

TRICKY PRICES.

Some people imagine a price will sell a shoe—they don't worry about the shoe; just so the price is low enough. A fancy name shouldn't influence you—buy your shoes on merit, look deeper than the surface. You want shoes that will wear, take the brunt of everyday service and that will give you more than the worth of your money.

We have bought more shoes for fall than ever before. Heavy Shoes, Good Shoes, Shoes that will wear. If you need a heavy pair of shoes, or a light pair of shoes, everyday or Sunday shoes, we can furnish you. —Oxfords as low as the lowest.

Big Shoe Store,

DAVIS & DAVIS, Prop'rs,
Burlington, N. C.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

Practices in the State and Federal courts.
Offices over White, Moore & Co.'s store, Main Street, Phone No. 2.

JOHN GRAY BRYNUM, W. E. BRYNUM, JR.,
BRYNUM & BRYNUM,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Practices regularly in the courts of Alhambra county.
Aug. 2, 1917

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

Office at residence, opposite Baptist Church.
Is at work on reasonable prices.
Office hours Monday and Tuesday days.



A Woman Only Knows
What suffering from falling of the hair, itching scalp, or any disease of the scalp is like. It is a most distressing and troublesome. The sufferer is cured, and stays cured. McElree's Wine of Cardui is the only medicine that cures the itching scalp, restores the hair to its natural color, and keeps it from falling out.

McElree's Wine of Cardui
will banish it. This medicine cures all "Itching Scalp" quickly and permanently. It does away with humiliating physical conditions. The treatment may be taken at home. There is no need of consulting a physician. The sufferer is cured, and stays cured. Wine of Cardui is becoming the leading remedy for all troubles of the scalp. It restores the hair to its natural color, and keeps it from falling out.

Of Interest to Inventors.
C. A. Snow & Co., one of the oldest and most successful firms of patent lawyers, whose offices are opposite the United States Patent Office in Washington, D. C., and who have procured patents for more than 17,000 inventors, say that, owing to the improved conditions in the United States Patent office, patents may now be more promptly procured than at any previous time in their experience of twenty-five years.

Senora Ray Castillo, who is a Mexican woman, is now a widow for the seventh time in fifteen years. Her first husband died from a fall from a carriage, the second took poison by accident, the third was killed in a mining accident, the fourth shot himself, the fifth was killed while hunting, the sixth met his death by dropping from a scaffold (he was not hanged) and the seventh was drowned. But as there are some men left, she hopes to drop the widow's weeds in due time.

J. D. Bridges, editor and proprietor of the Democrat, Lancaster, N. H., says: "I would not be without One Minute Cough Cure for my boy, when troubled with a cough or cold. It is the best remedy for croup, I ever used." J. C. Simmons, the druggist.

It is announced that Alger has sent in his resignation as war secretary, to take effect several months hence, and this report is denied, as usual.

FARM GARDEN

THE TENT CATERPILLAR.

Easily Destroyed in its Several Stages of Existence.

The orchardist who suffers severely from the apple tree tent caterpillar must be commenced as a caterpillar. The caterpillars may be readily located and destroyed while in the eggs; the tents are conspicuous and quickly burnt.



EGG MASSES OF TENT CATERPILLAR.

The young caterpillars yield readily to arsenicals and the white cocoons plainly show themselves for destruction. The caterpillars in a nest of ordinary size will consume 2,500 apple leaves in a week, and as they feed for five or six weeks, those from two or three nests may almost completely strip a tree of its foliage and greatly lower its vitality. They seem to prefer the taste of wild cherry, and this tree was probably their original food plant. All such trees should be carefully watched, as they are liable to be starting points for the invasion of nearby orchards. Next to the wild cherry the caterpillars seek the apple, but they also do considerable damage upon cherry, plum and peach.

