

The Rutherfordton Tribune.

VOL. I. NO. 32.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1901.

\$1.00 A YEAR.

MOTHERHOOD

The greatest ambition of American men and women is to have a home blessed with children. The woman afflicted with female disease is constantly menaced with becoming a childless wife. No medicine can restore dead organs, but Wine of Cardui does regulate derangements that prevent conception; does prevent miscarriages; does restore weak functions and shattered nerves and does bring babies to homes barren and desolate for years. Wine of Cardui gives women the health and strength to bear healthy children. You can get a dollar bottle of Wine of Cardui from your dealer.

WINE OF CARDUI

115 Market Street, New York, N. Y.

In February, 1901, I was afflicted with female disease and was unable to have children. I had been married fifteen years and had never given birth to a child until I took Wine of Cardui. Now my health is restored and I feel as well as any person could feel. Now my home is happy and I never will be without Wine of Cardui in my medicine chest.

Mrs. J. W. C. SMITH.

For address and literature, address, giving symptoms, to The Chalmers Medicine Company, 115 Market Street, New York, N. Y.

SWEET REVENGE

BY CAPTAIN F. A. MITCHELL, Author of "Chattanooga," "Chickamauga," etc.

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CHAPTER XIV. A BATTLE DEFENSE.

MORNING, noon, afternoon, passed with no change in the situation. All my command slept during the day, and even I got two or three hours of tired nature's sweet revenge, though would not close my eyes till Helen had promised not to take hers off the guerrillas till I awoke. During the afternoon all began to suffer from hunger, but I would not allow the scanty bit of food remaining to be eaten. Buck got over the noon meal bravely, but when supper time came he clamored for something to eat.

"Now, see here, Mr. Brantystone," he argued, "you just give me my share, I won't wait any more when the rest of you have yours."

"You must wait, Buck. We shall have to fast long enough anyway. The longer between meals the longer we can hold out."

"All right," he said bravely. "I can hold out for a while longer."

As evening came on a horrible thought loomed up suddenly. If the night should be dark, there was nothing to prevent the guerrillas stealing up on us unawares and capturing our stronghold.

"I must find a way out of this," I muttered and began an examination of the face of the rock in our rear. The cleft where water dripped slanted upward, a narrow opening little wider than a man's body. I crawled into the crevice and by using hands and feet mounted to the summit. I stood enchanted by the splendid view. Northward and eastward the Cumberland mountains reared their heads, a succession of wooded crests, westward the fair plain of middle Tennessee; southward Confederate territory cut off from us by war and setting aflame the lullacation as to what was taking place in the newborn nation. An undulating horizon divided the black earth from the scarlet sky left by the setting sun.

Scrambling over the uneven ground, climbing rocks, lighting my way through thickets, I explored every promise of outlet. There was not a possible descent, I returned to the mouth of the crevice, intending to rejoin my companions. I heard some one clambering up and, looking down, saw Helen Stanforth. Giving her my hand, I helped her to level ground.

"You and I," I said, "should not be absent from the front at the same time."

"Tell me," she said, fixing her eyes on me intently, "what I want to know. I have led Jacqueline, Buck and Ginger into this trap in an attempt to save you. The least I can expect is your confidence. Who are you?"

"Our lives depended on absolute devotion to each other. If I should tell her that I was a southern man holding a commission in the Yankee army, that I had sent information north to enable a Union general to capture the region about her home, I should ruin our element of strength. On the other hand, I was accepting all this devotion under false pretenses. The thought was maddening. Had she not been looking at me with her big honest eyes, I believe I should have shed tears of anguish.

"Miss Stanforth—Helen," I said, "who and what I am can be of no moment now with death staring us in the face. You and I have a mutual purpose—to save those who have been led into this peril. There is no time for explanations. I beg of you to banish for the time this secret and think only of the work before us."

She turned her eyes out to the far distant horizon, but did not see it, but on her own thoughts. Then, looking again at me, she said, with a burst of impulse:

"To know that you are unworthy would kill me."

