GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1897.

NO. 18.

KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN!

Surely if the word REGULATOR is not on a package

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

Nothing else is the same. It cannot be and never has been put up by any one except

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

And it can be easily told by their TRADE MARK-

THE RED Z.

Houses In London and Berlin.

I live at Berlin in a house where

there are eight families, each of

course inhabiting a separate part.

Only the inevitable piano practices

break through the barriors, and

that is certainly not less the case here where the walls are so thin

built houses. The only real differ-

ence consists in this—that the "cas-tles" of the Englishmen are built

up close to one another, while ours

are above one another, and that in

consequence thereof we have our

rooms all on one floor while theirs

ly assert that by far the larger num-

ber of the houses in London have

frontages of only two or at most

three windows in width. They live

on the middle floor, take their meals

on the ground floor and sleep on the

upper floor. As a consequence there

is a total absence of reception rooms.

Should any one wish to invite the

court to a ball, he has to get a large

temporary room erected in the

courtyard for dining purposes, an-

other as a retiring room for the

queen, while the refreshments are

to be found served on the ground

floor-that is, if one succeeds in get-

ting down the narrow staircase.

Everywhere there are crushing and

and again you may expect to find in

the same style and of the same col-

or.—"Moltke's Letters to His Wife."

An Artistic Fireplace.

with book or magazine and agreea-

ble conversation that has an accom-

paniment of crackling flames. An

air of coziness and comfort beyond

back of the recess is brickwork, ex-

tending up to the ceiling. The

brickwork drops back a few courses

above the top of the fireplace, form-

ing a mantel or shelf, on which may

be disposed handsome bits of china

some of the handsome bricks that

are now made in soft colors, such as

gray, yellow, brown and cream.

Bricks of the same color, but vary-

The valance is a plain, straight

pattern a continuous border of ti-

ger lilies and foliage, treated con-

ventionally and worked solidly in

couching stitch with shaded silks

in various' warm tones of blue,

crimson, gold and olive green. The

edge is trimmed with festoons of

many rows of narrow silk cords in

Needles were first made of bone

or ivory, and specimens of these ar-

ticles have been found in many

parts of the world. Bronze, ivory and bone needles have been discov-

ered in the tombs of Egypt, and on

the monuments are representations

of ladies engaged in sowing, and, it

needles from a great antiquity.

Steel needles were known to the

Romans, but none has been discov-

ered, the metal not being able to

resist the corroding influence of the

atmosphere. The making of fine

needles was introduced into Spain

by the Moors, and from that coun-

try was brought to England in the

reign of Queen Elizabeth. The for-

cigners who made the needles, how-

ever, refused to teach their trade to

the natives, and not until 1650 did

the manufacture obtain a footing on

English soil. The needle making

machines of the present have been brought to such a state of perfection

that the work of managing a ma

chine is largely intrusted to boys and girls, and the machines turn

out thousands of needles per hour.

The bricks used may be the red

as a decoration.

A fireplace invites cozy lounging

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JACUB A. LONG. Attorney-at-Law,

GRAHAM, - - - - N. C

Practices in the State and Federal courts.

Uffice ever White, Moore & Co.'s store, Main than with us in our more massively Street. Theorem. The collection of the collection

J. D. KERNODLE. ATTORNEY AT LAW GRAHAM, - - - N. C.

JOHN GRAY BYNUN. W. P. BYNUN, JR. BYNUM & BYNUM.

Attorneys and Counselors at Law GREENSBORO, N. C.

Practice regularly in the courts of Ala-DR. W. S. LONG, JR... DENTIST.

GRAHAM, N. C. Office in Vestal Building. Office hours: 8 a. m. to 4 p.m.

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W. C. MOORE, PROP'R, Hacks meet all trains. Good single or double teams. Charges moderate. 2-28-6m

HENRY BANN, JR., PRACTICAL TINNER. GRAHAM. - - - - N. C.

All kinds of tin work and repairing.

Shop on W. Elm St., second the room, and has on either side an door from Bain & Thompson's. oak seat, with cushion. The whole

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Daily News and Observer \$7 piece of dark maroon plush and the per year, \$3.50 for 6 mos. Weekly North Carolinian \$1 per year, 50c for 6 mos.

