# 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-

At last, furious and disconsolate,

horses along an allee bordered with

brambles, and they marveled that their

"That beast there is not an ordinary

"Perhaps we should have a bullet

blessed by our cousin, the bishop, or

pray some priest to pronounce the

"Look how red the sun is. The great

gray, sprang up and ran off across the

Both uttered a kind of groan of joy.

and bending over the necks of their

heavy horses they threw them forward

with an impulse from all their body,

hurling them on at such a pace, excit-

ing them, hurrying them away, mad-

dening them so with the voice, with

gesture and with spur that the strong

riders seemed rather to be carrying

the heavy beasts between their thighs

and to bear them off as if they were

Thus they went, ventre a terre, burst-

ing the thickets, cleaving the beds of

treams, climbing the hillsides, de-

scending the gorges and blowing on

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

brains ran from the wound with his

Then he sat down beside the body,

rested the head, disfigured with red, on

his knees, and waited, contemplating

that immobile face of the elder

brother. Little by little a fear in-vaded him, a strange fear which he

had never felt before, the fear of the

dark, the fear of solitude, the fear

of the deserted wood, and the fear

also of the fantastic wolf who had

just killed his brother to avenge him-

self upon them both.

their people and their dogs.

which are needed."

olf will do some harm tonight."

one. You would say it thought like Some one usked:

ets without finding anything.

with a sort of mysterious fear.

The younger answered:

Then they were silent.

Jean continued:

The elder said:

a man."

flying.

blood.

ing that of his brother.

The widow of my ancestor inspired

from father to son as far down as my-

The Marquis d'Arville was silent.

"I swear to you that it is true from

Then a lady declared in a little, soft

"All the same, it is fine to have par

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

they must enjoy making the noise.

did," "she did" or "she didu't."

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

Did you know that insects feel? In-

The Prickly Pear a Pest.

noxious plant called the prickly pear.

As a pest to farmers it may be fairly

classed with the rabbits. It has taken

possession of whole tracts of country,

and the settler has to fight a pitched

battle for every acre he calls his own.

A single fruit brings forth thirty, sixty

and even several hundred fold of good

productive seed. All herbage may droop,

dle and disappear in the oven of an

Australian drought, but the pear sur-

vives, flourishes and carries on its proc

esses of expansion and reproduction

with unconcern. In the fierce "strug

gle for life," when a drought is devas

tating the land, this pest is a living ex-

ample of the survival of the "unfit-

test." It was brought to Australia

like the rabbit, either for use or orna-

ment, and it has become a plague and

a pestilence. Its extermination in the

they answered each other.

out to the end of every feeler.

ming is.

"That story is a legend, isn't it?"

And the story teller answered:

one end to the other."

slons like that."-Exchange.

makes a sort of drumhead.

of it!"

self.

volce:

woodcraft should be crossed so by this her orphan son with that horror of the

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 chase, 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

The shadows thickened, the acute my ancestor, and he lived with his cold made the trees crack. Francois younger brother, Francols d'Arville, in got up, shivering, unable to remain our castle at Lorraine, in the middle there longer, feeling himself almost of the forest. growing faint. Nothing was to be Francois d'Arville had remained a bichelor for love of the chase. neard, neither the voice of the dogs

nor the sound of the horns; all was silent along the invisible horizon; and They both hunted from one end o the year to the other, without repose this mournful silence of the frozen without stopping, without fatigue. night had something about it frightening else, talked only of that, lived only for that.

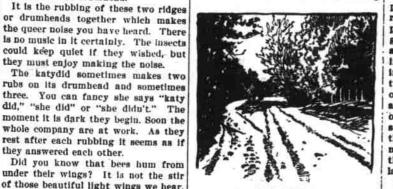
relating the death of the beast and work of WHEELMEN GOVERNMENT ROAD WORK. And often, later, when he talked

WHAT THEY ARE DOING TO SECURE again of that day, he said, with tears in his eyes: "If only that poor Jean BETTER ROADS. both were returning, walking their he would have died content. I am sure could have seen me strangle the other,

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

wolf, and they were selzed suddenly chase which has transmitted itself 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

another in the wing. Ou this ridge are duly installed in office. there is a thin but strong skin, which In line with this work the league has sent out a circular letter stating



A BANDY BOAD. briefly the claims for the good roads

faster a bee files the louder the hummovement and asking for the individual views of each recipient. The cir cular follows:

"Bad roads cost agriculturists and deed they do. They have nerves all teamsters upward of \$500,000,000 per over them, through their wings and 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 One of the most serious difficulties in state \$3,000,000 annually in keeping the way of land settlement in some even passable its highway system. parts of Australia is said to be an ob-

"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. "The roads of the United States are a

grace to our intelligence.