I bowed my head to escape her gaze. When I looked again, she had turned and was entering the crevice.

Having failed to find an outlet in our rear, we had no choice but to face our enemies. I cast my eyes over the only route open to a night surprise. On our right, not far below, was the bare face of a rock 20 feet high, around which was no path. To the left another rock projected in such fashion that while an enemy climbed over it his silhouette would appear against the sky. Noticing an abundance of firewood

ABOUT NOAH'S ARK.

The Chaldean Record of Its Dimensions and Contents.

Many readers of The Times would, I believe, be interested in a fresh witness to the Chaldean tradition of the deluge. The best known account of this tradition is contained in the late George Smith's "Chaldean Genesis." There was given the first connected account of the Assyrian version of the old Babylonian myths concerning the flood. This version has been drawn up for the library of Ashurbanipal, the last great king of Assyria, and has been brought by Sir Henry Layard from the ruins of Nineveh. A more complete edition, consisting of all the fragments of the story, preserved in the British Museum, has been published by Prof. Haupt.

Unfortunately the lines which once recorded the dimensions of the ark are defective, and though Prof. Haupt considers it probably that the length was 100 cubits, while the breadth and height were both 120 cubits, we have no certainty about the length. By assuming that the measure named in the text really denotes a half cubit, as was once held by Prof. Oppert, the conjectured length would agree with the 300 cubits of the Biblical narrative.

Now one of the tablets, probably also one in King Ashurbanipal's library at Nineveh, appears to give a different estimate of the dimensions of Noah's ark. It is catalogued as "list of animals and certain measurements," etc., and was recently copied by me for my "Assyrian Deeds and Documents," where the cuneiform text will appear as No. 777. A closer examination of the contents has made me think they deserve to be more widely known.

There is no distinct statement on the tablet that the measurements refer to the ark, but I fail to see with what else figures given could be concerned. The first three lines read simply, "30 cubits long, 150 cubits broad, 600 cubits high." The ideographic style, and some of the ideograms used are not to be found in published "lists of signs and ideograms." But these lines only employ such signs as are well known from their use in the historical inscriptions, and I assign to them the meanings which they always have in such texts as concerns the dimensions of buildings.

But this would be a very large building indeed. The great Temple of Menech at Babylon, by many identified with the Tower of Babel, was only 180 cubits high. If we consider these dimensions as those of a tower, it must have been nearly 1,000 feet high. Such a height could only be that of a mountain. Then it would be difficult to account for the presence of the animals recorded below. There were no animals kept in the tower of Babel, so far as we are told. The animals whose names can be recognized are not such as we have any reason to suppose were kept by the Kings of Nineveh in a menagerie or zoological garden.

The mythical character of the building seems evident. The next two lines give other dimensions in precisely the similar terms to those used in describing the terraces or platforms on which the Kings erected their palaces. Interpreting the signs in the same way as is always done in such cases, the substructure of this strange building was 410 cubits across and 788 cubits along its side. There is no suggestion of height.

Now, the Nineveh version of the Chaldean tradition, above referred to, contemplates the ark as a "house" on a "boat" or raft. It may be questioned whether in these texts "height" necessarily means "vertical height."

If not, we may suppose a boat 788 cubits in length over all and 410 cubits in breadth amidships, carrying a box-shaped house 600 cubits long, 390 cubits broad and 150 cubits high above the deck. It is possible that the roof sloped from a central ridge. Also the dimensions given may be those of a rectangular raft. In either case there would be a free space ten cubits wide along the sides and sixty-four cubits wide at the ends, to serve as a "deck promenade." If we prefer to take 600 cubits as the height, part of this may have been submerged; but, in any case, we should have a curious shape for an ark, though one quite admissible for an imaginary temple tower.

