# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

## GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1901.

#### they set off to hunt, their hearts swol-WHEN MOLLY LED THE MEPTING. len with fury;

From dawn until the hour when the

empurpled sun descended behind the

great naked trees they beat the thick-

ets without finding anything.

with a sort of mysterious fear.

The younger answered:

Then they were silent.

Jean continued:

"That beast there is not an ordinary

"Perhaps we should have a bullet

blessed by our cousin, the bishop, or

which are needed."

olf will do some harm tonight."

the horn with full lungs to attract

And now, suddenly, in that mad race,

my ancestor struck his forehead

against an enormous branch, which

horse took himself off, disappearing in

The cadet of Arville stopped short,

eaped to the earth, seized his brother

in his arms, and he saw that the

Then he sat down beside the body,

that immobile face of the elder

self upon them both.

their people and their dogs.

The elder said:

a man."

flying.

blood.

was settin with the sinners, way back by dies a welcome-meet hardest sinner that salvation ever T was fest backslider that had lost the go

VOL. XXVI.

Two a Wednesday night pra'r meetin, they talked from left to right, is fis word come that the preacher would with us that night, a "Who would lead the meetin?" A w As "Who would les raised her han", is Molly, with the bright, sweet eyes, up an took the stan'i

Wy heart wus palpitatin, an what would say! She didn't keep me waitin, fer her bright eyes

ed my way! the give that ele time hymn out, an they sung rith sweet accord. oice a leadin 'em, "Come Te That

is lots of 'em went up fer pra'r an got religion you comin too "" is I comet I couldn't man' iii Ther out, "Amen!"

He had hardly finished speaking Tih Molly's han a holdin mine I got religion when his horse reared. That of Francols began to kick. A large thicket -Atlanta Constitution. covered with dead leaves opened before them, and a colossal beast, quite

and the second The Wolf.

By Guy de Maupar

The celebrated author, Guy de Maupamant, aftwriting numerous stories of great power giality became insane. In this story & gimmerings of the subsequent unbinging se glimmerings of the the mind of a genius.] Here is what the old Marquis d'Ar-

file told us toward the end of St. Hubert's dinner at the house of the Baron des Ravels.

We had killed a stag that day. The marquis was the only one of the guests who had not taken any part in the hase, for he never hunted. All through that long repast we had

lked about hardly anything but the laughter of animals. The ladies themves were interested in tales sangul split his skull; and he fell stark dead nary and often unlikely, and the oraon the ground, while his frightened tors imitated the attacks and the comthe shade which enveloped the woods. hats of men against beasts, raised their arms and romanced in a thunder

ing volce. M. d'Arville talked well, with a cer tain poetry of style somewhat high unding, but full of effect. He mus have repeated this story often, for he told it fluently, not hesitating on words, choosing them with skill to produce

picture: Gentlemen, I have never hunted; ne ther did my father, my grandfather nor my great-grandfather. This last was the son of a man who hunte more than all of you put together. H ded in 1764. I will tell you how. His name was Jean. He was mar fied, father of that child who became

my ancestor, and he lived with his younger brother, Francois d'Arville, in our castle at Lorraine, in the middle of the forest. Francois d'Arville had remained a bichelor for love of the chase.

They both hunted from one end o the year to the other, without repose without stopping, without fatigue. ing else, talked only of that, lived only for that.

relating the death of the beast and work of WHEELMEN GOVERNMENT ROAD WORK.

And often, later, when he talked WHAT THEY ARE DOING TO SECURE again of that day, he said, with tears in his eyes: "If only that poor Jean

At last, furious and disconsolate, both were returning, walking their he would have died content. I am sure could have seen me strangle the other, horses along an allee bordered with of it!" brambles, and they marveled that their The widow of my ancestor inspired woodcraft should be crossed so by this her orphan son with that horror of the Intelligence

ing that of his brother.

wolf, and they were selzed suddenly chase which has transmitted itself from father to son as far down as myself. The Marquis d'Arville was silent.

one. You would say it thought like Some one usked: "That story is a legend, isn't it?" And the story teller answered:

"I swear to you that it is true from one end to the other." pray some priest to pronounce the Then a lady declared in a little, soft volce:

"All the same, it is fine to have par slons like that."-Exchange.