What is Being Done to Stimulate

lighway Improvement. The good roads question is today the

subject of a vast agitation begun first by wheelmen, taken up by the government and now a matter of legislative consideration the country over. As a result ten states have exhibits at the present universal exposition in Paris

illustrating how perfect ronds ought to be built. This from a country that still has in part the worst roads in the world is rather daring, but it is also an indication of what is being done. The ten states in question know what they are talking about. They had the worst roads, and now they have-or at least they are constructing-the best. It will be a matter of news to many

to learn that the United States govern ment has gone into the road question in 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 road making are taught. Hundreds of pamphlets showing just how a good

road is constructed and how it may be preserved have been published by the government and may be had for the asking. Object lessons in road building are given annually in every state in the Union, when in some worst sections a quarter or half, or even a mile, of excellent roadway is constructed. and the people shown how and why it ought to be done. These object lessons, begun in 1894, have done more than anything else to start the great movement which is now furthering the construction of perfect roads the

land over. The government, in these exhibitions ordinarily constructs three specimen roads-a modern macadam, a sand and an ordinary dirt road. When these roads are completed, a heavy farm wagon, loaded with produce, is drawn over each of them, and the amount of force required to haul it is determined by the use of a trackometer. This in

strument is so constructed as to ac curately register every pound the horses pull at every stage of the haul in plain view of those in its vicinity It is made clear by these experiments that a team harnessed in the ordinary way is subject, under the best conditions, to a continuous jerking motion which must, on even the smoothest country road, greatly increase its fa

tigue. On a dirt road in bad condition this jerking becomes a succession of heavy blows transmitted to the team by means of a collar. They are cruelly painful, bruising the shoulders, harsas ing and torturing the animals, constantly lessening their value as well as directly decreasing the amount of

the load that it is possible to haul. FARMERS AND HIGHWAYS. Good Hard Boads Are Essential to Their Welfare.

The steady progress of the 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.

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 chimneys produced number mil-

"The lamp chimney," said a man ac-

quainted with the trade, "seems a sim-

### dyspepsia biliousness

indigestion

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

Johnston's

Sarsaparilla

OUART BOTTLE.

It cures permanently by acting naturally on all organs of the

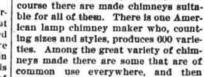
body. Asa blood-cleanser, flesh-

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lions annually. The greater number are now made west of the Alleghany mountains in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, where the majority of the glass works of the country are located. many of them in the natural gas reglons.

"The first glass works in the country were established in Boston, and formerly the glass making industry was principally in the east. Now there are not nearly so many glass factories here as there once were.

"One not familiar with the business might be surprised with the great variety in which lamp chimneys are made. Lamps are made in these days in very great variety by many makers, and of



there are some that are specially suited to demands in this or that part of the country and are not in demand in other parts.

"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 influence on the sale of lamp chimneys.

Still the number of lamps used here is enormous. There are plenty of people burning gas, for instance, who have as well three or four lamps, and the number of people here who use lamps alone

for the purpose of illumination is very great. There are used in New York and its vicinity millions of lamp chimneys annually. "There are received in this city from western manufacturers for domestic consumption I suppose about four carloads of chimneys weekly, running from 1,500 to 2,000 dozen chimneys to

the city or within 50 miles of it. To the

chimneys thus brought here are to be

added those produced here, the eastern

chimneys being made chiefly for the

the car. These are sold to jobbers, who distribute them through their trade to customers in the city and hereabout and to customers at greater or less distances away. Perhaps half of these \* chimneys or rather more are used in

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

builder, and health-restorer, it has no equal. Put us in Quart Bottles, and sold at \$1 each. "THE MICHIGAN DRUG COMPANY," Detroit, Mich. 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. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*\*\* When you Do Dye We want to Bury you. HOLT, WILLIAMS & MAY. UNDERTAKERS, BURLINGTON, N. C.

soluble a certain part of the phosphoric acid in the meal. This soluble part then becomes available for plant consumption and helps plant growth. This is about 12 to 14 in 100 pounds. The 86 or 88 pounds remaining are abso-Then most of the manufacturers mix in with this acid phosphate some German kainit or muriate of potash so as to give the mixture about 114 to 2 pounds of potash in 100 pounds of the Some of the goods now on the market as low grade goods have only eight

pounds of acid phosphate guaranteed 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

COTTON FERTILIZERS.

