

BEGIN 1899

By resolving to buy Nelson's "custom fit" shoes for gents, Union "unexcelled" shoes for ladies, "Messenger" shoes for boys and youths, Mundell's "Pansy" for children and infants.

Davis & Davis,

Proprietors of the Big Shoe Store at BURLINGTON, carry them. They, in fact, carry everything in shoes and house furnishings.

A few of their dry goods and notions are still left and being sold AT COST.

ROAD MAINTENANCE.

HOW FRENCH HIGHWAYS ARE KEPT IN REPAIR.

Constant Care the Price of Perfect Road Surface—Small Holes and Ruts Filled as Soon as They Appear. The Strick in Time.

Highway maintenance in France is carried out according to the old maxim, "A stitch in time saves nine," and the application of the principle demands laborers upon roads whose special occupation is to do the mending. A certain stretch of road, called a canton, is placed in charge of a man called a cantonnier, who must be the responsibility of keeping it in order.

During the season of thaws or of rain the cantonnier is expected to go with broom and pickaxe in hand, all along his beat to sweep the potholes that may have accumulated and open all the outlets which may have become obstructed.

In the fall roads on which trees grow must be cleared of fallen leaves. It is the cantonnier's duty to sweep them into piles and haul them into some hollow which was filling.

Wear and tear is inevitable, and a road, to be kept in first class order, must be patched with new material. Patching is done in two ways. The first consists in applying the principle of sitch in time—that is, to fill up the holes and ruts as small dimensions with new materials, which are brought to the place in small quantities. The other method is called the cylindrical coating. It consists in having the road wear itself away to an even but feeble thickness, and then have the road reconstructed on the foundation and the remaining coating.

When the first method is employed, the cantonnier has access to piles of cut stones, which everybody has been lying on the sides of roads. In winter and autumn—that is, during the damp season, when the roads are in a softened state, he patches up flaws and holes. With a pickaxe he widens and deepens the hole to make it more receptive for the new stones, and plops the bottom until it becomes rough, in order that the new material will bond themselves with the old. He saves the debris, of which, with water, he makes a sort of paste.

After he has filled the hole with stones, having been careful to put the larger ones in the middle and the smaller round the edge, he finishes his work by putting on the paste. Formerly this paste was left in that rough state, trusting to the weight of vehicles to flatten the stones, but it was found that the horses' hoofs and wheels displaced the stones, and now the cantonnier with a pebble pounder and pulverizes them until they are sure to remain in place.

The system of wholly reconstructing the upper coating of a road is becoming more and more in favor. It is naturally understood that the quality of what remains of the road must be as good as new. Besides, it must also be observed that the road has worn evenly on the frequent parts—that is, that the cantonniers have not permitted it to be damaged with holes and ruts and that like a house on which a new coating of paint is to be applied, all the cavities are provisionally stopped up.

The old road, in fact, must undergo preliminary work before the new material is applied. With a pickaxe the whole road that has worn enough must be made rough, and a good way to do this is to mix several kinds and let them pick out what they want. Hence early risers and want to be fed as soon as they come down from the roof. See that they are well supplied with clean water and a good supply of dry earth to dust themselves in. To keep off lice soak the rooves with kerosene, and with a garden syringe throw hot lime wash all over the inside of the building.—Feather.

CLEANING CHICKENS.

How They Should Be Washed to Fit Them For Eating.

A correspondent of The National Stockman calls attention to the necessity for thoroughly washing chickens to make them fit to eat. She (the correspondent is, of course, a woman) says: "We all know that chickens dirt their feathers wherever and whenever they have the opportunity, in the road, in the ash heap, in the barnyard, and, more than that, we indulge them in it, because it keeps off the vermin. Would we expect to get our own bodies clean of ordinary accumulations with a shower of hard water? How, then, can we expect to prepare the skin of the fowl fit for consumption under these circumstances?"

"I never saw any one clean a chicken as you do," said my mother when I last visited her. Then I heard her say to my father and a few years later that she could really wash a chicken because she was certain it was clean. This is the method: The chicken is scalded in a clean dishpan with clean well water. (Have actually seen people scald them in the mop pail and still call it clean.) Then it is rinsed with clean water, and, if soiled after the usual fashion, the dishpan is rinsed out and the fowl washed therein with a tepid suds of clean rainwater and soap powder, the skin being scrubbed thoroughly with a 5 cent vegetable brush. The brush will clean without breaking the skin. One who thinks the skin of a fowl does not need much cleaning should contrast one before and after this bath or take a good look at the bath water. Next, the fowl is well rinsed with cold, clean well water, which finishes the cleaning process, and the fowl is plucked and plumped and firm the meat as well.