From late July until the following spring the insects will be found in the egg. These eggs are laid in peculiar rings or bands—"thumbprints" or "caterpillar belts," some call them—about the smaller twigs. They are covered with a thick layer of glue, which makes a glistening protection from the weather. These bands are large enough to be plainly seen and can be easily removed and burned when pruning the trees. The little caterpillars form in the eggs in the summer, but do not hatch until the middle or last of the following April. They soon begin the construction of the well known nests. These are usually placed in some crotch of twig near the abandoned egg and are formed by the threads of silk which the caterpillars spin. As the larvae grow and the nest becomes too small another sheet of threads is spun, so that the tent is really a succession of cocoons outside the other. These white or yellowish masses of silk are easily destroyed by burning on the tree or by cutting off the twig and crushing the nest. This should be done in the evening or just before a storm, when the caterpillars have sought shelter.

The caterpillars feed until late in May. Their body color is black, but a prominent white stripe extends the full length of the back. There are also numerous shorter irregular white lines and a row of oval pale blue spots upon each side, while the entire body is thinly covered with long yellowish hairs. The caterpillars, especially when young, can easily be killed by two or three sprayings with some arsenical poison. Birds feeding upon these caterpillars are yellow billed and black billed cuckoo, the black capped chickadee, Baltimore oriole, red eyed and warbling vireo, wren, chipping sparrow, yellow warbler and crow. The larvae crawl down the trunks of the trees in late May, when they are killed by two or three sprayings with some arsenical poison. They spin their cocoons on the trunks of trees, where they are protected by the rough bark; in the grass under the trees, about fences, caves, window casings and the sides of outbuildings. When in such masses as shown in the figure, there is no excuse for not directing attention to destroying the cocoons. They are nearly two inches long. They spin their cocoons the reddish brown moth eggs in late June and early July and soon lay the eggs which complete the life cycle.

These moths are quite large and are easily distinguishable from all but a few closely related species by the two oblique, nearly parallel, bands of white crossing the wings. The foregoing points are reproduced from an outline, with illustrations, of the life story of the tent caterpillar given by the Geneva (N. Y.) station of the United States Department of Agriculture. It is a most interesting and instructive work. It is available in pamphlet form for 10 cents. Write for it to the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D. C.

COCOONS OF TENT CATERPILLAR.

It appears from the experience of one New Jersey tomato grower, reported by Director Voorhees, that from every 100 lbs. of nitrate of soda applied to the land there was a return of \$13.50. From an analysis of ammonia a return of \$44.95 for every dollar expended and from dried blood a return of \$92.50 for every dollar expended. Similar results were obtained in the case of muskrat, cow, bee, fudge crops and potatoes, showing the superiority of nitrate of soda.

Green Beans in the South.

The growth and feeding of rape is a new departure in the south, concerning which Professor Emery of the North Carolina station remarks: It will pay to sow in drills, this plants and cultivate while it is small. In the north this crop is sown broadcast after grain harvest for fall grazing. In our dryer, better climate, two or three careful cultivations of drills will give better and more abundant food than to allow the plants to struggle with heat and weeds in broadcast seeding, unless the sowing is done in connection with cowpea vines for a partial shade during the early life of the rape.

People who have once taken DeWitt's Little Early Risers will never have anything else. They are the "famous little pills" for torpid liver and all irregularities of the system. J. C. Simmons, the druggist.

GOOD ROADS CRUSADE.

Progress of a Movement to Secure Improved Highways.

Miss Reila C. Harber of Missouri, secretary of the State and Interstate Good Roads and Public Improvement association, was recently working in Illinois arranging for district good roads conventions and a state convention at Springfield in the fall, has met with encouraging success.

The association represented by Miss Harber embraces 22 states, and in the outgrowth of a state convention in Missouri in 1897 at which 700 delegates were present. A committee of seven, consisting of Miss Harber and six men, was appointed to organize county associations. At the end of a year when an interstate convention, attended by 2,800 delegates, was held in St. Louis, 73 counties had been organized, and as Miss Harber had organized 66 she was unanimously named as secretary and organizer. Miss Harber thus explains the plan of work:

"We intend to have all these conventions come off in rapid succession in August, September and to conclude with a state convention in Springfield, to which delegates will be elected by the district conventions. I have been very successful so far in enlisting the co-operation of commercial bodies in the different towns, and they seem really interested in the work as soon as they understand it.

