A COMMON TROUBLE.

Poor Hatches In the Early Part of

the Year Cause Difficulties.

market his chief reliance, and says:

them for eggs for market."

would be a new difficulty to be met,

would get over that trouble, and if he

rigidly prevented the broughten, birds

coming in contact with his own chick-

Undoubtedly be could buy year old

hens much cheaper than pullets, prob-

ably at about half the price, but would

it be cheapest in the end? Conceding

that the eggs for hatching which be

would get from the year old hens

would be larger and hatch larger and

better chicks, although fewer of them,

would be be better off to put the money

into year old bens and carry them

ed and well matured pullets in October,

latter if there was a probability of

getting the early batched and well ma-

tured pullets, but here again is another

difficulty. The chicken crop is a light

one, hatches have been poor every-

where, and the early batched and well

est in the end. We know the story of

ure. The superintendent set a low fig-

ure at which he would buy his birds,

The first stock was found after a

time to be hopelessly diseased, and the

other stock was bought, the superin-

they sell and who will see to it that

the birds they send out are good, are:

sound in constitution and reasonably

sure to do good service next winter.-

Poultry Pointers.

quall as part of her family.

ceded 100 grains of time.

A Kentucky ben has adopted three

The shell of an egg contains about 50

grains of salt of lime, or about 20

grains of pure uncombined lime, be-sides the lime that is in the mineral

matter of the white and yolk. The quality of the shell should be consider-

d when feeding by selecting those

foods which are richest in lime. To

If poultry are exposed to unusua

conditions, as of transfer to other

leed them well before they leave, mak-

ing them sluggish and sleepy, and up-

on arrival or return give a meal of

Bucklen's Arnica Saive.

Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns,

yards or traveling to and from shows,

produce the shell of one egg there

Farm Poultry.

to keep or to sell.

ens he would avoid contamination.

NO: 30.

"Keeping Everlastingly at it bring

Judicious Advertising

RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

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

# DELIVER

Free of charge to any of the surrounding towns. Every week our stock of furniture and house furnishing goods changes. What comes in one week is generally gone in a few days. So whenever you come to this town drop in and see us. You are perfectly welcome and can keep posted on new things in furniture and house furnishings.

Buy your furniture from us and polite drivers will put it in your house right where you want it.

#### Davis Furniture Co... Burlington, N. C.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

→ JACOB A. LONG, ← Attorney-at-Law,

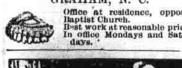
Practices in the State and Federal courts.
Office over White, Moore & Co.'s store, Main
Street. 'Phone No. 3.

- - - - N. C

IOHN GRAY BYNUM. W. P. BYNUM, JR. BYNUM & BYNUM,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law GREENSBORO, N. C. Practice regularly in the courts of Ala-

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





**Only Knows** 

womb, whites, painful or Irregular menses, or any disease of the distinctly feminine organis is. A man may sympa-thice or pity but he can not know the agenies she goes through—the terrible sufering, so patiently borne, which robs her of beauty, hope and happi-ness. Yet this suffering really is needless.

#### McELREE'S Wine of Cardul

will banish it. This medicine cures all "fomale diseases" quickly and permanently. It does away with humiliating physical examinations. The treatment may be taken at home. There is not continual expense and trouble. The sufferer is cured and stays cured.

Wine of Cardul is becoming the leading remedy for all troubles of this class. It costs but \$z\$ from any druggist.

druggist.

For advice in cases sequiring special directions, address, the "Ladies Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. MRS. C. J. WEST. Mashville, Tenn., write: :- This wonderful medicine ought to be in every house where there are girls and women."

The State Normal and Industrial College of N. C.

Offers to young women thorough literary, classical, scientific, and industrial education and special pedagogical training. Annual expenses \$90 to \$130; for non-residents of the State \$150. Faculty of 30 members. More than 400 regular stu-Has matriculated about 1,700 students, representing every county in the State except one. Practice and Observation School of about 550 pupils. To secure board in dormitories, all free-tuition ap-plications should be made before August 1.