"Look how red the sun is. The great How Insects Make Music. The katydid has a wing that is very curious to look at. You have seen this little insect, I have no doubt. Its color is light green and just where the wing joins the body there is a thick ridge and gray, sprang up and ran off across the another in the wing. Ou this ridge there is a thin but strong skin, which makes a sort of drumhead.

Both uttered a kind of groan of joy. and bending over the necks of their It is the rubbing of these two ridges heavy horses they threw them forward or drumhends together which makes with an impulse from all their body, the queer noise you have heard. There

is no music in it certainly. The insects hurling them on at such a pace, exciting them, hurrying them away, madcould keep quiet if they wished, but dening them so with the voice, with they must enjoy making the noise. gesture and with spur that the strong The katydid sometimes makes two riders seemed rather to be carrying rubs on its drumbead and sometimes the heavy beasts between their thighs three. You can fancy she says "katy and to bear them off as if they were did," "she did" or "she didu't." The moment it is dark they begin. Soon the

whole company are at work. As they Thus they went, ventre a terre, burstrest after each rubbing it seems as if ing the thickets, cleaving the beds of treams, climbing the hillsides, dethey answered each other. scending the gorges and blowing on

Did you know that bees hum from under their wings? It is not the stin of those beautiful light wings we hear It is the air drawing in and out of the

air tubes, in the bee's quick flight. The faster a bee files the louder the humming is.

Did you know that insects feel? Indeed they do. They have nerves all over them, through their wings and out to the end of every feeler.

The Prickly Pear a Pest. One of the most serious difficulties in

brains ran from the wound with his the way of land settlement in some parts of Australia is said to be an obnoxious plant called the prickly pear. rested the head, disfigured with red, on As a pest to farmers it may be fairly his knees, and waited, contemplating classed with the rabbits. It has taken possession of whole tracts of country, brother. Little by little a fear in-vaded him, a strange fear which he and the settler has to fight a pitched battle for every acre he calls his own. had never felt before, the fear of the A single fruit brings forth thirty, sixty dark, the fear of solitude, the fear and even several hundred fold of good of the deserted wood, and the fear productive seed. All herbage may droop, also of the fantastic wolf who had dle and disappear in the oven of an

just killed his brother to avenge him-Australian drought, but the pear survives, flourishes and carries on its proc The shadows thickened, the acute esses of expansion and reproduction cold made the trees crack. Francois with unconcern. In the fierce "strug got up, shivering, unable to remain gle for life," when a drought is devas there longer, feeling himself almost tating the land, this pest is a living exgrowing faint. Nothing was to be ample of the survival of the "unfitneard, neither the voice of the dogs test." It was brought to Australia nor the sound of the horns; all was silent along the invisible horizon; and like the rabbit, either for use or ornament, and it has become a plague and this mournful silence of the frozen a pestilence. Its extermination in the night had something about it frightenny of Onee and, at least, is

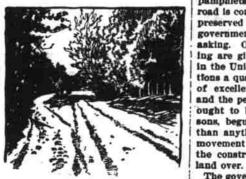
What is Being Done to Stimulate lighway Improvement.

BETTER ROADS. Preparing For a Hot Campaign In State and National Legislatures. Our Highways a Disgrace to Out

Preparatory to its work in congress and the state legislatures for appropriations for highway improvement, the League of American Wheelmen has been interviewing the candidates for the offices in which they are most interested. The replies received show that the good roads movement is rapidly making itself felt among the legislators, for most of them show a comprehensive knowledge of the subject and do not hesitate to say that they are in favor of such appropriations Allowances are made for the fact that these are pre-election promises, but the league has been very successful in the

past in persuading legislators that such promises must be kept when they are duly installed in office. In line with this work the league

has sent out a circular letter stating



A BANDY BOAD. briefly the claims for the good roads

movement and asking for the individual views of each recipient. The cir cular follows: "Bad roads cost agriculturists and

teamsters upward of \$500,000,000 per year. This condition must exist until aid is given by national and state offictals. Bad roads and lack of road building knowledge cost New York state \$3,000,000 annually in keeping even passable its highway system.

