

The Alamance Gleaner  
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# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. XXIV.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1898.

NO. 33.

Judicious Advertisers  
"Keeping Everlastingly at the  
KATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Job Printing.  
All kinds Commercial Print-  
ing, Pamphlets, Posters, &c.,  
neatly and promptly executed at  
lowest prices.

**From FACTORY to CONSUMER.**  
**\$1.39**  
Buy a pair of your own  
made shoes. They are  
made in the factory  
and are guaranteed  
to last. They are  
made of the best  
materials and are  
made in the most  
skillful manner.  
They are made in  
the factory and are  
guaranteed to last.  
They are made of the  
best materials and are  
made in the most  
skillful manner.

**\$7.45**  
Buy a pair of your own  
made shoes. They are  
made in the factory  
and are guaranteed  
to last. They are  
made of the best  
materials and are  
made in the most  
skillful manner.



Full Line of Trusses,  
Shoulder Braces for  
Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Combs, perfumes,  
Artist's Colors,  
School Supplies,  
Fine Candies,  
Brushes of all kinds,  
Full line of Drugs,  
Plenty of  
Cold Drinks.  
Come and see us.

**CATES & CO.,**  
Burlington, N. C.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

**JACOB A. LONG,**  
Attorney-at-Law,  
GRAHAM, N. C.

**J. D. KERNOLDE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
GRAHAM, N. C.

**JOHN GRAY BRYAN, W. P. BYNUM, JR.,**  
BYNUM & BYNUM,  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law  
GREENSBORO, N. C.

**DR. J. R. STOCKARD,**  
Dentist,  
GRAHAM, N. C.

Office at residence, opposite  
Baptist Church, Graham, N. C.  
at work at reasonable prices.  
in office Mondays and Satur-  
days.

**WINE OF CARDUI**  
**MONTHLY SUFFERING.**  
Thousands of women are  
troubled at  
monthly intervals with  
pain in the head,  
back, breast,  
shoulders, arms, legs,  
hips and limbs.  
But they need  
no medicine.  
These pains are symptoms  
of impure blood, which  
can be corrected. The  
menstrual function should operate  
regularly.  
**McILREY**  
**Wine of Cardui**  
makes menstruation regular,  
and regular. It puts the delicate  
menstrual organs in condition  
to do their work properly.  
And that stops all this pain.  
Why will any woman suffer  
monthly after month when Wine  
of Cardui will relieve her? It  
costs \$1.00 at the drug store.  
Why don't you get a bottle  
to-day?  
The advice, in cases requiring  
special directions, address, giving  
symptoms, "The Ladies'  
Advisory Department," The  
Wine of Cardui Medicine Co.,  
Chicago, Ill.,  
Box 100, N. York, N. Y., and  
in all branches of medicine  
throughout the world.

**CASTORIA**  
The Best For Infants  
and Children  
Solely Prepared by  
**W. D. Hoagland**

## FRENCH HIGHWAYS.

BEAUTY AND UTILITY CONSIDERED IN  
THEIR CONSTRUCTION.

Built to Last For Generations and Kept  
in Perfect Repair—Cost of Making and  
Maintenance—Regulates of a Satisfac-  
tory Road—Aim of Good Roads.

Every one who has seen anything of  
the roads of France has admired the  
way they are constructed and the way  
they are kept in repair. Not only are  
the roads themselves a thing of beauty,  
but they seem to have been cut through  
the most picturesque parts of the coun-  
try, through thick forests, woods, pas-  
tures, green, cultivated fields and where  
one can feast the eye with the acci-  
dental beauties of the horizon.

