Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood. If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work. Pains, aches and rheu-

matism come from ex-cess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected

kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, and are the proves that nearly but now modern solence proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their begin-

ning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases

wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail Home of Swamp-Root, free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bindder trouble, Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilines & Co. Burghannon, 12

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, and the address, Binghampton, N. Y., on every bottle.

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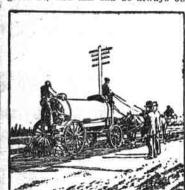
New Type, Presses, and the now How THE GLEANER OFFICE

OIL IN ROADMAKING.

W. H. MOORE ON THIS METHOD OF IMPROVING HIGHWAYS.

He Says a Road Thus Treated Is Almost as Good as Macadam-How the Oil Is Applied and Cost of the Work-Sheds the Water.

While in Chanute, Kan., recently W. H. Moore, president of the National Good Roads association, said that oil makes almost as good a road as macadam. "It is a mystery to me," he said, "that the people of this and other counties in the oil belt should have been so long content to see their roads going to ruin. Wherever oil has been tried on a road it has been successful. The off road is very simple in construcbed. It is then rolled, and after that exactly as the streets are sprinkled. Effective results have been secured from oil at a temperature of 295 degrees F., and this can be always ob-



OILING A ROAD. tained by putting a gasoline burner or

a series of gasoline burners under the be again rolled and two or three days elapse before teams are permitted to use it. By that time the oil will have seeped through, and the surface of the road will be almost as hard and smooth as an asphalt road. As time goes on the road becomes better. Then it forms a kind of cement which welds the fine particles of sand into a solid

mass and keeps it firm. In the alkali

soil of the southwest and the Pacific

coast oil is peculiarly effective for road material because the lime furnishes a necessary ingredient of the cement. "For the first sprinkling 250 barrels of oil to the mile are required. The quality of the oil is not important, except that it has been the experience of road builders that heavy oil or fuel oil is more desirable than light or high gradeoil. There are more asphaltum and coal tar in the heavy oil, and these are very desirable. A new road ought to be

sprinkled twice in the first year, once in the spring when it is built and again in the fall before the rainy season. "The second sprinkling need not be more than eighty barrels to the mile. After that once a year is often enough keep the road in perfect condition. It will be seen that the cost of the oil road is very much less than the cost of the

macadam road. Oil can be had here, I | link, but the octopus is so subtle and barrel. Of course the earth costs noth- ink according to the color of the ground ing. The rest is a question of teams, a roller, a harrow and a sprinkling wagon. A mile of macadamized road costs from \$1,500 to \$1,600. A mile of oi' road should be built for \$800 or \$1,000 "An oil road sheds water like a

rain it is dry. It is as impervious as a waterproof coat, and thereby the damage from washouts in case of floods is or more feet. minimized. Besides, there is an entire absence of dust. The road with very little care can be kept as clean as the parlor floor at home. One economy in the handling of oil roads is that one man can look after several miles of it. They stand the heavlest traffic with little wear and tear. Whenever there is a rut all you have to do is to put in some earth, run the roller over it, sprinkle it with the hot oil and you have a smooth surface again.

"The first oil road built in this country was in 1893, in Keokuk, Ia., under supervision. We followed the method I have described in the construction of one mile. John D. Rockefeller gave the oil. Although the sprinkling we gave it was the only one the road ever had, it remained in good condition for two or three years, and now, after the lapse of twelve years, it is the best earth road in the county. Had the road in Keokuk received proper attention it would be almost as good today as an

asphalt street.
"In the California oil fields there are everal miles of oiled roads. The systern is growing in California. As yet, despite the enormous oil production in Kansas, there has not been constructed, to my knowledge, a foot of oiled road

Millions Could Be Saved. It is estimated that it costs the farmers \$950,000,000 a year to move their oducts to the railway stations, says the Louisville Courier-Journal. The distances to be traversed vary greatly in different sections. The minimum average is four miles in New Jersey. In ona the average is sixty miles, in Utah thirty-eight miles and in Wyoming forty miles. In the souther states the general average is about ten miles. It is supposed to cost about 25 cents per ton to transport farm products a mile, and it is estimated that two-thirds of the present cost might be saved if good roads were universal. That means an annual saving of over \$600,000,000 a year. Besides, the agri-cultural department estimates that the value of farms would be increased to

the extent of \$5,000,000,000, Both Sides of a Question. "There are many things you can't do with money," said the man who affects

SHEEP FOR THE FARM.

hropshire Breed Is Unsurpassed For General Excellence.