Brief Explanation of the Way They

Work-Ammonia and Acids,

In answer to the question, "Will neid

without cottonseed meal and potesh

be a good fertilizer for cotton planted

after stubble?" The Southern Cultivator

says: There seems to be a want of un-

derstanding with very many as to the

part fertilizers play in making crops.

Commercial fertilizers, as a rule, do

nothing more than supply a small

amount of available food for imme-

This supply of food is of two kinds,

mineral and atmospheric or vegetable.

The phosphate rocks are ground to a

four or meal. Then sulphuric acid is

mixed with this meal. This makes

diate use by the plant

lutely worthless.

mixture.

blood of animals or nitrate of soda or Peruvian guano or cottonseed meal or rotting vegetable matter, etc. All of the family of legumes, such as clover, peas, beans, etc., take it from the air. Our experience is all on the side of cotton's ability to do the same thing. But in your case the stubble which you

some ammonia without cottonseed meal Ammonia will cause the cotton to grow off a little faster at first. But in fruiting season the acids seem to catch up, sometimes to go considerably shead. We would feed the cottonseed

meal to cows and save the manure. This will belp the crop and build up the land permanently.

Points About Tile and Laying It. Tile when properly placed in a ditch do not require a covering of small stones or gravel, and they will do better work if the regular soil is used for covering. Horseshoe tile are not as good for the purpose of draining as round tile. While they would be reasonably sure to stay in place if properly laid, they are not as efficient as

round tile. The reason they are not as efficient is shown in the cut. If but a 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,

propose to turn under will furnish

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 chase for any reason whatever. My great mudfather 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.

ing and strange. 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 back to the chateau; then he went on his way softly, his mind troubled as if

he were drunk, pursued by horrible and apprenticeship. Now apprenticeship surprising images. And abruptly, in the path which the night 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 devil, he made a great sign of the

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 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. It galloped, with outstretched neck, straight on, hurling against the trees, against the rocks, the head and the feet 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 horseexceptionally 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 stony, closed by enormous rocks, with-Pariah Dogs Have Territorial Rules out 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 throat and the beatings of its heart. 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 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 him at the feet of the elder wother, repeating in a tender voice: There, there, there, my little Jean!

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

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

question of national importance.-Les-A School For Walters.

ny of Onee

In former times most things were done by rule of thumb or after a long

is becoming a thing of the past and sis adequate to the demand for them. rule of thumb is giving way to scien-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 the pupils have sufficiently mastered the principles of the art, they are alcost to consumers.

Palmer and Douglas.

telling the smusing circumstances un-

started out to peddle clocks in western

the explanation that they would have to take two men into their beds.

One of the newcomers asked the poli-

tics of Palmer and his companion. "My friend is a Whig." said Palme

"Well, you take the Whig." .

"and I am a Democrat."

General John M. Paimer was fond of

and, at least, is

"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. viette, and so forth. There are 1,900

"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 Do you know which is the most mt again now that the railroads, the sec sical town in the whole world? It is ond highway of transportation, practi-Desterd, in Brazil. One of our readers cally cover the entire country for inter who resides there says: "In our town, state and international purposes. The primary road should be made in keepwhich contains scarcely 15,000 inhabing.

"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 Perhaps the most interesting and cunot 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

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olfur.

century behind those of any country in Europe having a similar standing among the nations. They are a disimportant economic question. Speak- accumulate. It is far more difficult to ing of the necessity for highway im-

"The League of American Wheelmer provement, A. B. Choate, vice presion behalf of the 8,000,000 wheelmen dent of the League of American Wheeland wheelwomen of the country asks men, says:

that the roads be improved upon a ba-"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 conmoved or filled in as the occasion may

ducted 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

"Now, the country wagon road which will best serve the agricultural pterests will also best meet the necessities of the wheelman. It is perfec ly plain, then, that the interests of the farmer and of the wheelman are in this respect identical. Not only that, but it must not be forgotten that the wheelman now comprises all classes of business and professional men, who realize that the prosperity of this country depends upon the prosperity of th farmers, and for that reason the in-

terests of the farmer and the wheelman are common."