"I have had some trouble, however, in explaining that our association is working not for hard roads, but for good roads. Farmers easily become frightened at the hard roads proposition, for they think of macadam and know that that would mean increased taxation. All we want is to make good soft roads that in years to come will furnish foundations for good hard roads. We regard our work as educational. We expect that at each of the district conventions and at the state convention manufacturers and machines for making roads will build sample roads in order that the farmers may see how a road should be built that it may be of some value to the community. We want to show them how a road may be built so that the work will drain off; how culverts should be constructed and arranged in order properly to fulfill their mission, and how really cheap it is to make good roads.

"We do not intend to increase taxation one bit, for we know that the \$4,000,000 annually expended by Illinois in this period has done little or nothing for the state. But we want the farmers to lift the state out of the work and not work out their poll tax by pretending to build good roads. Not that they do not mean to do the best they know how, but they have not the facilities for the work and cannot do it as it should be done. Our aim is to make a good road at less money than it now costs. We want, if possible, to see the poll tax reduced to \$1, but want the farmer to pay that dollar into the treasury instead of working it out, as is now the case, and we expect to show him how it will be to his advantage to do it."

SHELL CONCRETE.

Mined Like Rock and Makes a Smooth and Durable Pavement.

The new paving material recently discovered near Macon promises to supersede crushed stone for paving purposes in Georgia. The Macon authorities have several streets paved with the concrete and are enthusiastic over its merits. The material costs little more than chert, is much more durable and makes a street as smooth as asphalt. It can be used with perfect satisfaction on any grade, and several streets in Macon that have been paved with this material for two years look as if the paving had just been laid. The total amount of repairs on these streets during this period has amounted to \$7, which was for rolling the streets without using additional material.

The material is mined about 81 miles from Macon by the Grady company. It is nothing more or less than decayed shells. It is taken out of a huge bank which represents shell deposits for thousands of years. The shell is inexhaustible, being mined in the shape of rock, crushed in a large mill and rolled on the streets by bug rollers. After it is laid it knits together and is almost as hard as rock. It would probably not stand the wear and tear of the Belgian block, or brick and street paving experts who have examined it pronounce it the best paving material extant for the laying of residences and suburban streets.

LOSS BY BAD ROADS.

Part Falls on the Farmer and the Consumer From the Balance.

The actual extra cost of moving products is the only loss by bad roads by any means. Farmers lose by not being able to get to market when the market is good, by the waste of products that cannot be marketed at all on account of bad roads, by not being encouraged to cultivate things that require a speedy market, and in a great many other ways. The actual money loss to the farmers of the United States by the bad roads of the country is not less than one-fourth of the total home value of all their products. The total home value of the annual products of the United States is about \$2,000,000,000 and the loss by bad roads is about \$500,000,000, so that the farmers lose, or they would lose if they could stand all that loss themselves, one-fourth the value of all their products by the extra cost of getting them to market.

HEADACHE

is only a symptom—not a disease. So are Backache, Nervousness, Dizziness and the Blues. They all come from an unhealthy state of the menstrual organs. If you suffer from any of these symptoms—if you feel tired and languid in the morning and wish you could lie in bed another hour or two—if there is a bad taste in the mouth, and no appetite—if there is pain in the side, back or abdomen—BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR will bring about a sure cure. The doctor may call your trouble some high-sounding Latin name, but never mind the name. The trouble is in the menstrual organs, and Bradfield's Female Regulator will restore you to health and regulate the menses like clockwork.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.

ATLANTA, GA.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers. The famous little pills.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

GOOD ROADS LOGIC.

IMPROVED HIGHWAYS CHEAPER TRANSPORTATION.

Increase Property Values and Make Farm Products More Profitable. Cost of Repairs Lessened, and Annual Power Economized.

