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Not One Faraned.

as he made a swipe with his cane and caught his only little son a ter-rible whack on the ship.

The boy hopped about with the

injured member in the air, while his

Howley was conducting the whole

campaign and yelled for his wife to

look out as he aimed another blow

that set the walls of the kitchen

dripping with the contents of the

milk pitcher. She looked out by

The next swing of the deadly cane

caught the hig kitchen maid on the

crazy bone, and she was about to re-

contest. There she tucked her skirts

"Aha!" hissed Howley exultant-

through the lower panel of the door.

His head smashed a crock, and from

the way he rubbed his scalp it is

only fair to the crock to call the en-

"Thunder and lightning," he

roared as the rat disappeared

through the new opening, "why

But the old reliable family cat

disposed of the invader as he leaped

into the shed, and Mrs. Howley had

a few words with her husband for

not having sense enough to let the

Von Bulow and His Pupils.

er's "Tarantelle" and Willmer's "Schwalben Etude." That is a tiring

"robota" (labor), a torture analogous

to the national punishment in Persia,

for the wrong notes drip into my

ears as constantly as the drops of

water on the skull of a Persian crim-

thal. The middle "countess," I must

say, takes much more pains and

shows more intelligence and energy

today reproached for her "mollesse

has without doubt the most de-

cided want of talent. Boundless are

bing a quadrille on airs from "Mar-

tha" for a birthday treat for her pa-pa. To a certain extent, Fraulein Marie is really the most sensible.

She openly avows she has no voca-

tion for piano playing and indeed

a very great disinclination for it,

considering her conviction of her

utter want of talent, and in spite of

the absurd way her parents insist

on her learning she is comparative-

ly willing, but she has no ear, no

sense of rhythm nor of melody.-

"Early Correspondence of Von Bu-

erb, "Honesty is the best policy" ("Don Quixote," part 2, chapter 23),

while the familiar phrase, "Diamond

cut diamond," is due to Ford, the

author of "The Lover's Melan-

Although Sheridan's well known

character, Mrs. Malaprop, did "own

the soft impeachment" ("The Ri-

vals," act 5, scene 3), we must cred-

it Shakespeare with the origin of the

saying that "comparisons are odor-

berry ("Much Ado About Nothing,

aet 3, scene 5). Ben Jonson ("Tale of a Tub," act 4, scene 3) and But-

ler ("Hudibras," part 1, canto 1, line

\$21) both "smell a rat," and to Tus-

ser, the author of "Five Hundred

truism "Letter late than never" is

due.-Chumbers' Journal.

so frequently attributed to that estimable lady, as he puts these words in the mouth of Dog-

choly" (act 1, scene 1.).

cat in at first .- Detroit Free Press.

didn't you head him off?"

counter a draw.

about her feet and shivered.

"Here it goes!" whooped Howley

And it can be easily told by their TRADE MARK THE RED Z.

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Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bil Heads, Statement Heads, Busi-, Origin of Popular Proverbs. Sam Weller ("Pickwick Papers") ness Cards, Visiting Cards, Posters, Circulars, Dodgers, or any did not originate the expression "wheels within wheels," as many kind of printing, Blanks, &c., supposed. He used it, truly, but the idea is from the Bible (Ezekiel x, Call at THE GLEANFR Office 10). Another Biblical expression, which would hardly be recognized as such at first sight, is "the skin of my teeth" (Job xix, 20). We are indebted to Cervantes for the prov-

Geese Or Gooses?

is a mooted point, except as applied to men who pay \$5 for pants.



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ONEIDA STORE CO., Craham, N. C.

MAKING GOOD ROADS.

ESSENTIALS TO BE CONSIDERED IN BUILDING HIGHWAYS.

Methods Suited to the Various Soils-Mac adam and Telford Foundation Systems Size and Porm of Stone-Thickness of the Metalling and How It Should Be Yald.