"After the dissecting the pieces are washed through two or three waters or until all traces of blood have disappeared. This is not as much trouble as the description might seem a reader to think, and anyway we would rather eat one prepared in this way, if it took an extra hour. So will you after you have once tried it. No scum ever rises white cooking, and the meat is white and sweet."

Chicken Chatter.

Sanfowler is splendid for fowls during molt. It adds luster to the plumage.

Do not crowd the fowls in their winter quarters. It is better to give too much rather than too little room.

Pollets are commencing to lay. Good, comfortable houses and substantial feeding will keep them at it all through winter.

Use board floors in all your houses. Dirt floors are dangerous and cause many complaints that could be easily avoided.

The litter on the floors of the houses and scratching shed should be kept deep and changed as often as possible. Don't be afraid of the grain being wasted. The fowls will find such tiny kernels.

Fresh green bone is considered by many a perfect food for hens. Some farmers buy fresh meat all through the summer and have more or less fresh bone for their fowls. The bone is a tender to the poultry if they had a mill. The butcher who drives his wagon to your door will also supply you plenty of bones at small cost.

If the flock is kept confined, the food must include meat or scraps. What you do not eat should be scattered to the birds. Don't be afraid of the grain being wasted. The fowls will find such tiny kernels.

Fresh green bone is considered by many a perfect food for hens. Some farmers buy fresh meat all through the summer and have more or less fresh bone for their fowls. The bone is a tender to the poultry if they had a mill. The butcher who drives his wagon to your door will also supply you plenty of bones at small cost.

If the flock is kept confined, the food must include meat or scraps. What you do not eat should be scattered to the birds. Don't be afraid of the grain being wasted. The fowls will find such tiny kernels.

ROCKAWAY BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Greensboro Tobacco Market

ROR HIGH PRICES.

Sold over 5,000,000 pounds last year for an average of \$7.57 per 100 pounds.

This is the highest average made by any market in piedmont North Carolina.

Over \$1,280,000 paid out daily to farmers for tobacco during the past year.

It is the best market in the State for the farmer.

Our Warehouses are large, commodious and up-to-date, whose proprietors stand without a peer as shippers of the weed.

Every large firm in the United States and a number of foreign firms are represented by our buyers.

Tobacco centre, manufacturing centre, trade centre, railroad centre, educational centre.

Our own manufacturers have a large capacity and are increasing their trade daily and must have tobacco.

We have the strongest corps of buyers in the world for the warehouse capacity.

We want more tobacco and must have it if high averages will bring it. Try us with your next load and be convinced of our merit.

Greensboro Tobacco Association.

From Factory to Retailer.

\$1.75

Buy this White Diamond Brand Hat in either 24, 26 or 28 inch length, 7 1/2 inches in crown, 1 1/2 inches in brim, made of finest quality material, guaranteed the strongest hat made.

Our great catalogue lists all the latest styles in Furnishings, Clothing, Bedding, Crochet, Silks, Serenies, Ribbons, Hats, Upholstery Goods, Baby Carriages, Refrigerators, Pictures, Mirrors, Tin Ware, Stoves, etc., and in buying from us you get 10 to 20 per cent. on everything—don't forget this!

We publish a lithographed catalogue of Carpets, Rugs, Art Squares, Portieres and Lace Curtains, which shows exact designs in hand-colored colors—selections can be made as satisfactorily as though you were here at the mill.

Here's the celebrated Hines Sewing Machine—none better made. Guaranteed for 20 years. Catalogue with special offers. Price (3 Drawer Style) \$13.25.

Why have no measure in every part of the United States, in Canada, Mexico, etc., and in every part of the world? We sell all styles of Sewing Machines, in Australia and South Africa. Send for our Catalogue. They will tell you. Address this way:

J. Hines & Son,
BALTIMORE, Md., Dept. 909.

MODERN STONE ROADS.

Some Modifications of Macadam's System.

Stones large enough to pass through a ring 2 1/4 inches in diameter were first allowed by Macadam, but later he said that "any stone which exceeds one inch in any of its dimensions is mischievous." Macadam did not lay foundations either as did Telford. A writer in Industries and Iron says the modern practice differs in this respect, as also in the use of some sort of binding material. The writer says further:

"Among the earlier modifications of Macadam's system which have since been adopted with varying success may be mentioned that of Thomas Hughes, who laid a foundation of gravel and

ROAD IN OHIO, FROM PHOTO.

