## THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

GRAHAM, N.C., THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1899.

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1

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Me elegery 10 of Card

akes menstruation painless d regular. It puts the deli to menstrual organs in con-tion to do their work properly. And that stops all this pain. Why will any woman suffer when will any woman suffer month after month when Wine of Cardni will relieve her? It costs \$1.00 at the drug store. Why don't you get a bottle today?

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WINE DE CARDUI

THE HOLE IN THE SEA. phibles atop of the waves y pinnged through to the darkes

th, 16.50; Long. west, 40."

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"Man firing 11b downhaul!" "Royal clew lines stand by!" "Clew garnets and buntlines; all hands put

for quariets to bury the deid.

sky to prince the gay santight throng also imbides and circles atop of the bit barlos II. Howland to New York Sen.

inspection by the state experi-

mail New Yorker advises, when a ser is not posted as to the use and cta of the chemical fertilizers, that we ready mixed "complete" fertil-

ROADBUILDING PROBLEM.

Is a Question Calling For Careful Study and Intelligent Action. "While the administrative part of "While the administrative part of roadmaking in this country cannot be said to have passed the experimental stage," says one of the constantly growing number of "good roads" men to a representative of the Philadelphia Press. "yet it is well and actively begun. Nearly every state in the Union has lately passed laws bearing on the present movement for improved highways. While these laws show a variety of plans and methoda by which the one common object is to be gained they uniformly show that the real difficulty is not how to build good roads as an engineering problem, but rather who shall build them, how shall the money be raised with which to build them,



[From Good Roads.]

and by what agency shall it be expended. And in successfully introducing this movement these questions must first be wisely settled before any actual road construction can be engaged in. Some pioneer work must be done before any general plan can be intelligently offered, much less accepted, for the com-prehensive treatment of our present bad road, disorder.

"The abolition of the plan of poll tax and the substitution of n cash payment into a town or country read fund to be expended under contract to experienced roadbuilders, superintended by a compe-tent county official, are two of the easy steps by which a comprehensive plan can be approached. They are easy of execu-tion, and the immediate results are so favorable that the farmer at once agrees to the wisdom of the plan. To put into operation a law which will place a slight tax upon the narrow tire is another means of getting those most interested to appreciate that the road lators, but from every citizen whose business has anything to do with roads.

stages of the work and are now carrying out carefully devised plans for ultimately bringing the community into full enjoyment of good roads. It is a long step between these simple preliminaries and the larger plan. To hasten proposition so to employ them has been progress all states now acknowledged as revived in New York. The chief objecsey, California, Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, have appointed commissions to give special study to the quesreport back to the legislatures with recommendations touching future legislation and particular plans for developing

IMPROVED HIGHWAYS.

Once the People Get Them They Will Be Satisfied With No Other.

Once a community finds out that good roads are possible all the year round and that they are cheaper by all odds than poor roads it will insist on having highways that are a public comfort and con-

"The best is the cheapest" applies to nothing else with more force than to roads. The farmers are learning this fact, and only the fear of greatly increased taxes keeps them from pushing the movement for getting the best stone

highways.

This objection is now being overcome by following some plan whereby the whole property of the state—city and country—is being taxed to build the country roads through a system whereby state aid is being extended to communities and help is offered those that offer to help themselves

It is a matter of uncertainty which need fixing most—the roads or the road laws of this country. Fixing the latter will do much toward correcting the former.

In a legislative way a good deal is being done. In the matter of the actual work of fixing the highways there must of necessity be a great improvement in work and methoda.—Good Roads.

worth anything at all a roa constructed scientifically, say To be worth anything at all a road must be constructed scientifically, says the St. Paul Globe. The system of "mending" roads in vogue in this country from colonial times is worse than nothing. All labor and money so expended are ustorly wasted. There is but one kind of road that deserves the adjective "good," and that is a highway constructed under competent engineering supervision according to scientifically approved methods. It must have a substantial foundation, a good surfacing and a careful system of inspection and repair. These matters should not be left to local guidance. There ought to be a state engineer for road construction by whose directions the work.

estional good roads congress at Oriando sported a resolution favoring the enactment of laws by which all classes and interests must bear the burden of road improvement. A subsequent resolution provided that the state should not lear more than one-third of the expense, the set to be home by counties or individuals immediately interested.

GOOD ROADS ECONOMY.

Costs More to Maintain Mud Roads These Well Built Highways.

