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Grant's Toffet In Camp.

that it could be moved promptly in

either direction. When the general

in his dress. He never seemed par-

ticularly incommoded by the travel

stained condition of his outer gar-

ments, but was scrupulously careful,

even in the most active campaigns,

about the cleanliness of his linen and

his person. The only chance for a

bath was in having a barrel sawed

in two and using the half of it as a

sort of sitz bath. During most of

this campaign the eneral, like the staff officers, used this method of

bathing, or, as our English friends

ishness, and while the general was

yet he was particularly modest in

when he was washing or changing

his clothes. While thus engaged

even his eervant was not allowed to

Official Importance.

corresponds in some degree with our

who is clothed "in a little brief au-

A lieutenant of these reservists,

"Hi, there, barber, barber! Send

'Yes, sir. Yes, lieutenant," says

the soldier, saluting and starting off

on a run. Presently another soldier

arrives and salutes the licutenant.

here and shave me quickly."

"I'm afraid, lieutenant"-

tenant badly on the cheek.

'No. sir. I"

pany barber?"

rassing attentions.

at the first movement cuts the lieu-

"Blockhead! Scoundrel!" shouts

"You what? Aren't you the com-

'No, sir, I'm not a barber at all,

The Crow and the Golfers.

in attendance on players who use nice, new, white balls. "Remades,"

Recently two players were ap-

proaching one of the holes, one play-

er using a new ball, the other a ball

that had been played with before.

On walking toward their balls the

players were astonished to see the

crow alight near them, examine first

one ball and then the other, even-

tually rejecting the older ball and

flying away with the new one in his

beak. The crow took the ball over

caddie in hot pursuit could not fol-

low him. The bird dropped the ball for an instant, looked sideways with

a merry twinkle in his eye, as much

as to say, "Don't you wish you may

get it?" picked the ball up again,

and, with offensive assurance, flew back over the heads of the players

to his haunt in Kew gardens.-Lon-

A crow which haunts the Mid-Sur-

the officer. "Don't you know how

to shave any better than that?"

But, lieutenant'-

rubber bathtub.

enter his quarters.

country as another.

to a passing soldier:

"Y-yes, sir"-

General Horace Porter, in his

PEOFESSIONAL CARDS.

JACOB ALLUNG, Attorney-at-Law, GRAHAM, - - - - - n. c

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SENDFOR SAMPLE COPY. "Hi, there, but the barber!"

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only my name's Barber, sir. I play the life in the band, sir." When you wint Ervelopes, etter Heads, Note Heads, Billeads, Statement Heads, Busicas Cards, Visiting Cards, Pos-on, Circulars, Dodgers, or any and of printing, Blanks, &c., rey links at Richmond is a bit of a humorist. He has played such Call at THE GLEANER Office the committee. He appears to hover

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\$5.00 Should Pay 2.68 - - Do Pay \$2.32 - Savings

A little calculation for you. It's an illustration of what happens when you buy

into some marshy ground beyond the boundary of the huks, where the

and the only proof that they're not \$5 pants is the \$2.32 in

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GOOD ROADS ECONOMY.

Costs More to Maintain Mud Roads Than

Governor Mount of Indiana enunciated some wholesome truths on the road question in his inaugural address. He

said in parti Good roads are essential to our highest development socially, intellectually and financially. Many counties in our state, actuated by a commendable spirit of progress, are rapidly improving the highways. In the near future some of our counties will have a complete sys-tem of free gravel roads. The main thoroughfares in these counties, having been graveled and received by the county commissioners, are kept in repair at the county's expense. The supervisor, being thus relieved from care of the main theroughfares, is enabled to concentrate the labor and tax at his disposal upon the lateral roads; hence all will soon be improved.

"Campaigning With Grant," in The The economy in road simpsovement Century, says: In the night of the 14th Lee began to move troops to his right. Grant now directed Hancock's will maintain them at less cost than the torps to be withdrawn and massed mud roads, with all their inconveniences, are maintained in their wretched behind the center of our line, so condition. The work required by law of ablebodied men, together with the road got back to camp that evening, his clothes were a mass of mud from head to foot, his uniform being scarcely recognizable. He sat until tax, gives to the road supervisors of our state the expenditure, in money and la-bor, of a vast sum. Much of this is wasted by reason of incompetent management. The railroad tax for highway bedtime without making any change improvement in some road districts of our state is so manipulated by the road supervisor that the money inures more to his benefit than the improvement of the thoroughfares. In some instances in our state a brokerage business is carried on, and money is made out of trafficking

in this road tax. While some of our road laws need reforming, the manner of their execution needs revolution. When competence is made the test in selecting supervisors and taxpayers see that they discharge their duties, we will find some improvement in our highways without addi-

would say, "tubbing." Afterward CONVICT LABOR ON ROADS. he supplied himself with a portable