The Shropshire breed of sheep stands unsurpassed as an all around farmer's sheep adapted to all conditions, writes a correspondent of Shepherd's Crite-Not only is the Shropshire a farmer's sheep, but it is the rich man's sheep also. They keep them on their large farms because of their beauty and prolificacy. The Shropshire is the universal breed. It is found in large numbers in England, Ireland, Scotland, the United States, Canada and almost everywhere known to sheep growers.

Everywhere Shropshire rams are used to grade up the common class of ewes. And why is this so? It is because they have proved themselves to be the most profitable. Shropshires are also very profitable when raised in tion. The earth is piled on the road- pure bred flocks. The ewes of this breed drop a large number of lambs a harrow is run lightly over it. The and nurse them well, and as soon as oil is then put on by sprinkling wagons the lambs are partly matured ready sale at good prices for them is immediately found. The ranchmen buy Shropshire rams by the car load, a very large majority of the smaller sheep growers use Shropshire rams, and when you get the exceptionally good ones there are plenty of pure bred breeders willing to pay you well for your prod-

The fleece of the Shropshire sells at a very high figure. The Shropshire produces the highest priced mutton that goes on to the market. Time and time again have grade Shropshire lambs topped the Chicago and other leading markets. At the leading shows, such as the International, held at Chicago, Shropshire wethers have always carried away a large portion of the laurels for champion mutton; hence a very profitable sheep adapted to most all conditions and most all people.

Fattening Old Cows. The cheapest way to fatten old cows s to turn them dry, let them summer on grass, giving them a few pumpkins and a little green corn and fodder, sweet corn preferably. If not too old they will get quite fat at small cost. It does not pay to let cows get old and broken down unless they have been valuable as breeders.-Cor. Breeder's Gazette.

Individual excellence is the first req uisite of a good horse. If a horse has not the qualities to speak for himself, all the pedigrees that could be written ought not to be able to sell him .-

Farmers Advocate. THE UGLY OCTOPUS.

It Is One of the Most Repulsive and Hideons of Creatures. A greedy, voracious, relentless creature is the octopus, and a most formidable enemy even to man, for it is easier to cut or tear off one of those terrible long arms with its two rows of suck-

ers than to induce the creature to relinquish any prey it has laid hold of. These suckers also enable it to drag to oil the roads, and from eighty barrels lits body into very narrow crevices, to ninety barrels a mile is enough oil to from which scarcely any force will

avail to remove it. Like its beautiful brother the argonaut, it defies its enemies by ejecting understand, for less than 50 cents a clever that he can vary the color of his he is passing over, and, as he is very active and darts about at lightning speed, he constantly escapes being

He is an unsociable creature, apparently quite satisfied with his own soclety, as he roams about alone, seeking duck's back. One hour after a hard what he may devour on rocky shores, where he may be met with of all sizes, varying in length from an inch to two

The octopus has one very curious habit-when resting he coils up some of his arms into a semblance of the shell of the argonaut,-Pearson's Week-

A MARKET PRIMER.

It Tells About the Butcher and the Way He Sells His Ment. What is the man doing behind the

He is selling meat. Let us watch

What is the lady going up to the counter for? To buy meat from the greasy man with the white apron.

What does she ask for? A five pound roast of porterhouse What does he give her?

A seven pound roast. Then does he charge her only what she asked for?" No, indeed. He charges her for what he chese to give her.