Two principal things must be looked  
to in the construction of a road," said  
M. Delaplane, one of the principal  
functionaries of the ministry of Public  
works, to a correspondent of the Brook-  
lyn Eagle. "They are beauty and utility.  
Beauty is obtained by the planting  
of trees on each side, which, by the  
way, has also its utility, and the sight  
of a smooth, even road that winds  
along like a golden ribbon through  
green fields and woods, which brings  
the comforting thought to a native that  
his people are happy and prosperous,  
there is well being where the road  
begins, where it ends and all along  
where it serpentine its way. As for  
utility, it is hardly necessary to tell  
you that a road is built to be used and  
that its existence ought to be considered  
only in so far as it is practicable."  
Americans, who are considered the  
most practical of all people and who  
know the value of money, do not need  
to be told that anything made must be  
made to be useful, useful for length of  
time as well as for the present moment.  
When erecting national edifices, for the  
sake of economy government must look  
to durability. Government has no ego.  
It cannot say like the flippant Louis  
XV, "After the deluge, it cannot  
say, 'I am deluged.' For this general  
rule it must act like a father who  
looks forward to leaving his works to  
his children and his grandchildren in a  
perfect state, provided his descendants  
respect his works sufficiently after-  
ward to keep them in good repair. It is  
not enough to build. What is built  
must be kept standing. That is the  
principle that guides us for the keeping  
of our roads. We cut very few new  
roads at present, and almost all of the  
money allotted for that part of the pub-  
lic works goes for repairs and main-  
tenance of the roads, which are in better  
order now than when they were con-  
structed."

It is well to remind Americans that  
France has about as many square miles  
as Ohio, and it is only fair to the coun-  
try to compare the money spent on the  
roads with the extent of its territory.

There are three kinds of roads in  
France, the national, the departmental  
and the rural roads. For political as  
well as commercial considerations it  
was Napoleon I who began to look seri-  
ously into the condition of roads and  
to appropriate large sums of money for  
their construction and maintenance.

During Napoleon's time national  
roads were divided into three classes.  
The national roads were the best, the  
third class was built and maintained  
by the national and departmental  
government and the departmental and  
rural roads by the departments and the  
communes. With small modifications the  
same Napoleonic laws still exist.

After Napoleon's time it was during  
the reign of Louis Philippe that special  
attention was paid to the building of  
new roads and the voting of yearly  
funds for repairs.

According to the accounts put on file  
in the ministry of public works there  
was a total of 88,000,245 kilometers of  
national roads in France in 1897.  
A kilometer is 3,281 feet or an American  
mile. Only about one-eighth of the  
national roads are paved. The rest are  
stone roads—chicanes empermees.  
The building of a national road costs  
40,000 francs a kilometer; 40,000  
francs is about \$6,000. The repairs and  
overhauling cost 300 francs a kilometer  
per year, about \$450. The sum total of  
repairs a year is 80,000,000 francs,  
about \$12,000,000. The maintenance of  
the roads is by a special administration,  
which has numerous ramifications. The  
French concern themselves much with  
details, small details. They are not to  
be blamed for this. On the contrary,  
they are to be praised for it, for it is  
only with the observance of details that  
one obtains good work. It is not only in  
artistic things that details count, it is  
in all kinds of work.

## THE ROAD SURFACE.

Prevailing Erroneous Ideas as to the  
Functions of a Pavement.

The function of a pavement or road  
surface is very imperfectly understood,  
even in sections where stone roads have  
been in use for long periods. It is com-  
monly supposed that a wet spot or bog  
will become dry if filled in, that a good  
road may be made anywhere simply by  
making a shallow trench of the desired  
width and filling it with stones and that  
the surface of a stone road needs to be  
"protected" from wear by covering it  
with loose screenings, sand, earth or any  
old stuff that is handy in hot weather.

To these erroneous notions are due  
many failures to get durability and satis-  
faction from attempts at road building,  
says L. A. W. Dalletin. The importance  
of drainage is not fully appreciated  
in most sections, but it is at the bot-  
tom of successful road construction, and  
neither permanence nor economy is pos-  
sible if it is not amply provided for. A  
wet spot must be thoroughly drained  
before a road is carried over it, or it  
will always be wet, at least in the wet  
season, no matter what else is done to  
it. Water under a roadbed is as fatal to  
it as the road surface is to a man's  
lungs is fatal to his existence.

The not uncommon practice of allowing  
a roadway to be lower than its sides  
makes it little better than a mere drain,  
for water settles on the surface, quickly  
softens it and prepares it to be cut up  
by every passing vehicle. A raised and  
crowned roadbed which will shed water  
readily is essential. A dry base with a  
slightly arched cover of stone capable of  
shedding the rain is requisite for a dry,  
permanent structure.

The stone roadway is not only to  
serve as a roof for the natural base be-  
neath, but is to take the wear of traffic  
and not to be covered with other ma-  
terial as a "protection" to it. In places  
where earth is used for "binding" pur-  
poses and little regular attention is paid  
to the roads and sprinkling is not done  
in dry weather, the road surface breaks  
up rapidly under the influence of the  
sun. It is thought that the best way  
to "protect" it is to use quantities of fine  
screenings, or earth and stones, and  
sometimes even clay and sand from the  
gutters. The result is a poor road for  
months unworthy of the name "macadam."

