

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VCL. XXI.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1895.

NO. 22.

THE KING SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Are you taking SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR, the "KING OF LIVER MEDICINES"? That is what our readers want, and nothing but that. It is the same old friend to which the old folks plied their faith and were never disappointed. But another good recommendation for it is, that it is BETTER THAN PILLS, never gripes, never weakens, but works in such an easy and natural way, just like nature itself, that relief comes quick and sure, and one feels new all over. It never fails. Everybody needs take a liver remedy, and everyone should take only Simmons Liver Regulator.

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GRAHAM, N. C.
May 17, '83.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GRAHAM, N. C.

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Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
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It will permanently cure falling out of the hair, dandruff, sealy eruptions, postules, or any scalp disease.

It prevents hair turning gray and restores hair to original color, and brings A NEW GROWTH OF HAIR ON ANY BALD HEAD ON EARTH.

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Respectfully,
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Unexcelled for use in schools and colleges. Send for illustrated catalogue. Offered by permission to Mrs. C. W. Harris, 129 Vermont Ave., Washington, D. C., who has used these pianos for 12 years. In an opening edition this advertisement.

ADDRESS F. W. SMITH,
122 1/2 Ave. N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

A FAMOUS MUSEUM.

The Essex Institute at Salem and Its Historical Treasures.

In 1887 the Essex institute moved at last into what it might call a home of its own, says a writer in the Boston Herald. On the estate adjoining Plummer Hall, Salem, and facing on the same street, stood the building erected for Tucker Daland, one of Salem's well known merchants in 1851. This afterward became the property of Mr. Daland's son-in-law, the late Benjamin Cox, M. D., and from his heirs the institute was enabled to purchase the land and houses by means of a fund bequeathed by the late William Burley Howes. The building being a large square brick mansion, with high ceilinged rooms, was well adapted to the few alterations which the institute found necessary to make, and a fund of \$15,000, contributed by friends, rendered it possible to make them. A bridge connects the new building with Plummer Hall, a portion of which is still used for the storage of certain papers and books, and communication between the two buildings is had without going out of doors.

Since the completion of its new home the membership of the institute has increased very rapidly, and the number of members admitted during the past year has been unusually large, while the visitors' book shows by the number of names and the many localities from which they are registered, how widely the fame of the institute has extended. The meetings of the institute are held twice in each month, on the first and third Mondays. During the winter months papers are read on various subjects, and from time to time lectures are given, many of them being free to the public.

Among the collections perhaps the books and pamphlets are of the most value, for here one finds books whose titles are not seen in the catalogues of public libraries except in a few cases. In a fireproof room in the rear of the museum are kept many valuable manuscripts, such as family papers, Revolutionary documents, autographs, commissions, sea letters and the like. Up stairs in the southwest corner is found the room devoted to town histories, genealogies and historical publications. Adjoining is the library of biography and travel, then the works of Essex county authors and the files of local newspapers and beyond a room largely devoted to the classical library of the late Judge D. A. White, first president of the institute. There is also a well selected collection of works on art, 600 volumes and upward of what is known as the "China" library and the library of the late Augustus Story. Periodicals and journals of the present are always here for perusal.

On the third floor are valuable scientific books and exchanges and the theological works and directories. The collection of directories and of newspaper files is very full and valuable, there being full files of many papers which date back to the beginning of the century or even earlier. In the library collection are some 400 logbooks, most of them relating to the period of Salem's commercial supremacy and some detailing the actions of Salem's famous privateers in the Revolution and the war of 1812.

The museum of the institute contains many old and rare bits of furniture and furnishings, clothing worn by more or less well known people, samples of old uniforms, swords, characteristic objects from the old churches and houses, fire buckets, rare old prints and paintings on glass, pictures of old Salem ships, silhouettes, old armor and weapons, marine models and ancient nautical instruments, models of seals, old kitchen utensils, old pianos and spinets, with other musical instruments and other things valuable for rarity or antiquity. One object that visitors often inquire for and children especially delight in is the famous cherry stone containing 113 tiny silver spoons.

A Matter of Mere Patience.
"Well," said Mr. Sorkins, "I've quit worrying about the fate of the country and the destiny of our present social system and things."
"Have you solved all the problems?"
"No, I haven't solved any of 'em. But my daughter Minerva Jane will be at work on her graduation essay pretty soon, and I guess I may as well make my mind easy and find out all about it when she gets through."—Washington Star.

