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## THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

GRAHAM, N.C., THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1898.

All kinds Commercial Prining, Pamphlets, Posters, &c neatly and promptly executed a lowest prices. NO. 15

A LITTLE WOMAN WHO WOULDN'T BE BLUFFED BY THE CLERK.

ried Her Point - It Is Well to Know Your Bights and Then Defend Them.

About one in ten of the persons who take prescriptions to drug stores to be filled ask for a copy of the formula. Nearly all pharmacists furnish the desired copy without comment. Some of them may add 5 or 10 cents to the cost of the prescription to pay for their ex-tra trouble in copying the physician's hieroglyphics, but they raise no objection to the customer's request. There are druggists, bowever, who are averse to making copies of the prescriptions which they fill, and now and then some spirited disputes are overheard at the prescription desk.

Not long ago a quiet but self reliant little woman stepped into a drug store near the Grand Central station and presented a prescription written by a well

"Eighty cents. Please pay at the desk," said the prescription clerk ten minutes later, as he handed the package of medicine over the counter. "But I want a copy of the prescrip-

tion," said the woman in a tone that implied that she thought it ought to have been given to her without the ask-"Oh, but we couldn't give you that." replied the clerk suavely. "This is a special prescription, and we would have

no right to give you a copy of it with-"But I must have a copy of it," per-

New York. My home is several hundred miles from here, and I want this remedy for use during the winter. Now, don't keep me waiting, please, for I am about to take my train." "Well, my dear madam, you can send to us at any time, and we will fill the prescription for you. It will remain on our books, and when you write you need

mention only the physician's name and the number. You see, that is a special prescription of Dr. — 's, and he would not want it handled by every village druggist"—
"Oh, fiddlesticks!" exclaimed the lit-

tle woman, bristling up. "That is my prescription. I bought it and paid lib-erally for it. Now you either give me copy of it or take your medicine back and give me my original prescription.

Dr. — knows where I live, and he knows that I would not leave New York without taking a copy of that preecription with me."
"But, my dear madam, you must un-

Don't fail to try Holmes' Pills. derstand our position in the matter. We have got to protect ourselves. Now, if Drugs, fine candy, &c. CATES & CO...

"You'll give it to me whether you are glad or not," reforted the little wonan, now thoroughly aroused. "If you want Dr. --- 's sanction, you can send Livery, Sale AFD Feed to him and obtain it. Lecrtainly am not

The prescription clerk looked as hough he would like to say something. but after a few seconds' besitation con cluded that it would not be worth while. He withdrew from view and presumably consulted with the proprie latter came out from his little office in the corner and after looking the little oman over sharply turned to the clerk and said, "Give it to ber.

"You see, madam," said the clerk in

his most affable manner two minutes later as he handed her a copy of the cription, "we desire to nec date our patrons in every way possible, but we have to be careful with special criptions. Why, it was only last year that we were threatened with uit for big damages by a noted special ist because we gave one of his patient's a copy of the prescription he wrote for her. He claimed that she took it to a small town in the south, where an ob oure druggist got bold of it, and, finding it to be an effective remedy, at first mixed it for local distribution and afterward put it on the market as a specific with his own name and picture as a

ademark. So you see"—
"Ob, fiddlesticks!" said the little woman as she hurried out to catch her train.-New York Times.

Guizot, the orator and writer, becam acquainted with his future wife through the literary muse. Mile de Meulan was the brilliant editor of the Publiciste, Practice regularly in the courts of Alamance county.

DR. J. R. STOCKARD,
Dentist,

GRAHAM, N. C.
Office at residence, opposite laptist Church.

Dentist Church.

Churc

until her health should be restored. The letter was accompanied by an article composed very much in her own style.

The kind offer was accepted, and later on, when by means of the timely aid Mile. de Meulan was restored to her areal avocations, she begged her anknown contributor, through the columns of the paper, to reveal himself. The grave, dignified young Guizot obeyed, and the result was a marriage between them at the expiration of five years. Mass. Guizot was the center of the literary coteries of the day, her celebrity, For the erary coteries of the day, her celebrity, greater than that of her handand to begin with, kept pace with his advancement, and she was ever his counselor, critic and friend.—Catholic World.

> "Did you introduce that bill as you "I did, but the legislat acknowledge the introduction Free Press.

We try to do but one thing, but we do cally and more expeditiously than spring size does it. The lowness of to General Roy Etone, chief of bureau of good route at the departm sition, where it may be seen and studied by the visitors who will attend the exwagous is the entered to steel trackway for wagous is the entert solution of the good roots problem, particularly in the E. Parts Co., Hosbero, R.C.

