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ton in Alamance and adjoining

GRAHAM, N.C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1899.

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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.,

DUMMY ALLEN'S TURTLE.

The Soup It Furnished For Albany'

Old Time Epicares.

A local paper half a century ago pub-

lished the following sketch, which has

lost none of its amusing flavor in the

flavors known as turtle soup was made,

we believe, by the celebrated Andrew

Jackson Allen, better known as Dummy

Allen, who for many years acted as

Edwin Forrest's costumer and need to

a style peculiar to himself. At the time

we speak of he kept a restaurant in the

vicinity of the old Green Street theater

and was a prime favorite among the

bloods of the day, who made his place

nice village, but still there were some

things in Dummy Allen's cookery book

not dreamed of in our philosophy. He

therefore resolved to afford our ancient

epicures a taste of bliss in a guise hith-

soup. Accordingly public announce-

ment was duly made of the felicity in

store for the lovers of good eating, and,

in order that appetites might be fully

whetted, for a few days before the ac

ceptable time a sizable, aldermanic look

ing green turtle was allowed to prom-

enade at the end of a long string upon

the sidewalk in front of Allen's estab-

lishment. In due time the repast came

off and proved a complete triumph of

kitchen art. The new and delicious gift

vast reputation and much gold.

vered upon the immortal Dummy

"Once more and while the mouths of

epicures were still watering with mem-

ories of recent blies the potent an-

nonncement was reiterated; once more

a decent looking turtle, 'very like the

drew Jackson's premises, to the great admiration of beholders; once more fas-

tidious palates enjoyed select morsels

of paradise from Allen's marvelons boilers, and once more did vast renown

and much lucre fall to the share of the

inspired costumer of the inner man.

The governor's first business in the

morning before proceeding to state af-fairs was to inquire whether Allen served

up turtle soup that day. Tidings of the

miraculous food would agitate the sen-

ate, disturb the house and drive the lob-

"Turtle soup became all the rage

and week after week it was eagerly de-

voured. At length some sharp and per

hape envious observers thought they remarked a striking similarity in all of

remarked a striking similarity in all Dummy Allen's turtles. One very suspicious individual, struck with their strong coincidence of aspect, quietly took the trouble of putting his sign manual on the back of one announced

for that day's slaughter. The ill fated

criminal duly disappeared and was com-mented upon that day in the form of

onp as unusually excellent.
"But, amazement! When next week"

customary announcement of turtle sour was made, how speedy was the ladder of immortality knocked flat from under

slaughtered victim of the week before.

bearing the deeply out private mark of

"The secret was out. The game was

and with the sole aid of their imagina

time put a golden lining to his pocket.

It Cought the Congregation.

tion of an audience is often a source of

much work and thought, but the fol-lowing incident astoniehed me by its

power and effectiveness: The majority

in the weet. Indeed I think they are

words to me; then another. One lady

exceptional interest in that sermon was

If attention lags, part a sesm.-

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Saive

How to interest and hold the atten-

-Albany Argus.

tive powers he had regaled them with

unbeard of delicacies and at the same

ged his ample neck on An-

"Albany was then, as now, a very

intervening years:

customary resort.

Burlington, N. C.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

> JACOB A. LONG, < Attorney-at-Law,

GRAHAM, Practices in the State and Federal courts.
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IOHN GRAY BYNUM. W. P. BYNUM, JR. BYNUM & BYNUM, Attorneys and Counselors at Lav

GREENSBORO, N. C. Practice regularly in the courts of Ala-

DR. J. R. STOCKARD Dentist,





Only Knows

McELREE'S Wine of Cardu

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

Wine of Cardui is becoming the leading remedy for all troubles of this class. It costs but 97 from any druggist.

druggist.
For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, the "Ladies Advisory Department."
The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. WRA C. J. WEST, Manhville, Tunn-writes: - "This woodsplal medicine couple to be in every house where there are give and women."

