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

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ROR HIGH PRICES.

This is the highest average made by any market in piedmont Nor

Over \$1,260.00 paid out daily to farmers for tobacco during the pas

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

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We have the strongest corps of buyers in the world for the warehou

we want more tobacco and must have it if high averages will bring it.

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Our own manufacturers have a large capacity and are increasing their

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

GRAHAM, N.C., THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1899.

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makes menstruction painless, 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 month 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?

For advice, in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

WERNE DE CARDUL

There is but one grass and only one that will take full possession of our lands and hold its own through sammer's heat and winter's cold, wet or dry, and that is bermuda grass. It is perennial, and if not choked out by rank vegetation will endure for all time. It is as a permanent pasture, however, that we wish to advocate it. Every farmer should have sufficiency of it near his house for all his stock and should est to work now and prepare for its setting next spring by isaving unplanted or unutilized all the ground be wishes to devote to it. It will feed more stock to the acre than any known grass, and for a longer period. All kinds of stock are fond of it. The value of an acre of good land sod-

BALLADE OF A LETTER.

BRVOY,

O maidens all, unlouched by destiny,
Etterre, Clothilde, Hellsyne or Violet,
We'er may you cry that melanchely cry—
"Alsa, alsa, and not a letter yes!"
-Clinton Scollard in Woman's Home Companion.

THE CRICKET.

A small, slender person, with a frest complexion and a body and limbs so diminutive that they seemed a reduced copy of those of an ordinary woman, copy or those of an ordinary woman, but possessed of a pair of large black eyes which sent the blood to the head of those upon whom she turned them— such was Noeline Fargus, the young mistrees of the mill of Espibos. A ramshackle old structure, built a-strad-dle of a brook, isolated in a grove of alders, leaning to one side, dilapidated, eaten away by the ivy that covered it. supported here and there by large beams that looked like crutches, but enbeams that looked like cruicaes, but en-dowed with an alert and joyous clatter which made it resemble a talkative peas-ant woman. Such was the home of Noeline—the old mill of Espibos.

The mill, decrepit as it was, had its faithful customera. Its mistress, though Among these two were chiefly to be distinguished Aristide Larrieussec, a big, chubby cheeked fellow, the son of a neighboring farmer, and Jouanin Lacaze, a fair haired youth, who was serving in the quality of an apprentice at the largest shop of the neighboring vil-

Aristide, the farmer, often prowled around the mill, his pockets full of fruit for the object of his affections. The two ate it together seated in front of the milistone, while the iron wheel turned by the water sang its unceasing rhythmic song, and the white flour fell silently, covering everything around as

Jouanin, the shopkeeper, was less for-tunate. He hardly saw Noeline except on Sundays after mass, when she came to buy needles and thread at the shop in the village. At such times Jouanin in the village. At such times Jouanin was flushed with joy. He displayed before the kind eyes of the young girl all the spools of thread and all the papers of needles which the shop contained, and a long time was spent in making a selection, while occasionally the fingers of the two touched each other in the midst of the articles they were

ousnin would obtain a couple of ours' leave of absence and bring his Espibos. He hardly ever caught any-thing, because the brook contained fewer fish than any other in the neighborhood, but Jouanin would choose his po-sition so that he could watch at the same time the window of the mill and the float of his fishing line. He consoled himself for the immobility of the latter

which were to be seen at the former.

At nightfall Noeline would generally come to look for her ducks on the banks of the brook, and the grasp of the hand which the lovers exchanged in that Sabbath twilight was so sweet that Jonanin dreamed of it till the following Thursday. by looking at the charming things which were to be seen at the former. At nightfall Noeline would generally

mother.

And the young girl on her part turned quite pale.

And when Jouanin came for his second visit the same thing happened. As soon as the woosr opened the door the cricket ceased chirping.

Upon this Noeline's mother crossed herself, and her daughter clasped her trembling hands beneath her apron.

Every time that Jouanin entered the house the hostile cricket refused to let itself be heard, and in listening closely one could hear a peculiar sound, an in-

The mother gave him plenty of prob-ible pretexts, and Noeline escaped from the room to hide her grief. She went and sat dawn by the millstone in the old, dilapidated mill, listened to the irops of water falling over the great ron wheel, and when she heard Jouanin

iron wheel, and when she heard Jouanin closing the door as he left the house to return home by the alder grove, along the marmaring brook, she thought her heart would stop beating in her breast, and she prayed to God aloud, as if she had been in fear of death.