At the beginning of the present cen-tury the highways of England were so bad and the rates for toll so heavy that public attention was attracted to the sitnation. The investigations which fellowed led to the formulation of rules for the construction of roads which have resulted in the splendid highways for which Great Britain has become famous. Macadam and Telford were the most prominent road engineers of that time, and the two different systems of

roadbuilding which they advocated are

still used, according to the requirements of the locality where roads are to be built.

In the United States most roads have natural beds, and the character of these beds is determined by the geology of the shrieks filled the neighborhood with region in which they lie. Hence the roadbeds consist of clay, sand, loam, gravel, etc., or may occasionally be on the surface of the country rock. From this necessary relation between soil and road it usually happens that the poorest roads are in the regions of poor farms, where property values and consequently taxes are low and there is little money to spend on the roads. This is especially true in stony districts, for a stony soil recklessly falling backward over a chair, taking the chair with her and letting out a screech that fully ac-

counted for the lung power of the a road. Of the natural roads those on clay soil are best in dry weather, those on sand best in wet weather. When wet with a certain proportion of water fine sand becomes hard and elastic, as we see on taliate with the poker when the the beaches of our Atlantic coast from howling epidemic seized her. She Lond Island southward.

Of the natural soils, the best for road purposes are those variable mixtures of dropped the poker and made a standing high jump to the top of the ta-ble that would have gained her fasand and clay called leams. Loam roads average better through the year than vorable mention in any amateur those of clay or sand. A limestone gravel also makes a good road, as does a fine quartz gravel mixed with clay. From everyday experience it is clear that natly. "I've got him." And the man ural roadbeds are not fit for heavy trafof the house made a lunging kick fic when under varying conditions of that put his foot and most of his leg moisture.

The experience of over 2,000 years has shown conclusively that there are



UNDRAINED DIRT BOADWAY.

two essential points to be aimed at in From 9 to 11 I have to give two the construction of a road: music lessons and to instill into

> Second, a thoroughly dry foundation. These principles were known to the Romans 300 B. C. and used in the construction of their lest highways.

The surface of a good road must be of sufficient strength to resist the wear and tear of traffic and smooth enough to prevent undue strain and wear on vehicles. In connection with this the soil beneath must be made dry and kept dry. Therefere the subject of road drainage is as important as that of road metaling.

than Fraulein Elisa, whom I have The best road covering is composed of angular fragments of some stone grind-Slave" (Slavonic indolence). She ing on the surface into a dust which, when wet, will bind or in a measure cement the fragments together, so that my troubles with the youngest, 13 water will not penetrate. The angular form is essential to make the fragments years old, into whom I am drubinterlock. The sizes should be quite uniform, except that the surface layer may consist of fragments different in size from those in the bottom course.

The total thickness of this metaling must be at least 6 inches on a natural soil foundation. The fragments should not exceed 21/2 inches in diameter and should be relied in two separate courses with a heavy steam roller until the surface is absolutely firm. This is the macıdam system.

Where the soil foundation is clay or for any reason difficult to drain the telford method is used. In this case a course of flat stones about six inches deep, set on edge and closely wedged together, is placed upon the soil, and the crushed stone is placed over this four inches thick and rolled solid. In good practice it is customary to roll the earth sefore the stone is laid upon it and then roll the stone foundation. The telford foundation forms a bridge which pre vents the road from sinking in moist

In some places tile drains, one on each side of the road, are necessary. After the road is built it must be kept constantly in repair, and the neglect of this principle is to a great extent responsible for the poor roads of the United States. The macadam and telford systems above acscribed are necessary for roads designed for heavy traffic in all weathers, but roads for pleasure driving only do not need the same expensive preparation.

Would Benefit Farmers It is said that the farmers of Missouri would benefit by the employment of convicts on road improvements to the amount of \$12,000,000 annually.

Good Roads Notes. Good reads are cheapest in the lo my, also in the short run. Ask for good roads, insist on getting

A road should be fixed a little while cfore it needs it rather than a long thile after.

Points of Good Husbendry." the If you don't see the gred roads you sant in your vicinity, ask for them. Good roads indicate corporate intelli-

IN THE POTATO FIELD.