Didn't the lady know what she Evidently the man didn't think so. Can't he tell the weight of a piece of neat when he picks it up? Certainly he can. Otherwise he would never be able to know that he is always selling you a piece of meat sev-

eral pounds bigger than you wanted,

Why does the man do this? It is impossible to associate constantly with greasy things and not be-come pretty smooth yourself. Now rus and play.—Baltimore American.

FISHING LINES.

The Very Pinest Are Those Fors

Silkworm gut forms the best line for fishing purposes, partly on account of its great tenacity and partly because it is so transparent. Every year a sufficient number of Spanish silkworm grubs are selected for this purpose. Aft-

er they have eaten enough mulberry leaves and before they begin to spin they are thrown into vinegar for sev-eral hours. Each insect is killed, and the substance which the grub in the natural course would have spun into a cocoon is forcibly drawn from the dead worm into a much thicker and shorter

sliken thread. The threads are then placed in pure philosophy.

"Yes," answered Dustin Stax, "but there are a whole lot more things you can't do without it."—Washington Star.

One Advantage.

Green—This paper tells of a man whe recently married his aunt. Brown—Reing his own uncie now, he will be able to wear his watch regularly.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The threads are then placed in pure water for about four hours and afterward dipped for ten minutes in a so-lution of soft soap. The fine during the but his hands. The threads must be dried in a shady place and are often bleached with sulphur vapor until they acquire the bright appearance of spun glass.—Loudon Telegraph.

POINTS TO CONSIDER.

Good Roads Would Bring Good "To my mind there are greater advantages than money to be derived from good roads," said a speaker at a recent Kansas good roads convention. "We pay for an education for the youths of our land, but allow bad roads to prevent the children from getting the advantages. When you shall have covered this state with a system of good roads it will be found more profstable to gather the children together at central points, where graded schools

give a chance for a higher education. "Every child should be compelled to ride the round trip every day that school is in session. The small school abolished would pay the expenses of the free delivery of the children at the schools and leave a surplus to help support the central schools. Teachers of splendid attainments would take the place of the present country teacher.

"The people of this country are all being taxed to support free rural delivery of mail, and it is said that in some cases doing away with postoffices, as in the case of country schools, has made free delivery a saving, and, whether it does or not, we want our share, as we must do the paying. Life in the country would be different with daily papers and mail at our doors.

"The families of wealth are compelled to remain in the city on account of not wishing to take the children out of school. They would live on the farm at any time they chose, as the children would be carried to school and back again, while the head of the family could go back and forth at will, thus creating business for power lines. Our people in the country would have a chance to hear a good sermon in the city, attend the theater, trade or visit friends, and life on the farm would become an ideal one. There would be no complaint of people wanting to leave the farm, but people of means would all have summer homes in the country, while those of moderate means would leave the tenement house, buy a few acres on some of the power lines and make for themselves a home of love, comfort and plenty.

"The man of moderate means, the workingman, would own his few acres and have his cow, chickens, garden etc., where each child would in some way help in the support of the family and acquire habits more valuable than such a child is liable to in the city."

NEW YORK'S HIGHWAYS,

Millions Spent on Road Improve ment In the Empire State. In his annual report Henry A. Van Alstyne, state engineer of New York, pays particular attention to highway improvement, which he considers of

equal importance with canal work. The building of these roads by state aid has been in progress since 1898, during which time there have been received petitions for the improvem of 5,000 miles of roads in fifty counties. Acting upon these petitions, surveys have been made and plans have been adopted by the boards of supervisors and the money of the various counties

of roads located in thirty counties, Of these there have been put under contract and are now in process of construction in nineteen counties or are actually completed and in use in twenty-eight counties 585 miles of roads For this work the state has during the last seven years appropriated \$3,273,-000, the counties appropriating an equal

CURIOUS OATHS.