The animals named so far as I am able to recognize their ideographic descriptions, are dromedaries, camels, horses, mules, asses, both male and female of each species, forming one group; then oxen and cows of various sorts, sheep, goats, antelopes or gazelles, hares, and their young ones, and of both sexes, forming a second group. The helpers and servants; the second group is possibly those clean animals used for food. It may be noted that the antelope or gazelle is frequently depicted as associated with Ishtar, or Venus, who plays such a prominent part in the tradition of the flood. No numbers are given in marked contrast to the Biblical narrative, but there were evidently pairs in the first group, and it would not be difficult to make out seven for the bovine race and sheep. In the many herd lists of Nineveh Kings the numbers of each sort are, of course, always given, hence we can scarcely think of the animals in a farmyard.

Then follows a list of birds, most of which are not to be identified with any certainty, though nearly all the ideograms occur also in the lists of offerings made to the gods. Such birds were in

all probability used for food. The list ends with "the dove, the swallow, the raven." Now in the Nineveh version of the story, Noah sent forth, when the waters began to abate, first the dove, then the swallow, then the raven. The order is the same. The raven would hardly be kept in any domestic establishment; few of the other creatures, except perhaps antelopes would be kept in a menagerie.

The extraordinary dimensions of the building, the singular selection of animals, as remarkable for its omissions as for its contents, seems suited to no other explanation than that we have here a summary estimate of the size and contents of Noah's ark.

I may add that the shape of the tablet is unusual, one side being flat, the other convex. The contour is a long oval, like a pressed fig. The writing reads the same way on both sides, contrary to the usual custom of the scribes who "stamped over" from top to bottom, not from right to left, as we do, and as in the case of this tablet. The text is a sort of palimpsest, in that several lines are written upon partly erased characters. The ideographic style seems to indicate that this was an extract or abstract from a larger and probably older work.—London Times.

Free Rural Delivery Routes.

Congressman Moody is expected to arrive here tomorrow so aid Mr. Penberton, the government agent in the work of establishing the rural delivery mail routes. Mr. Penberton has first given attention to the Biltmore route, the most important, perhaps, in the country. It is understood that Charles U. Monday will be carrier on this route.

It is reported Congressman Klutz entered content against the seeming discrimination against North Carolina in the delay in establishing rural free delivery routes in this state, as compared with some others, and was assured that there was no intention on the part of the department to discriminate, and that during the remainder of this year the matter should be ended up and the state given its fair proportion of such routes, if properly petitioned for. He was informed of the ruling of the department in this matter, that each Congressman would be recognized as representing the counties composing the district from which he was elected, and not from those representing the new districts as laid off by the state legislature, and petitions should be sent accordingly. Mr. Klutz hopes to secure the establishment of at least twenty-five routes in his district within a year. The delay in inspecting the routes already petitioned for was accounted for largely by the small number of inspectors heretofore available and the pressure for their services from all over the country.—Asheville Gazette.

ADULTERATED COFFEE.

GROCCER WHITE FOUND GUILTY OF VIOLATING OHIO'S PURE FOOD LAWS.

Interesting Facts Concerning the Koning of Coffee Brought Out by Scientific Experts—Presence of Bacteria.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 3.—The jury in Judge Meek's court in this city has found James White, a local grocer, guilty of selling adulterated coffee. The prosecution was based on a package of Arbuckle's Ariosa coffee.

The State of Ohio, through the Pure Food Commission, prosecuted White. The case was on trial for nearly a month and attracted national attention.

The manufacturers of Ariosa coffee conducted the defense for Grocer White. The best attorneys in the country were retained to defend him, but, after a short consultation, a verdict of guilty was returned by the jury. Pure Food Commissioner Blackburn has been waging a warfare on spurious food articles and the department has been successful.

The complaint of the State of Ohio was that Ariosa coffee was coated with a substance which concealed defects in the coffee and made it appear better than it is. The State charged this coating or glazing was a favorable medium for the propagation of bacteria.

Prof. G. A. Kirchner, of this city, a well known chemist, was the principal witness for the State. He had made scientific examinations of samples of Ariosa purchased from Grocer White in the open market. He found that each Ariosa berry contained an average of 300 bacteria. Mr. Kirchner further testified that other coffees he examined contained few bacteria or none at all. He declared that the glazed coffee was not a wholesome food product.