Cesar's Appearance.
Julius Caesar was a thin man, tall and with a very wrinkled, seamy countenance. His forehead was broad and full of small wrinkles. His eyes were not large, but described as exceedingly bright and quick. His nose was of more than usual size and his chin full and prominent. He walked with a slight, scholarly stoop in his shoulders. His ears stoop out well from his head, and his hair was always cut close. Early in life he became bald.

MAPLE SUGAR.

What Is Done in the Camp and Where the Sap is Handled.

A properly conducted maple sugar camp in Vermont is well worth seeing. Many improvements have been introduced during the last few years. In the center of the "orchard," or "bush," as it used to be called, is a commodious and well equipped sugar house, in which all the utensils are stored when not in use.

The process of sugar making as now conducted is practically as follows: First two or three men "tap" the trees. One goes ahead and with a three-eighths inch bit makes an incision about an inch deep on the lee side of the tree. A second man inserts a round, double tin spile or spout about three inches long in the aperture. The spout not only conducts the sap, but has an arrangement for suspending the bucket beneath it. Lastly a man hangs the buckets, which are either of wood or tin.

Gathering the sap has been much simplified. The old way was to hitch a team of stout horses to a short sled carrying the "holder," a large wooden tub holding several barrels, in which these in the buckets was poured. Now leaders or wooden gutters are all run through the orchard, emptying into a large storage tank at the sugar house. In a brick frame work in the sugar house is set an iron arch, with a square iron chimney. For a large orchard of 2,000 trees the arch is about 5 by 20 feet in area, 2 1/2 feet deep in front and 10 inches deep at the chimney end.

In the arch are set the evaporators, a deep boiling pan in front and four smaller and shallower pans farther back. The bottoms of the evaporators are deeply corrugated, nearly doubling the surface exposed to the heat. The boiling is done rapidly, as rapid boiling improves the quality of the sugar. The sap flows from the tank through a hose with a strainer attached into a regulator, which allows only a certain quantity to flow into the evaporator. At a certain point the sap is drawn by a siphon from the large evaporator into one of the smaller ones, the scum and settling being left behind. In the last pan the liquid is evaporated to the sirup of commerce, weighing 11 pounds to the gallon.

The most interesting process is "sugaring off." The sirup is slowly boiled in the large pan until the experienced sugar maker knows it is "done." The pan is then lifted off, and the mass is turned into tubs holding from 10 to 100 pounds. If it is to be made into cakes, it is stirred longer till it becomes dry enough to retain its shape. The whiteness of maple sugar does not determine its price. It is the somewhat to the difference of soil and the amount of rain that has fallen into the sap. Pure maple sugar is a brownish amber in color, with a fine grain. If the grain is not fine, and if there are air holes in it, it has probably been adulterated by cane sugar, glucose or clay—by some wicked dealer, says the sugar maker. The average yield per tree is about two pounds per season, the season lasting from four to six weeks until frosty nights cease and the buds begin to swell, when the sap tastes strong and ceases to flow.—New York Tribune.

Long Beards.
Howell's "Wells Celebrities" says: "Howell had the longest beard of which we have record. When loose and flowing, it fell down over his horse's shoulders almost to the animal's knees. It was of a peculiar yellow or straw color, which was all the more curious, both his parents being dark haired mountain Welsh people. Years afterward the mountain people had proved which referred to this freak, they often using the expressions, 'about as long as Howell's beard,' or 'Yellow as the whiskers of Killeen.'"

George Killeen's worth. whom Queen Mary sent to Russia in 1555 as one of her agents to Czar Ivan the Terrible, had a beard 5 feet 2 inches in length, and Count Ruloff of Poland, 1697, rejoiced in the possession of a mustache which was so long that he could not touch the ends of it with his fingers.—St. Louis Republic.

Loathes of Land, Ireland.
What strikes one in Ireland is the abundance of everything, the "lots to spare," what Irish people call "lashins." Flower garden, kitchen garden, pleasure garden alike are invariably much larger in Ireland in proportion to the size of the domain than in England. An Irish acre is about the very least anybody has ever troubled himself to inclose for vegetables and fruit, and frequently this handsome allowance is exceeded where from the domestic conditions you would have thought it considerably in excess of the needs of the family.

This superfluous and prodigious assignment of space frequently leads to a good deal of untidiness, but Irish people seem to prefer waste places and neglected corners to prim parsimoniousness.—Blackwood's Magazine.

"THINK OF ME."