The faulty method of hilling potato still common with some growers is occasion of an illustrated description of the two methods, hill and level culture, by Elias A. Long, in American Gardening. In his sketch the upper part represents the plants of a potato patch in their relations to the contour of the ground just after hilling up. Mr. Long

It is this hilling up process to which I most decidedly object, because the disadvantages greatly outnumber the advantages thereof. First, there is the labor. The dotted line, a, is supposed to show the natural level, the hilling up involved raising the soil from below this line and heaping it around the plant above the ordinary level, no little job. Second, potatoes thus hilled suffer more from drought than is the case in flat culture. First the superficial area of surface exposed to evaporations is greatly increased. In order to realize this it is only passessor to compare the this it is only necessary to compare the length of the dotted line, A, with that of the contour line, B, and yet, while the surface thus exposed to evaporation is greatly increased, quite an item with us here in the midst of very dry tin such increase does not count for any thing in case of rain, for of course n more rain falls in a half acre hilled than on the same level. Then in case of a heavy, quick shower the tendency would be for the hills to shed the rain that



falls over the roots into the bottom of the furrow to one side, where it would

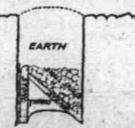
In the case of the potato patch here referred to in the hilling process, the soil between the hills, the surface in the bottom of the furrows as left by the hoe is hard and smooth. It differs widely from the space between hills of the level system, which I strongly recommend. Here the cultivation consists in keeping the surface between the plants loose and free to a depth of two or three inches. This is done by passing over the surface in small patches with the hoe; in larger ones, with horse cultivator or scariffer. What the difference in the drought resisting properties of a hard, smooth surface and a locse, open surface, respectively, comes in, is a lesson which every gardener should well heed.

In potato culture the soil should be managed for conscrying a maximum amount of moisture to the plants during the growing season. How to do this is to preserve the most natural course of culture indicated by the lower engraving. Then, by less labor, we retain a minimum area of surface from which to allow moisture to evaporate, and instead of a hard space between the plants, which rapidly loses its dampness, we have a well tilled surface, in which moisture in maximum amount is retained to the plants even in dry weather. The hilling process is unnatural in another respect. By drawing the soil against the plants three or four inches above the surface more or less of the leaves are buried, with loss to the plant.

Timber Areas on the Watersheds. In a report to the governor of Pennsylvania the secretary of the department of agriculture advises, as soon as the condition of the state treasury of Pennsylvania, will permit, an attempt to obtain control of at least a portion of the timber areas on the watersheds of one or both branches of the Susquehanna river. in Pennsylvania, by imitating the ex--ample of other states and be placed in a position in the near future to influence the water supply by controlling the character and condition of the forests upon the watersheds.

Making a Drain.

With the determination to drain an unsightly low spot it was plowed, leaving a heavy, dead furrow where the drain should be and a board or plank trodden down in the center of the furrow. "At this point," writes a Rural New Yorker correspondent, "we increased the usefuluess of our potato crates, which were filled with small stones and placed as sentinuls along thedead furrow, when all was ready to go into winter quarters. We had an unusu-



HOW TO BUILD A STONE DRAIN. ally cold spell early in December. It froze very hard. I shouldered my pick and shovel, started for the wet spot, now frozen dry, but with no frest under boards. The Lottom of the ditch was left highest in the center, stoned up with flat stones for a throat and the small ones from the crates on top. (See

"As fast as dug and stoned up the earth was replaced to prevent freezing. There is nothing more important than cover-ing a stone drain with plenty of earth before a rain fills it with and and sand. I wouldn't give much for a ditch filled to the surface with stones."

A VALUABLE GAMECOCK. He Was Recently Purchased in England For \$1,000.

The most valuable gameoock in the world was recently purchased at Birmingham for \$1,000. This precious warrior was exhibited at the Birmingham poultry show two weeks ago by his breeder, Mr. Hugo Ainscough. He was then the cynosure of all eyes. It was generally agreed by the funcious that so



A \$1,000 GAMECOCK.

flerce and strong a chicken had soldom if ever been seen. It was announced at he show that he had been sold for \$1,-000, but so large is this price that the sale was not generally regarded as genuine until the name of the purchases was announced. He is Captain Heaton of Worsley, near Manchester, a man of position and an enthusiastic breeder of rame fowl.

