

# The Chronicle,

WILKESBORO, N. C.

## Latest Election News.

The last news from Thursday's election in this State shows a Democratic majority for Aycock or about 60,000. The majority for the amendment is estimated at 58,000. The Democrats have elected 102 of the 120 members of the House and 39 of the 50 members of the Senate. The official returns will change these figures but little. There are contests in some counties.

As soon as about 1,625 Democratic majority, Cumberland 1,000 or more, Granville 800 to 700, Halifax 8,000, Johnson 2,000, Montgomery (barely over Republican) 500, Scotland 1,100, Union 1,800, Wilson 1,300, etc.

Sampson, Senator Batters' county, gave a majority for fusion and the only Populist elected to the Legislature are from this county.

The Democrats claim Randolph county by a small majority but there will probably be a contest.

Edgecombe gave Aycock and the amendment 3,475 majority.

Gaston gave a majority of nearly 1,000.

Richmond county gave 1,445 for the amendment and about the same for the ticket.

Buncombe gave the amendment 468 majority, Aycock 951, the Democratic legislative ticket 800, and the Democratic county officers 600 to 1,000.

Chatham county, which has been a Populist stronghold for eight years, went Democratic by a small majority. Mr. H. A. London, editor of the Record, and one of the best men in the State, was elected to the senate and two Democratic members of the House were elected.

Wake county gave the amendment 1,190 majority. The majority for the State ticket and county officers from 1,200 to 1,400.

New Hanover county, in which Wilmington is situated, went solid for the amendment and the Democratic ticket. Only two votes were cast against the amendment in the county and the republican ticket received only three votes.

Mecklenburg county gave the amendment 3,468 majority and Aycock 3,558. The majority for the legislative ticket and county officers exceeds this. In Pineville township not a single vote was cast against the amendment.

Caswell, which has been Republican ever since the war, gave the amendment and Democratic ticket about 172 majority. The entire Democratic county and legislative ticket was elected. It was in Caswell that Judge Adams, Republican candidate for Governor lived.

Robeson county gave Aycock 3,548 majority and the amendment 3,804.

Rowan gave the amendment 1,351, Aycock 1,688 and the county and legislative tickets a little more except Julian for sheriff, who has 1,119.

Stanly gave the amendment 559 and the State ticket 616.

Alexander gave a majority of 216 against the amendment and 135 for the fusion State ticket. The fusion legislative and county candidates were elected by majorities of 125 to 154—Dr. Carson, Republican, for the House, receiving this majority over Gwaltney, Democrat.

Catawba gave the amendment 20 majority, the State ticket 145, Judicial 199, legislative 198 and the county officers from 180 to 304.

Davidson county went against the amendment by 43 votes but gave Aycock 131 majority, the Democratic senatorial ticket 200 and the county officers majorities ranging up to over 1,000 for the sheriff.

Forsyth county, which is generally republican, gave 549 majority for the amendment and about 500 majority for the Democratic ticket.

## Will it be Tested.

Since the election the opponents of the amendment have not had anything to say about testing the Constitutional Amendment. This may be due to the fact that they are still so dazed that they have not had time to collect their thoughts, or it may be that they will reflect over the matter until 1901, when the amendment goes into effect.

The Legislature put an end to their threat of having the Supreme Court to set aside the "grandfather clause" and let the educational clause stand when they made it "one indivisible scheme of suffrage." That will not whet their appetites for a test case. They may, after rejecting it with scorn, adopt Tom Settle's advice, acquiesce in the amendment, and try to build up a "Lilly White Republican" party in North Carolina. That does not promise to be very successful, but it is the only hope now that the negro will be eliminated in 1902.

If the Republicans should carry the amendment to the Supreme Court, and if it should be overturned, the Democratic party would immediately submit the Mississippi plan and eliminate the negro vote in that way. The Republicans know this and the knowledge may deter them from trying to set the present amendment aside until they had a chance at the "Lilly White party" scheme, or the plan of a "respectable Republican party" in North Carolina, led by J. Wiley Shook and Abe Middleton—the right bowers of Eastern and Western North Carolina.

Editor Click, of the Hickory Mercury, who has been assistant editor of the Caucasian during the campaign, was in Salisbury last night on his way to Raleigh. Mr. Click says the result of the election was not a surprise at Populist headquarters, as it was seen several days before election how things were going. He says he does not know anything of the future plans of the fusionists.—Salisbury Truth-Index.

