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HE LEFT THE CHURCH
AN ENGLISH CURATE TELLS WHY HE TURNED ACTOR.
He Couldn't Make \$1,000 a Year as a Preacher, and the Struggle to Maintain a Family and an Appearance on His Small Salary Was Too Great to Bear.
The union between the church and the stage has been strengthened by a clerk in holy orders becoming an actor, the first instance on record.
The gentleman in question is Mr. Leigh. He assured a Mail representative that he was "foraken" the church to tell he has "foraken" the church for the stage. The severance of his connection with the establishment was not voluntary, but compulsory. His orders are still retained, which is not the case if an ordained priest deliberately quits the church of his own accord.
Mr. Leigh, according to his own statement, was driven out of the church by the struggle to make a decent appearance and keep up a position in the parish on an absurdly insufficient stipend.
"About 14 years ago," said Mr. Leigh, "I was ordained the curate of Horfield, Bristol, where I was assistant chaplain to the barracks, and remained there two years. Before I definitely decided on a clerical career, however, I had successively tried the callings of auctioneer's clerk, tea merchant and schoolmaster. I was also private tutor for a short time before finally entering the Gloucester Theological college to read for orders. Being ordained, I threw my whole heart into my work and endeavored to forget the old love for the stage which had been with me since childhood."
"Did you ever, previous to taking orders, endeavor to get upon the stage?"
"Once only," was the reply, "and then I was actually offered an engagement, and, marvellous to relate, my heart failed me, and I refused it. It was 17 at the time, and I had the confidence to apply to Henry Irving as he was then for an engagement. He sent me to Mr. Blackmore, the agent, who procured me the offer of a part in Clarence Holt's 'New Babylon' company. However, as I say, my courage failed me, and I let the chance go by."
"After staying at Horfield for two years I became curate of the senior curate of Hammertham parish church, curate in charge at Barley, Herts; senior curate of Chesham, Herts, the vicar being chaplain to Lord Salisbury; senior curate of Hitchin, Herts; senior curate of Brondebury, N. W., and finally locum tenens at Hatfield, which position I held for nine months. I have married, baptised and buried hundreds of people and preached to many thousands. It was not from choice, but from sheer necessity, that I gave up my clerical work. I was suddenly and unexpectedly deprived of the private income I had hitherto enjoyed, being at the time in receipt of a net salary of £140 a year."
"This is the average salary of a curate in the church of England, and thus gives a man £3 13s 10d a week to maintain as a gentleman one of the most prominent and important positions in a parish. I had a wife and four children, and I say that out of this sum a man cannot keep himself and family, pay rent and taxes, do anything of the expense of children's education, the little parochial subscriptions that are always cropping up and the occasional doles while visiting the poor of the parish. It cannot be done. The life of a father of a family under such conditions is a burden which he cannot support with ease."
"On discussing that I was in the predicament I mentioned I wrote to a bishop in whose diocese I had worked for eight years, but to no practical avail. Of course his lordship's letter was kind and courteous, but he found it impossible to offer me a living. I found out, too, that most of the so-called 'good livings' in England require an incumbent with large private means. All the men under whom I have worked have been rich men, whose positions cost them far more than their livings produced."
"At the time of which I speak I wanted £200 a year—not an extravagant sum—and for some time I applied for numerous vacancies and appointments and answered advertisements after advertisements. The reply was always the same: 'Are you a married man? After my answer to the effect that I had a wife and four children, but no private means, the correspondence ceased. Matters became worse and worse. Debt and difficulty accompanied me on every side, and when things were at their gloomiest I met Mr. F. A. Sanderson, who had been a fellow passenger with me on a trip to Norway some years before. On that occasion I had told him of my early longings for the stage, and when he learned that these aspirations still existed he offered me his engagement in his touring company. I jumped at it, who would not under such circumstances—and left the church."—London Mail.

HISTORY OF THE BOWERY.
Originally an Indian Trail and the Scene of Many Massacres.
It is probable that the Bowery was originally part of an Indian trail which extended from the region of the Battery to the northern limit of Manhattan and connected the principal villages on the Harlem flats and Spuyten Kill creek with those north of City Hall park and east of the present Greenwich avenue. A few years after the founding of New Amsterdam the representatives of the West India company laid out six farms or boeweries along the east side of the present Bowery and leased them to tenants.
In 1648 Director Kieft, in spite of the protest of De Vries and other influential men, ordered the massacre of 40 Indians at Corlears Hook, and that of a still larger number of men, women and children at Pavonia. In retaliation for these brutal murders, for years they were building close the cutting farms at Harlem, Staten Island, the Deverly and other places were laid waste. When peace was restored, it was found impossible to rent the farms, so they were eventually sold.
Prior to the sale of these farms, however, a frontier colony of manumitted negro slaves was established west of the Bowery. With reference to this colony the minutes of the Dutch council, 1644, recite the fact that Manuel de Groot, the pilot, and ten other negroes and their wives were released from slavery on condition that each man, during his life, pay the government an annual rental of 22 bushels of wheat. For this privilege the negroes being still held as slaves, their plantations extended from the Bowery to old Jans' land, now the property of Trinity church.