NEWS & OBSERVER PUB. CO.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

The North Carolinian and THE the colors of the embroidery, each ALAMANCE GLEANER will, be sent festoon ending in a long silk tassel, for one year for Two Dollars, Cash showing glints of gold thread. - New in advance. Apply at THE GLEANER York Advertiser, office, Graham, N. C

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Material Durable. Putterns Tasty: Right. Inside and Out You Can't Find A Flaw in

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Perfect

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ANTED-AN IDEA Who can think

MUD COSTS MILLIONS.

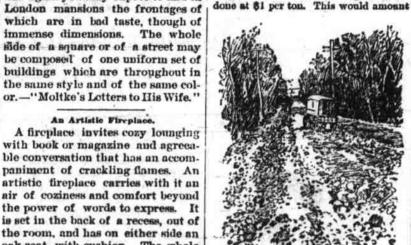
HOW POOR ROADS CUT DOWN THE FARMER'S INCOME.

A Careful Estimate Places the Annual Les In Wisconsin at \$6,000,000 Other States Are No Better Off-The Way Out of the

The enormous amount of money which is annually wasted because of poor roads is not appreciated by the farmers as a class, because they have not given the matter serious consideration. Mr. Otto Dorner, secretary of the Wiscondin State League For Good Roads, calls attention to this phase of the road question and states that it costs the armers of Wisconsin \$8,250,000 a year for marketing their wheat, corn and oats and says that two-thirds of this sum, or \$5,500,000, could be sayed on the transportation of grain alone if the state were supplied with good roads. A writer in The Farm News, taking Mr. Dorner's figures as a basis, shows the loss to the dairy and other interests from

the same cause. He says: This is a very large amount of money to waste every year, and we would sup pose that it ought to have power to agitate every one who is in any way in-volved. Indeed it seems so large that some one might imagine that Mr. Dorer must have made some mistake. But this gentleman is no doubt perfectly accurate and within the limits of the acoccupy several floors. One can safetual loss to the state, because he has not calculated the loss on general marketing, when the farmer must pass so many times over bad roads or not market at all many of the products of his farm. Besides he has not taken into the account the time and labor wasted by the farmer's family in doing the necessary shopping in the towns, so that while the amount of waste seems large it is certainly not beyond the real loss. Let us now see how it is lost. It does not go from the farmer's pocket directly in money, but in the end it is a loss of

money value. Mr. Dorner supposes that it now takes \$3 to market each ton of the three grains, corn, oats and wheat, and that there are raised of these grains in Wisconsin 2,750,000 tons. This gives the amount \$8,250,000. He then supposes difficulty of moving about. Again that if there were good roads throughout the state the marketing could be



SCENE ON A COUNTRY ROAD. [From Good Roads.]

to \$2,750,000, still a large sum, but it would be a saving of \$5,500,000 of what it now costs. The farmer who markets 100 tons of grain would save \$200 in time, labor and wear and tear of his horses and wagons. Besides it would not be necessary for him to keep and feed so many horses to do his work.

Now that we may realize how the constant adding up of a great many small sums produces a very large amount we will take the statistics of the dairy products of this same state of Wisconsin as given in the last dairy bulletin of the United States agricultural department. The value of all these products is given for Wisconsin at \$80,-

000,000, a very large amount of money. No one knows better than the indu trious and economical dairymen of Wiscousin how many little bits of work and care enter into the making up of this large amount of money. Let us now compare the loss to the farmer which results from had roads and which happens little by little. We will omit for the time the loss to the dairyman. The farmer's loss for Wisconsin has been estimated at \$25,500,000. timated at \$5,500,000. This is more than 18 per cent of the value of the dairy products of the state. If we now add to this the dairyman's loss and the loss of other marketing for want of good roads, it will easily reach \$6,000,000. This is 20 per cent of the dairy product of this rich and prosperous state each year and must still continue and increase if there is no improvement in the

The farmer and dairyman of Wisconsin must be content to see 20 per cent of the whole amount of the dairyman's is possible also, in chatting at the same time. It is known that the products literally sacrificed to the Chinese, Hindoos and Hebrews used "greedy god of the mud," and that by needles from a great antiquity. wagons and horses and sometimes them-selves almost up to the boot tops into the black swamp mud and the yellow, sticky clay of the roads. Surely when this condition is properly considered all who are involved should be "somewhat agitated." Nor is the condition of the other states of the Union on an average

any better, but rather worse.