Would Not Compete With Free Labor if While campaign life is not a good Worked on the Highways. school for the cultivation of squeam-The culy way prigouers can be employed without competing directly with always ready to rough it in camp, free labor is to put them to work on public improvements that could not be performing his tollet, and his tent constructed for years to come but for the fronts were always tied close, and utilization upon them of labor of this the most perfect privacy was secured | sort, says the Chicago Record. In this way there may be secured improvements of inestimable value for all time that the public might not have felt warranted in constructing under other circumstances. There is no doubt that good roads would be worth thubst any amount

A scene reported by a French pa-impossible to get taking bedies to take er as occurring in a camp of "re- from the people the same necessary for per as occurring in a camp of "retheir construction. servists," a military body which Making of good roads would be in many respects ideal employment for a militia, indicates that the officer portion of the state's convicts, and the proposition to to employ them has been thority" is often as absurdly insis-All kinds of tin work and retent upon that authority in one tion to the plan, peculiarly enough, is revived in New York. The chief objeca sentimental one. It is argued that the popular sense would revolt at the sight domestic poultry. It is a notorious scavof convicts under guard at work in the

to a community, but it is practically

THE OUTLOOK BRIGHT.

made to appear insuperable.

has same weight, but it should not be

The Year 1897 Promises to Be Notable In

Highway Improvement. It becomes more and more apparent "Barber, chi" says the lieutenant. that what was formerly a public request for good roads is now becoming a public demand, says The L. A. W. Bulletin. "Then take my razor and things Where the people were once r-tisfied to make a suggestion they are now dis-"No buts about it. I tell you to posed to dictate. What is good for everybody nobody should oppose.

It is now pretty well understood that "What business have you to be good reads are the most economical inafraid? I tell you to shave me right vestment a people can put their money How to improve the public highways is now the topic of discussion. The soldier seizes the razor and There is no longer any question that

they should be improved.

The already overtaxed farmers are beginning to look upon the securing of good roads as a local means of lucreasing their welfare rather than as something to add to their present heavy burden of debt. There is a getting together of all the forces interested in the subject that warrants the prediction that 1897 is to be a notable year in highway improvement. The lawmakers and the readmakers are being encouraged by all classes and ages to do something of \$ practical nature.

COUNTRY ROADS.

pranks with the golfers' balls that The Vast Majoritity of Them Are Simply the subject has been discussed by Stretches of Dirt.

For 100 years or more newspapers, bilosophers and political economists have vainly tried to convince the tillers of soil that they, more than any other class of people, were directly, vitally and pecuniarily interested in making or balls that have been played with before, and on which the paint has chipped, receive none of his embarand maintaining country highways over which heavy loads and light ones could be drawn without the expenditure of an secessary amount of costly strength.

The farmers studied tax rates and cither would not hear or would not heed any statistics whose bearing was less cointe, though not less obvious. The vast majority of rural roads continued to be stretches of dirt, made into dust Ly the sun, into mnd by the rain and always enforcing the truth that the distance between a farm and a market de pends more on the nature of the road secting them than on the number of miles separating them. - Wheeling

Burned Clay. A writer in the Davenport (Ia.) Leader advocates burned clay as a road ma-ternal. He says that he has seen a rail-road track "ballasted" with the clay simply put on like ashes, and the sur-face was so hard that it was impossible to force was so hard that it was impossible to force one's heel into it. It seems, he adds, a simple solution of the road material problem, good and cheap.

PRESERVING EGGS.

The Latest Scientific Invention Now Un-

There are several systems of preserv ing eggs, any one of which will answer for certain purposes. These preservatives will keep the eggs in a fairly good condition for two or three months, but nature places a limit there, after which they begin to decay. The eggs will keep longer than meat or game simply be-cause they are surrounded by a shell that is well nigh airtight. It is this prison wall which makes egg meat the best to keep for any lengthened period. But the shell is more or less perous, and it begins to absorb whatever it comes in contact with, and, though the process is slow, it is very sure. The first essential thing to preserving eggs has consequently always been to make the shell as impervious to air and water as possible. Oil, lard, paraffin and similar substances were smeared over the eggs when fresh, and these helped to prolong their life. will soon be demonstrated by the fact. Later a man invented a patent paint, that the counties having the best roads which was supposed for a time to be the which was supposed for a time to be the best preservative.