(From L. A. G. Gulliver.)

Time on which we placed an ordinary macadamized road. As the substratum was less liable to work to the surface than soft soil, the road retained its form longer and was less productive of mud. Another modification was that of Mr. Baylis, who first laid a three inch bed of two inch cubes, which were allowed to become nearly consolidated by the traffic. Upon this he laid another three inch bed of similar cubes, covering the whole with a thin gravel binding. This was followed in his suburban practice, in roads for town, Mr. Baylis laid a six inch bed of granite cubes at one operation, covering it afterward with a coat of clean gravel or road metal screenings.

"Another modification was that of Joseph Mitchell of Inverness, who introduced a system of concrete macadam. This consisted of granite cubes of the usual macadam size spread over the road to the required thickness. A strong grout of portland cement and sharp sand was then well laid in, and the road was rolled to a uniform surface. Results then made were found to possess greater solidity and to be less productive of dust and mud than ordinary macadam. They were consequently more durable, but after a time the surface was found to wear irregularly, owing principally to its rigidity and the difficulty of securing uniformity in the admixture of the materials.

"A good suggestion for the foundation of a macadam road is a bed of slag or hard foundry refuse from six to eight inches thick, which does not choke, but always affords a natural drainage. We believe this foundation has been tried with a fair amount of success in some of our iron making districts. In place of slag a layer of stones of the same thickness might be used, but should not be rolled, as they then bind better with the surface layer, while rolling would close up the interstices and impede the drainage. Upon the bed thus formed a coating of 1 1/2 inch metalling is spread, increasing from a thickness of two inches at the curb to three inches or four inches at the crown. The whole is then run with a hot mixture composed of two pounds of pitch to 20 gallons of tar, and a proportion of dry, sharp sand and fine screened gravel, which should set firm and rough on cooling."

Wide Tires Improve Roads.

By requiring wagon owners to use three wide enough to limit the pressure per unit of area between tires and road surface to an amount which ordinary road-making materials can resist, wagon wheels are an important part of good roads, instead of destroying them, and by making the forward axle shorter than the rear one, by an amount equal to twice the width of the tires, the surface rolled will be again doubled. Good wagon wheels are an important part of good roads, instead of destroying them, and by making the forward axle shorter than the rear one, by an amount equal to twice the width of the tires, the surface rolled will be again doubled. Good wagon wheels are an important part of good roads, instead of destroying them, and by making the forward axle shorter than the rear one, by an amount equal to twice the width of the tires, the surface rolled will be again doubled.

A MOTHER'S ANGUISH

HER SON DIDN'T KNOW HER, AND HE WAS STARVING.

An Unexpected Meeting on the Street and the Skeleton in One Family Closet That It Brought Into the Full Light of Day.

"She was a stately, comely old lady, but there was an unmistakable trace of sadness and melancholy upon her handsome features. She was well dressed, and within the ample folds of her black silk gown there were surely numbers of places where she might have found accommodation for a pocket, but in accordance with the custom of her sex she carried her well filled pocketbook in her hand, offering temptation to every eye that chanced to glance at it. She was old enough to have known better.

As she turned down a side street, more gloomy than the avenue, a lank and ill clad youth suddenly darted out of a half-way, flashed at the old woman, and, without a word or look, snatched the purse which she so lightly held and ran at the top of his speed up the street.

"Stop thief! Stop thief!" shouted the old lady, gesticulating wildly as she gathered up her skirts and attempted to follow in pursuit.

The cry was taken up by a crowd of newboys and a few passersby, but, although the thief was never lost sight of, he was fast of foot, and would probably have made good his escape had he not run right into the arms of a burly policeman at the corner of the next avenue.

The policeman shook the young fellow as a terrier might shake a rat and held him until the old lady came puffing up. She arrived at length, with her umbrella opened, and in the intention of striking the man who had dared to take the pocketbook she had held so temptingly in her hand.

Suddenly and in that ridiculous attitude she paused and turned deathly pale. The crowd stared open mouthed. The policeman jerked the man by the collar, but that was not the sole reason that the fellow fell upon his knees. He turned as pale as the old lady as he shook himself free, and still kneeling, with hands uplifted, he gasped:

"Mother! I did not know you, and— I was starving!"