If complete drainage is secured at  
the outset, the road crowned and sys-  
tematically cared for, with sprinkling  
in dry weather and is thoroughly rolled  
as laid, without the use of clay to bind  
it, it will perform its functions satis-  
factorily and give a valuable invest-  
ment of lasting worth.

It is complete drainage is secured at  
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## FARMER'S GOLDEN SHIPPING PACKAGES.

A Popular Basket—A Good Fruit and  
Vegetable Carrier.

One of the editors of The Rural New  
Yorker, who keeps an observant eye  
upon the marketmen of New York city,  
has recorded what he has seen recently  
in the way of shipping packages hand-  
led by them, giving illustrations of the  
same.

Figure 1 shows a round basket which  
has come into quite general use, espe-  
cially in the way of shipping packages,  
the past few years, and which is certainly  
a model. The same style comes in two  
sizes, that is known as the half barrel  
basket and the three barrel basket, the  
capacity being indicated by these words.

The one shown in the illustration is  
filled with string beans, peas, onions,  
squashes, as well as for apples and some  
other fruits and vegetables. It presents  
an extremely neat appearance, is very  
convenient for handling and is well  
ventilated. Its use might well be ex-  
tended, especially by northern grow-  
ers, for fruits and vegetables. I have  
just seen some of this same style of  
baskets, the bottoms of which are  
square with the corners rounded off,  
thus making the baskets nearly square  
instead of round. The only advantage I  
can see for these is that they might be  
packed together more closely in car or  
boat, thus saving space.

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## THE LATEST BEEHIVES.

Some Parts That Are Practically New and  
How They Are Used.

The accompanying cut of a beehive  
is presented by the Kansas Farmer as  
showing the latest improvements in  
hives at the present time and "bidding  
fair to be the hive of the future for per-  
haps generations, with but little if any  
change. While the principal features of  
this hive are old, yet some parts of  
it are practically new, especially the  
surplus arrangements. The cut is ex-  
plained as follows:

It is the body of hive or brood cham-  
ber and is a hive of itself and is always  
used to contain the colony proper, and  
any addition to it is extra in the way  
of surplus room. It is called a "one story  
hive." This department contains eight  
Langstroth frames, which are in meas-  
urement 17 1/2 inches long and 9 1/2  
inches deep. The body contains about  
3,000 cubic inches, which is considered  
the proper size for a beehive. It is used  
exclusively to keep the bees in from  
the time they are prepared for winter  
in autumn until they are strong enough  
in spring to add upper stories.

A is a super or half story, which con-  
tains 24 one pound section boxes and is  
used for comb honey exclusively. This  
super is first added at the beginning of  
the honey flow, when the colony is  
sufficiently strong to receive it. They  
are allowed to occupy this super about  
half full of honey, when another just  
like it is added, the empty one placed  
under the other, which induces the bees  
to occupy all, or both tiers at once,  
which they will do, as the one contain-  
ing the honey is on top.

B, at the back of the hive, is a view  
of this same super, showing the position  
the section boxes occupy when on the  
hive. The cut E in front of the hive is  
a section of the same, being a section  
holder containing four section boxes.

IMPROVEMENTS IN BEEHIVES.  
The section holder is represented  
lying on the hive and is marked C.  
Six of these section holders, containing  
four sections each, making 24 sections  
in all, are used in one super, and when  
two tiers are used, doubling the number  
to 48. There will be observed at E,  
representing the four sections, the num-  
ber in which foundation starters are  
used, showing them in the upper part  
of the section boxes. D is a separator,  
of wood, one-sixteenth of an inch thick,  
which goes between each two rows of  
sections, and is fastened to the main  
part of the beehive to make the honeycomb  
straight in the section boxes.

Two bodies are used, one over the  
other, for extracting. The upper story  
contains eight frames and is the same  
in every respect as the brood chamber.  
These two stories are used also, or at  
least should be used, in building up  
strong colonies in spring preparatory to  
the honey harvest. A single story is  
not sufficient capacity to contain  
strong colonies or is not large enough  
to breed up extremely strong colonies,  
and contain the necessary amount of  
stores that such colonies should have on  
hand at this period of the season. By  
the use of two stories thus almost dou-  
bling the strength of colonies may be at-  
tained prior to the honey harvest, and  
this always means an increase in the  
same proportion to the honey crop. Comb  
honey for use in the apiary is also  
accumulated in this way and a reserve  
of it may be kept on hand for the bees  
when at any time they need it, and it  
is a very small per cent of hives that  
do not need frames of good sealed honey  
given them in spring and during the  
time they are breeding rapidly.