Correspondence invited from those desiring competent trained teachers.

For catalogue and other informa-PRESIDENT MoIVER,

Greensboro, N. C. It is said that all the banker

ponies were drowned in the recent terrible storm on our coast. A gentleman from Beautiful tells the Goldshoro Argus that one man counted 52 dead ponics within a distance of a few miles.

You assume no risk when you quy Chamberlain's Golic, Cholera and Diarrhoza Remedy. T. A. Al-bright & Co. will refund your mon-ey if you are not satisfied after using it. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful remedy in use for bowel complaints and the only one that never fails. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. 4m

At Bogue, Carteret -county, last Thursday, Mrs. Dora Taylor was killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of Mrr. George Taylor.

The only instruments known to these tribes were the drum, the rattle and a rind of flageolet.

Indian Instruments.

The drum and rattle were used in accompanying the voice, to accentuate the rhythm and to assist in interpreting the emotive impulse of the song. Shaking the rattle and beating the drum with clear, sharp strokes served not only to mark the time, but to secure the co-ordination and unity of movement of the numerous voices in the choral or to enforce precision of motion in the dance. The tremolo of the drum or wattle was to express the awe and trepidation felt when approaching the supernatural or when invoking the aid of the occult power.

The flageolet was a rather rude instrument, having a range limited to sickness in the flocks this past winter eight or ten notes in the treble clef. Owing to the lack of mechanical accuracy in its manufacture, this range thing birds in the flocks that he is provaried with every instrument, as did also the quality and value of the tone relations. There seems to have been only one requirement of the maker—namely, that when the flageolet was blown with all the six holes stopped lice in any year old birds, and there there should be strong vibrations in the tone produced. This instrument was but firmness in applying the remedies used exclusively for solos by the young men of the tribe. - Journal of Ameri-

What It Means to Walk. The man who is content with a

modest average of six miles' walking a day scarcely realizes that every 12 years he walks a distance sufficient to girdle the earth at the equator. Startling as this simple calculation

is, he may be excused a feeling of incredulity when he learns that in walking this distance he has expended sufficient energy to raise our 88 first class through the molt, or buy early hatch-

battleships a foot high.

It is calculated that in walking an average mile a man uses sufficient energy to raise 1? ½ tons to the height of high prices? We would incline to the a foot, or conversely a ton (of coals. say), to three times his own height. The mere thought of such a feat is sufficient to deter a man from taking the most modest constitutional.

Thus every year the man who welks six miles a day does sufficient work to matured pullets are not so abundant as raise a ton weight to a beight equal roughly to 11/4 times that of Mont Blanc, or to raise all the gold current throughout the world a foot higher than his own head. A tramp of 18 miles a day involves as much exertion as the day's work of an ordinary labores.

A Woman's Worries. Said a physician: "I wonder that women fail to appreciate how much pervone force as well as physical strength they consume in worrying over the little things of life. Look at the mother and bousewife as she goes about her tasks and observe how often she usters an impatient exclamation, how often she sighs over her servant's shortcomings, how often she starts pervous ly at a noise from one of the children. And each time that she loses control over herself, her nerves, her temper, the loses just a little pervous force, just a little physical well being, and moves a fraction of an inch farther on in the tendent going into the New York marpath that leads to premature old age ket and Luying the best he could find and to invalidism.

The Dean's Restriction If The English Ecclesiastical Gazette reports correctly, eminent English di-vines are not above a little fooling, of

a Scriptural tenor, of course. The dean of the Chapel royal was one day seated in the Synod hall, at Dublin, when a scent bottle, falling from the strangers' gallery, happened to alight upon his somewhat hald cranium. Rising from his chair, he asked permission

to make a personal explanation.
"My lord primate," he said, "I am always glad to see strangers at our debates, and I feel specially honored by the presence of women. But'-bere he held up the scent bottle—"let not their precious balms break my bead."