The following week Jouanin, left the country. With his clothes tied in a handkerchief he went off during a gold twilight, when the last leaves seemed shivering on the trees. He entered the alder grove and went along the brook of Espibos. The young mistress of the mill saw him coming and remained standing motionless at her door.

"Good evening, Noeline!" he said alowly.

alowly.

"Good evening, Jouanin!" she replied, lowering her eyes.

Then as he went on she ventured to

He seemed to stumble a little on the path covered with leaves.
"Yes; I have found a place at

She said nothing. Unconsciously she turned and twisted between her fingers a small silver cross that hung at her throat, and with dim, troubled eyes she watched Jouanin as he went in the increasing darkness through the silent

A small, slight person, bent, with the lean body and limbs of a wornout old woman, but still possessed of a pair of expressive eyes far younger than the face of which they formed a part—such was Noeline Fargues, the mistress of the mill of Espibos 25 years after the departure of Jouanin Lacase. The peas-ant women of the south of France fade

A-straddle of the brook, as of old, the mill still held its own, thanks to several supplementary crutches, and its clatter was as merry as that of a new one.

Noeline Fargues had not married. Jouanin gone, no other lover had suc-ceeded in touching her heart. Aristide Larrieussec, ardent though he was, had been discarded like all the rest. The young farmer, long inconsolable, had finally married a girl from the neighborhood. At the present day he visited his old sweetheart only for the purpose of selling her his grain. They had both probably forgotten the delicious fruit they had eaten together by the millstone long ago while the white flour fell silently, dusting every object around them.

Jouanin, for his part, had never re-

Many a time Noeline had wandered along the brook in the innocent hope of seeing the young shopkeeper appear be-fore her. She had thought of him near-ly every day, and almost every night when the cricket sang she grew sad and sat dreaming by her lonely fireside un-til the resin candle had burned itself

Alas, Orthez was so far away! The people of Espibos never go to that town.
At the shop in the village no one had heard anything about Jouanin. What had become of the fair haired young was sadder than usual, and by degrees, in the hollow breast of the lonely pea-ant woman, the beatings of her heart became cold and monotoneus, like the clatter of her poor old mill.

One moonlight evening Noeline, who was then 42 years old, was expecting

Larrieussec, Jouanin's former rival. He was coming to sell her his corn and to discuss the price. Noeline had offered 12 It was nearly 9 o'clock. The night was

Jouanin dreamed of it till the following Thursday.

The mistress of the mill had no heattation in choosing among her lovers. It was Jouanin whom she preferred to all the others. She hardly thought of anything but him. Him alone she trusted entirely, with him alone she felt perfectly happy.

Fair haired Jouanin was therefore authorized to pay his court, and Noeline's mother soon invited him to come and eat chestnuts at the mill during the long autumn evenings.

The first time, however, that the young shopkeeper went to visit his sweetheart a strange thing happened.

"My poor fellow, it is rather dark for looking at your Virgin."

However, as the peddler's voice sound-

However, as the peddler's voice sound-sd gentle and as the Virgin's interces-sion might possibly induce Larrieussec to lower his price to 12 france 5 sons.

to lower his price to 12 france 5 sons, Noeline continued:

"Come in, salesman! I will look at your Virgin by the light of our resin."

So the peddler followed her into the mill. When Noeline could see his face, she felt the blood rushing to her thin cheeks, and when the salesman looked at her he secured equally disturbed. At last in rather a plaintive voice the man asked:

"So you still live here. Noeline!"
"Oh, heavens!" replied the mistres
of the mill, her heart throbbing vio

And for a moment they remained si-

sounding drops on the iron wheel of the mill, as it had done long ago, when the young shopkeeper courted the girl be loved. And suddenly behind the chim-ney piece was heard the clear chirp of a cricket.

She could not answer at first. She pointed to the chimney with a shame-faced gesture, feeling tempted to hide her face in her apron, as she had been wont to do in her youth.

"It was because of the cricket," she

"Yes; I was a fool! I thought you would bring me bad luck. The cricket stopped chirping whenever you came to see me."

"It stopped chirping? And why?"
Noeline shrugged her thin shoulders
to indicate that she did not know. And they both remained thoughtful. Their eyes did not dare meet in the light of Before long, however, Larrieussec the farmer, whom Noeline had been ex

pecting, made his appearance.
"Good evening! I salute you!" h said after the manner of the peasants, who give as many greetings as there are

ersons in the company.