## SAM JONES WRITES OF PROSPERITY AND NATIONAL POLITICS.

CHICAGO, Ill., August 3.—Swinging around the circle with eyes and ears open, a fellow sees many things, and hears many things. Since my last letter I have been through Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, etc. I find a good glow in business interests everywhere. The passenger trains are all crowded and the passing freight trains are evidence that things are moving. I stepped into the Wayne hotel at Detroit the other night to get supper and when I entered the dining room I estimated that not less than 500 people were sitting down to supper. I said to a friend whom I met there:

"What convention is this?"

He said, "No convention at all, this is an everyday business here."

I have just returned from a trip through Wisconsin, where they are now harvesting the oats crop. I thought I saw enough oats yesterday to supply the world, and in some sections where I have been the corn crop is magnificent; in others it is off 50 per cent.

I talked with a large grain dealer of Detroit the other day. He said the wheat crop of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan was almost a total failure and the only reason why wheat was not bringing \$1 per bushel readily, was the fact that the Bears have sold short. They have sold a thousand million bushels that they could not deliver, but sooner or later a break will come. The farmer who holds his wheat, will, in my judgement, get \$1 per bushel for it. The Bulls and Bears can hammer things up and down and hold them awhile, but the laws of supply and demand will capture the field by and by.

The Georgia watermelon is on top in the north and west, and the Georgia Elberta peaches I found in all the cities of the northwest, and occasionally I run upon a Georgia "Nigger."

The weather has been admirable for the last two weeks throughout this whole section. I have not been uncomfortable for a moment though speaking every day at chataquas to the immense crowds that gathered there. These chataquas are generally located on a lake. Fishing and boating, as well as lectures and musicals, furnish entertainment to the thousands who gather at them. It is a thing of joy to ride the lakes in those beautiful napha launches. The pleasures of the lakes are frequently marred by the untimely drowning of some beautiful girl, or some little boy, and still the boats with their crowds cover the lakes as if there were no dangers.

I spent a night this week with my old friend and collaborator, E. O. Excell, of Chicago. He is still full of song and cheer. His business is immense and he will some day be among the millionaires in the musical world. He is an allround good fellow and I feel about five years younger for having spent a few hours with him. What would a man do but for his friends whom he meets in the busy way of life? The breaking of banks, depreciation of real estate, etc., rob a man of his money, but his friends abide.

Politics remain quiet. The masses of thinking men regard the silver question settled by the decisive vote of four years ago. The personnel of the tickets carry more weight and enthusiasm than the present campaign. McKinley has lost ground. Bryan has gained ground. McKinley's attitude on the canteen question among the soldier boys has alienated thousands of good religious Republicans from him. Their votes will go to Woolley, the Prohibition candidate. Bryan may be as scary of the whisky question as McKinley, but he has not been caught in the act like McKinley. Bryan's enemies—political enemies—concede that he is clean and has the courage of his convictions. Wouldn't there be a "shaking in the dry bones" if Bryan should be elected in November? I have read much about the army of drummers being the champions of Bryan and dead out against McKinley. I have not found it so. In talking with drummers they have said to me:

"Commercial travelers stand about like they did four years ago."

I would say to the sports who are inclined to bet on the presidential race: Boys, don't bet on Bryan yet. There are contingencies that might swamp you and your candidate if the United States gets mixed up with the Chinese embargo. In that event McKinley's election is made certain. This country don't swap presidents in the midst of war.

I go east from here; will spend three days at a Kentucky camp meeting between Lexington and Mayville; thence to Philadelphia camp meeting at National park, where I will be from the 6th to 12th of August; then back West filling a chataqua engagement until the first Sunday in September. It is my present plan to begin a tabernacle meeting with Brothers Stuart and Tillman at Toccoa, Ga., the second Sunday in September.

Lillian Clayton Jewett, of Boston, who will be remembered in connection with her recent misguided efforts in behalf of the negroes of South Carolina, is once more to the fore. This time it is as president of the Lillian Jewett anti-lynching league that she is occupying the public eye. The organization is principally composed of negroes. Since the recent troubles in New Orleans Miss Jewett has been very active in holding indignation meetings in Boston and other places. The Green Turtle Club, of New Orleans, a well known organization of that city, is said to have offered a reward of \$1,000 for her head. This notice has been mailed to the Boston papers and its authenticity is not denied by members of the club. Since her recent activity she has received a number of very threatening letters which have only served to inflame her enthusiastic zeal in her present work.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VIII, THIRD QUARTER, INTER-NATIONAL SERIES, AUG. 19.