The State Normal and Industria

Offers to young women thorough literary, classical, scientific, and in- the inspiring Allen when that same dustrial education and special ped- turtle-the identical, supposed to be agogical 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 a regular cheap supply of calves' heads and one specimen turtle, Caleb Quotem about 550 pupils. To secure board in dormitories all fee trife band been doing the Albany epicures for in dormitories, all free-tuition ap- a whole season at little or no expense plications should be made before August 1.

Correspondence invited from those desiring competent trained

For catalogue and other information, address

PRESIDENT MoIVER, Greensboro, N. C.

Red Springs Citizen: Blind stag-of those who worship in my congrega-tion are as attentive as any audience to the stage of those who worship in my congrega-tion are as attentive as any audience to the stage of those who worship in my congrega-tion are as attentive as any audience among the horses of this section.

Messrs. Duncan McKay and Neil

Messrs. Duncan McKay and McKay As I got warmed up my bands kept pace with my tongoe. The attention McMillan each lost a fine one the past week. It is only the best stock was far beyond the ordinary. Every that is attacked with this disease, and in no case have we heard of a cure

preacher from stert to finish. And I— please do not access me of vanity— thought, "Surely the sermon is a good being effected. one, or it has struck the right chord. You assume no risk when you buy Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera The service closed, and the audience was dismissed. As I went down from and Diarrhosa Remedy. T. A. Albright & Co. will refund your monthe pulpit a brother whispered a few ey if you are not satisfied after usinvited me to ber house as soon as I could get away. A dozen or more repeated the first brother's words. The ng 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

HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT.

Facts Showing the Economy Hard, Smooth Stone Roads.

The principle of the good roads move ment as advocated by the wheelmen is that the common roads of the country are as important as the railway systema, 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. But 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' or



UNIMPROVED DOAD.

[From L. A. W. Bulletin.] ganizations 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 offered 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 erto unknown to them-to wit, turtle the smallest animal power, save time and increase property valuations. No railroad company would expect to do business if its tracks and roadbed were in such condition as to make it either impossible to use the tracks at long seasons of the year or in using them 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 comparative way every day to appetite became the town talk and

in the year. attempts at road building and repairing and then wonder why there is no been hauled over bad roads at the greatest expense. It has been esti- them. mated that in the states where the transportation has been decreased to 20 per cent of the former figures and that the roads pay for themselves within a few years. It has been furthe different ways mentioned will more than pay for the building and recosts no more each year to have good roads than it does to have bad ones.

Road Taxes Paid In Cash. The town of Beloit, in Wisconsin has made a wonderful improvement in its roads as the result of collecting its road taxes in cash. A. C. Powers, chairman of the town, says that, though the taxation was not increased a single cent, it is conceded by every one that more has been accomplished in two years since the adoption of the new system than in any ten years under the old management. It has worked no hardship to any one, as they have hired the taxpayers to perform this labor, paying \$1.50 per day of ten hours for men and \$3 per day for men with teams. The increased amount of work performed and the improved condition of the roads have stimulated and encouraged the people, who would not the old system. Similar results are reported from the towns of Westport, last named town the tax was reduced our suspicious friend—turned up and resumed its sidewalk promenade, ap-parently in capital condition for a deby three-tifths and collected in cash, and far more work was accomplished than ever before.

Convict Labor on Roads. If the plan to put convicts at improv ing the highways is fensible, it should be carried out. It will not in any way interfere with the laboring man who so often protests against the employment of felous at work which deprives him of an opportunity to make a living. The open atr. outdoor life and wholesome labor would result in making better men of criminals, while the prison walls affect the average nature in the opposite way. It will improve morals and roads at the same time,

Road Notes. Strange as it may seem, no two causes are closer allied than those of the farmer and the cyclist.