And when he had recognized the young shopkeeper of old he cried:
"What, Jouanin, you here? What
the deuce did you come for?"
"I came to talk over old times. That

does one good at our age."
"Yes, indeed," replied Larrieussec.
"The good old times! By the way, did not you and Noeline think of getting

"You are right," remarked the mis resa of the mill. "And do you know what prevented us?" asked the peddler. "A cricket!" "Pehaw! A cricket!" exclaimed Lar-rieussec. "But, let me think! I remem-

but, let me think! I remember now"— He burst out laughing.
"Oh, that was a good joke!" he cried.
"A good joke indeed!" Then he went on seriously "Bah! You are happy, are you not, both of you? We are all happy here! So there will be no harm in confessing the little tricks of our youth. Ah, that was a capital one! Listen, Jouann: We are as good friends as ever, are we not, old boy? Very well. It was be-cause I watched you and scratched the outside of the chimney there toward our field every time you came to court Noeline. You see, you were not the only fellow who was in love with her, and I

Then, seeing that this revelation had chilling effect on his auditors and that Noeline's eyes rested on him sadly,

he said very generously:
"But that isn't all. I came to tell you that I accept your price, 13 francs 5 sons a bag. Will that do, Noeline?" And Noeline answered in a low tone "It will do, Larrieussec."

spools of thread for his wife of the merchant of Orthez and paid for them at once without haggling.

The two old lovers remained alone. They did not say much. Jouanin slowly rearranged his wares. Noeline watched him while unconsciously turning and twisting the old silver cross, her poor misshapen and bony fingers. For a moment, quite weak and despair ing, she felt tempted to imprint a kiss upon Jouanin's grizzled hair, once so self. Her lips were too old

caress upon a man. "Well, then, good night, Noeline!" said the peddler, lifting his box to his

"Good night, Jouanin!" They shook hands in some embarras ment and then separated.

He followed the moonlit path through the grove. She, standing at the door of the mill, looked after him, while be hind the chimney piece the cricket chirped calmly, clearly, indefatigably, as if it would have told Noeline of all the happiness which might have been hers.—From the French For Short Sto-

Leschetizky, the famous teacher of the piano in Vienna, often brightens his talk with reminiscence. "I always practiced a piece with six dried peas," he said to one pupil. "When I began, I would lay the six peas on the piano rack side by side. Then when I had played the piece through perfectly or a part of it I would put one of the peas in my pocket. That would leave five peas, and when I had played it through perfectly a second time I would put another pes in my pocket, and so I would go on until I had played it through perfectly six times in succession, and all the peas were in my pockets. But if I made a single mistake, say in the third playing or the fourth playing, I would put the six peas back on the rack and begin all over again. Whoever practices with six dried peas is sure to play as well as he can."—Ladies' Home

The Very Best Road. General Roy Stone says that the best road in this country is the Jacksonvilla (Fla.) boulevard, which extends six miles in a circle around the city. It is made of white flint rock and is 80 feet wide. The macadam is 16 feet wide and 9 inches deep. The road was built by convicts at a cost of \$6,000 per mile.

The king's highway belongs to every-body, and when it is well planned and well cared for it is a pleasure to all who pass over it. But had roads are a handi-cap to pleasure, a positive hindrance to business, and it is scarcely too much to my are a diagrace to any community in which they are found.—Selected.

Read Improvement on Long Island.

The Queens county (N. Y.) board of supervisors has authorized an issue of bends amounting to \$406,000 for the improvement of county roads. The bonds are to run for 20 years and will be of the denomination of \$400 cach, bearing interest at the rate of \$200 cach.

once? It never falls to cure throat an inng troubles. For bronchitis, sor livest and hearnestess it is invaluable



Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

CELLAR GARDENING.

Dark Grown" Rhubarb a Promising and Little Known Industry. A new departure with rhubarb, or at least one not generally known or prac-ticed, is forcing it in a dark cellar. A writer who has been giving a detailed account of the process in The Rural New Yorker says: Do not be afraid to

use a cellar with a cement or other hard floor, only supply loose earth enough to fill up all spaces underneath and be-tween the roots. Being closely trimmed, the roots will not grow to any extent during the forcing season. Have no fear



A "CELLAR" FOR FORCING RHUBARR. f using the house cellar, as no odor or mpness will arise, not even as much as from the potato bin. Never peel the dark grown rhubarb for table use, as it grows so crisp and tender that there s no necessity for it, and by so doing one loses much of the flavor and rare coloring of the sauce or other relishes. Set the roots closely together, leaving

occasional narrow passageways for con-vienence in gathering. The roots may be dug out at any time and may be set February. They will stand from four to six weeks of heavy forcing after beginning to pull, depending on the vigor of the roots. When the stalks begin to grow weak or spindling, the roots should be removed from the cellar, piled up much freezing and thawing, and left until the season will permit of trans planting. They can then be divided with a spade into three or four parts and reset in rich ground four to five feet apart, each way, where, with thorough culture and plenty of manure, they should be left to make root, and they will be ready for forcing again in from two to three years. The rhubarb from these roots should not be gathered in summer. Merely pull out the seed fine and so fair, but she restrained her- stalks, and let all the tops go back on to