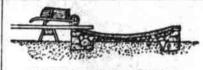
If now there were no way out of this difficulty, we would be in the end great yearly losers, as well as being always in a sorry plight. The only way out is to agitate and agitate until the motive power among us takes some definite direction. Let each man talk to his neighbor and to every man that he was alon. rection. Let each man talk to his neigh-bor and to every man that he sees plod-ding through the mud, and soon there will be a sentiment that something must be done. The conclusion will generally be reached that some outside help must be called in. The help must come through some organized body. It may be the state or the county or both, but certainly something must be done to step this great waste.

SAVING STABLE MANURE.

Building additional roofs to cover stable manure is not looked upon with favor in these days when every dollar

has its appointed mission marked out for it even before it is received.

It is all very well to describe ideal conditions, but it seems to me that more good is often done in describing condi tions that are less than ideal, but still serviceable, practical and easily within the reach of all. With this end in view is here reproduced from The Country Gentleman a sectional view of a home made foundation for a manure heap in the open air which will keep manure in a condition very nearly at its best. This foundation is made just far enough away from the stable to escape any drip from the eaves. It is made square or round, as may be preferred, and has a rough stone wall about the outer edge extending down below the frost line. Within this, over the surface of the ground, are placed loose stones,

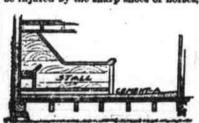


FOUNDATION FOR MANURE HEAP. lowest in the center, as shown A coat of cament two inches thick is placed over them, the surface thus being made saucer shaped.

To this foundation is wheeled the manure from the cow and horse stalls, the latter being spread evenly over the former. If the heap should begin to heat, let it be dreuched with water, either fro.n a nearby well or from the caves troughs of the barn. Often the manure heap can be located so that water can be conveyed directly upon it from the pump by means of a spont.

From the same source is the diagram showing a plan recently adopted in a village stable for saving the solids and liquids without loss. Two cow and two horse stalls occupy a closed room in one end of the stable. A cement floor was desired here, but could not well make its foundation upon the ground, as the stable sets well up from the ground. Therefore a double board floor was laid. sloping toward the rear. Upon this double floor was laid a coat of cement, following the pitch of the floor to a point a little behind the stalls, at A. From that point it pitches the other way till the partition is reached. The platforms of the stalls are raised several inches above the inclined cement floor. All the liquid that runs through the platform is conducted down the inclined cement floor to the point A, where it soaks into a lot of litter, sawdust, etc., with which the floor behind the stalls is kept

This plan recommends itself because it can easily be adopted in barns and stables already built, the incline being secured in the coating of cement, since be level. A thin coat of cement behind the stalls would be injured by the sharp shoes of horses,



CEMENT AND BOARD FLOOR. but this will not occur if the cement is kept well covered with absorbents that are removed as they become saturated. Both of these plaus call for no expenditure of money except for the cement that is needed, and this is not large in

Successful Mellon Culture. Watermelons are excessive feeders, and many fail in attempting to grow them because they do not furnish sufficient plant food to supply the necessary strength for vigorous vine and fine fruit. Not infrequently watermelon vines turn yellow and die when they should be just in their prime simply from plant starvation. Here is the plan of an American Agriculturist correspondent. He writes: I prepare the ground as for corn. Lay

off in rows 12 feet apart each way. I dig a bole about 1½ feet deep and perhaps 8 in diameter. In the bottom of this I put a peck or more of good stable manure, tramping it lightly. Next put in a layer of soil and follow with a layer made up of equal parts of soil and fine rich manure thoroughly mixed, and lastly, where the seeds are to be placed another layer of pure soil. Sow sees thickly and cover about one inch. When the second or third leaf shows, thin out to two or three plants in the hill. If exceptionally large melous, regular "prize takers," are desired, thin to but one plant in the hill. I cultivate about as I do corn, horing each hill after entire patch is plowed. If very dry, cultivate often, particularly about the hills. It is some trouble to thus prepare the ground, but it more than pays in the size, number and quality of melons pro-duced; also in the increased length of time that the vines are in bearing, as they remain green and in good condi-tion until killed by frost.

Three Kinds of Hay Caps.