"The average cost of hauling produce in Europe is 7 cents per ton for each mile of transportation. The average in the United States, as computed by the office of road inquiry, is 25 cents. The entire people pay the difference

"Good roads are not only an economic necessity, but are essential to educational and social advancement in the rural districts.

"States that have made appropriations for highway improvement have been compelled by the farmer to increase the appropriations annually because he knows the value of road improvement. Massachusetts and New Jersey have expended millions for the purpose, and this expenditure meets hearty approval from all classes.

Their Welfare. "The roads of the United States are a The steady progress of the century behind those of any country in

tigue.

blows

COTTON FERTILIZERS.

Brief Explanation of the Way They Work-Ammonia and Acids,

In answer to the question, "Will neid The good roads question is today the without cottonseed meal and potesh subject of a vast agitation begun first be a good fertilizer for cotton planted by wheelmen, taken up by the governafter stubble?" The Southern Cultivator ment and now a matter of legislative says: There seems to be a want of unconsideration the country over. As a derstanding with very many as to the result ten states have exhibits at the part fertilizers play in making crops. present universal exposition in Paris Commercial fertilizers, as a rule, do illustrating how perfect ronds ought to nothing more than supply a small be built. This from a country that still amount of available food for immehas in part the worst roads in the

diate use by the plant world is rather daring, but it is also an indication of what is being done. The This supply of food is of two kinds, mineral and atmospheric or vegetable. ten states in question know what they The phosphate rocks are ground to a are talking about. They had the worst four or meal. Then sulphuric acid is roads, and now they have-or at least mixed with this meal. This makes they are constructing-the best. soluble a certain part of the phosphoric It will be a matter of news to many acid in the meal. This soluble part to learn that the United States govern then becomes available for plant conment has gone into the road question in sumption and helps plant growth. This

is about 12 to 14 in 100 pounds. The 86 or 88 pounds remaining are absolutely worthless. Then most of the manufacturers mix in with this acid phosphate some Ger-

man kainit or muriate of potash so as to give the mixture about 114 to 2 pounds of potash in 100 pounds of the mixture.

road making are taught. Hundreds of pamphlets showing just how a good Some of the goods now on the market as low grade goods have only eight road is constructed and how it may be pounds of acid phosphate guaranteed preserved have been published by the to the hundred pounds. We then have from 10 to 14 pounds of plant food in 100 pounds of acid phosphate. This will give from 200 to 240 pounds of plant food in a ton. The remainder is waste. There are a few brands that contain a little more, say 200 pounds. What are called complete guanos have nitrogen in shape of ammonia

added in quantities containing about 11/2 to 3 per cent ammonia. This ammonia is not a mineral, but atmospheric, element and is taken either from the blood of animals or nitrate of soda or The government, in these exhibitions

ordinarily constructs three specimen Peruvian guano or cottonseed meal or rotting vegetable matter, etc. All of roads-a modern macadam, a sand and an ordinary dirt road. When these the family of legumes, such as clover, peas, beans, etc., take it from the air. roads are completed, a heavy farm Our experience is all on the side of wagon, loaded with produce, is drawn cotton's ability to do the same thing. over each of them, and the amount of force required to haul it is determined But in your case the stubble which you propose to turn under will furnish by the use of a trackometer. This in

some ammonia without cottonseed strument is so constructed as to ac curately register every pound the meal Ammonia will cause the cotton to horses pull at every stage of the haul grow off a little faster at first. But in in plain view of those in its vicinity fruiting season the acids seem to catch It is made clear by these experiments up, sometimes to go considerably that a team harnessed in the ordinary way is subject, under the best condishead. We would feed the cottonseed meal to cows and save the manure. tions, to a continuous jerking motion which must, on even the smoothest