Governor Mount of Indiana enunciated some wholesome truths on the road question in his inaugural address. He said in part:

Good roads are essential to our highest development socially, intellectually and financially. Many counties in our state, actuated by a commendable spirit of progress, are rapidly improving the highways. In the near future some of our counties will have a complete system of free gravel roads. The main thoroughfares in these counties, having been graveled and received by the county commissioners, are kept in repair at the commissioners, are kept in repair at the county's expense. The supervisor, being thus relieved from care of the main thoroughfares, is enabled to concentrate the labor and tax at his disposal upon the lateral roads; hence all will soon be

improved.

The economy in road improvement will soon be demonstrated by the fact that the counties having the best roads will maintain them at less cost than the mud roads, with all their inconveniences, are maintained in their wretched condition. The work required by law of ablebodied men, together with the road tax, gives to the road supervisors of our state the expenditure, in money and labor, of wast sum. Much of this is wasted by reason of incompetent management. The railroad tax for highway improvement in some road districts of our state is so manipulated by the road supervisor that the money inures more to his benefit than the improvement of the thoroughfares. In some instances in metal that it is found that the question our state a brokerage business is carried of hardness, important as it may be on, and money is made out of trafficking when combined with other qualities,

While some of our road laws need reforming, the manner of their execution made the test in selecting supervisors and taxpayers see that they discharge their duties, we will find some improve ment in our highways without additional tax.

CONVICT LABOR ON ROADS. Would Not Comnete With Free Labor

The only way prisoners can be er ployed without competing directly with free labor is to put them to work on public improvements that could not be ntilization upon them of labor of this sort, says the Chicago Record. In this way there may be secured improvements the public might not have felt warrantnestion must receive intelligent treatent not only at the hands of our legisstances. There is no doubt that good roads would be worth almost any am usiness has anything to do with roads.
"Several states have passed the early impossible to get taxing bodies to take from the people the sums necessary for

their construction.

Making of good roads would be in ers in this work, such as New Jerdin to the plan, peculiarly enough, is California, Vermont, New Hampas entimental one. It is argued that the ne weight, but it should made to appear insuperable.

THE OUTLOOK BRIGHT.

It becomes more and more apparent that what was formerly a public request for good roads is now becoming a public demand, says The L. A. W. Bulletin. Where the people were once satisfied to

where the people were once y-tisfied to make a suggestion they are now disposed to dictate. What is good for everybody neledy should oppose.

It is now pretty well understood that good roads are the most economical investment a people can put their money in. How to improve the public highways is now the topic of discussion. There is no longer any question that There is no longer any question that they should be improved.

The already overtaxed farmers are be-

The already overtaxed farmers are be-ginning to look upon the securing of good roads as a local means of increas-ing their welfare rather than as some-thing to add to their present heavy bur-den of debt. There is a getting together of all the forces interested in the sub-ject that warrants the prediction that 1897 is to be a notable year in highway improvement. The lawmakers and the improvement. The lawmakers and the condmakers are being encouraged by all classes and ages to do something of a

COUNTRY ROADS.

The Vast Majoritity of Them Are Simply Stretches of Dirt.

For 100 years or more newspapers, philosophers and political economists have vainly tried to convince the tillers of soil that they, more than any other class of people, were directly, vitally and pecuniarily interested in making and maintaining country highways over which heavy loads and light ones could be drawn without the expenditure of an unnecessary ansount of cestly strength. The farmers studied tax rates and either would not hear or would not heed any statistics whose bearing was less immediate, though not less obvious. The vast majority of rural roads continued to be stretches of dirt, made into dust by the sun, into mud by the rain and always enforcing the truth that the distance between a farm and a market depends more on the nature of the road connecting them than on the number of miles accarating them. Wheeling

A writer in the Davenport (Ia.) Leadreduceates burned clay as a road marini. He says that he has seen a railned track "bullasted" with the clay
haply put on like astes, and the surree was so hard that it was impossible
a force one's heel into it. It essue, he
ids, a simple solution of the road marial problem, good and cheap.

ROAD DESTROYERS.

ne of the Forces Which Operato to Impair Highways.

A roadbed may suffer disroption by thrinkage of the subgrade, It has been determined experimentally that elsy shrinks one-fifth of its bulk in exceptively thry weather and increases to accure sponding degree when wet, and that silicious sands and gravels undergo no change in volume. From this it follows that the content of the content hat when a way passes over a clay bed, which may become desiccated, injuriwhich may become desiccated, injuri one results are likely to follow, particu arly at a point where the clay abuts sand substratum which is unaffected by weather changes. The gradual destruction of a ro

by the ordinary processes of friction and impact is always to be expected, APTER A REAVY BAIN. [From L. A. W. Bulletin.]

pend directly upon the hardness of the road stone used in its construction, and yet so many factors have to be taken metal that it is found that the question singly is not of greatest consequence Quartz, the hardest of our commo minerals, used alone does not make desirable road stone, as its dust is lack ing in cementing power, it has a low specific gravity, and is very brittle, qualities we should seek to avoid in selecting a road material.