Now an electrician has come to the front who proposes to place the eggs in vacuum chamber when fresh, and then, instead of absorbing outside air, the eggs will give it out until they are practically free from all air. When they have been in the vacuum chamber 48 hours, they are to be painted with a composition that will keep them from absorbing any more air. But even at this stage decay has not been thoroughly arrested. The electrician theu proposes to give them an electric bath. They are eked in barrels in which fresh water s poured, and a current of electricity is introduced sufficiently strong to destroy all animal life. All germs of decay are thus killed, and the eggs are ready for packing in sand pr sawdust. As all decomposition has been destroyed and the paint preservative keeps out the poisonons air, the eggs are supposed to keep for many months as fresh as when first

At present the methods of preserving eggs for market in winter are well understood. In the cold storage house they are kept at such a low temperature that decomposition is very slow. If they could be frozen, they would keep longer in this way, but the trouble is that the eggshells crack when they reach the freezing point. It is possible to preserve meats and poultry very well by this method, because no harm is done in freezing them.

The most acceptable system of preserving the rggs for a late market is to pack them away in limed water. This method is employed more extensively in Europe than this country, and vast quantities of Italian and Danish eggs are shipped to the English markets in winter in this condition. The lime closes the shell from the cutside air and water and at the same time destroys er keeps dermant any germs that might attack the egg.

DUCKS.

The Most Profitable and Satisfactory of the Domestic Poultry.

The duck has its own place among enger, consuming anything and everypresence of the public. This objection thing. Nothing comes amiss with the duck, only give it enough to satisfy its board. It just jumps right at it and grows, and then, beginning in February or March, or even carlier, it lays an egg a day for four or five mouths, with surprising rapidity. A hen is pretty well satisfied to lay every other day and often takes a vacation over and above that, but the duck produces its large cgg every day during the laying period. ducks, for the roots are bulky and cheap.

An excellent grain ration is made by mining equal parts bran, ground oats and commeal. Combine this mixed grain ration with the boiled roots-the same quantity of roots as of grain-and a first rate meal for the duck will be obtained. One thing about this aquatio bird is its extreme timidity, and breeders are obliged to exercise care that nothing occurs to excite it. The least circumstance, as the presence in the pen of a mouse or cat or the shadow of a lantern, will produce a panie right away among a ficek of ducks, and when frightened the whole flock crowds and jams itself into a dense bunch, in which individuals often get lame legs and become greatly incapacitated.

As far as the water privileges are cencerned, the duck, though foud of bathing, will grow as well and as fast with only water to drink as if it had the whole sea at its disposal; but, of course, to keep clean and to appear at its lest in a natural element, the duck requires a pond or other fair sized body of water.

As to breed of ducks, there are many, all interesting, either from croamental or practical standpoints or from both points of view-Rouen, Peking, Cayuga, Aylesbury, etc. The Rouen is the most beautiful of these, but by common consent the Peking is the most practical.

The Peking is the great duck for business, because it has received especial attention in this direction. It has been bred for many decades to produce the most flesh and to make the best appearance when dressed. The Peking is well known. The commonest marks of im-parity to be found in many flocks on the farm and cisewhere are very white, showy plumage and light, flesh colored bills. These two features are characteristic of the Aylesbury. The genuine Peking has a strong creamy tint of feather and a very deep yellow bill.

Gravel around the poultry house is an important factor. It keeps the yard dry. If gravel is not convenient, sand will answer the purpose pretty well. Some-thing should be used for at least ten feet distant, on the south side of the house, to prevent the ground from get-



BARN BUILDING.

The Right Way and the Wrong Way-A

When a new structure is erected, economy of the running as well as the present building expense ought to be of the first importance. Notwithstanding this fact, there are dozens of farms and other outbuild-

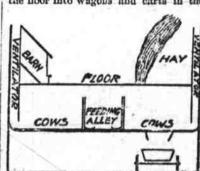
mind if the desired which are INCONVERIENT BARN, the last degree, The Farm Journal gives a sketch of a cross section of a new barn and cowhouse; which is here reproduced. As will be seen at cut 1, every bound of hay and grain must be carried and placed in the mangers of 30 or 40 cows and all the manure wheeled out, making a good place for three hired men, where two, or a man and a boy, could do it easily if things were fixed right.

The gentleman who owns the place is able to hire all the help he needs, but complains already of the cost of making

In the second cut, from the same source, is shown another barn for 50 cows. The owner of this second barn has nothing finished in brass and walnut, but everything is so practical be makes milk at a profit. The arrangements are in three stories. A slight hillock permits hay and grain to be driven upon the second floor over a short incline. Here traps permit its delivery into the feeding alley beneath, without

carrying it. No mangers are used.