"John!" ejaculated the woman in accents of agony. "My boy! My poor son! This is the worst of all! Oh, this is horrible!"

The wretched man reached for her hands, but she drew them away and buried her face with them. While the crowd looked on in silence, the thief slowly reached down to his loose and tattered coat, and drawing out the pocketbook he had stolen, held it toward his mother.

"Come on!" said the policeman gruffly, gripping the man by the arm and at the same time seizing the purse. Then to the woman he added:

"You must come to the police station along with us, ma'am, and enter a complaint."

Instantly the old lady drew herself up indignantly and with haughty manner said:

"What do you mean? You have made a great mistake, officer. This is not the man who took my pocketbook. Kindly let him go. 'Ad! It's 'ere!' bawled the bewildered representative of the law, pushing the purse toward the dignified old lady.

"Nothing of the kind," said she. "I never saw it before in all my life. Why don't you let the poor man go?"

"Because 's my duty to perform," was the surly reply. "'E's your son, I guess, and you're a-screwing of 'im."

"My son!" said the old lady, sadly and almost tenderly. The young man made a step forward.

"You wrongs her," he echoed, with a fine assumption of scorn as she recoiled a foot or two. "My son! Alured!"

Then, adjusting a pair of gold rimmed glasses on her nose, she stared the culprit calmly in the face and quietly said:

"I know this man once as a bright, trusting, manly boy. I knew him as a tender, loving little child. I knew him as an innocent, cooing baby."

A sob was heard, but it was not she who sobbed.

"I do not know him now," she continued. "Give him the purse and let him go."

When the stately old lady had smiled majestically away, the big policeman gave his prisoner one powerful, hearty shake, then fung him from him.

The newboys hunted around for mischief, but they were not to be had. But the young man did not run and thus afforded good sport. He stood like one dazed for a few moments. Then he hurriedly opened the pocketbook and scattered the contents into the street.

The newboys had a gala time, and when the stately old lady was the thief, the starving scamp, the prodigal son, was nowhere to be seen.—New York Telegram.

FARM AND GARDEN

ROOT GRAFTING.

When and How to Graft—Care of the Grafts—Time of Planting.

Professor E. E. Faville has given in the Kansas Farmer a very clear exposition of the operation of root grafting, and it will answer the need of many fruit growers who are interested in but unfamiliar with this process, as to the value of which much diversity of opinion exists. He says:

Root grafting is usually practiced indoors after the winter has set in. A good time to begin the operation is near the beginning of the new year. In root grafting the apricot or peach the stocks used are young trees grown one year from seed and are called "seedling stock." These are dug up in the autumn and stored in a cool cellar, in sandy loam, until ready for grafting. The scion should be of the preceding season's growth and should contain two or more healthy leaf buds. Scions are generally cut in late autumn or during mild weather in early winter and are commonly stored in moist sawdust, moss or leaves in a cool cellar until needed for use. The scions should be kept in moist sawdust to cause a swelling of the buds nor so dry as to cause shriveling.

In root grafting the plum, cherry, peach, apricot and fruits of that class the whip graft or side graft is used. The whip graft is the method usually employed and is made as follows: A scion used is about six inches in length. The whole root is used for the stock, with the above fruits, cutting off about an inch from the end of the root. The scion and stock should be about the same thickness. Both are cut off with a slanting cut, about an inch long. A tongue is then formed on each by cutting the wood longitudinally for a short distance on the level already made, thus forming a tongue. In joining the tongue of the scion is well inserted into the split of the stock, pushing it well down with considerable force, fitting it so that the cambium of the scion will coincide with the cambium of the stock.

The parts are held together best by means of waxed cloth or bands, made by spreading melted wax over this material which is cut into narrow strips when dry. The wax for making waxed cloth is made of a mixture of four parts of rosin, two of tallow and one of beeswax. All of the parts about the union should be well covered with the waxed cloth or bands. The grafts are then packed in sand or sandy loam in a cool cellar until spring. The scions should be covered by the earth packing in such a way as to cover only the waxed cloth.

In planting out in the spring place the grafts in the ground up to the top of the scion. The operator should bear in mind that the roots should never become dry.

Professor Faville concludes with the advice to use only sharp knives, a good scionmaker's knife with a thin blade being best. The cut here given does not occur in Professor Faville's article, but is reproduced from a report of the Kansas station, as giving an idea of the root development of an apple tree from a whole root graft which was buried about five inches below the surface of the soil. The whitened portion of the root is the original stock. The other roots formed from the scion.