Many persons who see mentions of the "good roads movement" do not realize that in this there may be one of the great national issues of our politics at some time in the future, possibly within a comparatively short time. This movement was started by the wheelmen through their national organization, the League of American Wheelmen, and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent by it in the agitation.

"The principle of the movement, as advocated by the wheelmen, is that the common roads of the country are as important as the railway systems, the statement being made by them and being easily understood that there is not an ounce of any commodity hauled over the railroads that is not first transported by wagons over country roads or city streets. It does not matter if the commodity is manufactured articles that are loaded on cars at the factory—the raw material has first to be hauled to the factory, and the greatest hauling is done in the farming districts, and there it is that good highways are most needed.

The subject has not been given the attention and support it deserves as yet, for the simple reason that private capital cannot become interested in the building of common roads, since there would be no income from the investment such as there is in railways, Municipal, county, state and the national governments have not had the issue brought directly before them in its full significance, because it is necessary to first educate the people to the necessities of the movement. This is what is being done by the wheelmen at the present time, and it must be said to their credit that they have enlisted the sympathy and support of all the prominent farmers' organizations in the movement. With the two classes working together it is only a question of time until the movement will be made a political issue, and then will come the desired improvements.

The argument of the farmer in favor of the improved roads is that they lessen the cost of repairs, make it possible to haul the largest amount of goods with the smallest amount of power, save time and increase property valuations. No railroad company would expect to do business if its tracks and roadbeds were in such condition as to make it either impossible to use the tracks at long seasons of the year or in using them to have to lose a great deal of time and have immense repairs to make, and yet that is what the farmers and others using the common roads are doing in a way every day in the year.

They make the most impracticable attempts at road building and repairing, and then wonder why there is no profit in their products, which have been hauled over bad roads at the greatest expense. It has been estimated that in the states where the stone roads have been built the cost of transportation has been decreased to 30 per cent of the former figures, and that the roads pay for themselves within a few years. It has been further shown that the amount lost in the different ways mentioned will more than pay for the building and repairs of these roads on the annual assessments made for them, or that it costs no more each year to have good roads than it does to have bad ones.

NOUGH WHEELING.

If any breeder has been able to build up a family of grades or pure bloods which have given each 15 dozen eggs the past year, there is no question but he can sell all his eggs for hatching at a fair price. The day is not far distant when the poultry breeder will base merit on yearly production per head, and it will bring returns. When the day comes and a breeder can guarantee that every hen kept has produced 150 eggs in 305 days and that the male used for breeding was from equally as good laying stock, the eggs will sell at the best red, white or blue. That this production is to come from the pure bred families only demonstrates the fact that breeders are alive to the utility side of the question. It is possible to combine fine feathers and fine birds, in order to increase his business over that year and fill all orders, unless the mistake of selling his early pullets and using some in his own yards that are too young. We don't like to return checks and drafts, but we do it every year. Before ever there is a sale made the birds for our own yards are selected, and we wouldn't ship one any of them for love or money, for what we need ourselves we cannot afford to sell.—Poultry Topics.

THE BUSINESS END.

Some experiments of the New Hampshire station indicate that formalin treatment of seed potatoes is an effective remedy for scab. Formalin possesses the advantage over corrosive sublimate of being less poisonous and more easily applied.

NOVEL ROAD SCHEME.

How a Gravel Road Was Built at Small Cost to Builders.

Farmers who travel over a certain stretch of road in Illinois have discovered that there is more than one way to get good roads without putting inexperienced men to work with poor material. The expedient employed near Henry, Ill., is interesting. There is a toll bridge over the Illinois river at that point, and the road runs along the stream for a distance of three or four miles. Gravel roads were wanted badly. It cost the farmer 25 cents for every load of grain or cereal of any kind that was hauled over the bridge to the market.

A proposition was made that the sum would be returned to the farmer if he brought back a load of gravel on his return home and scattered it along the highway. It was promptly agreed to. The result was that every farmer loaded a big grain wagon with gravel, and he started at the bridge to dump it. The next farmer that came along after the first load had been dumped started where his predecessor had left off. This continued for some time, and there are now about four miles of the best kind of gravel roads along the river, and in a place where it has been always hard to travel over when the weather was bad.