Odd Ways of Swearing to the Truth

of One's Statements. When a Chinaman awears to tell the truth he kneels down, and a china saucer is given to him. The following oath is then administered: "You shall tell the truth and the whole truth. The saucer is cracked, and if you do not tell the truth your soul will be cracked like the saucer," when he breaks the saucer. Other symbolic variations of the Chinese oath are the extinguishing of a candle or cutting off of a cock's head, the light of the candle represent the cock symbolizing the fate of a

In certain puris of India tigers' and lizards' skins take the place of the Bible of Christian countries, and the penalty of breaking the oath is that in one case the witness will become the prey of a tiger and in the other

scales like a lizard. In Norwegian courts of law the preinde to the oath proper is a long homily on the sanctity of the oath and the terrible consequences of not keep-ing it. When the witness is duly ed by the sense of his fearful recrushed by the sense of his fearful re-sponsibility the oath is administered while he holds aloft his thumb and fore and middle fingers as an embler

of the trinity.

In an Italian court the witness, with his right hand resting on an open Bible, declares, "I will swear to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." The Mohammedan takes the oath with his forehead reve resting on the open Koran. He takes his "Bible" in his hand and, stooping low, as if in the presence of a higher power, slowly bows his head until it touches the book which to him is in-

when taking an oath crosses the thu of one hand over the foreinger of other and, kissing this symbolic, if primitive, cross, says, "By this cross I swear to tell the truth."

"To my mind two things strike the observer vividiy when standing close to wild elephants in their native haunts," writes a traveler. "The one is the gigantic size and his own comparative smallness. The other is the expression of the eye. This organ, which is surprisingly small in propor-tion to the size of the animal and set far back in the head, is of a pale blue color much resembling that of a wall eye in a horse. Even when an ele-phant is at rest his eye has an uncom-

The regard one shows economy is like that we show an old aunt who is to leave us semething at last. Shen-

SACRED STONES.

Some That Claim to Mark the Center

of the Universe. The sacred black stone of the Manchu dynasty of Chinese in Mukden is the center of the universe, according to old Chinese superstitions, and added venerability comes to Mukden from the graves of the emperors near by.

The Do-ring in Lassa, Tibet, is another center of the universe, which, according to the Tibetan priests, is shap-ed exactly like the shoulder blade of a sheep. All distances are measured from it, and it is very sacred. Another center is the kaaba, in Mec-

ca, a dirty black stone let into the wall

of the most sacred mosque and polish-

ed every year by the lips of thousands of worshipers. The Arabic word for stone, "hagar," appears in Scriptural writings as a proper name. The Mecca pligrimage is a "haj," and those who iave taken it are known as "hadji." Even so sane a people as the ancien Greeks came pretty near worshiping stone-the "omphalos," or center of th earth, at Deiphi. The Romans set up stone of great consequence in Ro but for purposes of measurement, not worship, and so the "London stone" o oday is used.—London Telegraph.

AN INTERESTING TREE.

The Shellbark Hickory Is a Russe

The shellbark hickory is perhaps the most interesting tree we have, because it is a strictly American tree and so wedded to its native soil that it re fuses to become a citizen of any other country. In the sturdiness of its roots and trunk, in the boldness in which it flings out its tough branches, in its strong individuality of character and in its general fruitfulness, not forget-ting its uncoult; roughness of bark, it further manifests its strong American ism. Its winter buds are large and in teresting. Early in spring the dark brown outer scales fall away. The inner scales then lengthen to protect the growing leaf, sometimes attaining a length of five inches. These inner scales are marvels of beauty both in texture and in color. The body of the scale is thick and leathery, while its surfaces, especially the inner, are soft, with a sliken nap gorgeously dyed in yellow, orange and red, suggesting the chimney corner and the heat which glows from a hickory log.-Frank French in Scribner's.

Queer Lot of Names, Miss Death was brought to the Gernan hospital in Philadelphia to be operated upon for appendicitis. She was daughter, she said, of an undertaker. The name of the surgeon who was chosen to perform the operation was Dye-Dr. Frank Hackett Dye.

When the operation was over Miss Death was placed in charge of two Miss Payne is the day nurse; Miss

Grone is the night nurse. The patient recovered rapidly, and in a short time bade goodby to Dr. Dye, Miss Payne and Miss Grone.-Fuel.