Hang and Scheveningen, two cities ideal road which will have a carriage way, a track for cyclists and a foot-

A stone road poorly built for want of successful rolling, even with excellent material, can be but a poor highway at

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, um, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and posidoe to the fact that the seam in the arm of my coat had parted, revealing a startling flash of whiteness at every gesture. perfect satisfaction or money re-funded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by T. A. Albright & Co.,

COST OF BAD ROADS.

ENORMOUS SUM ANNUALLY LOST MARKETING CROPS.

The Office of Road Inquiry Estimates That \$600,000,000 Might Be Saved Yearly by the Construction of Stone Highways.

"It must be plain to any one who gives the matter thought that we suffer enormous losses each year as the result of bad roads," says Otto Dorner, chairman of the L. A. W. highway improvement committee. "But what do these losses really amount to, and how much would be saved if we had uniformly good roads? We may say that it doesn't cost the farmer anything to market his crops, because he does all the hading himself. True, but isn't his time worth something? Suppose that in place of every ton of wheat or hay or potatoes loaded on his wagon was able, as a result of good roads, to load up two tons and to market the entire crop of his farm with just half the labor and in just half the time which is required at present, wouldn't the amount of time he could save be worth something, and wouldn't it be worth saving? Labor is the farmer's working capital, which he is continually seeking to make as productive as possible.

"If there is a method of accomplishing twice as much as heretofore with n given amount of effort, it is to his interest to discover and adopt it. Economy of labor means additional acres which he can find time to make productive. The only way to compute the value of labor is to inquire what it would cost if it had to be purchased. It has been found that if the farmers of the United States bad to pay some one else for marketing their crops it would cost them on an average 25 cents every time a ton was hauled a mile nearer to market. In other words It costs 25 cents per ton per mile. say on an average, for it costs considerably less in many localities. Yet it costs sufficiently more in many others to make the average as large as stated.

"Taking an average of the number of miles they are traveled, it costs on an average \$3.02 per ton to bring them has lately visited an orchard as far from the farm to the railroad station. It costs only \$1.87 in the northern and eastern states, but in the Pacific coast and mountain states it runs up as high as \$5.12. This, of course, is for the value of the farmer's time and that of his team and wagon, or what be would have to pay some one else, at a fair price, to do his hauling for him.

"How was all this found out? It is the result of careful inquiries made by the United States department of agriculture and of estimates received from farmers in 1,200 different counties throughout the United States in reply to 10,000 requests for such information. These inquiries were made for the simple purpose of getting at They make the most impracticable the facts in the matter, so that farmers might know what could be saved by the building of good roads and might profit in their products, which have better be able to determine how much they could afford to spend for building

"Further inquiries were made stone roads have been built the cost of hauling crops in the good roads districts of Europe. These were made through the United States consuls stationed in various European citles, who were instructed to find out ther shown that the amount lost in the exact facts in the matter. It was found, as a result of their investigations, that the average cost of market pairs of these roads on the annual as- ing a ton of farm produce in Europe sessments made for them or that it was only 8 6-10 cents per mile as against 25 cents in the United States

"It appears, then, as the result of in the United States just about three times as much to market our farm crops as it does in European countries, where good roads have been built. Farmers there are able to make their loads three times as great as ours, owing to better roads.

"But we are not obliged to go to Europe for illustrations as to good roads. for we have, fortunately, a few localities in our own country which furnish such examples. Mecklenburg county, N. C., not long ago began the construction of a system of macadam roads. It was customary there to load up two takes of cotton on a wagon to be hauled by a mule team. The mules could draw this load very well during dry weather. After a rain, when the roads were soft, the load was too much for even for a moment think of going back to a pair of tough mules. After the county had begun to build roads this load was doubled several times, and it was Randall, Turtle and Middleton. In the found that the same two mules were able to haul as much as 12 bales, or six tons, in place of their former load, which amounted to only a single ton. And more—the improved roads made it possible to haul this load in wet and dry weather alike, for, being properly built of stone, they were fit for use

immediately after a heavy rain. "The office of road inquiry in the department of agriculture has estimated that over \$600,000,000 might be saved annually in the United States by the construction of good roads. The statistics of the department of agricul ture show the total amount of all kinds of grain raised in the United States. The amount consumed on the farms was estimated as being offset by large amount of other articles hauled by farmers on the public roads. By reducing this all to tone and using their inquiries into the cost of hauling ton as a basis it was found that the total cost of haulage amounted to \$946,-414.005 and that two-thirds of this enormous amount might be saved each