How to Kill Poultry.

It is difficult to express in words how to properly kill a fowl by sticking it in the roof of the mouth, which is required for dressed poultry, hence the illustration is intended to show where the point of the knife should enter, says Poultry Keeper Illustration. The illustration A is the artery that must be cut. Open the bill, and by observing closely, the artery can be seen. It runs across the back of the throat a little under the ear. Insert the point of a sharp knife in the mouth and make a clean cut across this artery so as to sever it at the point indicated by the X in the illustration. We are indebted to Mr. Verne Clisby, Ohio, for the illustration.

Fe Avert Contagion.

To prevent contagion we should isolate every sick bird as soon as discovered. All new birds should be subjected to at least ten days' quarantine before being permitted to run with the flock and if suspected of being diseased should not be allowed to be with other birds until you are positive that disease is not present. Sick birds that have recovered should not be returned to the flock until it is absolutely certain that they are cured. Never go direct from handling sick fowls to the quarters of the well ones. Do not allow your neighbors' birds to run with your own. Do not go direct from your neighbors' barnyard to your own, and last, but not least, never keep sick birds in the same room where the food for other fowls is kept.—Dr. Wood.

BAD MANAGEMENT.

Some Common Reasons Why Some Eggs Will Not Hatch.

Some of the poultry people are showing bad management that will yield a crop of disappointments later on. People buy eggs every year that don't hatch well. I shall give some of the most common reasons and try to show where bad management comes in. If hens are allowed to become fat, a large per cent of the eggs will not be fertile.

Feeding three times a day of fat producing foods or failing to provide plenty of exercise in the way of straw or leaves for scratching is bad management.

Running an egg ranch for market is a different thing, for in case the eggs are not fertile so much the better. The high pressure methods so much in vogue are very largely responsible for the poor hatches so often obtained.

Another frequent cause of poor hatches is allowing too many hens to one cockerel. Rather than use over ten I would use only eight. I mate ten hens to one cockerel in Plymouth Rocks and 12 hens to one cockerel in Leghorns with excellent results by giving the cockerel extra feed. I pick him up and allow him to eat from the bucket of feed while I am gathering and marking the eggs from different yards, he afterward eating with the hens when I feed them.

If the cockerel is neglected and allowed to become reduced in vitality, a large per cent of the chicks will not be able to get out of the shell, and many others after they get out will not live—just die from lack of vital energy. These are the ones that stand around and peep and sleep till they die.

The terrible doctrine of heredity is demonstrated in the feathered tribe as well as in the human family.

Another prolific cause of bad hatches is using immature pullets in the breeding pen. Many an ambitious breeder, in order to increase his business over that year and fill all orders, makes the mistake of selling his early pullets and using some in his own yards that are too young. We don't like to return checks and drafts, but we do it every year. Before ever there is a sale made the birds for our own yards are selected, and we wouldn't ship one any of them for love or money, for what we need ourselves we cannot afford to sell.—Poultry Topics.

NEWS AND NOTES.

It is said that the United States will have 40,000 square feet of floor space for its agricultural exhibit at the Paris exposition, properly grouped under four general divisions, animal products, vegetable food products, vegetable products not food, illustrations of the science and practice of agriculture.

THE NEW WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machine

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

Purchasers 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.

ONEDA STORE CO. J. M. HAYES, Agent

McCALL'S BAZAR PATTERNS

None better at any price. 25¢ These patterns are sold in nearly every store. They are the best of their kind. They are the best of their kind. They are the best of their kind.

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Z. T. HADLEY, Practical Watch Repairer.

Cole and Finton Corner, Graham.

Subscribe for THE ALHAMBRA, only \$1.00 per year in advance.

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 \$1,200.00 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, millroad 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.

INSURANCE!

I wish to call the attention of insurers in Alhambra 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.

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