Three kinds of hey caps were tried at the Massachuseits hatch station-Symme's paper board, oiled cotton and cotton treated with tannin. The first is cotton treated with tannin. The first is held in place by its weight, and the others are fastened by pfns attached to the cords at the corners. In every trial the use of the cap was very beneficial, and the paper cap was considered in and the paper cap was considered in a me respects superior to the other two.

POULTRY ON THE FARM. Aspertosto and Advice of a Farmer's

My farm sisters, says Mrs. D. D. Pi-per of Rosalia, Kan., in Farm News, to you use incubators and brooders to do you use incubators and brooders to hatch and raise your chickens with? If not, why not? Perhaps you think you can't afford them, but in one season you ought to make enough from your chickens to buy a good incubator and brooder, and with good care they ought to last a lifetime. There is no place these machines can be used to better edthese machines can be used to better ad vantage than on the farm. For over four years I have tested the good merits of one of these "patent hens," and I surely would not try to do without her.

I think a good incubator much superior to hen hatching. At least that has been my experience. I will tell a little experience I had with my incubator the second season I ran it. I set 17 hens. I also put 17 sittings of eggs in my incd-bator at the same time. It took me two hours each day to tend to the sitting hens. The incubator required about one-sixth of that time to attend to it, and the work was much easier. Now for results. The incubator hatched twice as many chicks as the hens did.

Another good quality of the incuba-tor—she does not break and eat the eggs intrusted to her care; she does not for sake her nest; neither does she turn the baby chicks out covered with lice. I can set my incubator whenever I get ready. If any one of my sisters has ever succeeded in making a hen sit when she didn't want to, please let me know. I tried it before I got my incubator, but totally failed. I have hatched chicks in my incubator and raised nearly every one in my brooders, and they were just as fine and healthy as any I ever raised with hens. I have hatched ducks, tur-keys and chicks at the same time in my incubator. I hatch from 500 to 700 chicks in a season. I could hatch many more, but that is all I can manage. Part are pure crosses; part are thoroughbred. I keep my thoroughbreds penned, but my flock at large—about 75 hens and pullets—has the run of the 80 acre farm. We get eggs the year round. Now, brother farmer, if your wife loves to care for chickens and wants an incuba-

tor and brooder, get them for her. She will pay for them with her chick-ens and eggs. Husband told me I could have all I made from my chickens. I bought my incubator, two brooders, bone cutter, grit mill and all the necessary articles for my poultry yards, thoroughbreds and eggs and many other articles, and my chickens paid it all. I have not made a fortune, but I have made it pay. Sisters, there are many o you who live on farms who can do as well as and better than I have done. Got a good incubator and brooder, test them thoroughly, commence in a small way and build up as you gain experience. Do not become discouraged if you make a few mistakes at first. This poultry culture is an honorable occupation, even for farmers' wives. Go at the business determined to succeed, and if you are faithful success will crown your labor.

The Selection of Breeders

In the first place, is the specimen selected for a breeder hardy? Has it ever shown symptoms of disease or weakness? Has it shown a disposition take care of itself and a strong constitution by taking the lead among its mates? Early maturity is a desirable quality in all breeds, seen in rapid growth, early feathering and activity. These points being understood as to each specimen, then select with reference to the following points: The male should be elegant in symmetry, good in color, strong, vigorous, courageous and gallant; size, a good average of his kind. The females should show strong constitution, large size and good color. The shape or symmetry should be good by all means, and on the whole they should be equally as good as the male. After the selections have been made, then the next and most important step is to care for them, for to this may be attributed a part of the success or fail: ure of the season in the end. If the stock designed to breed from is impropto go into the breeding season not fully matured, they cannot be expected to produce the best of young.—Poultry louthly.

An Important Gland.

There is a gland at the point of the rump of fowls that secretes an oily sub! stance that tends to keep the feathers in this region oily and sleek. This gland is the largest of the superficial glands of the body, and sometimes the orifice through which it discharges its secretion becomes obstructed. Then the re-gion of the gland swells and becomes painful. The afflicted fowl becomes singgish and generally indisposed, and when it is caught and examined the

local swelling can be readily discovered:

If the glaud cannot be emptied by gentle pressure, a small incision should be made into it with a sharp knife and its contents removed. If, however, the condition has existed for a long time, the gland may fill with a thick, cheese like material that cannot be squeezed out. It then becomes necessary to make a somewhat larger opening and scoop the substance out with the handle of a small spoon or some similar object. Then the cavity should be washed out by injecting into it a very weak solu-tion of carbolic soid. To prevent the parts from becoming hard while heal-ing an application of oil or cosmoline should be made.