Text of the Lesson, John ix, 1-17. Memory Verse 4-7—Golden Text, John ix, 25—Commentary Prepared by the Rev. T. M. Stearns. (Copyright, 1900, by American Press Association.)

1. "And as Jesus passed by He saw a man which was blind from his birth. Many blind people had their eyes opened by Him during His public ministry. It would be interesting and profitable to collect the incidents and seek to gather the lesson from each, yet each has its own setting apart from which the special lesson of the case cannot be fully learned. All the incidents of healing in His ministry speak of the kingdom where the blind see, the deaf hear, the lame walk, the dumb sing and the inhabitant shall not say, I am sick (Isa. xxxv, 5, 6; xxxiii, 24).

2, 3. It is a common thought with many, even to this day, that any and every affliction must be the result of some sin; but our Lord says not so; rather, He says that the blind, deaf, dumb and sick give opportunity to make manifest the work of God, showing that they would have been no sickness and no suffering had there been no sin, and that sin is the work of the devil and that Jesus came to destroy the works of the devil (I John iii, 8; Acts x, 38), every work of the devil gives the Lord the opportunity to destroy it. In due time He will destroy all enemies, even death itself, as well as him who has the power of it (I Cor. xv, 26; Hab. ii, 14).

4, 5. It was a stronger comfort to the Lord Jesus that the Father sent Him (John vii, 16, 18, 28, 29, 33; viii, 16, 18, 26, 29, 42, etc.). He came as the light of the world to work the works of God. Now that He has returned to the Father and sent the Holy Spirit with a special commission, all His redeemed are in the world as the light of the world that God may now work His works through them (Matt. v, 14, 16; I John i, 9).

6, 7. There are blind people everywhere, blinded by the god of this world (II Cor. iv, 4). The Lord Jesus is harshly opening blind eyes, and He often uses clay to do it. We are the clay, He is the potter, and we are in His hand as the clay in the hand of the potter (Isa. lxiv, 8; Jer. xviii, 6). We are His workman (Eph. ii, 10) even as that piece of clay was, and He will apply us to some blind eyes to open them if we are as passive in His hands as that piece of clay.

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12. "Then said they unto him, Where is He? He said, I know not. He had never seen Him and knew not whether He went after He had put the clay upon his eyes and sent him to Siloam. When Jesus found him, after the Pharisees had cast him out, and said unto him, Dost thou believe on the Son of God? he did not know who was speaking to him, but said, Who is He, Lord, that I might believe on Him? Then for the first time he saw, and knew that he saw, his Lord, his healer, and he believed on Him and worshipped Him (verses 35-38).

13. "They brought to the Pharisees him that aforetime was blind." The Pharisees still live and have much to say; they are very religious, but it is all outward to be seen of men (Math. xxiii, 5), yet they are often rulers and leaders in religious matters. When any one has special blessings from the Lord or has learned to know Him intimately for their own or others' good, the Pharisees are apt to have something to say.

14. "And it was the Sabbath day when Jesus made clay and opened his eyes." The impotent man at the pool Bethesda was also healed on the Sabbath day, and for thus breaking their Sabbath the Jews sought to kill Jesus (John v, 9, 16). They had perverted the Lord's feasts and ordinances, and by their traditions set up those of their own, according to their own thoughts, making the word of God of none effect (Math. xxv, 8, 9). Although Jesus had told them that they were not to break the Sabbath, yet they insist upon saying, As for this fellow we know not from whence He is (verse 29), and also say, This man is not of God, because He keepeth not the Sabbath day.

15. "He put clay upon mine eyes, and I washed and do see." This is the man's answer to the Pharisees when they asked how he had received his sight. He is a good witness; he always tells the same story. He is also a bold witness (verses 30-33) and is privileged to be reviled for it (verse 28). He is very strong upon one great point, "One thing I know, that whereas I was blind, now I see" (verse 25). He had received his natural sight, and he knew it, and no one could make him doubt that. He soon after received his spiritual sight and acknowledged Jesus as the Son of God.