The Wild Timothy of Texas.  
Of all the native hay grasses of cen-  
tral Texas wild timothy is one of the  
most valuable. It does not occur ex-  
tensively in moist soils, but there it grows lux-  
uriantly. A specimen collected near Abilene  
measured 4 feet 7 inches in height,  
and it is a fine specimen of the grass. It  
is slender and erect, its stems soft even  
when cured, with an abundance of leaf-  
age that does not fall from the stems,  
many seeds that do not drop readily,  
and short but numerous creeping root  
stalks, which are fastened down to  
the soil by the roots of the plant. It  
is a fine specimen of the grass. It  
is slender and erect, its stems soft even  
when cured, with an abundance of leaf-  
age that does not fall from the stems,  
many seeds that do not drop readily,  
and short but numerous creeping root  
stalks, which are fastened down to  
the soil by the roots of the plant.

The Pimento asparagus seems to re-  
sist rust better than many other popular  
varieties.  
It is expected that the apple crop of  
England will be short, owing in part to  
the prevalence of insect pests.  
Each cutting is now in order. Cut  
the underbrush close to the ground and  
best and drought will do the rest.  
Thrashing in some sections is pro-  
ving the winter wheat crop lighter than  
was expected. Reflections from the big  
ropes anticipated are reported from  
Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas.  
Mammoth white winter rye is receiv-  
ing commendation for the excellent qual-  
ity of the straw as well as the fine quality  
of the grain.  
The various unfavorable conditions  
that have beset the corn crop  
from the start make it safe, in the opin-  
ion of Orange Judd Farmer, to assume  
that the total yield will fall materially  
below that of last year.  
A Cure for Neuralgia.  
I was for some time a sufferer  
from Neuralgia. I tried nearly  
everything I could hear of, but nothing  
did me any good until I pur-  
chased a box of Ramon's Liver Pills  
& Pellets and began to use them.  
They relieved me at once. I have had  
no return of it since.—Mrs. Willie  
Reese, Garley, Ala. For sale by J. C.  
Simmons.

Royal makes the food pure,  
wholesome and delicious.

**ROYAL**  
**BAKING**  
**POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

**SQUAB FARMING.**  
How a Michigan Man Has Built Up a  
Profitable Business.

The only squab farm in Michigan is  
located about three miles south of  
Grand Haven. Squabs are young doves  
or pigeons and are esteemed great deli-  
cacies in epicurean and midnight lunch-  
oon circles. There are several large  
squab farms in the east and one near  
Toledo, but the only one in Michigan  
so far as known is at Grand Haven, and  
it is conducted by E. J. Bernreuther.  
His farm comprises about 10 acres of  
land, but only a small portion of this  
is given to the squab industry, the rest  
being planted to wheat and corn, which  
forms the staple diet for the old doves.  
He has a big cage of woven wire. It is  
80 by 120 feet and 80 feet high, and the  
doves are kept confined by the wire net-  
ting on the sides and above. On the  
north side of the cage is a long, low  
building, in which the doves keep house.  
The roof has a southern exposure and is  
windbreak, and here the doves sun them-  
selves. The building is divided by parti-  
tions into rooms about ten feet square.  
These rooms are banked up on three  
sides, tier above tier, with boxes, and  
these boxes are the nests, where the  
eggs are laid and the young are hatched  
and grow to squabs. The partitions  
and boxes extend upward to the eaves of  
the building, and above the space is  
open from end to end, allowing free  
passage-way for the doves and a roosting  
place for those not busy with domestic  
duties.

After the two pretty white eggs are  
laid the male takes his regular trick at  
sitting on them during the 21 days of  
incubation, and when the young are  
hatched he does his fall share toward  
feeding them. Four weeks after the  
young birds are hatched they become  
marketable as squabs. The birds are in  
full feather, but not yet able to fly. A  
fast of 24 hours is the prelude to the  
flight into the dove house. This fast is  
imposed not to make them meek in  
spirit, but to clear their crops of food.  
Then a sharp knife point opens a vein  
in the throat and as the lifeblood oozes  
out the bird's brief career closes with a  
flatter.