> In regard to making a "cellar" for this purpose, the writer presents the ac-companying illustration and explanation: The cellar is 12 by 50 feet and holds between 500 and 600 plants, set either side about five feet wide, with a passageway of about two feet in the running the entire length. The ground was excavated about two feet in depth and boarded up about a foot and about seven feet in center. The roof is of boards running lengthwise and cov-ered eight inches with manure. The entrance is at one end of the cellar through an outer door leading into an entry way about 6 by 12 feet for the storage of wood, etc. An inner door leads into the main cellar, entirely excluding light and frost. A small box stove is used for heating, setting back about one-third the distance through the cellar. The pipe extends back to a fine at the rear end. When sufficient manure is at hand to cover the cellar to a depth of 18 inches or two feet, little

other heat will be required. Where a mulch is not used on strawberries and especially if the land has not been properly treated the first year, it sometimes becomes necessary to work the ground in the spring in order to keep it free from weeds. In this case the Michigan station advises that the cultivation should be given as early as possible and should not be kept up aft-er the plants are in blossom. Where the will plants have not been mulched there will be even greater necessity for spring cultivation. Some growers dispense en-tirely with the mulch, but even though it is not used in the fall, the best fruit will only be secured when the plants are mulched, and if they are not mulchare mulched, and if they are not mulched in the winter it should be applied in the spring before the fruit has set. It will not only keep the berries clean, but it will be of great value in conserving moisture if the season is dry. Many growers who mulch in the fall find it advisable to cultivate their plants, however, in the spring, and to do this the mulch must be taken off and again replaced after the cultivation has been clean. He theory income of the planted much serving four or five rows.

Measurement. (Feet.) per acro.

Panicum milleacum. 45(105 lb 10tons, 1,266 lb 10ton ever, in the spring, and to do this the mulch must be taken off and again replaced after the cultivation has been given. By throwing four or five rows given. By throwing four or five rows the strengthen it can be done with little labor.



ttom board straight. Hang a pl

EARLY TOMATO PLANTS.

When and How to Grow Them Suc constally in House or in Hotbed. To grow early tomatoes successfully me must begin with the right sort of plants, and to produce such plants requires much care and patient attention to small details, which, however trifling they may appear, are of greatest conse-quence. Quick germination of the seed and quick, healthful growth of the plant until the crop is harvested are the conditions to be promoted. On the manner of growing plants with this aim in view, Professor E. B. Vorhees of the

New Jersey station is authority for the following practical instructions: The tomato is a plant that revels in high temperature, and is not only re-tarded in growth, but is injured by a low temperature during its early growth. From 60 to 80 degrees are the limits of temperature range. Hence, the first desideratum is that the plants for early fruiting shall be grown either in a hothouse or in the hotbed, where the temperature can be controlled. The house is preferred by many, though

house is preferred by many, though both methods are very successfully used.

The seed should be planted any time from the middle to the latter part of February in the middle states, and in February in the middle states, and in the other states earlier or later, acting to the locality. If grown in the house, they should be planted in a ferhouse, they should be planted in a ferhouse, they should be planted in a fermion of the state of the crust. An abundance of vegetable mat-ter is desirable. Lines are marked out in the bed six inches apart, and not over one-half inch in depth, and the seed distributed in the rows, averaging, as nearly as possible, four to the inch. If planted thicker, the seedlings should be thinned to this distance after they are up, and in no case should they be left to stand any thicker if good, strong, healthy, stout and stubby plants are desired. With good soil and with proper attention the seedlings should appear in from eight to ten days.

treatment should be such as to prevent long and spindling growth, which is frequently caused by an oversupply of water and too high temperature. water and too high temperature. Care-less watering may also result in damping off and in a too soft and succulent growth. It is better for the plants to have too little rather than too much water. If the seedlings have been properly cared for, they should be ready for transplanting in about a month or six

In growing the plants in a hotbed fresh stable manure is put in to a depth of 18 inches. This is covered with five inches of good soil, and the seeds sown as described. When the plants have made four large leaves and are begin ning to develop, which usually requires about a month or six weeks, they are ready for transplanting, though the weather conditions are favorable and by a careful person. It should not be done on cold or stormy days, not by

These new forage plants (Japanese millets), like the Hungarian, are greedy feeders, and for the best results de above the ground. The roof is of sufficient pitch to shed water, giving a seed should not be sown before June nor height to the cellar of three feet at sides later than the middle of July, the quantity being at the rate of from two to three pecks per acre. The millets, when



JAPANESE MILLET, CRUS GALLL
used for hay, should be cut soon after the heads are formed and before the seed has set, otherwise the stem becomes water to drink. The farmer or his wife

the heads are formed and before the seed has set, otherwise the stem becomes fibrous or woody, says Professor F. William Rane, in describing experiments with forage crops at the New Hampshire station (bulletin 57).