Cautions.

official who is as good a type of the canny Scot as one would meet anywhere. On a recent occasion an important witness failed to appear, and "Why isn't be here?" demanded his

honor. "It's his duty to be here. Where The official, with true Scotch canniness, replied, "Weel, I'll no say for that—but he's dead."

Dirt Roads and Macadam. An illustration of the comparative cost of hauling over good roads and bad roads is furnished by C. E. Ashburne, Jr., in the Louisville Courier Journal. The incident came under his own observation, and the roads were in Kentucky. He says: "A machin weighing 18,000 pounds (eight tons was drawn four miles on the Brock turnpike, a macadamized road. It re quired four mules (4,000 pounds to mule) and one and one-half hours of time at a cost of 15 cents per mule per hour, or a total cost for four miles of ing the witness' soul and the fate of 90 cents. After traveling four miles of macadamized turnpike the route las a little less than 2,000 feet (less than travel this 2,000 feet it was necessary to use ten of the best mules and sever hours to complete the journey."

> The Best of Investments. radiator of benefit to all who live upo it or who move upon it. A man likes to locate in a land of good roads. ligent settlers. A good road is a faiti ful friend and a cheerful companion. It is the best of investments and the best of advertisements.

Road Briefs

During the winter season farmers cannot spend their time to better ad-vantage than in the discussion of ways and means for securing improved high-WAYS.

If souls are perishing for lack church attendance and people cannot get to church on account of bad highways, then we want good roads to save

As short pieces of road are improved in different localities the majority of the people realise more and more the advantages of good roads. Country people are beginning to se clearly that the extra expense of a goo road is much more than offset by the saving on wagons and borses. Poor roads cost the country \$1,500,000 every time the sun goes down.—Good

The question of breed should be largely one of fancy and environment, say American Sheep Breeder. All breed have merit when kept in the righ place. If the fancier has a poor, rough ragged farm some of the smaller breed would be found to do better than the heavier breeds. It would be too must to expect the Lincoln, for instance, the product of low, fertile lands, to do well on the bleak, sparsely grassed high lands of Scotland.

Wealth Does Not Injure

Society



F one is a believer in Divine Providence he is likely to inquire why the good things in life should be divided in such a partial manner. Wrong opinions give the mind a twist and affect the sentiment, and there have been teachers and philosophers who said that the

possession of property is robbery. Tolstoi has said that no one has a right to anything that he has not produced by his own hand, and a more modern man, a preacher, has said that NO MAN ACQUIRES A MILLION DOLLARS HONESTLY. That sounds first rate for people who have not a million. That is the question I want to consider. There is a preliminary question, and that is, "How is wealth produced and how is it rightfully divided?"

We know all wealth comes from the earth and is increased by labor and that capital provides tools to support labor. Land, labor and capital are, therefore, JOINTLY INTERESTED in production. Land pays rent; labor gets wages and capital profit. This division is made naturally enough and not by convention, agreement

We see certain persons accumulating wealth, and we call them capitalists. We see laborers going along the even tenor of their way. Then we ask: "Is the division fair?" "Is wealth an injury to society?" "Is it the robbery of somebody?" "Is it the exploitation of

the poor?" I affirm to the contrary. THERE IS ONE THING THAT IS MANIFEST TO ALL. IT IS THAT LAND, LABOR AND CAPITAL IN THEMSELVES HAVE NO POWER AT ALL. LAND IDLE GROWS WEEDS, LABOR UNEM-PLOYED STARVES, CAPITAL WHEN NOT IN USE BRINGS NO RE-

aculty, and that is ABILITY. If any man by his ability, ingenuity, skill or knowledge so conserves the thing as to make it useful he is entitled to a share at least of the benefits he confers on society. If we were to return to the old methods of transportation before the adopion of the trunk lines we would have to pay one billion and a half for freightage more than we pay now. We have more than a hundred thousand different things for our use and comfort that were

unknown even to our grandfathers. Still, land has not become more fruitful, labor, as labor, no more efficient, and yet the power has been supplemented by machinery and scientific discovery. Wealth is being produced with a rapidity never before known in the history of the world, and EVERYBODY HAS PART of the advantages of the enormous increase in wealth.