16, 17. "He is a prophet." As the Pharisees disputed about Christ and were divided in their opinions, they asked the man who had been blind what he had to say of Him, and this was his answer. Their condition was far worse than that of the blind beggar, for his blindness was physical, and he knew he was blind and was willing to be healed; they were blind spiritually and did not know it, but actually thought they saw (verses 40, 41), and therefore needed no healing. It is a great thing to know our true condition and be sensible of it. It is a terrible thing to be like these Pharisees, ignorant of God's righteousness, going about to establish their own righteousness and unwilling to receive or submit to Christ as the righteousness of God (Rom. x, 3, 4).

## TELLS OF EARLY DAYS.

Severity of Law in South Carolina Ninety Years Ago.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 4.—The "random recollections" of Edwin J. Scott, dating back ninety years, embrace many facts now of peculiar interest. Mr. Scott came to Columbia as a child in 1812. Within the last month there have been seventeen men tried for murder in Greenville, Spartanburg and Richland counties and not one convicted. Seventeen men have been killed and in almost every case the kill was admitted by the defendant. The severity of the law in earlier days is recited by Mr. Scott, who, in 1816, saw the deputy sheriff brand a white man on both cheeks with a hot iron and then cut off his ears with a dull knife for theft; years later he saw a white man convicted of horse-stealing publicly whipped on his bare back on four successive days.

Henry Shultz, of Hamburg on the Elbe, established the town of Hamburg on the Carolina side of the Savannah river, opposite Augusta, and became mayor when the town was incorporated in 1832. He narrowly escaped hanging, although quite wealthy, because he caused a young man, suspected of stealing a trunk, to be so severely whipped that he died.

After his death Shultz left his large interest in the Augusta bridge, crossing the Savannah river, to two friends named Jones and Kennedy. They invoked and obtained from the legislature of this state the right of eminent domain in the Carolina half of the bridge with the privilege of erecting a toll gate. This cut off trade from Augusta. The president of the bridge company, in Augusta, trained a cannon on the toll gate to demolish it, whereupon two old cannon on the heights of Hamburg, commanding the city of Augusta, were loaded and aimed at the business section of the town. This caused an application from Augusta for an armistice, mediation followed and peace was restored by the Augusta people paying the Shultz heirs \$10,000 for their interest in the bridge.

Speaking of the slave trade Mr. Scott describes the arrival of several cargoes of negroes, slender in form, clean-limbed and very active. Their love of liquor was such that for a single drink one of the Africans would stand with his head against a post or wall and let a strong man strike him in the forehead with his fist.

Mr. Scott remembered when Col. Wade Hampton, who hastened from his father's plantation in Mississippi to join the Americans at New Orleans and became a member of General Jackson's staff, brought the news of the victory of New Orleans to Columbia. He rode all the way on a single horse.

Butler's Crowd Against Bryan.

Raleigh Cor. Charlotte Observer.

Senator Butler's paper announces editorially that while Towne can withdraw as the nominee for Vice-President, he cannot tell Populists how they shall vote. One of the foremost Populists in the State said to-night, when his attention was called to this statement, that he did not think North Carolina Populists would vote for Bryan and Stevenson. The Democratic State chairman said: "I think that as a rule North Carolina Populists will vote for McKinley. I do not think there were over 6,000 Populist voters at last Thursday's State election." Chairman Simmons was assured by Democrats that Cyrus Thompson, who was the Populist nominee for Governor, has said openly that he proposed to vote for McKinley. This afternoon Chairman Simmons asked the question as to whether the negro question, regarded by the rank and file of voters as settled by the State election last week on the franchise amendment, was to be made an issue in the November election, replied: "The national campaign will be made on issues formulated by the Kansas City platform."

Our Duty to the Negro.

Raleigh Christian Advocate.

The State has just passed through another exciting election—perhaps the most exciting in its history. A victory has been won not for any party, Democratic, Republican or Populist, but for a principle deeply embedded in the Southern heart and in fact in the heart of the whole nation. A majority of voters has recorded its conviction that intelligence must rule this nation, and that Caucasians, from the human standpoint, must be the arbiters of their own destinies. Let us now look for peace and the burying of all animosities. Let all citizens bend their efforts toward promoting by wise legislation and good citizenship the prosperity of our common country. Let it not be forgotten that the black man more than ever, demands our good will and good offices. May all discharge their duty in the fear of God and with good will to all men.

Goldsmithian Philosophy.