This will belp the crop and build up the land permanently.

consumption I suppose about four car-On a dirt road in bad condition this Points About Tile and Laying It. loads of chimneys weekly, running Tile when properly placed in a ditch jerking becomes a succession of heavy from 1,500 to 2,000 dozen chimneys to do not require a covering of small transmitted to the team by the car. These are sold to jobbers, who stones or gravel, and they will do betmeans of a collar. They are cruelly distribute them through their trade to ter work if the regular soil is used for painful, bruising the shoulders, harsas customers in the city and hereabout covering. Horseshoe tile are not as ing and torturing the animals, conand to customers at greater or less disgood for the purpose of draining as stantly lessening their value as well tances away. Perhaps half of these round tile. While they would be reachimneys or rather more are used in as directly decreasing the amount of sonably sure to stay in place if properthe load that it is possible to haul. the city or within 50 miles of it. To the ly laid, they are not as efficient as

chimneys thus brought here are to be round tile. The reason they are not as added those produced here, the eastern efficient is shown in the cut. If but a chimneys being made chiefly for the small stream of water is flowing. It local trade and for export. spreads out over the entire flat surface "We import a few lamp chimneys of

of the horseshoe tile, and there is not the cheapest and of the best grades, roads movement among farmers shows depth enough of water to cause the re- the cheap chimney from Germany and

LAMP CHIMNEYS.

Made In This Country by Millions Annually For Home Use and Export.

quainted with the trade, "seems a sim-

ple sort of thing, but there are not

many things of more common use the

world over, and in the aggregate the

number sold is enormous. In this coun-

try there are 12,000 men and boys em-

ployed in making lamp chimneys, and

"The first glass works in the country

were established in Boston, and former-

nearly so many glass factories here as

"One not familiar with the business

might be surprised with the great vari-

ety in which lamp chimneys are made.

great variety by many makers, and of

course there are made chimneys suita-

ble for all of them. There is one Amer-

can lamp chimney maker who, count-

ing sizes and styles, produces 600 varie

ties. Among the great variety of chim

neys made there are some that are of

common use everywhere, and then

there are some that are specially suited

to demands in this or that part of the

country and are not in demand in

"Lamp chimneys are not only made

in far greater variety than formerly, to

fit perfectly every sort of lamp, but

they are also made better than ever. In

fact, lamp chimneys have advanced

with everything else. But enormous

and increasing as the production is, the

demand scarcely keeps pace with the

increase in the population, this being

especially true of cities in which gas is

nore and more used and here in New

York, for instance, by users through

slot gas machines, which have some in-

fluence on the sale of lamp chimneys.

Still the number of lamps used here is

enormous. There are plenty of people

well three or four lamps, and the num-

ber of people here who use lamps alone

and its vicinity millions of lamp chim-

western manufacturers for domestic

"There are received in this city from

glons.

there once were.

other parts.

neys annually.

#### indigestion "The lamp chimney," said a man ac-

### dyspepsia biliousness

and the hundred and one sin lar ills caused by impure blood or inactive liver, quickly yield to the purifying and cleansing properties contained in

NO. 51

the chimneys produced number millions annually. The greater number Johnston's are now made west of the Alleghany mountains in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, where the majority of the Sarsaparilla glass works of the country are located. many of them in the natural gas re-

OUART BOTTLE.

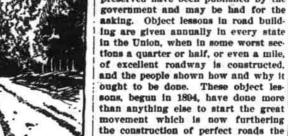
It cures permanently by acting naturally on all organs of the ly the glass making industry was prinbody. Asa blood-cleanser, fleshcipally in the east. Now there are not builder, and health-restorer, it has no equal. Put us in Quart Bottles, and sold at \$1 each. "THE MICHIGAN DRUG COMPANY," Detroit, Mich. Lamps are made in these days in very Take Liverettes for Liver Ille. age

> For sale by J. C. SIMMONS, Druggist.