Divorce by Candles. When a Burmese bushand and wife decide to separate, the woman goes out and buys two little candles of equal length, which are made especially for this use. She brings them borne. She and her husband sit down on the floor, placing the candles between them, and light them simultaneously. One candle stands for her, the other for him. The one whose candle goes out first rises and goes out of the house forever, with nothing but what he or she may have on. The one whose candle has enryived the longer time, even by a second, takes everything. So the divorce and division of the property, if one can call that a

Pleasures of Anticipation May-I shouldn't think you'd be feeling so gay after quarreling with Jack last night. Madge-But just think of making up againi-Brooklyn Life.

His Position Assured. "That youg couple must be engaged." "Do they act spooney?"
"No, but he smokes a pipe now when they walk out in the evening."-Chicago Record.

THE ROUNDLAP BALE PRESS.

Benefits to Farmers and Ginners Demo A correspondent in Connecticut writes us a letter asking a question strated in Operation

which will be asked by a good many this summer and fall, and it is a ques-Mr. T. W. Pratt, of Huntsville, tion not easy to answer. He is just starting in the poultry business, intending to make broflers and eggs for "Owing to my starting so late I was not able to get out the number of chicks I needed, and owing to the very poor place I had to run my incubators, and very poor eggs, I had bad hatches, and the chicks would not live, so that Mr. Pratt has also organized comnow I have only about 400 chicks on my farm when I wanted 1,200, or at least 1,000. Please tell me what it is best for me to do. Shall I keep on hatching, or shall I buy year old hens or pullets in order to fill my house? I would need about 200, but I do not feel as if I could stand the expense. Still, if I bought them now, I would have something coming in, and it is all outgo at present. I have got to have ville plant, he says : an income this winter from my poultry. If I bought 200 White Wyandotte pul-

lets or pearling hens from breeders, what would be the cheapest I could ex-pect to get them for? I only want years we have operated roundlap the farm-' bale presses of the American Cotton There are many in the same unfortu-The first year we handled 2,200 500-pound bales, and the secnate condition, and just how to meet the difficulty is a puzzling problem. ond year 5,000 500-pound bales. If he buys yearling bens that are in This year with a good crop in this good condition, he should have a fgir vicinity, we expect to put up 8,000 income from eggs for three or four months; but then he has got to carry them through the molt, with only a few eggs to pay for the food. True, if he fed high, being liberal with the meat meal, he would carry them through the molt promptly and have a greater number of eggs during the period; but there would be the danger iversal opinion expressed by all cusof throwing them out of condition by too high feeding, congesting the bowels and overstimulating the liver, inducing otherwise? We gin and compress disease. Then, too, in buying year old for \$1 and pay the planters onehens there is danger of getting a good eighth cent premium on their crop, deal that one does not pay for and does not want. There has been much or it we buy in the seed, as is now the rule here, we pay them on this and spring, and a poultryman whom we visited the other day still has ratmuch labor formerly necessary posing to sell as year olds. Probably Under the process they pay \$3 for there are seeds of roup in such birds, and our friend runs the risk of buying their load, generally had to leave it and wait several days for ginning,

> when ginning was done, and they are then sure of getting good seed for planting, and only what they want. Hence there is no waste. Any planter who hrs dealt with us will certify to the fact that he can better afford to houl cotton twenty to thirty miles to our gins rather than gin near home, with the extravagant old-fashioned method. He can not only save time, but make money by so doing, and gets paid for all the cotton he brings, whether he sells at once or holds his crop. He also appreciates the saving in having the bale sampled odce instead of many times, and he further understands that he gets a better grade than he does on the old country gins, owing to the superior machinery used for cleaning, etc.