While the flesh is still warm the  
feathers are plucked out, the crop is  
washed out and the denuded body is  
thrown into a tub of water to cool. The  
next day it is packed in ice for shipment.  
The squabs, dressed for market,  
weigh about half a pound, and the great  
market for them is New York.  
There is only a small demand for them  
in Detroit, Chicago, big and metro-  
politan as it is, is a poor market. Al-  
most the entire product of Bernreuther  
goes to New York, and the amount  
averages three or four dozens a week of  
the year round. The squabs command from  
\$1.80 to \$3.50 a dozen, and there is  
money in the business.—Chicago Inter  
Ocean.

Get Rid of Unseen Cuckoos.  
The poultry raiser who does not get  
as many cuckoos as pellets among his  
chickens is fortunate. With the early  
hatches these cuckoos may be sold at  
\$200.00 a pair, it may be profitable to  
keep a pair of the best one until spring  
to sell for breeding purposes, but if they  
are not standard bred sell every one of  
them, and the poorest of the pellets with  
them, and next spring buy a good male  
to set with the flock and give them  
or buy eggs of some one good breed  
for hatching and keep no rooster at all.  
The extra number of eggs produced  
when no male runs with them will go  
toward paying the extra price that  
may be asked for the pure bred eggs,  
and a flock of chickens, uniform in  
shape and color, will be a pleasure every  
time they are looked at, and a lot of  
chickens or a lot of eggs all alike, if of  
the right breeds, with yellow legged  
pointy ears brown shelled eggs, will  
always sell better here, and often at a  
better price than a mixed lot of all  
shapes and colors.—American Cultiva-  
tor.

A Word For Dorkings.  
As to their hardiness, if the chicks  
are not crowded and get fair care dur-  
ing their first feathering they will give  
no trouble. As to the adult birds, they  
are as hardy as any breed and are ex-  
tremely long lived; especially is this  
the case with the females. I have had  
hens 8 or 9 years of age and always  
noticed that even at this age they laid a  
fair number of eggs. Although our win-  
ters are often extremely cold, I know  
many farmers who do exceedingly well  
with Dorkings, even with the most or-  
dinary of farm care. Occasionally I  
have remarked that writers claim that  
Dorking eggs were extremely infertile.  
I think these must have been some fads  
in the stock of these people, because I  
have always found their eggs to be  
quite as fertile as those of any other  
breed. In conclusion, I may say that I  
feel perfectly satisfied that should any  
beginner decide to give Dorkings a trial  
and give them a fair chance he will  
find no reason to regret it.—Do. Poultry  
Monthly.

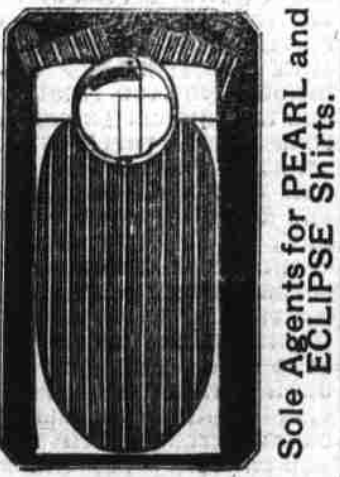
For broken surfaces, sores, insect  
bites, burns, skin diseases, and  
especially piles, there is one reliable  
remedy, DeWitt's Witch Hazel  
Salve. When you call for DeWitt's  
don't accept counterfeits or imitations.  
You will not be disappointed with  
DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, J. C.  
Simmons.

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?



**FISHBLATE-KATZ CO.,**  
High Art Clothiers,  
OPPOSITE McADOO HOTEL,  
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Sole Agents  
For this line of  
Pants  
And  
Overalls.



**Fishblate-Katz Company,**  
GREENSBORO, N. C.  
Salesmen:—Dolph Moore, C. W. Lindsay, W. L. Cranford,  
T. B. Ogburn, L. C. Howlett.

## INSURANCE!

I wish to call the attention of insurers in Alamance county  
to the fact that the Burlington Insurance Agency, established in  
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There is no insurance agency in North Carolina with better  
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all matters pertaining to insurance.

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 profit-  
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tions to other agents.

Very respectfully,  
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