We Want to Dye Your clothing old dress fabrics, and guarantee perfect satisfaction in every respect. Lightning Grease Lradicator FOR SALE. M. WHITE. GRAHAM, N. C. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*\*\* burning gas, for instance, who have as When you for the purpose of illumination is very great. There are used in New York Do Dye We want to Bury you. HOLT, WILLIAMS & MAY.

UNDERTAKERS, BURLINGTON, N. C. \*

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* **ESTABLISHED** -1893-



the most energetic and thorough manimaginable, and having, through the department of agriculture, studied what constitutes a good road and why good roads are needed, has gone to work to spread the information and teach the people. It has experiment stations in every

state in the Union, where lessons in

They had at heart that one passion, which was terrible and inexorable. It consumed them, having entirely inraded them, leaving them place for no

They had given orders that they should not be interrupted in the charac-for any reason whatever. My great madfather was born while his father was following a fox, and Jean d'Arville dd not stop his pursuit, but he swore, "Name of a name, that rascal there sight have waited till after the view

His brother Francois showed himself still more infatuated. In rising he went to see the dogs, then the horses; then he shot little birds about the estie until the moment for departing to bunt down some great beast.

In the country side they were called M. le marquis and M. le cadet, the no hes then not doing at all fike the chance nobility of our time, which wishes to establish an hereditary hierarchy in titles; for the son of a marquis is no more a count nor the son of a viscount a baron than the son of a general is a colonel by birth. But the mean vanity of today finds profit in that arrangement. I return to my ancestors.

They were, it seems, immeasurably tall boay, hairy, violent and rigorous. The younger, still taller than the older, ad a voice so strong that, according to a legend, of which he was proud, all the leaves of the forests shools when he shouted.

And, when they both mounted to go It to the hunt, that must have been a sperb spectacle, to see those two fants straddling their buge bornes. Now, toward the midwinter of that tear, 1764, the frosts were excessive and the wolves became ferocious.

They even attacked belated peasants, mmed at night about the bounes, swied from sunset to sunrise and de-And soon a rumor began to circu

People talked of a colossal wolf, gray fur, almost white, that eaten two children, gnawed of voman's arm, strangled all the dogs the garde du pays and penetrated whent fear into the furmyards to one snuffing under the doorn. The fean! Look at this!" Then he threw himself upon the

had felt his breath and that it made the fame of the lights flicker. And on a panic ran through all the provthe No one dared to go out any nted by the image of the beast. brothers D'Arville resolved to still him, and several times

to a great hu They might arch the down They h

one night he en of the Ch en d'Arville be two finest pigs.

went his attack as a bra-ment the monster, an insuit direct, a man They took their strong blood-birth of Pantagruel, uttering shouts and to founddable beasts, and of triumph and stamping with joy in

ing and strange. question of national importance.-Les-He seized in his colossal hands the lie's Weekly. great body of Jean, straightened it and laid it across the saddle to carry it A School For Walters. back to the chateau; then he went on In former times most things were his way softly, his mind troubled as if done by rule of thumb or after a long

he were drunk, pursued by horrible and apprenticeship. Now apprenticeship is becoming a thing of the past and surprising images. And abruptly, in the path which the rule of thumb is giving way to sciennight was invading, a great shape passed. It was the beast. A shock of terror shook the hunter, something is devoted to a theoretical exposition cold, like a drop of water, glided along of the art of serving at table. When his reins, and, like a monk haunted of the pupils have sufficiently mastered the devil, he made a great sign of the the principles of the art, they are al-

cross, dismayed at this abrupt return of the frightful prowler. But his eyes fell back upon the inert body laid before him, and suddenly, passing abruptly from fear to anger, he shook with an inordinate rage.

Then he spurred his horse and rushed after the wolf. He foilowed it by the copses, the

ravines and the tall trees, traversing woods which he no longer knew, his viette, and so forth. There are 1,900 eyes fixed on the white speck which pupils in this school alone.-Londo flew before him through the night now Chronicle. fallen upon the earth.