This estimate tallies with a similar stimate of the bauling done on our country roads which was made by Mr. John M. Stahl, the secretary of the Farmers' National congress. He based bis figures upon the statistics of railread and river transportation covering farm products."

The value of green bone lies in its well proportioned and numerous con-stituents, which are just what is needland Poultry. In it we have lime for the shell, mineral water for the yolk near on all around food as any can There is only one objection to it, and that is that it is somewhat concentrated. If bens are fed on it entirely, they will cut too much; bence, it is necessary to feed it in connection with some bulky food, such as clover or a very disagreeable scint."

SUN SCALD. Factor Requiring Consideration

In Growing Fruit Trees. In some parts of the country sun scald is one of the most important factors in growing fruit trees. Especially is this true in the southwestern states, where the danger from sunburning controls the whole practice of cultivation and pruning. In that country the trees are headed low, even down to within a foot or six inches of the ground, in order to protect the trunks. At the same time any consid-



REFERCT OF BUN SCALD.

erable pruning in the tops is avoided, because it would expose the larger branches to the deadly sun scald. This difficulty is less frequently met in the northeastern states, but the writer (F. A. Waugh, in The Country Gentleman) north as Canada and New England line, where nearly 50 per centrof the trees were ruined by this trouble. They were pruned too high, with heads six, seven and eight feet from the ground. Sun scald is usually worst on apples and pears, but it may appear on al most any tree. The accompanying illustration is from a tree of Downer's Late Red cherry growing (or dying) in Maryland. When the damage is as

old as this, where it has been accumulating for several years, it is doubtful if any remedy can be applied, though one can see in the photograph how per sistently this tree has tried to heal over the wound. When taken in the early stages, sun scald may be cured by protecting the trunk with boards, papers, straw or some similar material. At the same time the scaly, burned parts should be cleaned away, and some sort of wax may be applied. The best treatment for sun scald, however. is to avoid it.

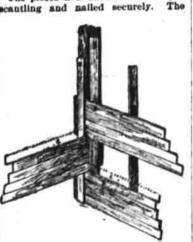
Sunburns are usually only the beers commonly follow closely after. Bacteria and moids gain access and cause increased damage to wood and bark, and the rain and sun check and crack the exposed tissues, to their great and permanent detriment. It is doubtless a fact that sun scald is a more important enemy of fruit trees than many of the fungi that have been extensively studied and elaborately careful investigation, that it costs us discussed in recent books and bulle

Square Cornered Silo.

The principle reason why enslinge spoils in the corners of the square silo is that the construction is such that the corners pull apart enough to admit the air, says L. A. Clinton in The Rural

New Yorker: With the usual form of construction. there will almost certainly be a slight give at the corners, and the result is the ensilage spoils. The figure shows how the corners may be constructed so that there will be no possible chance for pulling apart. The principal corner post A should be at least of 6 by 6 ma-The pieces B B should be of 2 by 4

scantling and nailed securely. The



siding may be of I inch boards, and if they are well seasoned and matched one thickness of boards will be entirely sufficient. Studding should be placed not more than 2 feet apart. It is unnecessary to explain in detail the drawing. The siding shown by D D D natied securely to the 6 by 6 corner posts, and the siding shown by C C is to cut that it can be nailed to the supplementary 2 by 4 studding. After constructing the corners in this way. so there is absolutely no chance for them to pull apart, the usual method of boarding across the corner may be followed, so that the ensilage will set-

A LIGHT CORNER FOR A STLO.