Think of me, dear,
When soft sighs are beaming
Perfect and clear
As love's tender dreaming.

Think of me, love,
When gloomy lines hover
Gently above
The loved and the lover.

But let the truth intrude
In glory about you—
If worst comes to worst,
I can live without you.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Beginning of Tammany.

Tammany was the heir of the spirit of the Sons of Liberty of the Revolutionary war. It was kin in some of its purposes at least to those who were then beginning the revolution in France. It was enthusiastic in its support and approval of that revolution. Indeed a misty legend has been handed down from generation to generation in the Hall that the suggestion came from Jefferson himself, who, called from France to Washington's cabinet, was pained to see that aristocracy, English in its impulse and fostered by the Society of the Cincinnati, was rooting itself so early in our national life. To crush that impulse, at least to fetter it, Jefferson gave the hint, and Tammany with its tomahawk stood facing the Cincinnati and its sword.

William Mooney, an upholsterer, but, like many of the mechanics of that day, keenly interested in politics, suggested that there be brought together in an association those who dreaded the aristocracy, and who suspected that the purpose of Hamilton was to force the government into something like a limited monarchy. Mooney found a good many mechanics and merchants who thought as he did, and so a common purpose, the grouping impulse rather than any cunning planning of one man for personal advancement, brought some of the ablest political and personal foes of Hamilton and Jay together, and with some mystery of oaths and ritual, the pipe of peace, the feathered headdress, even the painted face and leathern costume, with wampum for its ornament, these men were bound in one association as the Tammany society, or Columbian order.—E. J. Edwards in McClure's Magazine.

An Ingenious Watch Thief.

A rather ingenious theft of which a Parisian watchmaker has been the victim is worth describing in order that English watchmakers may be put on their guard against similar attempts. The watchmaker in question has a shop in the Rue de la Rochechouart, near the Eglise de la Trinite. While he was out on business a stranger came in. The watchmaker's wife was behind the counter. The stranger pretended to be very angry and told her that her husband had promised to repair his watch and let him have it back by a certain date, but had failed to do so. "There it is," said the man, pointing to a handsome gold chronometer. "I shall not leave it here any longer, but shall take it somewhere else." With this he took the watch and hurried out of the shop. When the watchmaker returned, his wife upbraided him for having kept the gentleman's watch so long. An explanation followed, however, and it became clear that the irate customer was simply a clever thief.—London News.

Negro Burial Societies.
The burial societies are numerous. It is the ambition of every colored man and woman to have a ceremonial funeral, and this is got by pooling their interests. The dues of the burial societies are much larger than those of the matrimonial associations, being usually \$1. and when a member dies there is a fund of \$300 or \$400 to buy his casket and furnish flowers and carriages and pay the expenses of a hand. It is usual to hold all funerals on Sunday, so as to secure a larger attendance.—Savannah Letter in Chicago Record.

Only an Emperor.
William II is not the only German emperor who has dabbled in music. The Emperor Charles VI was congratulated on his skill by the composer Fuchs, who said to him, "What a pity, sire, you are not a conductor!" To this Charles VI replied: "Well, it can't be helped. I am only an emperor and must make the best of it."

Frederick Barbarossa had, according to a contemporary historian, a beard that reached down to his knees. "A story longer than the king's beard" was a proverb of his time.

Russia was the "land of Russ," a Tartar tribe that established a footing in the northern part of Europe soon after the beginning of the Christian era.

The soldiers in the Assyrian army wore a sort of brooches reaching down to the knee.

In Corinth about the time of Christ 20 signs brought 2 cents.
Ptolet of Mirandola spoke well 22 different languages.

ALABASTER MINES.

An Industry in Pisa That Flourished Even in Ancient Times.

Thirty-two miles southeast of Pisa, in the province of that name, a very remarkable and very ancient industry is carried on. We refer to the alabaster industry, of which a full description from actual observation is given by Vice Consul Carmichael of Leghorn in a foreign postoffice report. Volterra, where the alabaster is found, enjoys special distinction among places in the world which produce that commodity. The material, which is of five main varieties, is found in nodules imbedded in huge masses of limestone. At the end of each cavern whence it is extracted two or three men are to be seen working with small T shaped picks by the dim light of unprotected oil lamps of Etruscan pattern, which, by a singular tenacity of tradition, are still in use in the district. In one case the block of alabaster will be already well projected from its bed of limestone, and the operator is carefully picking away all around it in order to extricate the complete block. The larger the specimen the more valuable it is in proportion to its weight. In another search is still being made for the alabaster, and the workman is vigorously beating down the wall of limestone until he lights upon the white nose of what looks like a block. Then he picks away carefully so as not to injure the prize. When there seems a likelihood of a large quantity of limestone having to be removed, blasting with gunpowder is resorted to.