#### A Town For Nervous Folks.

His horse also seemed animated by a force and an ardor hitherto unknown. Do you know which is the most mt sical town in the whole world? It is It galloped, with outstretched neck, Desterd, in Brazil. One of our readers straight on, hurling against the trees, who resides there says: "In our town, against the rocks, the head and the which contains scarcely 15,000 inhabfeet of the dead man thrown across itants, possessed of small means, there the saddle. The briers tore out the hair. The brow, beating the huge are 300 planos and several choral societies. The three suborbs, again, boast trunks, spattered them with blood. The of six musical societies, two for each. apurs tore their ragged coats of bark. If the manners of this town are not And suddenly the beast and the horse-

Palmer and Douglas.

"and I am a Democrat."

"Well, you take the Whig." .

exceptionally sweet, proverbs are of man issued from the forest and rushed into a valley just as the moon appeared no account.-Paris Gaulois. above the mountains. This valley was Pariah Dogs Have Territorial Rules

stony, closed by enormous rocks, with-Perhaps the most interesting and cuout possible issue. And the wolf was rious fact concerning the Constantinotornered and turned round. Francols then uttered a yell of joy. ple dogs is that they live in distinct which the echoes repeated like a rolling quarters. All the streets in Constantinople are divided up into separate

of thunder, and he leaped from his dog quarters, which are inhabited by borse, his cutiass in his hand. The beast, with bristling hair, the sets of dogs varying from perhaps 10 back, arched, awaited him. Its eyes or 20 in number. The frontiers of each glistened like two stars. But before quarter are known only to the dogs

fering battle the strong hunter, seiz themselves, though one can get to ing his brother, seated him on a rock, know them by noticing how far a dog and, supporting with stones his head, will follow one when enticed by some which was no more than a blot of food. Each separate colony guards blood, he shouted in the cars as if he territory with the utmost vigilance, and was talking to a deaf man: "Look, these same creatures, which seem so indifferent to all that goes on aroun them, will at once jump up and bark at

monster. He felt himself strong enough any strange dog that encroaches upon their territory, and should the intrudto overturn a mountain, to bruise er persist they will set upon him and stones in his hands. The beast tried to bite him, seeking to strike in at chase him out again. One wonders his stomach. But he had seized it by how the demarcation of these quarters the neck without even using his weap- was first arrived at. on, and he strangled it gently, listening to the stoppage of the breathings in its General John M. Paimer was fond of throat and the beatings of its heart. telling the smusing circumstances un-And he laughed, rejoicing madly, essing closer and closer his formida- der which he first met Stephen A. Dougble embrace, crying in a delirium of las. During the summer of 1838,

joy: "Look, Jean! Look!" All re- a desire to see more of the world, he started out to peddle clocks in western wolf became inx. He was dead. Then Francois, taking him up in his friend stopped at a little inn at Cartance ceased. The body of the arms, carried him off and went and thage and were awakened at hig the explanation that they would have to take two men into their beds. him at the feet of the elder wother, repeating in a tender voice: One of the newcomers asked the poli-There, there, there, my little Jean! tics of Palmer and his companion. "My friend is a Whig." said Palme

Then he replaced on the saddle the two bodies, one upon the other, and he wens his way.

Europe having a similar standing among the nations. They are a disgrace to our intelligence.

"The League of American Wheelmer on behalf of the 8,000,000 wheelmen and wheelwomen of the country asks that the roads be improved upon a basis adequate to the demand for them. The farmers' national congress, representing the agriculturists, has forcefully indorsed the movement. Automo bilists are uniting in further support. "Good roads reduce first costs, increase profit to producers and reduce cost to consumers.

"Highways are feeders for railroads. lowed to practice on two ladies and two gentlemen in evening dress, who All grain and produce must first be hauled over highways before shipment dine at one table. The professor watches the operation and sharply can be made to domestic and foreign calls the walter to account if he uses markets. "The political party inserting a strong

an ordinary corkscrew instead of an good roads plank in its platform will automatic one, or carelessly puts his finger in the soup. If he should be make votes in every class, increasing as it will educational and social faciliwithout gloves, he is shown how to ties, those in search of recreation-in conceal the fact by means of the serfact, all users of highways.