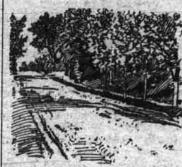
HER PRESCRIPTION. GOOD ROADS GOSPEL CLAY AS ROAD METAL

FINE HIGHWAYS.

estion and In State Aid-Ston Highways Cheaper Than Gravel-Bac Roads Drive People to the Cities.

New Jersey is famous throughout the country for its good roads. It is almost equally famous for the enthusiasm of its farmers over them. They have found that they pay. State aid to building such roads, state organization and a perpetual preaching of the gespel of good roads have brought it all about. The commissioner of public roads believes in agitation. He keeps at it all the time. Here are a few of the arguments he uses, taken from his fourth annual re- abrasion of the particles and holds it

It costs 9% cents per bushel to ship wheat from Chicago to New York, a lative, for the presence of the powder distance of 900 miles. It costs 3 cents a of attrition acts through capillarity to



GOOD BOADS INCREASE FARM VALUES road it would cost at least 9 cents per mile to had it. The saving on a bushel of wheat with good roads for a distance of five miles would be about equivalent to that of 600 miles of transportation by steamer or canalboat, or of 375 miles by railroad. One mile of good roads would make a saving equal to 75 miles of railroad transportation. Thus every mile of good roads places the producer 75 miles by rall nearer to the markets. It is estimated that the cost of hauling 500,000, 000 tons of farm produce to market is \$2 per ton, or just about \$1,000,000,-000. It is also estimated that about 60 per cent of this last amount, or \$600,-600,000, would be saved each year if farmers were able to do this bauling

over good roads.

We have demonstrated by building numerous stone highways under the reads without overloading with taxes this class of smallest income. The farmers' returns are comparatively small compared with those in other pursuits; have got to protect ourselves. Now, if therefore at first they hesitated to sub-of this prescription we will be glad to highways, but they are rapidly learning much add to their net returns by the essened cost in serving the cities with

You can han! 505 pounds more or going back there to ask for it. I'll wait just five minutes, and if I do not get a erted than you can with a one and a good, hard, saudy roads with a four inch copy of my prescription or the prescription to the prescription itself I'll make trouble for you. I know what my rights are, and I propose inch tire with the same amount of powninch ti a balf inch tire

The object of all legislation should be the greatest good to the greatest num-ber. Therefore legislation should be liberal toward good roads, as they are more generally useful than any form of

as much money outlay as poor ones. No tax is as great as one of bad roads. A bad road is a heavy tax on those who use it, and the worse the road the heavier

Improved roads bring better price for farms and farm products. Double loads cheapen transportation.

Can market over good roads when

mmodities are scarce; can always ship pite the weather. Rural homes are more sought after along good roads.

unot sell lands advantas along poor roads. Good roads make brisker demand for farms. Bad roads cause a decay of agricul-

tore. They impose the greatest of all burdens on the farmer. Bad roads cause people to gather into

petual attention. demonstrates a stone road is cheaper than a gravel, although the first cost of

gravel is much less.

The trained roadbuilder is just as necessary as the trained doctor, manu-

Result of improved roads—tremen-dous increase in value of farm property, facilitates business, greater hap for farmer, wife, sons and dans who shortens his distance to market gains a great advantage.

Poor roads wear out the horses very rapidly, thus detracting very largely from the profits of the farm. Civilization is to be judged by the

The supervisor of roads in the state New York officially assures the farmethat it costs them half as much to he that it costs them half as much to baul their produce three miles by wagon as they pay the railroads to han! it 500 miles. With a system of good macadam roads, he may, the cost of the short hand could be reduced 50 per cent, thus reducing the whole cost of transportation from the farm to the consumer by one-sixth. It is only needful to get these facts and figures firmly planted in the agricultural mind to have an active interest in roadbuilding all over the United States.—Washington Post.

The elastic used for garters and many other purposes is made by weaving threads of rubber, cut by

HOW IT IS SPREAD IN THE LAND OF NOT DESIRABLE EXCEPT IN SMALL QUANTITIES.

> gether When Properly Used-Action of Water on the Roadbod -- Prevents Du and Wear -Trees and Hodges.