The alabaster industry dates back to classic times. Great changes have taken place in it, however, within living memory. In former days there were three distinct classes of workmen engaged in the work of fashioning the raw material—the master artist, who owned a workshop and employed numerous workers, selling his products direct to the alabaster shops or "galleries;" the journeymen and the travelers, men who took huge cases of the goods and sold them as they went along in all the countries of the world, civilized and uncivilized. Of these two—the master worker and the traveler—are now extinct species. Nowadays three men, usually relatives, work together in informal partnership, one being a turner, another a modeler and the third a decorator, who carves such decorative adjuncts on the finished articles as fruit and flowers. Their gains are very small, and indeed travelers who put in at the port of Leghorn and have alabaster vases, statuary and the like offered at almost absurdly low prices refuse, as a rule, to believe that they can be made by hand.

One kind of alabaster is made by a process of dyeing, which is still a trade secret, into an excellent imitation of coral. For a time this had a very large sale, but the trade is now threatened with extinction. It is suggested that the people of the east, who used to buy it largely, left off doing so, as they were doubtful whether the sham article could properly be used in the religious rites wherein coral plays a part. The alabaster workers have true artistic characteristics, but in their desire to turn out what they think will sell they neglect the fine models that are to be found in such profusion in the churches of Italy and flood the market with eternal reproductions of a limited number of classical figures and with flashy modern dancing girls, coquettish diving girls, faintly clad pifferari and impossibly spruce lazzaroni.—London News.

A Dramatic Picture.
It may be that it is better for a man to read anything than nothing, as the faintest halo of belief may be something higher than no faith at all. But we are inclined to be of Emerson's mind and shun the reading of any book that is not at the least a year old. Time will choose for us, and the muddy stream of periodical literature will not be worth our drinking until filtered by his agency. If this be true with books, it will even more assuredly be true with stage plays, which are but a subsidiary mode of education and by no means necessary for a right appreciation of life.

So we may be content to sit apart for a time, watching for what may come forth from the present theatrical chaos, that we may not judge the ultimate survivors. For though in a sense we may be merely players upon the stage of the earth, yet our whole concern is not with mummeries, and there are other things worthy men's notice besides masks and long speeches.—Macmillan's Magazine.

Foster's Best Song.
"Maesa" in the Cold, Cold Ground" was considered by Stephen Foster to be the best of all his compositions. He got the idea from a slave of Covington, Ky., whom he heard bewailing the fact that his good old master was dead, and that he and several other slaves who had become old and wornout would now pass into the hands of less kindly owners.

UPLAND RICE CULTURE.

A Good Variety For Seed—Amount to Sow, Thinning Out and After Cultivation.

The first thing to make sure of is a good variety of upland seed rice. While many kinds are offered for sale, there are really but two—the tall growing red rice and the lower growing white rice. The red variety most commonly goes by the name of Carolina upland rice, though some dealers have it for sale as Honduras upland rice and so on, all about the same. The white rice also has many names, though simple "white rice" is the common. It is a Chinese variety introduced under the name of Young rice. The original name now seems to have been entirely lost, but the rice continues to carry its own as the best upland rice cultivated. A southern seedman now has it catalogued as Japan rice and says of it: This has proved to be much the finest variety of rice for upland culture and one well adapted to the latitude of all the cotton states. It is prolific, matures in about 100 days from sowing and bears drought better than any other rice. Sown in March and April, it may be harvested about the last of July. Yields double what oats or wheat would yield on same soil. A second growth springs up at once after the harvest and makes a large crop of excellent forage, equal to sheep oats. Culture very simple. Sown in drills, five pecks will be ample to seed an acre.

Any good arable land will do for upland rice if inclined to damp—too much for other crops—rice will not be best to that condition, though high and dry lands bring the crop very well. The land should be deeply and thoroughly prepared and made moderately rich. Drill the seed in rows, say about three feet apart, and cover to the depth of one inch. A roller passed over the rows to firm the land hastens germination of the seed.