"Congress started a national road system in the early part of the century. but discontinued it upon the advent of the railroads. It should take them up again now that the railroads, the sec ond highway of transportation, practically cover the entire country for inter state and international purposes. The primary road should be made in keeping.

"We appreciate your confiteny in giv ing us a hearing."

The officials of the league from past experience know the work before them and are undertaking it with confidence They fully expect an appropriation from congress and predict that if the national government again assumes the work of highway improvement it will not be long until the United States can compare its roads favorably with any country of Europe. GEORGE L. MCCARTHY.

Brought to Reason.

He was out walking with a young lady who had a decided antipathy to cigarettes, but not being aware of her prejudice he lighted one of the little rolls and pegan smoking with great gusto, inhaling the fumes deep into his lungs and then blowing great rings up at the moon, which gazed tranquilly down on his folly.

Offended by his presumption, she said, with dangerous urbanity: "Do you know, I can read fortunes in

igarette smoke?" "Indeed!" exclaimed the unsump ing youth. "Perhaps you'll condescend to read mine."

"Oh, certainly, if you wish it." Then she gazed up in the air at the Selicate blue wreaths of smoke. She esitated, evidently puzzled about nething. "I am pedecided which of two things

is to befall you." she admitted. "You fortune is not so easily read as I fan-".ed binow 11 be."

"What are the two things?" "Wby. I can't determine whether yo arked out for the lung disease of

unser." was the answer. "Cigarettes have such diverse effects on people your temperament." oment later the cigarette lay immering in the gutter, and the for-ne teller was listening to her escort's abarrassed spologies. - Memphis

olfur.

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the study that is being given this very moval of slit or sediment which may the costlier from France, but these imimportant economic question. Speak- accumulate. It is far more difficult to ing of the necessity for highway im-

provement, A. B. Choate, vice president of the League of American Wheelmen, says:

country road, greatly increase its fa

FARMERS AND HIGHWAYS.

Good Hard Boads Are Essential to

"Every person who is at all familiar with the business of a modern railway sonably satisfactory. If the horseshoe company knows that but a fraction of tile does not fit with its neighbor, then ts money and employees are engaged the shovel must be used and earth rein actual having of freight and passengers from one city to another. We know that millions of dollars and thousands of men are employed by the railway companies to secure suitable terminals and to handle freight and

passengers when not in actual transit. And yet no man can be found who is so foolish as to think that an immense railway business can be profitably conducted unless the best modern railroad

bed and track are provided for that part of the business which consists of hauling goods and passengers. "So it is with the vast agricultural

business of the United States. Although most of the work is done on the farm, a large part of it consists in hauling freight, and every well informed person knows that a good wagon road for the agricultural business, like a railroad for railway business, is one of the most important facilities for doing this business. It is too late in the progress of events to argue this

the joint just before replacing the "Now, the country wagon road which will best serve the agricultural earth will insure against obstruction. says L. A. Clinton among some items pterests will also best meet the necesof advice given in Country Gentleman sities of the wheelman. It is perfec ly plain, then, that the interests of the "Hemp as a money crop" is talked farmer and of the wheelman are in this respect identical. Not only that, about. Kentucky has long grown a but it must not be forgotten that the bemp, different, however, from the wheelman now comprises all classes of business and professional men, who imported article. Twenty-four million dollars' worth of coarse fibers for the

realize that the prosperity of this counmanufacture of rope, twine and bag try depends upon the prosperity of th farmers, and for that reason the interests of the farmer and the wheelman are common."

only with its own material will in the

end wear away to such a degree that

First State Ald For Roads.

it will have to be newly made

tenance of the road.