Care of French Roads. Considering the great care the ad inistration now takes of roads it

cording to Nevada experiments pigwill 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 is, that the debris, which was gathtime. ered from the roads themselves, being

Although the coconnut is a native of used to repair them, no new material the tropics, it has been successfully would ever be necessary. These engineers were desirous to bring the maxgrown 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

#### Blown to Atoms

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 drug store.

the study that is being given this very moval of slit or sediment which may the costlier from France, but these imports cut only a small figure in the tolay horseshoe tile and do good work tal consumption, and we export lamp than to lay round tile. If the round chimneys in great quantities. We send tile does not make a tight joint with its very few to Europe, though we do sell neighbor, it may be turned until a them some of our best chimneys. But outside of Europe we sell lamp chimplace is found where the joint is reanevs everywhere. We come into competition in some parts of the world with the Germans, who make chimneys very cheaply, but our exports are

increasing, and we send chimneys, as I said, everywhere-to Mexico, the West Indies, South America, South Africa, China-in fact, to all lands in which lamps are used, all around the earth."-New York Sun.

Londer Than the Falls. Tourists who go to see Bolton abbey

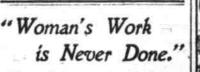
in England usually push on to Pos forth Gill waterfall, which is near by, relates The Youth's Companion. On one occasion an old guide accompanied a party of very garrulous ladies and a solitary gentleman to the head of the gorge where the water comes down. The gentleman became somewhat tired after awhile, possibly from sightseeing,

and remarked: "My good fellow, how much farther is it yet to the fall?"

"Just a minute or two, sir," the guide inswered. "As soon as the ladies stor talking you will bear the roar."

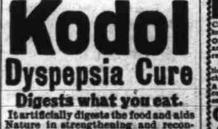
Businesslike. Hewitt-Gruet is a very businesslike fellow.

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



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.





Digests what you cat. It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and recon-structing the exhausted digestive or-gans. It is the latest discovered digest-ant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It in-stantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nauses, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Crampe and all other results of imperfect digestion. Priceble, and B. Large stacontains 35 time Price Sie, and St. Large size contains \$14 tim Prepared by E. C. DeWITT & CO., Chicag

DeWitt's Little Early Risers,

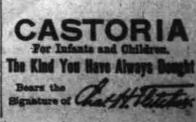






**Everything Good** 

In Fruits.



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

only with its own material will in the end wear away to such a degree that suited to caseava growing.

First State Ald For Roads.

New Jersey passed the original state aid law in 1891. The sallent features 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 maintenance of the road. The first money ever paid in the United States under a state aid iaw way

it will have to be newly made

to the county of Middlesex in Decem-ber, 1892, and the amount was \$20, 661.85.

over the joint before filling in with earth. No matter how tight the joint is made there is always a slight open ing, and there is a possibility that soll may pass into the tile and obstruct the passage. After the tile are placed small piece of building paper laid over the joint just before replacing the earth will insure against obstruction. says L. A. Clinton among some items of advice given in Country Gentleman

Brief Mention.

"Hemp as a money crop" is talked about. Kentucky has long grown a bemp, different, however, from the imported article. Twenty-four million dollars' worth of coarse fibers for the manufacture of rope, twine and bag ging were imported in the past facal

1. F.M.

BOUND TILE-HORSESHOE TILE

require. If horseshoe tile are used,

they will do better work if they are

laid with the flat tile up, for then con-

ditions as to the flow of water are pro-

duced which are more nearly like those

present with the round tile. When

ound the are laid, it is well to lay a

piece of common tarred building paper

Equal parts of cottonseed meal and acid phosphate have given best results as fertilizers for Irish potatoes at the

porth Louisiana station.

A hog likes grass or clover in sum mer and a little hay in winter, but ne France and the solidity with which they are constructed there were engineers who thought that certain roads on which there was not much wear and tear might last indefinitely-that