The seedman recommends five pecks of seed rice ("rough rice") to the acre, but the Mobile Register says: We have always found one bushel enough, and we could do very well on half a bushel for rice is a wonderful growth to "stool," and therefore the plants must be thinned down to six or eight inches apart when established. We would say about one bushel to make sure of a stand, though should we sow less we could easily make a stand at the "thinning out" by transplanting in the missing places, for rice transplants as readily as onions. The thinning out may be done with a hoe. Simply cut out the plants two thirds of the row and leave one width, or cut out one width and leave one or two plants. The upland rice crop must be carefully cultivated until up sufficiently to cover the ground and take care of itself. Weeds and grass must be kept down and, above all, not allowed to choke the young and spindling plants in the row. In this row work lies the main drawback to upland rice culture. The young plants are extremely delicate and would soon succumb to a thick growth of crab grass. They grow rapidly, however, and hence in a few weeks no robust and apply able to fight their own way.

The Duck and the Hen.

The question is repeatedly asked, Which is the more profitable, the duck or the hen? In order to decide this matter an enterprising poultryman, P. H. Jacobs, Hammon, N. J., made a test. The result is reported as follows: At a week old the duckling weighed 4 ounces, while the chick only reached 2 ounces. At 2 weeks old the duckling reached 9 ounces, and the chick got up to 4 ounces. At 3 weeks, duckling 1 pound, chick, 6 3/4 ounces. At 4 weeks, duckling 1 1/2 pounds, chick, 9 ounces. At 5 weeks, duckling 2 pounds, chick, 10 ounces. At 6 weeks old, duckling 3 pounds 11 ounces, chick, 1 pound 3/4 ounce. At 7 weeks old, duckling 3 pounds 5 ounces, chick, 1 pound 7/8 ounce. At 8 weeks old, duckling 4 pounds; chick, 1 pound 13 ounces. At 9 weeks old, duckling 4 pounds 8 ounces; chick, 2 pounds.

So it can be seen that in the same time the weight of the chick was doubled by that of the duck. The prices for dressed carcasses run very close to each other, so that the increased price per pound makes the profits on the duck greater, although it takes about twice the amount of food to grow them.

The Atlanta Exposition.

The buildings of the Cotton States and Industrial exposition at Atlanta are well under way. The dimensions of the Administration and Auditorium building are 227 by 165 feet, and the structure is to be three stories high. The Auditorium is 100 by 227 feet and will seat 3,545 people. The Administration offices cover 30,000 square feet. The building is designed in the Tuscan style with a colonnade supported by immense Tuscan columns.

News and Notes.
Experiments made at the New York and Connecticut stations with fungicides on seed potatoes for the prevention of scab show that soaking the seed for 1 1/2 hours in a solution of silio sulphate (white vitriol), an ounce to a gallon of water, gave apparently the greatest freedom from scab over copper sulphate (blue vitriol), coppers (iron sulphate) or corrosive sublimate.

An increasing number of farmers select seed corn with great care, not only as to its vitality, but as to the suitability of the variety for their soil and climate. A new use of wool has been found by the fruitgrowers of western New York. They use it to put under the lands around the apple trees in early spring, so as to keep the canker worm from ascending.

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By virtue of an order of Guilford Superior court, made in a special proceeding against Mrs. M. J. Murray and others (as plaintiffs) and (J. D. Vincent as Guardian and others are defendants), the undersigned will sell at the court house door in Graham, Alamance county, on

SATURDAY JULY 6, 1895,

the following real property, to wit: A tract of land in Eucetts's township, Alamance county, on the waters of Stony creek, adjoining the lands of the late J. A. Graham, Levi A. Vincent, and others, containing

200 ACRES,

more or less, known as the Cheley Fenett place, and up to a few years ago the home of the late W. H. Murray. This tract is a large brick dwelling and out houses and a mill. The land is adapted to the growth of fine tobacco and other valuable products. The bidding will start at \$1217.50.

TERMS: One third cash, the other two-thirds in one and two years, secured by bond carrying interest from May 6, 1895, and title reserved until purchase money is fully paid.

J. A. LONG, Com'rs.

and is on his feet again, going about the country well and sound. Remarkable case, you say. All cases where this remedy is used are remarkable. It's a remarkable medicine. It cleanses the blood of acid—makes a terrible liver active. Testimonial below: Having tried Dr. C. C. Roc's Liver, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Cure in my Rheumatic and Neuralgic conditions, indigestion and dizziness, I feel compelled to state that I am a cured man. Dr. J. C. BOYDFOUR, The Prank Springs, Va.

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