A hog likes grass or clover in sum is, that the debris, which was gathtime. ered from the roads themselves, being

the tropics, it has been successfully grown in Florida. Only the mature nuts commonly find their way into the market, though the fruit of the green put is much relished where it is availa-

> Large acres in Florida which have ot been found profitable for other agricultural purposes are said to be well

New Jersey passed the original state aid law in 1891. The sallent features The old ides that the body some times needs a powerful, drastic, purgative pill has been exploded for Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are perfectly harmless, gently stim-plate liver and bowels to expel isonous matter, cleanse the syspensonous matter, cleanse the sys-tem and absolutely cure Constipa-pation and Sick Hesdache. Only 25c. at A. J. Thompson & Co. 1 to the county of Middlesex in Decem-ber, 1892, and the amount was \$20, 661.85. drug store.

earth."-New York Sun.

in England usually push on to Pos forth Gill waterfall, which is near by, they will do better work if they are relates The Youth's Companion. On laid with the flat tile up, for then conone occasion an old guide accompanied ditions as to the flow of water are proa party of very garrulous ladies and a duced which are more nearly like those solitary gentleman to the head of the present with the round tile. When gorge where the water comes down. ound the are laid, it is well to lay a The gentleman became somewhat tired piece of common tarred building paper after awhile, possibly from sightseeing, over the joint before filling in with and remarked: earth. No matter how tight the joint "My good fellow, how much farther

Life.

is made there is always a slight open is it yet to the fall?" ing, and there is a possibility that soll "Just a minute or two, sir," the guide may pass into the tile and obstruct the inswered. "As soon as the ladies stor

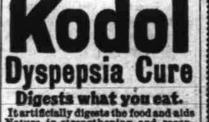
> talking you will bear the roar." Businesslike. Hewitt-Gruet is a very businesslike

fellow. Jewett-Yes; I understand that when he paid his wedding fee he asked the elergyman for a receipt. - Brooklyn



The constant care causes sleeplessness, loss of appetile, extreme nervousness, and that tired feeling. But a wonderful change comes when Hood's Sarsaparilla is taken. It gives pure, rich blood, good appetile, steady nerves.





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DeWitt's Little Early Risers,



Write for our © page li-lustrated catalog and dp, pamphlet, "How to Plant and Cultivate an Orchard." Gives you that information you pay the second second you pay the second second second you pay the second second second you pay the second second second peebes, and Japan plants with their oriental second-mes, all of which yok have often seen and as often wondered Where the trees came from that produced them.

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denuring or pho-ine, if patentables and patent of same in the U.S. and from Address C.A.SNOW& OO OPP. PRTENT OFFICE, WARN

CASTORIA The Kind You Have Always Bears the Charff. The

ging were imported in the past facal Equal parts of cottonseed meal and acid phosphate have given best results as fertilizers for Irish potatoes at the Care of French Roads. porth Louisiana station. Considering the great care the ad inistration now takes of roads it France and the solidity with which they are constructed there were en-

mer and a little hay in winter, but ne cording to Nevada experiments pigs gineers who thought that certain roads on which there was not much wear and tear might last indefinitely-that

will not gain on hay alone. The sta tion fed four pigs weighing 140 pounds each on hay for three weeks and re orted a shrinkage of 85 pounds in that Although the coconnut is a native of used to repair them, no new material

would ever be necessary. These engineers were desirous to bring the max-

im, "Maximum of beauty, minimum of cost," into practice. But in his book Durand-Claye says that experience soon taught them that the maxim i paradoxical, for a road that is mended

suited to caseava growing.

Blown to Atoms

of this state aid law are that the abut ting property owners along the improved roadway pay 10 per cent of the cost. the state 23 1-3 per cent and the county. ainder of the cost and the main-The first money ever paid in the United States under a state aid iaw way

1. F.M. BOUND TILE-HORSESHOE TILE

passage. After the tile are placed

small piece of building paper laid over

Brief Mention.

lay horseshoe tile and do good work

than to lay round tile. If the round

tile does not make a tight joint with its

neighbor, it may be turned until a

place is found where the joint is rea-

moved or filled in as the occasion may require. If horseshoe tile are used,