Pure Breeds.

For those who are limited to small yards for their positry one of the best breeds is the Plymouth Rock, with the Wynndotte a close second. Where plenty of range is at hand and on the farm the Mediterranean breeds are best, although there are many persons who prefer a cross of Leghorn and one of the Asiatics. Fore breeds are far penterable to a cross or mixture in any case. Do not neglect changing the males at the head of your focks overy year

Well done is better than well said."

The Fouthern Predlyterian as sembly at Charlotte has decided to meet next year in New Orleans: A f port was unanimously adopted providing for an early organization of an independent culoted Presby-terian church.

A receiver has been appointed for the Southern in revenent com-pany, a corpora is a owning nearly 200 acres near the Southern depot at Ashevitle, and several hundred

It should be made a matter of public knowledge that DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve will speedily cure piles of the longest standing. It is the household favorite for burns, scalds, cuts, britises and cores of all kinds. Simmons the

Druggist.

Mortgage Sale !

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1897.

Prescriptions Accurately Compounded At all hours.

to the highest bidder, for Cami, the is conveyed in said mortgage, towirs A to of 100 seres in Reiville Switching Education of A. V. Craig, Andrew McBride E. Tate, Rushin Mebane and others. The title is good, Postersing fiven as the A strong Tale train of Ind. A strong Tale train of Ind. A strong Tale train of Ind. All strong Tale train of Ind. H. J. STOCK ARD, Mortgage For further information address J. A.

By virtue of an order of the Superior cour of Alamance county, I will sell to the highes bidder at the court house dour; ill Graham

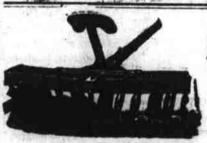
LAND SALE

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1897, the following described treet of land in Book Station township, to-wit - The Jacob Huff man tract of land containing about 112 ACRES

more of less, and on which Stilly Husiman now lives. It is sold subject to the dower of faily Husiman which covers the dwelling house and about 18 acres. This land is sold for particion: The title is guod:

Twins: One-third cash, balance did it at month with litterest from day if sele.

J. A. LONG, Com'r.



Quarters

Read what a successful Rockingham fariner says abbut

Clark's Cutaway Harrow.

Deep Springs Farm, Rockingham County, N. C.; Mat. 16, 1806: Mess. C. C. Townsend & Co., Burlington, N. C. Gentleinen :- I am very much pleasted with "Clark's Cutaway Har-

row" I purchased of you this winter. I have put in all my outs with it; and on the same land that was turned last summer, with perfect satisfaction. I have other improved farm implements. Mower, Rake, Reaper, Binder, etc.; and I regard my cutaway harrow as fine an implement as I have.

Very truly,

T. B. LINDSAY:

The alm'e testimonial speaks for itself: We bought a solid car load of these listrows. Price complete \$20,00—one price to all. No tip 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 detlets ask for the same goods. Some agents wonder why we can sell it so low. We have the agency for the best makes of briggles; surreys and phaetons sold in this section and prices are lower than ever known before. Have over 3 car loads in stock to select from.

Big s ock of Syrncuse Chilled Plows and castings. Our sales are inreasing daily on the e plows.

We defy competition on all lines we hardle, and pay more freight than any other retail merchant in Alamante county.

Come to Burlington and look at our stock. We are sure we can please Yours for low prices,

C. C. TOWNSEND & CO., Burlington, N. C.

We wish to become personally acquainted with every man; young and old, who buys his elothes it Orcensboro. We are in the clothing business and must have your support if we succeed. We are confident that if you will give us a trial we will make a customer of you. Our expenses are small, our stock is all new, we make no bad debts, we do business on our own capital, hence we can sell you

GOODS FOR LESS MONEY

than any other house not similarly situated. As a means of advertising, and to induce you to give us a call, we will

Give You a 5 per cent. Discount

on any purchase you make of us ; provided you present this advertisement. In order to prove to you that we will not take any advantage of you, you may present the advertisement after you have made your purchuse.

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