The wealth of the country has increased six times since the civil food. It gives instant relief and never fails to cure. It allows you to eat all the food you want. The most sensitive stomachs can take it. By its use many thousands of dyspeptics have been cured after everything else failed. It unequalled for the stomach. Children with weak stomachs three on it. First dose relieves. A diet unnecessary. war, while the population has increased but two and a half times. Deposits amounting to \$2,500,000,000 in the savings banks is divided among 5,400,000 depositors.

it. They get it by the game of hazard, by fraud in dubious ways, and there are men who prefer violence and theft to industry. There are adventurers not only in low finance, but high finance in Wall street, but they constitute ONLY A SMALL PART of the people there.

There is a large class of men in Wall street whose words are as good as their bonds and who will account scrupulously for every cent of investment. Some lie for profit and rob widows and orphans, but they are a small percentage of the people in Wall street.

Those who believe in the doctrine of evolution see in the upward movement of man from a humble germ to what he is now a great advance. We are not living in the end of the world, but AT THE BEGINNING OF IT. EVOLUTION WILL NEVER GIVE A MAN MORE MUSCLE, HEAR-

ING OR SPEED, BUT IT WILL CONTINUE TO MOLD THE MINDS AND HEARTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL UNTIL THEY BECOME STRON-GER THAN THEY EVER WERE BEFORE. THE EFFECT OF SEGRETARY

HAY'S NEUTRALITY



F there is any danger of the United States being drawn into war or complications of any sort with either Russia or Japan, I believe that Secretary Hay's note will be the means. I regard it as A DECIDEDLY WRONG STEP, inasmuch as while endeavoring to

better the trade interests of this country he has adopted the very means which may lead to its decadence.

Should either Russia or Japan decide to ignore the existence of such an agreement, any or all the powers bound to preserve China's integrity would be OBLIGED TO DECLARE WAR at once.

Neither Russia nor China is in the habit of keeping treaty obligations, and after the war, no matter who is victor, the chances are that the "open door" will be SLAMMED IN THE FACE OF THE UNITED STATES for having interfered in the far east. Germany will follow Russia in all things.

TO PREVENT WAR, BE PREPARED FOR I



13. HE United States is weaker than the other powers so far as submarine and surface torpedo boats and other boats under 1,000 tons displacement are concerned, but still is FIFTH IN RELATIVE NAVAL

STRENGTH and has under construction a greater tounage in ships than any other country except Great Britain and almost as much as that country. This is a great country, and it can afford a great navy, and the world must know that we are AT ALL

We are at peace with all countries. We wish to continue and will continue in that happy relation if honest diplomacy and just regards for the rights of every nation will maintain peace, but we must provide a navy SO AS TO PROVIDE FOR WAR. IF WE ARE STRONG ENOUGH TO ENFORCE THE MONROS

Let us then be backed with God and with the see which he he en as for defends. In them and ourselves our safety lies.

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Prompt Personal Attention To All Orders.

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THE BANK OF ALAMANCE

Land Sale!

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court f Alamance County, I will sell to the bes idder at the court house door in Graham on SATURDAY, OCT. 2, 1905,

tract of land in Pleasant Grove township. Liamance county, adjoining the lands of W. Tate, Jackson Haith and others and con-sinter

734 ACRES

more or less and is the plantation upon which the late J. G. Tate lived for many years and up to his death.

This tract of land will be sold subject to and encumbered by the life estate therein of susan E. Tate, widow of said J. G. Tate.

Terms: One-half cash the other half at six months secured by note carrying interest from day of saie and little reserved till pay-ment complete. If you look at the matter fairly you will find that there is another Aug. 23. 1905. as adm'r of J. G. Tale

Dyspepsia Cure

Digests what you eat.

Cures all stamman tres Prepared only by E. C. Dawiyy & Co., The \$1. bottle contains 15 times the

This time of the year are signals of warning. Take Taraxacum Compound now. It may save you a spell of fe-ver. It will regulate your bowels, set your liver right, and cure your indigestion. A good Tonic.

MEBANE,

An honest medicine

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