Chemist Schmidt, of Cincinnati, corroborated the testimony of Prof. Kirchner. The State did not present further testimony.

The defense through the Arbuckles, who prepared this glazed coffee, secured some of the most eminent chemists and scientists in the United States to give testimony in their behalf. Prof. H. W. Wiley, of the United States Agricultural Department; Prof. Vaughn of Ann Arbor University; Prof. Belle and Webster, of the Ohio State University, were called to defend Ariosa. Dr. Wiley had made a careful examination of the method of manufacturing Ariosa. He told of the 1,000,000 eggs used by the Arbuckles yearly in the preparation of this glazing. On this point in cross examination, the State's attorney deftly drew from him the information that these eggs might be kept in cold storage by the Arbuckles for a year or two at a time.

The experts who heard Dr. Wiley's testimony were pleased to be able to "catch" so famous a chemist. The doctor at one point in his testimony explained very clearly how it is that the egg put into the coffee pot by the house wife settles the coffee. He said that the heat coagulates the egg, and as it sinks to the bottom of the pot it carries the fine particles of coffee with it, and thus clarifies the drink. It is the act of conglomeration in the coffee pot that does the work. Later on in his cross examination he had to admit that when the egg was put on Ariosa coffee at the factory it became coagulated, and as egg cannot be coagulated but once, that the coating on coffee was practically no value as a "settler" when it reached the coffee pot.

Prof. Wiley acknowledged that the glazing might be a favorable medium for the propagation of bacteria, although he would not testify positively either way because he was not a bacteriologist.

Prof. Vaughn, of Ann Arbor, also a witness for the Arbuckles, said he found bacteria on Ariosa coffee.

Prof. Belle, another witness for the defense, found any number of lively bacteria on Ariosa coffee he examined, and he agreed that glazed coffee surely was a more favorable medium for the propagation of bacteria than unglazed coffee.

Pure Food Commissioner Blackburn says: "The State is very much elated over its victory against this corporation. We are now considering the advisability of informing every grocer in the State of Ohio that it is an infraction of the laws to sell Ariosa, and at the same time give warning to consumers that the coffee is an adulterated food article."

The verdict of the jury in this case is of national importance because a great many other States have pure food laws like that of Ohio, and it is natural to suppose that similar action will be taken by other Pure Food Commissioners to prevent the sale of glazed coffees.

Washington's Fastidious Kinsman. Lawrence, earl of Ferrers, a distant relative of George Washington, had a sword his steward, and one day in most tyrannical temper, and one day in a fit of passion he cut down with his sword his steward, an old gentleman named Johnson. The latter had given no provocation for the deed, and the crime was an act of brutality inexcusable save that the earl may not have been well balanced mentally. He was brought to trial for killing Johnson and demanded and received the privilege of being tried by his peers. The house of lords was through during the hearing. The evidence proved to be conclusive, and Ferrers was sentenced to be hanged at Tyburn. Appeals were made to the king for clemency, but in vain. Ferrers met his fate with considerable bravado. He was carefully attired for the occasion and insisted on providing a silk cord for the execution. To this whim the executioner agreed, and the earl was turned off otherwise like any other felon.

Sleep

is Nature's time for rest; and the man who does not take sufficient time to sleep or who cannot sleep when he makes the effort, is wearing out his nervous strength and consuming his vital power. Dr. Miles' Nervine brings sweet, soothing, refreshing sleep. Don't let another night pass. Get it to-day.

"I am a druggist, so when I was troubled with insomnia a few years ago I took Dr. Miles' Nervine and found immediate relief. I have not been troubled with that disease since."

H. L. HOWARD, Madison, Wis.

Dr. Miles' Nervine

soothes the nerves, nourishes the brain, and refreshes the entire organism.

Sold by druggists on guarantee.

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Land Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court for Rutherford county made by the Clerk in a proceeding entitled N. E. Walker et al., Ex Parte, the undersigned, a Commissioner will sell the real estate described below at the Court House door at Rutherfordton, N. C., on Monday, the 2nd day of September, 1901.