The dullest fellows may learn to be comical for a night or two. What we place most hope upon generally proves most fatal. The fortunate circumstances of our lives are generally found at last to be of our own making. Let us be inflexible and fortune will at last change in our favor. No situation, however wretched it seems, but has some sort of comfort attending it. Those who are willing to move in a great man's vortex are only such as must be slaves—the rabble of mankind. Man little knows what calamities are beyond his patience to bear till he tries them. Mortifications are often more painful than real calamities.—From "The Vicar of Wakefield."

It seems that no fusion tickets were ever sent to New Hanover county. There were certainly none at the polls Thursday. Only two votes against the franchise amendment were cast in the county.

## THE EFFECT OF THE AMENDMENT.

Charlotte Observer.

The Chatham Record discusses the effect of the constitutional amendment adopted Thursday, saying, in part:

How many persons will it disfranchise? The number of negroes disfranchised is estimated at about 75,000. But while the amendment itself may not disfranchise a larger number of negroes, yet it is possible that many more negroes will not care to vote, and lose all interest in politics. Or it may be that the educated negroes, who do vote, will divide up, just like the white people do; and vote less solidly than heretofore. This may be better for them and better for the whites also. Certainly the "color line" will be less rigidly drawn in politics, because there will no longer be so great danger as heretofore of negro domination.

One of the best effects the amendment will have will be the stimulation or incentive it will give to the cause of education. It will undoubtedly elevate North Carolina to a higher rank among the other States, and wipe out our present disgrace of being the lowest in illiteracy. Before 1908 every white child will be able to read and write before he becomes of age.

And what will be its effect on the disfranchised negroes? They will be as fully protected in all their rights as heretofore, and, we believe, they will be satisfied and contented. They certainly can be in no worse condition, for what good has their voting done them? They surely have no cause for alarm or uneasiness.

This is excellent. "Certainly the 'color line' will be less rigidly drawn" heretofore. It is to be hoped that we have heard the last of "white supremacy" and "negro domination." If these painful cries are to be continued the pledges of the Democrats will have been violated and the amendment will have been adopted in vain. We think The Record correct in saying that even the negroes entitled to vote will hereafter take less interest in politics, and that such as are still entitled to the ballot will probably divide their votes. That the amendment will be a tremendous stimulus to education cannot be doubted, and we believe that under its operation the disfranchised negroes will be better treated by the white people and better protected than ever before. We can see nothing but good to come of the adoption of the measure, and we repeat what was said so often during the campaign, that it will disfranchise no native-born white man.

Politics.

The Raleigh correspondent of The Baltimore Sun mentions as aspirants for the senatorship, to succeed Mr. Butler, Chairman Simmons, ex-Governor Jarvis, Col. Julian S. Carr, Hon. A. M. Waddell and M. H. Justice, Esq. It is a little surprising to see the name of Mr. Justice in this list. The Raleigh correspondent of The Henderson Herald says that Judge Brown is a candidate for the Senate, and, failing in this, will be a candidate for chief justice of the Supreme Court two years hence. This correspondent says there is some astonishment over this, as Judge Brown is a brother-in-law of ex-Chief Justice Shepherd, who is known to aspire to this position himself. The Asheville Citizen gives it to be understood that Locke Craig, Esq., and ex-attorney General Davidson, both of Buncombe, are thinking to go to the Senate after Mr. Pritchard, in 1908, and says that there are candidates also from Mecklenburg, Rowan and Forsyth. It points, of course, to Messrs. Osborne, Overman and Glend.

These are matters of human interest, and are referred to, without comment, as a possible enlightenment of a dull and a very hot season.

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## Got Her Man.

Farm hands in the West must be in great demand, judging by the following anecdote which The New York Tribune attributes to a well-known clergyman of Pontiac, Michigan:

"A large woman, accompanied by a comparatively small and meek-looking man, had come in and asked to be married. After the ceremony was all over the bride explained her position: 'You see, Mr. Sheridan, she said, 'farm hands are mighty hard to get in this part of the country, and they are even harder to keep. You get a good hired man and get him well broke in to work around the farm and the first thing you know he quits the job and goes off to town or somewhere else. Last spring I had a first class hand, but just when the season got right busy he up and quit me. I just made up my mind that I wasn't going to be left in the same fix this summer, so here we are.' The bridegroom in the case simply stood and smiled meekly. He had nothing at all to say."

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