The Birmingham bird belongs to the black and red class, which is considered to contain the most pugnacious of fighting cocks. There is a belief generally entertained by fanciers that a considerable amount of any light color in a bird's feathers indicates a lack of courage. Black and red are both strong colors, supposed, and probably with good reason, to be the outward signs of a fierce temper.

This gamecock is of large size and perfectly proportioned. His reach is wonderful—that is to say, he has very long, powerful and supple legs, with which he can reach out and strike death to an ordinary bird before he can get

His body is broad and short. The upper parts of his legs are very thick and muscular. His neck is lithe and as sinuous as a snake. He carries his head in a way that bids definice to the whole world, and his clear, glittering eye knows neither fear nor mercy.

The gamecock's only interest in life is to put his fellow gamecock out of the way. He goes round forever spoiling for a fight, and he frequently gets it.

Japanese Poultry.

Among domesticated birds the Japanese silver phenix easily takes the first rank. Although a small bird, not larger than a bantam rooster, the tail feathers, as well as the end feathers of the wings, grow to a length of from 18 to 20 feet on the male birds. This bird, which in Japan is called Katsuraito-no-Chabo, is demesticated there like any ordinary chicken. The hens are good egg pro ducers and hatchers, but in order to keep them small in size the Japanese will not allow them to hatch until late in the year. The birds are very game and proud and form the pride of the mese poultry raiser. The longer the tail is the more valuable the bird is considered to be.

Poultry Points. Dampness causes leg weakness in

For large, heavy fowls have the roosts Dry earth is a good material to scat-

ter under the roosts. Early hatched, well developed pullets make good winter layers. When a thrifty bird is fully matured,

it is easily fattened. Stale 1read scaked in milk is a good feed for young poultry. Cleanliness and good feeding are the

secrets of success with poultry. Legherns and Black Spanish lay eggs with the whitest shells of any breed. On the average it will cost \$1 to keep

a laying hen one year. Foods that are rich in oil should not be fed to laying hens unless in small quantities and unless the weather is very cold.

Soft food is an excellent invigorator when fed warm on a cold winter morn-Oilmeal, sunflower seed, hemp seed

and buckwhest can all be used to good advantage in feeding fowls intended for Scald and allow to stand overnight in a place where they will not freeze. This is one of the best ways of feeding

outs to poultry. A cross of the Wyandottes and Langshans combines many good qualities that make a fowl valuable for market.

Linseed meal brightens the plumage, regulates the bowels and promotes di-gestion. A gill to a dozen hens is suffi-Lack of variety will sometimes cause

the bens to lose appetite. When they do not appear to relish their food, give them a change of diet.

yet warm.

Maude-"Charley stole a kiss from me last evening." Aunt Kate The villain? What did you do ?" Maude-"I was awfully angry with him at first; but when he said he only stole it that he might give it to a poor girl, who never had any kisses, then I couldn't help seeing what a noble man he was. So I told him if he thought that poor girl was really destitute he might as well take another one for her."-Boston Trans-

That Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and relieves a vast amount of suffering is not a theory but a well known fact.





Hark ! Hark ! the dogs do bark,

The customers are coming to town,

Some on foot, some in wagons, it had

Some in silken gowns, amend available

When anyone says there is a better or cheaper place than CATES & CO.'S, Burlington, N. C., to buy drugs and medicines, trus es, seeds, or anything in a well selected stock of first-class goods, then at once every merchant winks his eye, every drummer shakes his head, manufacturers grow weaker, hogs squeal in distress, fast horses slow down, yaller dogs howl londer because he made a mistake, yet the horses and mules rush forward at an advanced speed to carry their vehicles laden with customers to

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The best way to dry pick fowls without tearing them is to pick them as soon as they are killed, while the body is