At 10 o'clock p. m., it being the first day of the September Term of the Superior Court

One parcel or lot of land in the town of Rutherfordton, N. C., in the southern portion of said town, bounded by the county jail lot, the lands of Dr. E. B. Harris, Joseph Lewis and others, containing about three-fourths (3/4) of an acre; another lot or parcel of land lying in said town and known as the old P. D. Wood lot, situate on Washington street and bounded on the west side by said street, on the south by the Alley between the J. A. Miller residence and Miss Matt Miller's residence, on the east by the J. A. Miller residence lot, and on the north by Miss Mary Soggin's residence lot, and containing a dwelling house and improvements appurtenant thereto;

Third: A tract of land in said county and State on the waters of Broad river adjoining the lands of Mary E. McArthur and others and fully described as follows: Beginning at a small birch on the east bank of Main Broad river, thence east 35 poles to honey locust stump on the south side of the Cooper's Gap road; thence north 65 east 35 poles to a black gum; thence north 13 east 55 poles to black gum; thence north 57 east 100 poles to a stake on the old Kilpatrick line; thence with it south 2 west 98 poles to an old pine stump and corner; thence south 40 poles to a pine-stump and corner of the old Whorl corner; thence with a line of same north to centre of river; thence up the river as it meanders to the beginning, containing 188 acres.

A fourth tract containing about two hundred acres and adjoining the lands of Matt Lynch, J. B. Walker, et al., and being a portion of the old home place of the said Matt Lynch, deceased.

Terms of sale: One half cash, balance in 6 months with 6 per cent interest. Title reserved till whole of purchase money is paid.

This August 7th, 1901.

R. S. EAVES, Commissioner

Notice of Incorporation.

NORTH CAROLINA. Office of Clerk of RUTHERFORD COUNTY Superior Court.

Notice is hereby given of the filing of articles of incorporation of the Forest City Telephone Company; that the names of the incorporators are: J. Moore, E. R. Simmons, W. W. Poole, Dr. G. E. Young, Mc.D. Harris, J. C. Head, E. J. Barnett, J. F. Alexander, M. C. Padgett, Lee W. Lynch, J. C. Green, A. J. Whisman, G. A. Young, C. B. Moore, T. L. Sanders, H. L. Hyder, J. B. Long, W. T. Long, L. A. Moore, Ed Thompson, S. B. Tanner, and such others as may associate themselves with them; that the principal place of business is in Forest City, N. C., and its general purpose and business is to construct and operate a telephone system, to buy and sell, the necessary property, real or personal, to further the operation of said system, the duration of the corporation is unlimited, and hence controlled by the general law, limiting the expiration of corporations in North Carolina; the capital stock is \$1,625,000 with privilege to increase to \$10,000,000, divided in shares of the par value of \$25.00.

M. O. DICKERSON, Clerk of the Superior Court.

CHAPTER XV. WOMAN'S PLECK.

AFTER this second defeat we could see the guerrillas gathered in a knot, evidently discussing the situation. They talked so loud that we could often catch a word, and their gesticulations were plain to us all. At last the captain took a white handkerchief from his pocket, fixed it to a stick and held it pointed out on the fourth page.

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Sale of Land for Taxes.

The following tracts and parcels of land, hereinafter named, have been sold for taxes due for the year 1900, which still remain due and unpaid, and therefore, for the satisfaction of said taxes, I will sell at the Court House door at Rutherfordton, N. C., on Monday, the 2nd day of September, 1901, the following described lands:

E. A. MARTIN, Tax Collector.

CHIMNEY ROCK.

John Dalton, 36 acres land, taxes and cost, for year 1899, \$2.18.

John Dalton, 28 acres land on Broad river, taxes and cost, for year 1900, \$3.29.

Joston Dalton, 100 acres land, taxes and cost, \$1.78.

James Ellis, 70 acres land, taxes and cost, \$1.45.

Alfred Ledbetter, 2 acres land, taxes and cost, \$3.19.