The part played by water on crushed stone while undergoing rolling is sev-tral fold. In practice broken stone com-pletely wet down is thoroughly rolled with a roller weighing ten or more tons. The wet surface of the angular rock fragments permits a more thorough compacting, as the water acts as a lu bricant, allowing the stones to slip by one another with greater freedom than would be the case were the fragments dry. At the same time the water re-

bushel to haul wheat on a level road a take up and retain still greater quandistance of five miles and on a saudy tities of water until the spaces between the pieces of broken stone composing the upper part of the read become com-pletely filled with powdered rock. Not a little of the comenting or bonding of a road during rolling is in reality the effect of capillarity existing between the grains of powdered rock and the ad-

between the fragments.

joining walls.

This principle may be observed on our seashores and sand roads. While wet, the teach or road may be firm and unyielding, allowing beavily loaded teams to pass over them, but when dry such places are impassable for heavy teams and difficult of passage for all kinds of vehicles. In this case cementing, as ordinarily understood, plays no part in producing adhesion between the grains Upon drying, the grains are entirely free to move over one another, buying lost the water which served to bind them together.

When a macadam road is thoroughly compacted, a careful inspection will show that the fragments of broken stone are clerely packed together and the spaces between are filled with a fine powdered reck, which, if derived from a suitable road material, carries a small percentage of elay. Any of our comnonly used read stones contains an appreciable quantity of clay disseminated in little particles in the feldspar whence it has been derived by the weathering of the rock prior to its removal from

The microscope shows that the feldspar of our traps and granites and other road stones is never entirely free from a considerable amount of kaolinization or alteration to clay. This change has taken place in the crust of the earth to a great depth, and no road material can ccutain feldspars free from more or less of this mineral, depending upon the character of the rock and the amount of weathering to which it has been subected. By the gradual wearing of the feldspar, by the abrasive action of the oller, the wheels of carriages, and the feet of animals, a small but important quantity of clay is liberated, and this n combination with any clayey material that may have been added to the of clay acts otherwise than objectio ably when used in roadbuilding. As nothing is more undesirable than

the clay element in highway construct tion, yet a little mixed with some of uthern limestones serves to in crease their cementing and cuduring qualities. Upon drying, the powdered rock sets much after the manner of a sandy clay and serves not only to bind rigidity to the way, but to retard the wear due to any differential motion of the fragments over one another while the load is passing along the road. A wetting of the superficial portion of a roadway during rains tends by the expaneton of the cement to knit the spr ace together and make it impermeable

to the passage of water.

From a theoretical standpoint is would seem probable that a certain condition of moisture instead of being obectionable to a roadway undergoing constant use is rather desirable the otherwise. A condition of moistness fine by the atrasive action of the wind, and the presence of a thin film of wet dust acts as a cushion to protect the fragments of rock from the rude souch and impact of passing traffic, thus lessthe wear and tear of the surf In the same manner the moist comen operates to distribute the bearing sur-faces of the broken stene and to seduce the iccal intensity of the friction-totween one rock and another, alth cement in this condition will tend to allow a greater freedom of moveme among the broken stones, and hence in this way make the surface more yielding. Assuming that the less through increased abrasion of material resulting from moist coment between the rock tragments is equal to the saving due to the cushioning effect of a small quanti-ty of moisture on the surface, there still remains a saving to the read by the protection afforded by preventing ex-cessive loss through the action of the

It is the costom in England to pla ordgerows beside macadamized roads road after a rain by the sun's action. In Germany it has been the practice to plant fruit trees, particularly the chersy, while in France the mulberry tree may be seen along the rendefdes, servmay be seen along the rondsides, serv-ing the double purpose of food for silk-worms and shade.

In this country no precedent has been established in the matter. The tates in deciding this question must of as affecting the character of the trees that will fleurish therein and their relation to elimatic conditions.—G. L. Whittle.

have a warranty deed. "No," re-plied the Swede. "I once had a war-ranty deed to a farm, but another held a mortgage and got the I want a mortgage."—Well-

TYPES OF POTATOES.

In some sections many farmers give unqualified praise to the machines for cutting potatoes. Others are disappoint-ed—the seed pieces will not come up and there are too many misses in the field. Rural New Yorker explains the

cause of this as follows:

The reason for this is quite easy to derstand when we realize what a potato is and how its early growth is made. The "eye" or bud from which the little plant must grow must be strong and vigorous to start with and must have with it enough of the flesh of the tuber to support it until feeding roots are well formed. Now, if all va-



leties of potatoes were alike in shape and vigor, so that the eyes or buds were venly distributed over the surface, we might have a single rule for cutting seed, and in most cases a machine would do

airly good work. We all know that tubers of different types differ both in number of eyes and in the vigor of these eyes. Take, for example, a tuber of the Ruwal New Yorker No. 2 type. This is a round or chunky potato. The "eyes" are appar-ently well distributed, but when we sprout the tuber we find that only a few stronger buds at the "seed end". or end farthest from the vine-will start The others are mostly "blind" eyes, which will make but a feeble growth, if any. In a long and narrow potato like Orphan, on the other hand, the buds are also well scattered, and it we sprout a tuber we shall find good growths starting out all over it. Almost ny eye is sure to make a plant.