On the other hand, rocks as soft as limestones and slates are quickly ground to powder and are rapidly carried away by water and wind action. Hardness is of importance in tending to resist the abrasive effect of wheels and the feet of animals, but brittleness promotes crum-bling under the impact of blows thereby delivered.

When the way passes through wood or when large trees occur along the roadside, the integrity of the foundation may be disturbed by the force of growing roots. In this consection will be well for those having charge of beautifying our thoroughfares to plant trees the roots of which lead downward rather than horizontally.

STATE AID FOR ROADS.

The Expense of Highway Improvem Roads are used for pleasure as wel as for traffic. This use of good roads by town people is greater than the same use by farmers, for the farm population has less of leisure. This is especially troe of the women and children. In the for pleasure town people should help to

Thousands of people now use bicy cles. Ninety per cent of these wheelmer are town people. They would profit by good roads. This is so plain that they are the foremost advocates of good roads. Profiting by good roads, they should bear a part of their cost. This they can do only through state sid.

Good roads, removing the isolation and dreariness of farm life, would operand dreariness of tarm life, would operate powerfully to lessen the movement of farm population to the city—a movement that has been excessive until population is congested in the cities. This would reduce the overcrowding of city industries, leading to steadler employment and better wages, and as a large percentage of population would be en-gaged in agricultural pursuits, while a lessened percentage would be engaged in other pursuits, there would be a greater comparative production of food products, wool and cotton. The result would be lower prices, and the income of town people, increased by steadier employment and higher wages, would purchase more food and clothing. Sure-ly for this double benefit town people

ly for this double bencht town people might well pay something.

While there are some just objections to state and county aid in roadbuilding there is no other way in which town people an contribute to the cost of good roads—cquitably and efficiently and with to little injustice to themselves and others and some method of appli-. pd others, and some method of appli-cation, beneficial and just to all, can sarely be devised.—John M. Stahl.

Handy About the Farm. A low down wheelbarrow has its uses on every farm. To make one like the

gives these directions; Use a heavy iron wheel with a two inch tread. Get two

natural crooks and round one end for handles. Nail inch boards across as in-ficated in the illustration and set up eed board, and you will have a barrow andy for hanling rocks, barrels of rain, salt, lime, apples, etc.

Another Remedy For Cabbage Worms Abner Hollingsworth gives his rep dy for groen cabbage worms in Ti Parm Journal. Here it is: Pyrethru powder, 1 pound; exyenne pepper (
the common red), one half pound; fit 
1½ pounds. Apply with a dry pow 
gun while the dew is on.

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

COBRA STORIES OF INDIA.

"It was three years after the close of the Indian mutiny that I came near los ing the members of my mess in a fright-ful way," said John Bain, who served in the British cavalry in India until in the British cavalry in India until thirty odd years ago. "My company had been ordered into the Deshwur district, 150 miles north of Cawapur, to break up the daceits, who had become very troublesome there. I was one of a detail sent, under command of a lieutenant, against a band of these robbers who had made a stand in a little jungle williage. We arrived there in the night. village. We arrived there in the night, stormed their intrenchment by mounlight, killed or captured a round dozen of the dacoits and chased the rest into the jungle. Some of us followed them on foot among the reeds and bushes, but soon got tired of this useless business and were quite willing to stop and turn back at the sound of the recall. Our hospital steward, a native, and a good one, was by my side. My canteen had been emptied on the march, and I was parched with the thirst that follows fighting. Something among the

water, caught my eye. "'It's a stagnant pool left by the rains, but it'll serve to wet my throat,' I said, and was for throwing down on my very belly to drink from it. But the steward pulled me back. "'Nay, sahib, stay! Lend me your

sword for a moment, the said. "He took the sword and lightly stirred the pool with its point. From the middle of the pool a cobra's hooded head arose, and there came the sound of its hateful hiss. With a sweep of the sword the steward cut the reptile's head off, and at once what had seemed to me a water pool became the writhing coils of a serpent that had been fully six feet

"'That was your pool, sahib,' the steward gravely said. 'It is well that you paused before attempting to drink

