons have been known to gain a pound a day by taking an ounce of SCOTT'S EMUL-SION. It is strange, but it often

Somehow the ounce produces the pound; it seems to start the digestive machinery going prop-erly, so that the patient is able to digest and absorb his ordinar food, which he could not do before, and that is the way the gain

A certain amount of flesh is necessary for health; if you have FEMALE not got it you can get it by COLLEGE

or money refunded. Contr remedies recognized by em nent physicians as the best ! Kidney and Bladder trouble

PRICE 50c. and \$1.00. J. C. Smmons, Druggist, Graham,



Mortgagee's Sale.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by a mortgage deed, executed by Will Murray mas wife Minnle, on the 17th day of Nov., 1984, and duly recorded in the office of Beristar of Deeds of Alamance County, in Eccord of Mortgages, Book M. pages 169-160, inclusive I will sell for CASH to the highest bidder at the court house door, in Graham, at B

SATURDAY, SEPT. 7, 1901,

the following described lot or parcel of hand in Melville township, Alamance county, ad-joining the lands of Brown Lee, Chas, Moore, Martin McCauley and others, to-wi: Beginning at a rock, Martin, McCauley and Ellis Griffith's corner, theree E. Vy yards to a rock frown Lee's corner, theree E. Vy yards to a rock frown Lee's corner, theree E. Vy yards to a Ellis Griffith's corner, thence is a race rock flown Leak corner, thence is 44 pds., a rock in the said Brown Leak corner, then N. Ill rards to a rock however the Griffith's corner, thence W. 44 pards to the beginning, containing — serse, mone of MARTIN MCCAULEY.

IN

Agriculture, Engineering, Mechanic and Cotton Manufacturing; a combination of the combina

AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC Raleigh, N. C.

N. C. College

Summons by Publication

lamance County. ancey Low, Jacob N. Low, Bessie Loy and ber husband. Arthur Loy, Latinia Sterm ger. M. J. Wyrick, and her funshand. N. Wyrick, Blimbest Tickie, W. H. Hiches Nescy Ann Thomas, F. A. Hiches, David Richell, Haggie C. Low, David Richaellarbara Williams, and her husband. P. Williams, E. W. Low, Helen E. Berbace and her husband, V. E. Shephard, W. Low, J. C. W. Berbard, W. Low, J. R. Low, C. Warries Sockweil and with Mary S. Bockweil, John Sockweil and with Mary S. Bockweil, John Sockweil and with Enuma. N. E. Summers and her husband, J. B. Summers, Flaintiffs,

Low, Sarah J. Diamond and her hu. J. D. Diamond, B. E. Low, Annie

gins September 18th.

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