Two hundred and fifty years ago Petrus Stuyvesant laded up the island of Manhattan, and four years later he purchased, through his representative, Jan Dansen, the "Great Bowery," or Bowery No. 1, the most northern of the six original farms, which were numbered from one to six. No. 4 being east of Chatham square, at the time of which we write the property of Augustine Hernandez, the amateur draftsman, to whom we are indebted for ancient sketches of New Amsterdam.
At the beginning of the Revolutionary war this farm was the property of the Rutgers, the home of the patriot Harmanus Rutgers, killed in the battle of Long Island. In August, 1655, Governor Stuyvesant led his forces against the Swedes on the Delaware. Sept. 15, 1655, he was absent, ex-Sheriff Henry Van Dyke discovered an Indian woman stealing peaches from his orchard, situated on the west side of Broadway, south of Trinity church, and shot her dead.
The news of the rash and cruel act spread to the neighboring tribes, and before peace was renewed 28 plantations and children murdered, and as the Indians in captivity, Van Dyke being among the first slain. Several of the occupants of the farms along the Bowery were carried into captivity.
On the return of Governor Stuyvesant order was restored and many of the captives returned to their former owners. A daughter of the celebrated Wolfert Webber, who at this date kept a tavern on the present Chatham square (then of course a country road), about Mott street.—Independent.

WIDE TIRE BENEFITS.
Four Roads Are Improved by Them and They Have Required Much Demonstration to Convince the Farmers that Good Roads are a Profitable Investment.
The work of the agricultural experiment stations in this regard has been invaluable, says the Washington Star. Experiments with broad and narrow tires conducted under the eyes of the farmers have definitely shown the folly of maintaining the present system of angly tread wheels as long as the roads are indifferent or positively bad in quality.
There are two points from which to view the relationship between the tires and the quality of the road. The experiments have shown first that as long as the roads are in poor condition, subject to much moisture and thereby liable to become heavy and muddy at short notice, the use of the narrow tire is a positive hindrance. It requires more power to haul a wagon so equipped, for the tire sinks deep into the material of the road, and thus forms for itself a constant obstruction that must be overcome.
But the broad tire has no other and indeed better than that of minimizing the labor and therefore the cost of hauling. It cures the bad conditions that have been largely caused by the narrow tire, serving as a compressor and gradually compressing the material of the road, and thus forming for itself a constant obstruction that must be overcome.
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POULTRY NEEDS CARE
WARMTH AND VENTILATION ESSENTIAL TO HEALTH.
Every Poultry Yard Should Have Shade During Hot Weather—How to Utilize Barrels For Nests to Good Advantage. Food and Drink For Sitters.
Fowls will pay best, says Farm and Home, if you will care for them and give them the little attention which they require. In the first place, you need a perfect care for them, one who does not want to see dumb animals suffer, and who is willing to be tied down a little, for the fowls need to be fed regularly. Select some member of the family who is in sympathy with the poultry, and who will take pride in seeing them thrive under his care. Have a building separate from the regular farm buildings, placed in a sheltered, sunny spot, well drained, in a corner of the orchard if not too far from the house. This may vary according to the number of fowls to be accommodated and the space or funds available, but no matter how you build you must keep certain things in view from the beginning. You want warmth, dryness, ample space and simplicity of inside arrangements that they may be easily cleaned and kept free from lice. Hens will lay more eggs if divided into pens of not more than 10 or 12, and in building make the house 16 feet by 12 feet for each 12 hens to be housed. This allows for a four foot alley on the north side. I have found that in the long run a house made with a good solid balloon frame, with matched or novelty siding on the outside, with tarred paper between the boards and studs and on the inside another thickness of tarred paper, covered with matched ceiling, is best. For the roof I use what is known as clear built shingle and for the inside partitions planed hemlock boards for the first three feet from the floor and two inch mesh wire netting from that up to the roof. In the south side put a 12 inch window for each eight feet. Many people make a great mistake by putting too much glass in their poultry houses, forgetting that it is as good a conductor of cold as of heat.
A writer in the Country Gentleman says it is of the greatest importance that there be shade in the poultry yard. Poultry will not do well without it. Many poultrymen plant plum trees in the runs, but it takes time for them to produce any great amount of shade. The accompanying cut shows a plan that gives both profit and shade at once and both with but little waiting. A row of raspberry bushes is set lengthwise along one side of the run. Such a row does not interfere with the running of a cultivator lengthwise through the long yard, while the bushes will give a delightful shade for the fowls or chicks in hot weather. The poultry will hardly eat a berry, either ripe or green, and will keep all week down as fast as they appear. The fruit thus produced is almost clear glass, while serving several beneficial purposes—not only supplying shade, but preventing hens flying over the wire netting. They will rarely fly up over bushes and a wire fence beyond the bushes. Where there is trouble in keeping the fowls from going over the fence a row of bushes can be set completely around the inside.