and then made a second trip for the

cotton and seed and another trip to

market. In the spring we furnish

them seed at the same price we paid

So much for the planter. some years. This undoubtedly means "Now let us see how the ginner that those having them will want higher prices for them, and rightly, too, because they are worth dollars either of five-70-saw gins to the press, and presents." Our friend asks about buying can do better with a larger battery. "chenpest," and there is a rock on which many a bark has been ship-This can be done at a cost not exwrecked. The cheapest are very far ceeding forty cents all told, while from being the best, and it is generalthe old process costs him not less ly the case that the best are the cheap-\$1.25, including bagging and ties. In case the gimer wants to buy and the wrecking of ex-Vice President sell cotton on his own account, Morton's plant, and the writer is of most of the railroads of the South the opinion that a disposition to buy "cheap" was at the bottom of that failwill allow him compress fees of eight and one-half per hundredweight, or forty-two and one half and be got cheap birds, and got with cents per bale. If he wants to sell them a great deal that he did not want. is cotton to the American Cotton o., it allows him a premium of \$2.25 per bale over the value of the same birds were killed and cremated. Ancotton in square bales at his loc lity, thus giving him \$1.55 net after rite. The second is the plant in bud: after paying royalty of twenty cents there, the result being that he got anper hundred weight for the use of other poor lot, the outcome of it all bethe press, maintenance of the same ing that the poultry department was and regular inspections. The gin continually running behind and was plant can be run with less labor and ess cost of insurance than the old We hope our Connecticut friend will system, and if cotton is stored, four position while the ring is closed during not make any such mistake. There is imes as much can be placed in the such a thing as buying too cheap, and we urge him to buy of reputable breed-ers who will "stand behind" the birds

same room. 'There is no chance of mixing bales or samples, owing to the perfect system in use, and no chance of losing cotton by country damage, as water will not permeate the bale, owing to all air being excluded in baling. The street buyer, sampler and cotton thief, owing to complete covering, have no chance to get their anger in,' to use a common expression, as there is no necessity for cutting the covering under the Ameri can Cotton Co.'s sampling system.

"From a manufacturer's standpoint, the advantages of the system are humerous to mention, but the best evidence of the advantages derived by the mills is that cotton finds a ready sale at 4 good premium over the square bale, and new mills are being erected which will do away with bale breakers, opening lappers, etc. There is no neces-sity for middlemen, as the mills can bread scaked in ale and squeezed dry sity for middlemen, as the mills can or a mash in which is a stimulant of buy direct from ginners or from the American Cotton Co., and be sure of

getting what is ordered. 'The warehouseman who has handled the roundlap bale is loud in his praises. He has no 'turtle THE BEST SALVE in the world backs' to handle, no lost ties to refor Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, place, no damaged bales to pick and inspect, and he knows that the weight stamped plainly on the burand all Skin Eruptions, and posilap covering is the sctual weight of tively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money reperfect satisfaction or money

howl of the middlemen, town-crop' handlers, compress stockholders and operators is but natural and expected, as they are hert, and badly hurt. But who can blame them for trying to get up combines, compress trusts, regulationsized press boxes, s president of the West Huntsville laws to prevent the operation of the Cotton Mill, and operates at the round bale system, and for telling same place one of the largest gin- all kinds of stories about hard cores ning plants in the country. He (which do not exist), etc.? If they has been using the roundlap bale for did not see the handwriting on the two years, and expects to put up wall they would not be so vigorous 8,000 to 10,000 biles of each 500 in their efforts. But to the propounds during the coming season. ducers, ginners, carriers and consumers, the only four parties who panies for building two very large ate interested, the situation is enroundlap bale plants at Tuscaloosa tirely different, and especially to the might almost be pardoned for saying and Demopolis, Ala., and estimates producer, who, by reason of the low that he will handle at these two price of cotton, is compelled to adopt points 30,000 to 40,000 bales of 250 new and cheaper methods or give pounds each, or the equal of 15,000 up the fight. The new system has to 20,000 square bales. In a letter come at a time when the planter to the Manufacturers' Record, giv- most needed it, and those who have ing his experience with his Hunts- taken advantage of the systems are free to stote that but for this improv-"We are ginners and cotton wan- ed method and its economizing adufacturer, and operate ten 70-saw vantages it would be impossible for gins and four presses. For two the cotton planter to continue on

GRAHAM, N.C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1899.