There can be no fixed rule for cutting seed potatoes. At Fig. 1 is our way for cutting the long, narrow type of potato of fair size. We would quarter the potato by cutting first down through it lengthwise and then cutting each long piece in the middle. Some growers would cut still finer by halving at least two of these quarters. We do not like such small seed pieces, especially for early varieties. Fig. 2 shows our plan of cutting the Rural New Yorker No. 3. In this case, the tuber is cut through carries at least one strong eye from the seed end. The eyes on the lower part of the tuber rarely start. With smaller tubers we would cut once lengthwise and plant half the tuber. When a man undertakes to the pavement. When a man the seed end. "My friend replied that he would ring up the fire department, which would catch him in the nets for that purpose before he reached the street. I watched out of the window, and it is a seed end. The eyes on the lower part of the tuber would catch him in the nets for that purpose before he reached the street. I to cut up a tuber of the Ru-

FIG. II-HOW TO CUT A SEED POTATO. ral New Yorker No. 2 type in a ma-chine, he will find that 25 or 80 per cent of the seed pieces will fail. They are large enough, but the "eyes" are feeble, and if they start at all will

make poor plants.

The trouble with potatoes of the Orphan type when cut lengthwise, as with the round or chunky type, is that the seed pieces are so long and narrow that they break too easily. They give poor satisfaction when used in a planter, esially the crisp and dry varieties like

Clover and Grass. Wherever it is intended to let the seeding lie more than two years before plowing some grass seed should always be sown with clover. In fact, we think some grass seed ought to be sown anyway, as failure to get a seeding some-where else may make it necessary to keep the field in grass a year longer than is intended. The only question is, what grass seed shall be sown? Timothy is the universal standby. But it is not ready to cut when the clover is, and it also runs out after a few years, unless annually top dressed. Orchard grass is more permanent, but it requires three or four years to fully cover the surface. If clover and timothy and orchard gram are sown together, they will cover

Treatment For Pointo Scab. An Ohlo agricultural who experienting scab on potatoes says: The used was very badly covered with the scab—in fact, it was the unsalable potatoes culled out of those sold to a scedaroan for planting. These were treat-ed with a solution consisting of four ounces corrosive sublimate in 80 gallons ounces corrosive sublimate in 30 gallons of water. The potatons were allowed to remain in the solution one hour, then were spread out to dry before cutting. It was found that potatoes would grow after being in the solution 12 hours, but were a little slow in coming up. The potatoes treated as first given produced new tubers almost cuttirely free from the seed.

men know a good thing when they see it therefore for scratches, weeny, ring-born, strains, sprains, bruises, saddle and harness galls and allments of horses, they use Rice's Goose' rease Liniment, it is good for man as beast. Sold and guar-

The Kansas City Journal tells two or three good stories of a well known and highly respected judge, regarded as one of the ablest in Missouri. He believes in convicting the guilty and does not waste much time in vexatious delays. Some time ago he was called to St. Louis to try a case. After hearing cvi-dence all day he adjourned the court

until 8 o'clock the next morning.
"Eight o'clock, your honor!" said one of the St. Louis attorneys. "Why, in the city our judges never begin to hold court until 10 o'clock."

"Well," said the judge, "if you must have country judges, you must bear with country ways. Court will meet at 8 o'clock while I am on the beach." And court did. On another occasion be granted a

change of venue from St. Louis to Cooper county. The defendant's counsel, an ex-governor, had looked up the regular terms of court in the Cooper county circuit and found that there was no regular term for some months. As he was anxious for delay the lawyer was much surprised when after granting the change of venue the judge said, "I will set this case for a week from next Monday."