Tests made from barrels are recommended by a contributor to The Stockman and Farmer. "The barrels are divided by sawing into two parts, and for sitting hens we have found them most excellent. We put in soil sufficient that the hens can nest in it, and in the center of the barrel nest or half barrel nest we place a handful of straw litter and thereon the eggs. When chicks are hatched and hatching, we have never any fear that they may fall out of the nests and become chilled. When strong enough to want to come from underneath the mother wing and begin investigation of the world, they have plenty of room to trot around and are safe from harm. A trusty sitting hen will never leave her nest after the eggs begin to pip until the hatch is finished. And yet we know that, in summer especially, the nest grow hungry and thirsty in the extreme if she is confined without food and drink for any length of time. At such times, when having hens that are hatching in barrel or other commodious nests, we place a fruit can of water and handfuls of corn before her and find her very thankful for such care and remembrance. The fruit can containing the water is so tall that chicks cannot get into it, and it is too heavy for them to tip over."
Post Mortem on Fowls.
Sometimes a post mortem examination is the only thing that will reveal the cause of sickness and death in the flock, and, though unpleasant, it may be necessary in order to prevent the spread of disease. Whenever the family there is almost always one person in it who knows how to dissect a fowl. If no one else has the requisite knowledge, the cook can always be appealed to, either for the work itself or for instruction as to its details. This suggestion is for the benefit of the occasional novice who falls into inextricable difficulties at this point.—American Gardening.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
GERMAN PROFESSORS.
They Are Very Learned, but They Are Also Very Humane.
The fact that the German professors as a rule do not pay much attention to their personal appearance does not by any means indicate that they are insensible to their high social position. Indeed, one of their marked characteristics, which they share with their countrymen of all grades, is their keen sense of rank and station. An appointment to a university position is eagerly sought, and to obtain them often involves a hard struggle and years of tedious waiting.
When a man has worked his way up gradually through the various grades of doctor, teacher, oculist, private doctor, anasthetist, professor, or dentist, his conception of his own importance is not likely to decrease, especially in a country where great deference is paid to rank. He is likely to resent anything, therefore, that shows apparent indifference or contempt for his social importance. An illustration of this was an experience of an American lady of my acquaintance. She went to call on a professor in order to get his signature to her university book. Either from thoughtlessness or ignorance she made no special toilet for the occasion, and, worst of all, appeared with not only her gloves, but also a small package in her hand. The learned man was not only exceedingly cool, but positively rude in his manner, just the most day, on meeting her and other circumstances, he was almost overpoweringly gracious and polite.
A call upon a professor, whatever may be the occasion, is a very formal matter, and an examination is such a solemn ceremony that the prescribed rules for dress and conduct are almost as numerous and strict as those for a presentation at the court of St. James. No student would dare endanger his success by not driving around to the professor's house in a carriage of a certain class, and arrayed in full evening dress, with high hat and white gloves.
An illustration of the type of professor who fully appreciates his own learning and importance, takes this stance: A certain learned man whose name is familiar on both continents was recently lecturing on the history of philosophy. When he came to consider the state of philosophy at the present day, he concluded his lecture with the remark, "At present there are really only two philosophers of any note in Germany—the other one lives in Berlin."
Now this same distinguished scholar has received the title of excellence, which is very rarely conferred on a professor. He is connected with one of the smaller universities, and once received a flattering invitation to go to Berlin, but his own university and townpeople made such strenuous efforts to retain his celebrity that, in his own mind at least, the question of his going or staying had become one of national importance. One day some workmen were repairing the street near his home, and he was naturally much disturbed by the noise. Hastily throwing open the window, he called out angrily to the workmen, "If you don't go away and stop that noise, I shall go to Berlin after all."
The fact that the German professor is not merely a pure intelligence, nor yet always a scholastic soul (beautiful soul), as his countrymen say, might be illustrated in numerous other ways. Among them many Roman families name is usually more pronounced than his frequent tendency to belittle and discredit the work of other men in his own particular department. It is well known, for instance, that of the specialists in a certain branch of theological learning in Germany no two are on speaking terms. Mutual envy as well as the odium theologorum may serve to explain this state of affairs.—Roanoke Collegian.

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See? Had you ever thought of it?

It is said that five companies of the negro regiment will be at Fort Macon and five at a point on the water some miles this side of the fort. It is thought these troops will be quickly sent from there to Florida.
Lightning struck and burned down four residences at North Wilkesboro Tuesday of last week.
At Wilmington Wednesday of last week lightning struck the residence of R. F. Rising and killed the cook, a colored woman.
Before day Thursday morning at Wilmington four houses occupied by colored people, were destroyed by a fire, believed to be incendiary.
The Asheville Citizen says Judge Norwood's resignation has been accepted; that Gov. Russell tendered the judgeship to V. S. Lusk, who declined the appointment.
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