INDIANS AS MAGICIANS.

Some Stories of the Bemarkable

"The greatest magicians I have ever seen," said Dr. Washington Mathews r 10,000 bales. Our experience of the army, "the most expert in legerhas been most satisfactory, both demain, were the Arickaree Indians, from a ginner's and a manufactur- who in my time-in 1865-lived at er's standpoint, and the fact that we Fort Berthold, in what is now North hove so largely increased our bus- Dakota. In the autumn of that year, iness is ample evidence that the when the harvest was done and before planters are well satisfied. The un- they went out upon their winter hunt, weeks and months were spent in ceretomers is that they are more than monies of all kinds, picturesque and satisfied. Why should they be symbolic dances, the celebrations and anniversaries of secret societies, etc., among not only the men, but the women and the little children.

"Events of this kind occurred every day and every night. They had in the basis, and they sell their load and center of their village a great medicine get spot cash for it, thus saving lodge, probably 90 feet in diameter, circular in form. In it they had performances every night, and we idle ginning, made a trip to the gin with white men, who had nothing else to do, visited these performances more regularly than we would visit the theaters in a city. It was a place of resort with us every night. Part of the lodge was fenced off for the audience and the rest reserved for the performers. In addition to songs and dances they had exhibitions of legerdemain. I cannot think of all their tricks, for years have rolled by since then. Making little wooden images smoke pipes, putting a stuffed bird on the end of a stick and making it chirp, were among the most amusing. The last trick was probably performed by the use of a reed in the mouth of one of the magicians.

"The fire dance was one of their most interesting performances. They would build a tremendous fire, dance around it, and at a certain point the men would break out and rush into the roaring flames, dance in them and throw the embers madly into the air. It was then time for us to rush out ourselves, because we might be struck by some of the flying brands. Apparently they went into the fire barefooted and barelegged. They were nothing but breech-

"Night after night they had something new. Another trick was apparently to run a knife through a man's arm and let the blood rush out. They stands. First, he can gin, cover would entertain us for hours with songs and compress 500 pounds of lint in and dances. No admission fee was eight minutes, using a good outfit charged, but we frequently made them

"What is the greatest trick you have ever seen among the Navajoes?

"The growth of the corn is a very pretty trick. It takes place at night by the uncertain light of the fire, which confuses the eye of the spectator. A party of Indiana come in and dance, bearing nothing apparently about them. They form a ring, singing and dancing. The ring opens, and there you see growing out of the bere ground of the corral a small plant. They sing awhile, and the ring closes again. When it opens a second time, the ynoca-baccata plant is noticed. In Indian rites everything goes by fours. It is their sacred num-ber, as three and seven are sacred numbere with us. There are four acts in the The third is the plant in flower. The ring closes again, and when it opens there is the fruit, with great beans six inches long hanging to it. The explanation is that they bring into the inclosure with them the various parts of the plant, which they deftly place in proper the incaptations.

"They use their blankets to cover the work. For rude people like them, with poor instruments, in the days when they had flint knives, it must have been a great task to prepare for this trick. Our wax workers and toymakers would not find it difficult. The Indians in the audience believe the dancers to be gifted with supernatural power. The performance is partly religious worship and partly amusement. It is partly with a view of making abundant fruit and partly for entertainment."-Chi-

Buttermilk as a Medicine. Long experience has demonstrated buttermilk to be an agent of superior digestibility. It is indeed a true milk peptone-that is, milk already partialdigested, the congulation of the coagulable portion being loose and flaky and not of that firm, indigestible nature which is the result of the action of the gastric juice upon sweet cow's milk. It is a decided laxative, a fact which must be borne in mind in the treatment of typhoid fever and which may be turned to advantage in the treatment of babitual constipution. It is a diuretic and may be used to advantage in some kidney troubles. It resembles koumiss in its nature, and, with the exception of that article, it is the most grateful. refreshing and digestible of the prod-nets of milk. It is invaluable in the treatment of diabetes, either exclusively or alternating with skimmilk. In some cases of gastric ulcer and cancer of the stomach, it is the only food that can be retained. — Elgin Dairy Report.