"But, your honor, there is no term c court in Boonville for several mouths. "You are mistaken, governor," said the judge. "I live in Boonville and hold court at any time. Moreover, the constitution guarantees a speedy trial, and I am sworn to support the constitu-But a speedy trial was just what the

governor did not want for his client, and so he continued: "I can't be in Boonville during that month. That will be my regular vaca

"You hear what your lawyer says," remarked the judge to the prisoner. "Your trial will begin at the time stated, and if the governor cannot be present you would better arrange to ave some one clse to represent you." The trial came off as stated, and the lawyer was on band.

ow the Lientenant Governor Was Scared. Lieutenant Governor Jud Brush was one of the first men to pan for gold in 'Cherry creek diggin's' during the early fifties. While in something of a reminiscent mood at the Brown hotel an evening or two ago be told stories of the dead past and then turned his st-tention to the future for the city.

"We may not have skyscrapers in Denver for some time to come," he remarked, "but when they do arrive there will be advantages as well as disadvan-tages. The last time I was in New York I went to see a friend in the thirtieth story—I think—of the block. Just as I stepped out of the elevator I saw a man leap out of a window, and of course I made a rush for my friend's office to breathlessly explain to him what had happened.
"'Take a chair and sit down, Jud,"

be remarked, with painful unconcern. "'I can't go it, said I. By gosh that fellow will kill himself falling down those 30 stories to the payement.

purpose before he reached the street. I watched out of the window, and in a few minutes there came the department a-tearing and caught the man in a net a-tearing and caught the man in a net just as he got within a couple of feet of

"You can see from this that there isn't half the danger in those tall buildings that people are inclined to think there is. I think the Denver department would have done even quicker work than the one in New York did. "-Den ver Times.

"He Loved the Children."

Thackeray's words were satirical, and he himself was called a cynic, but the author of "Love Affairs of Some Famous Men" shows what sort of a heart beat in the satirist's breast by quoting from the letter of one to whom the following incident happened:
"In the week following his death

there appeared some genial memorial lines in the pages of Panch. Walking down the then unsavory thoroughfare own as Bedfordbury, my eye caught the open page of the popular periodical, and I staid to read the graceful tribute to the dead moralist. Turning away at length, a poorly dressed man in working garb said to me:
"I knew that man, sir.

"'You knew Thackeray?' I asked. "'Yes, sir. I keep that little baker's shop yonder, pointing to the opposite side of the street, 'and many's the time Thackeray would come and buy cound or two of cake of me. I cut it nto slices for him, and theu, distributing it among a crowd of bungry chil-dren, he would walk away and hide in that court over there, that he might have the pleasure of seeing their enjoyment. He didn't know I knew him, but I did. People used to call him a cynic, sir, but it wasn't true. He loved the children, sir, and no man is a cynic who does that.""

Ple and Philosophy.

Julian Hawtherne told us coce that | Concord ate more acreage of pies in prohan any town in New England, and he dded, though not in a boastful way, that he himself had consumed 14 in a single sitting. The clder Hawthorne devoted to pie, and a cupboard at the Hawtherne house in Concord was built for the sole purpose of containing food. Thoreau was very fund of pie, and so was Alcott, and we have beard that agaret Fuller would take a piece of the softest variety of custard in her dainty fingers and eat it with the utmost grace without smearing her mouth or showing evidence of the extreme hazpie with a knife, although we believe that this habit, common in Amesbury, was never extensively commended at Concord.—R. M. Field in Chicago Post.

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Dress Goods, Trimmings, Notions, Hosiery, Silks, Carpets, Mattings, etc.

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carried by any house in the State. You are earnestly requested to call on us when in Greensboro or order what you want with the understanding that if goods and prices are not satisfactory money will be cheerfully refunded.

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I wish to call the attention of insurers in Alamance county to the fact that the Burlington Insurance Agency, established in 1893 by the late firm of Tate & Albright, is still in the ring.

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I am making a specialty of Life Insurance and will make it to the interest of all who desire protection for their families or their estates, or who wish to make absolutely safe and profitable investment, to confer with me before giving their applications to other agents.

Very respectfully, JAMES P. ALBRIGHT. BURLINGTON, N. C.

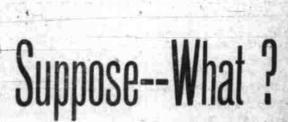


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Read description carefully-bed 6ft, high, bureau glass 24x20, erman beyeled, wash stand, 2 doors and-drawer, and high sp ack. Nice centre table, 24 in. square, all solid oak, ONLY \$15.00 ther suits \$6.99 up.

ELLIS FURNITURE CO., Burlington, N. C.

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Suppose you had a nicely displayed advertisement in this space, then what? Why the 2,500 eyes that scan these pages every week would see it and would know of your business, and when something in your line was wanted they would naturally look you up.

See? Had you ever thought of it?