Rufus Choate's Sharp Tongue, Rufus Choate's thrusts were not always so good natured as are usually those of the modern representative of the family. In describing a party to a suit in which he was counsel, h said: 'Why does he not pay back the money he has so Ill got? He is such a villain that he wouldn't if he could and so much of a bankrupt that he

couldn't if he would." Mr. Choate also once remarked of a woman, "She is a sinner-po, not a sinner, for she is our client; but abe is CELERY IN FLORIDA.

ts Success as a Money Making Winter Crop Said to Be Assured.

Celery growing in Florida, though in its infancy, is attracting much attention both in Florida and northern states. Not many years ago it was thought impossible to grow celery in the south. This was and is still doubtless true of southern states too cold to grow it in the winter months. Florida, however, according to a correspondent of Farm, Field and Fireside, is an ideal land for all such crops in winter. Celery grows under proper condition of soil and culture as readily as cabbage. Its growth and success as a noney making crop is already beyond the experimental stage in south and middle Florida. Outlining the method of culture there, the writer says:

In the first place, we grow our cel-ery in the winter. We usually commence seed beds in August. This is a most trying month in Florida, continual rains, with very hot sun, being the order, and seed can neither germinate nor grow without protection both from rain and sun. It is absolutely necessary therefore to have a framework over beds for sash or awning to rest upon. The sash, etc., must be so constructed as to be readily taken of and put on. The cloth for awning and sashes should be light in weight and color. This will make it unnecesand color. This will make it unneces sary to remove them until after the seed are up. Heavy or dark cloth ob structs the light and hinders germination. Beds should be slightly elevated and six to eight feet wide, with walks or alleys between them.

Three sowings may be inade-the first the last week in August or first week in September, three weeks later another sowing and in October the last and largest sowing. The first and second sowings need not be very large, but should be pricked out for reset. The October sowing need not be protected and if properly thinned will make good plants without resetting. The best land with us for celery

growing are the timbered muck lands. These are always full of moisture regetable decomposed matter and humus, making an ideal condition for plant foliage development. This natural condition of soil when supplemented by proper chemicals gives a showy, highly flavored and tender plant. These lands must be properly drain-

ed, cleared and prepared. It may be found necessary to ditch deeply in order to remove trees, stumps, etc., in clearing. In such a state ditches must be refilled with soil, gates put in or some other system of irrigation put in. It is utterly impossible to grow good celery in Florida without a good water supply. Rains with us in the winter are, like angels' visits, very rare indeed. As a general rule your water level should be within 18 inches of the surface. With this idea in mind no great mistake need be made. If your plat is so situated that you can hold the water level at 18 to 20 inches, you are all right for moisture. If not, you had better put in an irrigating plant. These muck lands must always be

ropped by some gross feeder, such as field corn. Irish potatoes, pumpkins, etc., before celery is attempted. Cowbeen fully proved, but I think there is the term sufficient ground for the idea to make us cautious in the use of the pea.

A Parm Convenience. Scandinavian farmers in the porti west have preserved a number of old country devices for buildings and

some of which gain favor with friends and neighbors of those who put them into practice. A drawing of one of these sent to The Ohio Farmer represents two half doors of the common type. The lower one carries near the top a tool box, the usefulness

of which goes without question, as it is al-HANDY BARN DOOR. ways easily accessible both from without and from the inside of the barn. Whatever articles are commonly placed in the windows, on dusty shelves, on crossbeams and in odd corners should find their way into the door box, so that one might always know where to find things instead of hunting them up and losing one's time and temper.

Brief Mention. Cut sorghum for forage when in the dough stage, just as the change of color begins in the heads.

The hunt of the Maryland station for a superior new variety of wheat for Maryland farmers to adopt as their standard has been in a measure fruitless, as the variety which heads its list and which under ordinary circumstances it would recommend to the av erage Maryland farmer for the erop so 20 years ago-the Fultz.