#### A GREAT GOLD SCARE

WHEN THE YELLOW METAL WAS FIRST FOUND IN AUSTRALIA.

The English Government Tried to and Did For a Time Suppress the News Because It Feared a General Uprising at the Convict Colony.

The history of the discovery of gold in Australia makes peculiar reading in these days, when the mere suspicion of gold in a district, however close to uninhabitable regions, will cause a rush. Gold in Australia was discovered-one first discovered-many times. But the news of the earliest discoveries was jealously kept from spreading. The secret of this reticence lay in the presence of the army of convicts which ther composed the balance of the populawas feared that a general uprising of the prisoners would take pla Nevertheless the first gold found in

Australia was by convicts in 1814, near Bathurst, New South Wales. The discoverers gathered together a quantity quite sufficient to lead them to believe that they had found a gold mine. But when they reported what they considered their good fortune to the keeper he, instead of undertaking to recommend them for pardon or easing their hard labore in any way, threatened to give them all a sound flogging if they ventured again to say a word about the matter or to spend any more time picking up gold. The next find was made on the Fish river in 1823, not far from the spot where the convicts bad come across it nine years before. This news, being reported to the authorities, was also ordered suppressed. Within the course of the next two years finds were so frequent that the London government began to take great interest in the affair. But the fact that another region of the yellow metal might be at the disposal of such as might seek was kept rigidly secret until in 1825 a dramatic incident precluded all possibility

of further secrecy.

A convict was discovered with a nugget of gold in his possession. When asked how he had come by the metal, he said that he had picked it up in the bush. He was cautioned and told that the authorities had no doubt that be had stolen the gold, but the prisoner stoutly held to his original tale. At length he was taken out and severely flogged in putlic as a thief. There is now no doubt that the man told the truth. After this, although the public were every now and then keyed up to great expectations by some reported find, no further veins were discovered until 1839, when a Russian nobleman found a rich deposit in the Blue mountains. The British government again became fearful of the consequence of such news upon a colony of convicts and ordered the matter suppressed. Yet sufficient people had beard of it to keep the story alive and give credence to such rumors as arose from time to time. So matters drifted on. Time and time again bushmen, shepherds, convicts, surveyors, picked up small nuggets and brought them to the centers of populaing like so keen on gold mining as they subsequently became, and the subject night perform their tedions pilgrimage of gold in Australia was not pursued as to and from the scene of their busy la

one would expect it to be.

The discovery of gold in California changed all that. Those rich fields, panning out their golden store and filling the coffers of lucky individuals and governments at a rate never dreamed of, awakened a thirst for prospecting all the world over. In every part of the earth men went out with pick and pan, hoping to come across the precious

When the news of California's fortone reached Australia, many took ship to America's shores, and among these was Hammond Hargreaves, an English man, native of Gosport, who had emi-grated to New South Wales in 1832. to Anstralia be engaged in farming without much profit and was among the first to rush for California.

On reaching the auriferous region the first thing that strock him was the similarity of the geological formation in California and Bathurst, Australia, and there and then he made up his and one foot deep. It covers the fire mind to inquire into the subject should with merely a small portion of the low be ever return to Australia. He worked er pert of the case, but the heat and for something like a couple of years in flames infold the rest. Water and rice California and then set soil for New are put at the bottom with a frame South Wales. Returning, he, of course, carried in his mind the thought that perhaps there might be gold in Bath-urst, and when he landed he set to in the center of which is a hole about work to make a thorough search.