The table shows comparative yields and measurement. Average weight and measurement. Average weight Panteum italicum... 5 Tooss, 200 bs. Panteum italicum... 5 Tooss, 200 bs. 1 Panteum crus galli... 5 too 15 tooss, 200 bs. 1 Panteum crus galli... 5 too 15 tooss, 200 bs. 1 Panteum italicum.... 5 tooss, 200 bs. 1 Panteum italicum.... 5 tooss, 200 bs. 1 Panteum crus galli... 5 too 15 tooss, 200 bs. 1 Panteum italicum..... 5 tooss, 200 bs. 1 Panteum italicum..... 5 tooss, 200 bs. 1 Panteum italicum..... 5 tooss, 200 bs. 1 panteum crus galli... 5 too 15 tooss, 200 bs. 1 panteum italicum..... 5 tooss, 200 bs. 1 panteum crus galli... 5 too 15 tooss, 200 bs. 1 panteum italicum..... 5 tooss, 200 bs. 1 panteum crus galli... 5 too 15 tooss 200 bs. 1 panteum crus galli... 5 too 15 tooss 200 bs. 1 panteum crus galli... 5 too

Parmers often ask how much fertiliser they ought to use on fruit. The question is hard to answer, but The Rural New Yorker says it must be remembered in using potash and phosphorio acid alone that neither of these substances is likely to be lost in large quantities. If one has the capital to spare, these minerals are nearly as safe in the soil as cut of it. With nitrogen the case is different, as a portion of this is liable at a the control of the lost, and therefore large applications of nitrogen at any single time are not silviced.

Minute Cough Cure, cures. DeWitt's Little Early Risers,

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.

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

<u> </u>

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Ploors For Henhouses.

A henhouse floor should never be made of boards. There will be sure to be some cracks between them, and when the droppings fall upon them and keep these cracks moist they make the best possible breeding place for lice. Rather than have board floors we would have than have board floors we would have one with earth, underiald with stone to secure drainage, and covered with sifted onal ashes to receive the droppings from the roosts. The most satisfactory of all floors is one of cement. This will not rot out like a board or plank plow, and NEW it will not have cracks to encourage the breeding of vermin. On a cement floor under the roosts no litter should be al-lowed. Thus the excretions may be kept free from matter that cannot be rotted Rotary Motion and Ball Bearings, free from matter that cannot be switch down, and if put into a large box with sifted coal ashes sprinkled over them they will be rotted down by spring, so as to be in good condition for drilling and Durable. as to be in good condition for

with grain or for sprinkling in the rows where early peas are planted. There is nothing better to give peas a vigorous start early. It will also make them several days earlier, and thus se-cure for them a better price.—Boston Water For Fewls. J. M. HAYES, Agent.

they first come from the roosts, as at this time they usually drink freely. If you will practice this, the hens will come for water as quickly as for feed.

A Rememade Level.

The cut from The Farm Journal shows an easy way to decide whether the bottom of a ditch is level or inclined without getting down into it with straightedge and spirit level.

Nail a long and short board at exactly right angles and have the edge of price of either hay or curn in seasons when the latter are failures.

Later than the others.

Crus galli grows more stalwart and street and shows and has been the heaviest yielder each limewater and sait is as follows: Dissolve one pound of sait in a gallon of water, slack two pounds of quicklime in three gallons of water and stir well, that they can, to some extent, take the place of either hay or curn in seasons when the latter are failures. The old method of packing eggs in limewater and sait is as follows: Dissolve one pound of salt in a gallon of water, slack two pounds of quicklime in three gallons of water and stir well, then allow to settle for a time and pour on or the minky hard and mink what said solution. Put the eggs in casks, tire or jars and cover with the liquid. Eggs preserved in this way will do for frying for two months and for pastry purposes after three or four months.

Paul Perry, of Columbus, Ga. suffered agony for thirty years, and then cured his Piles by using De-Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. It heals injuries and skin diseases like Z.

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