The alley floor is of cement, slightly hollowing under the cows' noses, and the bran and hay are merely worked one way and the other with fork, rake and broom. The manure is dropped through the floor into wagous and carts in the



CONVENIENT BARN. basement and hauled out upon the land

before the goodness drains out of it. Ventilators back of the cows and over the drops carry the foul air out of doors. To measure out bran is considered a waste of time, the bran scoop being gauged to indicate the quantity fed. The handling and rehandling of manure is a great expense long since proved needless. Let us coyy the economies of our prosperous competitors in the throb-

bing city centers. Grasses In Prairie Sections

In prairie sections, and more especially where the summer rainfall is defiapparently insatiable hunger. But there cieut, the most suitable places for peris one thing about it-the duck is no manent pastures of a mixed character lonfer, doing nothing to pay for its are the sloughs and valleys. Blue grass and white clover make these on the higher lands where a variety will not grow so well. Our permanent pastures in the Mississippi valley and westward toward the Rockies should embrace only a few varieties, and they should be made in the lower and moister lands. They muy oftentimes include alsike and white clover, timethy, redtop and Boiled petatoes, turnips, beets or carrots | blue grass. In some instances orchard should form the basis of the mash for grass may profitably be added and in others medium red clover, which, however, is soon likely to disappear, since it is short lived. The following proportions may be used per acre, but there may be excellent reasons for varying

-Thomas Chaw, Ontario.

The Farmers' Cabbage.

While market gardeners are finding late cabbage sold too cheaply to allow them any prefit, this does not appear to be the fact with farmers who have cheaper land, says American Cultivator. Here is the explanation given by the authority referred to:

The excess of fertility in the market garden does not count for growing late cabbage, as the heads have to be turned down in order to prevent them from splitting. Any good corn land with a dressing of manure will be rich enough for the late cabbage crop. The secret is in manuring and plowing the land early, and then thoroughly working it until the last of June or first of July, when the cabbage is to be planted. This fills the soil full of plant food, and the glants will grow better at first than will those of the market gardener following some early cross. Four thousand head of cabbage per acre, at 2 or 3 cents a head, make a return larger than most farmers get from an acre by average farm crops

Strawserries In Central New York.

On Oswego county's very stony up-lands Beder Wood is the best early and Parker Earle the best strawberry ever tested. Mary, the fluest berry grown in some sections of the country, is a failare here. The same may be said of Timbrell, and Atlantic is a failure with the ordinary grower, although fine with some. Marshall is to be recommended, but the early blossoms are frequently destroyed by freet. William Belt is a sort to keep the eye on closely, as, though not yet much tested, it seems likely to prove a leader, writes a con-tributor to American Agriculturist.



A sign of spring: Keep off the grass.

The Salisbury Sun says St. Louis capitalists, who are working the Lowder mine, near Albermarle, have "struck it rich." They can a upon a rich vein 60 feet below the surface and are shoveling out very rich ore by the wagon load. They recently shipped 600 pounds of ore to St. Louis.

A colored man was struck and killed by lightning while plowing in a field in Halifax county two weeks ago. The horse was also killed.

Copeland & Marsh, merchants, of Ramsenr, Randolph county, sasigned last week. Assets \$1,000. Liabilities \$3,000 or mo:e.



Hark ! Hark ! the dogs do bark,

The customers are coming to town,

some on foot, some in wagons, Some in silken gowns.

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CATES & CO.,

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Deep Springs Farm, Rockingham County, N. C., Mar. 16, 1896. Mess. C. C. Townsend & Co., Burlington, N. C.

Gentlemen :- I am very much pleased with "Clark's Cutaway Harrow" I purchased of you this winter. I have put in all my oats with it, and on the same land that was turned last summer, with perfect satisfaction. I have other improved farm implements, Mower, Rake, Reaper, Bin ler, etc., and I regard my entaway harrow as fine an implement as I Very truly, T. B. LINDSAY. The above testimonial speaks for itself. We bought a solid car load of

these harrows. Price complete \$20.00-one price to all. No up to date farmer can afford to be without this tool, 1,000 sacks corn and tobacco fertilizers at prices 10c to 85c per sack less than other dealers ask for the same goods. Some agents wonder why

we can sell it so low, We have the agency for the best makes of buggies, surreys and phaetons sold in this section and prices are lower than over known becore. Have over 3 car loads in stock to select from.

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