the acquaintance of William and James of which are cooked by the steam. Toms and J. H. O. Lister, who were anxious to prospect for gold. Hargreaves taught them how to use pick and pan, the dish and the cradle-in fact, gave them a practical if rough education into the mysteries of gold and gold bearing rocks and gravel. These men struck out, and in April, 1851, the three pupils returned to their old master, and, lo, in their pockets It. Heron, was written in prison under they carried gold to the amount of four onnes. Hargreaves, knowing the ropes, took this gold and full directions to the proper quarter. The news went forth, the rosh began, rich finds were made. and Hargreaves was hailed as the discoverer of gold in Australia. In reality he had won the title, for it was his knowledge that first educated the Tomees and Lister, and it was his knowledge again that sent them in the

right direction. Hargrenves was presented to Queen Victoria in 1851 as the sole discoverer of the Australian goldfields and was made much of in England. He died in 1891. - Chacinnati Enquirer.

Exhausting Recreation. "What's a holiday, Uncle Jim?" "It's a day when you work so hard to enjoy yourself that you can't do any real work for the next three days."-Chicago Record.

Get Rid of the Mud. Mud can imprison and enslave thou-sands of people. I know certain seasons of the year where families have been bound and shackled by the mud, been prevented from the enjoyments and privileges of free transit and utterly isolated from their neighbors When we see what a great enemy mud is, the first thing to take into co eration in road building is some plan to avoid mud and build roads that will be free from mud.—8. D. Tallman.

#### Greensboro Tobacco Market ROR HIGH PRICES.

Sold over 5,000,000 pounds last year for an average of \$7.57 per 100 This is the highest average made by any market in piedmont North

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

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

Our Warehouses are large, commodious and up-to-date, whose proprictors stand without a peer as slesmen of the weed. Every large firm in the United States and a number of foreign firms are

presented by our buyers. Tebacco centre, manufacturing centre, trade centre, railroad centre,

ducational centre. Our own manufacturers have a large capacity and are increasing their rade daily and must have tobacco.

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

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 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.

### **&**&&&&&&&&&&**&**

The Peril of the Suburbanite. Every year the bulk of city men go farther afield and each morning and bors. There can be no doubt that con stant railway traveling of this kind is calculated, sooner or later, to play havoc with the soundest constitution.

While it is, of course, impossible t lay down any exact rule, it may be stated generally that no such daily railway journey should be much over an bour in length, a space of time that i far more than enough to carry the citi zen into pure air and the most sylvar of scenery. As every medical man of any experience can testify, the attempt to burn a candle at both ends, one is the city and the other 50 or 100 miles away at the seaside, has cut of many a valuable life in the flower of its maturing manbood. - Medical Press.

An Economical Cook. A Chinaman will bake a dinner for a dozen with a mere handful of fuel. The boller he uses is large and cone shaped, being sometimes two feet in diameter over them, and on this are placed dishes of fish, fowl and vegetables to boil. The four inches in diameter, and in this an Before this, however, he had made other dish is often placed, the contents

> Striking Contradictions. A great contrast will often be found to exist between authors and their

works, melancholy writers being the most jocular in society usually and humorists in theory the most lugubrious mortals in practice.
"The Comforts of Human Life," by

the most distressing circumstances "The Miseries of Human Life," by Beresford, was, on the contrary, com posed in a drawing room where the au ther was surrounded by the best of ev-erything, and Borton, the author of the "Anatomy of Melancholy," was ex-tremely facetions in conversation. The Fiendish Motorman

A nurse was dragging a beadstrong boy of four years away from in front of a rapidly approaching car, when the little fellow dropped a toy be carried He struggled to get back and rescue the toy, and the frightened nurse screamed at him as she yanked him away from the tracks. With a smile that would not have disgraced the face of a saint the motorman brought the car to a sudden stop within a foot of

"Now, my little man," he said, "we'll wait for you."

While the boy caught up his play

the toy, refusing to run over and crush

thing and scampered sway with it a woman on one of the front seats said to the conductor standing on the foot-board: "That was a kind act. Would a sport of it to the company have any offect?"

"Yes," said the conductor, with broad grin, "If you want to have the man discharged!" And he rang the bell to go ahead.—New York Tribune.

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