"The white belly and greenish back of the cobra, lying colled in the moon-beams, had looked exactly like a water pool. But for the steward's warning I should have thrust my face down into

"There was a case I knew in which a cobra saved a British army officer's life —not intending in the least to do so, of course. The officer had gone with a de-tachment to a district in northern India to bring to order one of the hill tribes that had been making bobbery and had killed a civil officer or two. His quarters were at the bungalow of the magistrate of the district. He had got things quieted down among the tribesmen, and everything safe, to all appearance, and was preparing to take things en one the officer knew that if the cobra came to it he was very likely to get bit-ten. At any movement he made the co-bra would hiss, showing that it was in

an unpleasant temper, and, to make things worse, the officer's night lamp had gone out, so that he could only judge of the snake's position by sound.

"He stood the strain as long as he was the stood the strain as long as he was the strain as long "He stood the strain as long as he could and made up his mind that he would at any rate get to a place where the snake could not reach him. A tall dressing case stood against the wall, about six feet from the head of the bed. The officer reached out to a chair, set it half way between the bed and the dressing case, and then stepped from the bed to the chair, and from the chair to the top of the dressing case. There he was mie from the cobra.

"As he perched on the dressing case in the dark, thinking how ridiculous in the dark, thinking how ridiculous and uncomfortable his position was, two hillmen stole in at the door, rushed to the bedside and struck flercely with their tulwars the heap of bedclothing-where the officer had lain before they discovered that he was not there. The make set up a loud hissing, which the officer could not be in the room, and the officer could not be in the room, and they went away without seeing him, passing the dressing case not a step away. The cobra presently crawled out of the room through the door they had left open, and the officer was able to get down from the dressing case and raise an alarm. The two hillmen he never comput, but he sleet with a sentingle. paught, but he slept with a sentinel at his door during the rest of his stay in the district."—New York Sun.

For many centuries the city of Norwich, in respect of the manor of Carleton, was liable to provide annually 24 berring pies for the royal kitchen. Blomefield, in his "History of Norfolk," referring to this quaint service, prints a letter from the household officers of Charles I, making "divers just exceptions" to the quality of the pies which had been forwarded by the city sheriffs.

The main exceptions read as follows:

PRINTERS' ERRORS.

THE FIENDISH BEHAVIOR OF WELL MEANING TYPES.

& Few Examples From a Limitless Sour of Fun - Poets, Politicians and Editor Who Have Suffered Because of "Pout" Cases and Kindred Misfortunes.

The compositor, casually and uncon-sciously, is a fellow of infinite humor. The writers and speakers upon whose telling arguments or flights of fancy the compositor exercises his wit may be annoyed, but the general public has no alloy in the enjoyment of these typo-graphical antics. Miss Fanny Fudge, the youthful genius discovered by Tom Moore, who used to contribute to the poets' corner of The County Gazette, complained bitterly to her cousin of the havor the printers made of her sense and her rhymes. "Though an augot should write, still 'tis devils must print," she explained. Here is how those devils served her:

But a week or two since in my ode to th spring, Which I meant to have made a most beautiful

where I talk'd of "the dewdrops from freshly blown roses,"
nasty things made it "from freshly once when to please my cross aunt I had

who'd just died, ng said he had "tak'n up in heaven his position,"
They made it, he'd "tak'n up to heaven his physician." The responsibility for these bumors

of the composing room rests sometimes with the author's vile handwriting, but it is mainly due to the conditions under which the compositor works. A wooden frame (or case, as it is known in the trade) is divided by ledges into several receptacles or boxes for the various lettuation. In one box there are all A's, in nother all H's and in another all Y's, and so on, and from this case, picking up the letters one by one as required the convocitor turns the manuscrip into type. Practice enables him to do this not only with extreme rapidity, but with remarkable accuracy, but he has often to deal with what he calls a foul -that is, a case in which several of the letters have got into the wrong boxes-and as he thus unconsciously picks up the wrong letter from the right box we find oats turned to cats, poets to posts, arts to rate and jolly to folly. A theatrical critic in a notice of charming young actress whose treat ment of Portia had afforded him much pleasure wrote, "Her love for Pertis made acting easy." That was right enough, but what the types made him say was "her love for Porter," etc. A one night, sleeping at the bungalow, he heard a cobra moving about in his chamber. A cobra looking about for "From Alpha to Omega" as "from Alpha chamber. A cobra looking about for prey or when ready to fight rears its head and about one-third of its body straight upward from the ground, and as the bed on which he lay was a low present century it was announced in a

> may have been at seeing their pretty brooches thus transformed their language at any rate cannot, we may as-sume, have matched that of the politi-cian who read the following comment on one of his speeches, "Them asses be-lieved him." Possibly he was not much h was broken off. An enthusiastic editor began his leading article on a local elecbegan his leading article on a local elec-tion campaign with the phrase, "The battle is now opened." Unfortunately the compositor transformed battle into bottle, and his readers said that they had suspected it all along. Landor, revising the proof of a poem he had written for The Keepsake, found the concluding stanza thus printed:

"You," you shall my when once the dream (80 hard to break) is o'er, "My love was very dear to him, My farm and peace were more."