C. R. Nix, 24 acres land on Broad river, taxes and cost, \$2.50.

Henry Owensby, 121 acres land on Rich mountain, taxes and cost, \$3.75.

Jessie Paek, 4 acres land on Broad river, taxes and cost, \$3.04.

These lands, 60 acres land on Broad river, taxes and cost, \$2.12.

Caroline Wilson, 25 acres land on Broad river, taxes and cost, \$4.93.

GREEN HILL.

Geo Callaway, 25 acres land on Broad river, taxes and cost, \$1.50.

H. P. Flynn, 25 acres land on Cove road, taxes and cost, \$2.08.

Mrs. Lizzie Grinstead, 20 acres land on Cove road, taxes and cost, \$2.84.

Leam Head, 40 acres land on Broad river, taxes and cost, \$3.11.

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W. R. Hamilton, 40 acres land on Broad river, taxes and cost, \$1.78.

Walls Hicks, 25 acres land on Broad river, taxes and cost, \$3.77.

A. H. Lynch, 120 acres land on Broad river, taxes and cost, \$8.15.

Joe Lewis, 25 acres land on Broad river, taxes and cost, \$1.38.

Joe Logan, 25 acres land on Broad river, taxes and cost, \$1.87.

Joe Logan, 25 acres land on Broad river, taxes and cost, year 1900, \$2.00.

Julia Logan, 11 acres land on Broad river, taxes and cost, \$1.06.

R. K. McEntire, 25 acres land on Broad river, taxes and cost, \$7.12.

COLFAX.

W. W. Lovelace, 25 acres land on S. 22, C. road, taxes and cost, \$1.20.

W. S. H. 1 acre and in town of Ellboro, taxes and cost, 75 cents.

John Hollifield, 1 town lot in town of Ellboro, taxes and cost, 81 cents.

RUTHERFORDTON.

Mrs. Sarah Catfield, 25 acres land on Hickory Nut road, taxes and cost, \$2.11.

O. P. Carson, 100 acres land on Broad river, taxes and cost, \$5.17.

D. L. Merrill estate, 58 acres Broad river, taxes and cost, \$8.17.

COFF SPRINGS.

Mrs. W. S. Hill, 120 acres land, taxes and cost, \$0.46.

BUSBY'S CREEK.

D. W. Bostic, 127 acres land, 24, 25, taxes and cost, \$4.45.

A. A. and B. Martin, 55 acres land, taxes and cost, \$3.07.

GOLDEN VALLEY.

Mrs. Hannah Torry, 150 acres land, taxes and cost, \$2.31.

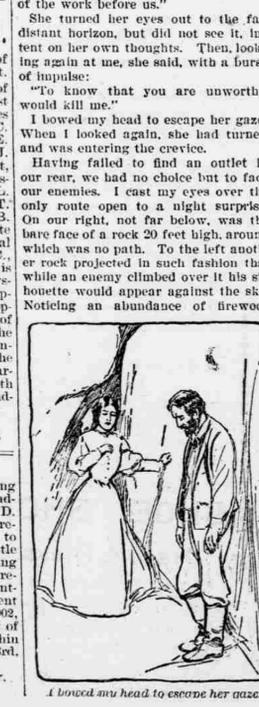
Guilford & Wray, 60 acres land, taxes and cost, \$1.35.

Jessie Odom, 50 acres land, taxes and cost, \$1.00.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, H. H. Hicks, having applied for and obtained letters of administration on the estate of Celly D. Hane, late of Rutherford county, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and settle the same. Also all persons holding claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same duly authenticated to the undersigned for payment on or before the 23rd day of July, 1902, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery on claims not presented within the time herein named. This July 23rd, 1901.

H. H. HICKS, Administrator of Celly D. Haney. McBrayer & Justice, Attorneys.



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H. H. HICKS, Administrator of Celly D. Haney. McBrayer & Justice, Attorneys.

Carroll W. Downey

Physician and Surgeon

Rutherfordton, N. C.
Office in Residence on Main street
Phone No. 22.