The fact that the sugar cane borer follows the new and succulent growth of the cane and is at the sugar grindane suggests an easy method of keeping the pest in check-that of burning the cape tops.

It is said that cattle, sheep, hogs and ponitry are all very fond of velvet beans, but horses apparently do not reliah them. The national irrigators' congress

meets in Cheyenne, Wy., Sept. 1-3. Get Rid of the Mud. Mud can imprison and ensiave thou-

sands of people. I know certain seaone of the year where families have been bound and shackled by the mud, been prevented from the enjoym and privileges of free transit and utisolated from their neighbors. When we see what a great enemy mud is, the first thing to take into con 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

Over \$1,260.00 paid out daily to farmers for tobacco during the pas It is the best market in the State for the farmer.

Our Warehouses are large, commodious and up-to-date, whose propriors 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. Tobacco centre, manufacturing centre, trade centre, railroad centre,

lucational centre. Our own manufacturers have a large capacity and are increasing their ade 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.

Pawashops and Banks

The original pawnshop is difficult to locate. From earliest times and with all peoples the system of pledging effects builders, but are thought to be great as security for advances in money has propagators also of insects and fungus existed in some form. In this early which attack the young plant and period all those who accepted pledges sometimes work great disaster in the as security for loans were not pawnseed beds. This, however, has not yet brokers in the sense that we today use

> Of the antiquity of pawnbroking we are assured, but are without a clew as to what may have been its process of metamorphosis from the time of the Jewish law to that of the Roman. Its analogy to banking, the fact that the pawnbrokers later became bankers. would lead to the conclusion that pri vate pawnbrokers existed long before the state took cognizance of the business. It seems probable that the constant taking of articles in pledge, which of necessity demanded their safe keeping to secure the repayment of the loan, suggested the like deposit of money and valuables. In this case the progenitor of the present banking system was orig inally a pawnshop instead of a bank, which later took up the pawn business -Bulletin of Department of Labor.

> > Curious Callings.

In India all callings are bereditary; a baker's son becomes a baker and his son after him, and so on from generation to generation. The census, however, reveals some more startling vocations than that of the maker of bread. The people of Allahabad especially are not ashamed of their professions.

Thirty-five describe themselves men who beg with threats of violence;" 226 as "flatters for gain;" 25 as "bereditary robbers;" 974 as "low blackguards;" 29 as "howlers at fuperals," while as many as 6,372 publicly announce that they are "poeta In the other districts one finds, be

sides the ordinary professions, 11,000 toutom players, 45 makers of crowns for idols, 145 car cleaners and-most curious of all-"bereditary painters of borses with spots."

The census containing this interest ing information is kept at the Sanskrib college, at Benares.

He Knew His Business. "I know a man of affairs in this

city." mid a close observer, "whose career has been eminently successful variety is the stand by today and was and who enjoys great personal popularity, but whose business bouse is one of the best hated concerns in the south 'Mr. So-and-so himself is a capital fellow, says nearly everybody, but he is ing season well into the tops of the surrounded by a set of the meanest racals on earth. If he had the least idea how they are carrying on, be would fire the last one of 'em.' The member of his staff who is most cordially dis-liked is a confidential clerk. Time and sgain people have gone to the proprietor with complaints against that individual and he has always expressed deep regret.
I am extremely sorry he showed you such little accommodation, be would reply, and really I would discharge bim at once if it wasn't for his poor family.

"Some time ago I met the be man of whom I am speaking at lunch and took the liberty of hinting that he would do well to leave less to his em ployees. In repsonse to a question A told him my reasons, and I will never forget his peculiar, quinzical smile.

'My dear fellow,' he said, 'a great many diengreeable things have to be done in business, but it doesn't pay to do them yourself. "-New Orles



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 ee it before you buy. M. HAYES, Agent.



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