This error seems to have angered the poet, whose temper, indeed, it was not difficult to upset, for upon the margin of the proof (which is still extant) he wrote: "Of all the ridiculous blum-"Forthly, the number of pyeawhich form and stripe for the word, we find but fower the contrags to be in divers of them.

"Forthly, the number of pyeawhich for the spectra." When the this pool and strong stripe in the spectra. "Thirdly, whereas you should by your tenure bake in these pastyes six score herrings at the least, being the great hundredth, which doth require five to be put into every give at the least, we find but fower herrings to be in divers of them.

"Forthly, the number of pyeawhich for him occurred in the proof of a little part of the spectra." Were printed, "lines, bands and stripe for the violet part of the spectra." were printed, which divers of them much broken.

"And, lastly, we understand the diverse of them was constrained to for a poem written by a friend, was the transformation of the line, "He kined ber under the silent stars." itto "He kined her under the silent stars." itto "He kined her under the silent stars."

## Greensboro Tobacco Market ROR HIGH PRICES.

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

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

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ducational centre. Our own manufacturers have a large capacity and are incressing their

trade daily and must have tobacco. 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 Try us with your next load and be convinced of our merit.

Greensboro Tobacco Association.

## 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 bette 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.

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present century it was announced in a London newspaper that "Sir Robert Peel, with a party of flends, was shooting peasants in Ireland," whereas the minister and his friends were only in the control of dulging in the comparatively harmless originally described in The Farm Jour-pastime of pheasant shooting. Shortly nal: after the battle of Inkerman one of the It is made of a 2 by 2 inch hard wo morning papers informed its readers stick four or five feet long rounded to that "after a desperate struggle the one my was repulsed with great laughter."

The omission of a single letter has rare shaved to a point

ly played more have with a subject which was no laughing matter.

It must have been the very printer's the end, a half inch hole is bored devil himself who represented a very worthy advocate of the cause of female suffrage as exhorting her bearers to "maintain their tights." What the bridesmaids at a recent wedding must have thought when they read that they had all worn "handsome breeches, the shock is sangly drawn together." had all worn "handsome breeches, the the shock is singly drawn together. gift of the bridegroom," one can only The band of twine or straw can now be guess. But whatever their thoughts put on at leisure and as firmly as necesput on at leisure and as firmly as neces-sary, and the implement be withdrawn.

Rural New Yorker says: "Our earliest potatoes, as judged by the dying of the vines, were dug Aug. 10. They were Early Andes, Red Elk, Sir Curte, Early consoled by being assured that the reporter had merely wished to signify Queen, Early Chio and Bovee. Of them that "the masses believed him." On another occasion a reporter wrote, "At head, as having the highest average of these words the entire andience rose and good qualities, and Bovee next. The compositor had set up shouts correctly, but had not observed that the top of the and Early Roberts would be our next and Early Roberts would be our next choice. The two varieties closely re-semble each other. Early Trumbull yielded more. Early Ohio vines were dead Aug. 11. Triumph vines were dead July 29, but the tubers were nearly all small, as in previous trials. Early Andes, Sir Curte and Bed Elk are not desirable as judged by one trial. Though the season has been exceptionally wei there was no rot in any of them."

Recepting Onlone.

If cnions are ripe when harvested, allowed to dry before placing in a pile and are kept at a temperature below which growth takes place, they will keep for months without trouble. They grow at a low temperature and when exposal at a temperature much above 45 degrees will sprout in spite of anything that can be done. It is ussless to pull enions green or when in a growing condition and expect them to cease growth if the autumn is warm, whether they are on a floor or on the ground. Maturity of enions is indicated by ceasein of growth and a withering of the tops at the neck, causing them to lop flown.—Ohio Farmer.

"Give me a liver regulator and I can regulate the world," said a genius. The druggist handed him a bottle of DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills. J. C. Simmons, the druggist. the famous little pille. J.

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