Potato Crates.

Potato crates are something very far from new and which he can make for himself on rainy days or in the winter after the following plan given by Farm, Field and Fireside:

Common laths are suitable for the slats. The corners should be hard wood.

Thoroughly five nails are the right size. The side slats are 1 1/2 inches. The bottom slats should be nailed to the underside of the second side slat. The end slats are nailed on last, with their ends flush with the outside of the side slats.

When empty, place one endwise inside of two others. They are handy in storing potatoes in the cellar, as they can be ordered from floor to ceiling, and so occupy only a small floor space.

INSURANCE!

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.

There is no insurance agency in North Carolina with better facilities for placing large lines of insurance, that can give lower rates or better indemnity. Only first-class companies, in every branch of the business, find a lodgement in my office. With a practical experience of more than ten years, I feel warranted in soliciting a share of the local patronage. I guarantee full satisfaction in every instance. Correspondence solicited upon 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 profitable investment, to confer with me before giving their applications to other agents.

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

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

Practices in the State and Federal courts. Office over White, Moore & Co.'s store, Main Street, Phone No. 1.

W. F. BYNUM, JR.,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Practice regularly in the courts of Alamance county. Aug. 2, 1894

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

Office at residence, opposite the Commercial Hotel. Treats all work at reasonable prices. In office Mondays and Saturday.

WINE OF CARDUI

THE NEW WAY.

WOMEN used to think "female diseases" could only be treated by the "old-fashioned" examinations by physicians. Dread of such a treatment of modest women silent about their ailments. The introduction of Wine of Cardui has now demonstrated that nine-tenths of all the cases of menstrual disorders do not require a physician's attention at all. The simple, pure

ANCIENT HUMAN ROADS.

The Roman roads were built on the self-sufficiency plan, with a substratum of heavy blocks of the stone most abundant in the neighborhood, covered with a layer of smaller stones or gravel. The best was highest in the middle, with a trench on each side to carry off the water, and no trees or shrubs were allowed to grow within 100 paces on either bank. The population of the districts through which the roads passed were required to keep them in order and to cut down weeds and shrubs within the prescribed distance.

Why Roads Are Bad.

They are not properly graded and shaped. Adequate drainage is not provided. Repair are too long delayed. Unsuitable material is used in making them.

Too much material is put on at one time. The work is done at the wrong season. Too much is spent for material. Too little is expended for labor. The work is done by incompetent hands. Constant supervision is not enforced.

COLDS

Colds are easily taken and often develop into bronchitis or consumption. You should cure a cold promptly with Dr. J. W. Bell's Cough Syrup. This celebrated remedy is most efficient and will cure a cold at once.

DEWITT'S COUGH SYRUP

Promptly cures Stubborn Colds.

Does not irritate and does not choke. Dose: one or two teaspoonfuls. Price 25c. All Druggists.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE GLEANER,

\$1.00 per Year in Advance.

THE CHINCH BUG.

All About This Devastating Insect and the Means to Overcome It.

The chinch bug is one of the most destructive insects with which the American farmer has to contend. In consequence of constant requests for information about it the department of agriculture has had prepared a full and up-to-date account of the insect, its probable origin and diffusion, its habits and development, natural checks and remedial and preventive measures. The work has been admirably done by Professor F. M. Webster of Ohio, bulletin No. 15, on the chinch bug, being not only interesting from a scientific standpoint, but eminently practical in its comprehensive and explicit advice in regard to preventive and remedial measures, as is indicated by the following summary of the same:

In summing up the matter of remedial and preventive measures for the control of the chinch bug it may be stated that the insects may be destroyed in their places of hibernation by the use of fire. They can, under favorable meteorological conditions, be destroyed in the field if present in sufficient abundance during the breeding season by the use of the fungus Sporotrichum globuliformis if promptly and carefully applied. They can be destroyed while in the act of migrating from one field to another by tarred barriers or deep furrows supplied by post holes and by being buried under the surface of the ground with the plow and harrow, or the latter method can be applied after the bugs have been massed upon plots of some kind of vegetation for which the bugs are known to have a special fondness, which decoys should be so arranged as to either attract the females and induce them to oviposit therein, or they should be arranged with the idea of intercepting the insects as they migrate into cornfields, and by turning these decoys under with a plow and immediately smoothing and packing the surface by harrow and roller, thus destroying them. While in the cornfields they can be destroyed on the plants by applications of kerosene emulsion. Without vigilance and prompt action, however, only indifferent results are to be expected from any of these measures.

In regard to hibernation Professor Webster says: The chinch bug hibernates in the adult stage, and although there may be occasional exceptions, especially in the south, it has yet to be observed in very early spring in any other than the adult stage, at least in any locality north of Mexico. I have observed pupae in central Illinois apparently in hibernation in company with adults on Nov. 11, but there is no proof that these survived the winter. In Texas parish, La., adults were abroad in considerable numbers during March, 1897, yet there was no indication of any young having hibernated over.

Paul Perry, of Columbus, Ga., suffered agony for thirty years, and then cured his Piles by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It heals injuries and skin diseases like magic. J. C. Simmons, the druggist.

ONE MINUTE COUGH CURE

This is what you need.

WINE OF CARDUI

THE NEW WAY.

WOMEN used to think "female diseases" could only be treated by the "old-fashioned" examinations by physicians. Dread of such a treatment of modest women silent about their ailments. The introduction of Wine of Cardui has now demonstrated that nine-tenths of all the cases of menstrual disorders do not require a physician's attention at all. The simple, pure

WINE OF CARDUI

WOMEN used to think "female diseases" could only be treated by the "old-fashioned" examinations by physicians. Dread of such a treatment of modest women silent about their ailments. The introduction of Wine of Cardui has now demonstrated that nine-tenths of all the cases of menstrual disorders do not require a physician's attention at all. The simple, pure

SWEDISH WHEAT CROPS.

According to the crop circular for November, changes reported in the estimates of foreign crops would increase the total estimate of the world's wheat crop, but the conditions affecting the crops of the northern hemisphere are scarcely so favorable as they were commonly supposed to be earlier in the season.

The London Times estimates the wheat crop of the United Kingdom at 5,443,000 quarters, or 77,000,000 Winchester bushels.

It seems likely that the total of wheat for Canada will reach the highest of the three estimates already made—namely, that of Thornhill, which was 98,000,000 imperial bushels.

Fall sowing was delayed by drought throughout a large part of Europe, but there is no reason to apprehend any material detriment to the crop from the delay, though it may mean some loss of area, and it may be somewhat smaller than it would have been under more favorable conditions.

ONION CROPS.

The seven varieties of winter wheat which have given the highest average yields per acre among 20 varieties grown for five years on the Ontario Agricultural College are as follows:

Variety	Pounds per Bushel per acre	Yield per acre
Dawson's Golden Chaff	58.7	52.3
Early Gemma Giant	58.2	51.7
Early Gemma	58.1	51.6
Imperial Amber	58.0	51.5
Early Red Clawson	57.9	51.4
Early Red Clawson	57.8	51.3
Golden Drop	57.7	51.2

The first two of these are white and the rest are red varieties, and some of them are very hard wheats.

KEEP OUT OF BEDS.

Any one who can devise a method to make drivers, especially with heavy teams, keep all of the runs which are the rule of all records will be a benefactor to all who use the highways.

VIEW OF POTATO CRATE.

Thoroughly five nails are the right size. The side slats are 1 1/2 inches. The bottom slats should be nailed to the underside of the second side slat. The end slats are nailed on last, with their ends flush with the outside of the side slats.

When empty, place one endwise inside of two others. They are handy in storing potatoes in the cellar, as they can be ordered from floor to ceiling, and so occupy only a small floor space.

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine

Rotary Motion and Ball Bearings, Easy Running, Quiet, Rapid, and Durable.

"Patenters say: 'It runs as light as a feather.'"

"Great improvement over anything so far."

"It turns drudgery into a pastime."

"The magic Silent Sewer."

All sizes and styles of sewing machines for Cloth and Leather.

The best machine on earth—see it before you buy.

ONELDA STORE CO.
J. M. HAYES, Agent.

\$2.68 PANTS

None Better For the Money, Very Few As Good.

\$2.68 Pants Exclusively.

We try to do but one thing, and we do it—make the best pants. Do it better, do it more expeditiously than anybody else does it. The lowest price of our pants are guaranteed.

\$2.68, That's All!

but you're often paid \$4.00 for pants and wear so good.

You'll agree. **\$2.68** if you wear your pants.

W. J. NICKS, Graham, N. C.

Z. T. HADLEY,
Practical Watch Repairer,
Coles and Flinton Corner, Graham, N. C.

ONE MINUTE COUGH CURE

This is what you need.