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BYNUM & BYNUM,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Practice regularly in the courts of Albemarle county. Aug. 4, 1914.

DR. W. S. LONG, JR.,
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STOP MAKING RUTS.

PLACE A PENALTY ON THE USE OF NARROW TIRES.

They Are a Menace to All Good Roads and Make Poor Ones Worse—Broad Wheels Lighten the Horse's Labor, Save Time and Improve the Roadway.

Narrow tires are a prolific source of trouble and expense in the maintenance of highways and have been condemned by all authorities on roadmaking. A writer in the Davenport (Ia.) Republican makes some suggestions in this connection, which, while not entirely new, are worthy of consideration. He says:

Since the question of good roads is being considered with more interest almost daily, I beg to offer a few suggestions in regard to our present country roads being kept in repair, with little expense and no attention required to speak of, after they are once properly leveled off and graded, allowing the necessary fall for good drainage. Would it not be feasible to urge the use of broad tired wheels for wagons, say 8 or



RUTS RUIN THE ROAD.

4 inches wide, and, in order to secure their early adoption, levy a tax on all wagons having tires less than 3 inches wide, while wagons with 3 inch tires, or even wider, should not be taxed as much, if at all?

In this, as in other cities, the use of narrow tired wheels for heavy hauling, particularly over paved streets, is prohibited by law, and why should this law not be applicable to all wagons with narrow tires used in the country for the betterment and improvement of the common dirt roads? With few exceptions the present 1 1/2 inch tire wagons are cutting our country roads into ruts and making them almost impassable. If it were not for the ruts, our country roads would drain off nicely and be in good condition the year round, but during the wet season, especially in the spring, after the frost leaves the ground, the 1 1/2 inch tire wheels act as a plow and find their way some 8 to 12 inches into the soil.

The narrow tired wheels are being used in less numbers every year, since the farmer fully realizes the fact that he must use broad tires in order to lighten the load for the horse, especially over the soft meadows and fields. Farmers would be only too willing to abide by the law by using broad tires, providing the law is rigidly enforced. The use of broad tired wheels would enable the farmer to haul heavier loads to market, and where he now makes three trips to transport the produce to market only two would be necessary. This to him would be a saving of time, labor and horseflesh.

It is said that the average cost of moving a ton one mile over our country roads at the present time is about 25 cents and for five miles \$1, not including the time lost by the farmer. Such a tax for hauling is heavier than that paid for simply keeping ordinary roads in repair. As a natural consequence, when the roads are improved, heavier loads can be hauled and better speed secured. Why not, then, encourage the use of broad tired wheels exclusively for the improvement of our roads? In my opinion the question of good roads cannot be passed upon more economically by our county supervisors and obtain equal results than by levying a tax on all narrow tired wagons. Have each wagon so taxed, numbered and recorded and the revenue derived therefrom placed for the improvement of country roads in the district where the taxpayer resides. Should an inducement be offered to discard the narrow tired wagon wheels it would only be a question of time when they would be a thing of the past and the broad tired wheels would be used exclusively instead.

The Very Best Road.
General Roy Stone says that the best road in this county is the Jacksonville (Fla.) boulevard, which extends six miles in a circle around the city. It is made of white flint rock and is 39 feet wide. The macadam is 16 feet wide and 9 inches deep. The road was built by contract at a cost of \$6,000 per mile.

A Handicap to Pleasure.
The king's highway belongs to everybody, and when it is well planned and well cared for it is a pleasure to all who pass over it. But bad roads are a handicap to pleasure, a positive hindrance to business, and it is scarcely too much to say are a disgrace to any community in which they are found.—Selected.

Read Improvement on Long Island.
The Queens county (N. Y.) board of supervisors has authorized an issue of bonds amounting to \$496,000 for the improvement of county roads. The bonds are to run for 20 years and will be of the denomination of \$500 each, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent.

Money Thrown Away.
At a good roads meeting of the property owners of Montgomery township, Pa., it was stated that the township had expended \$22,311 in the maintenance of dirt roads since 1873, and instead of improving them they were getting worse every year.

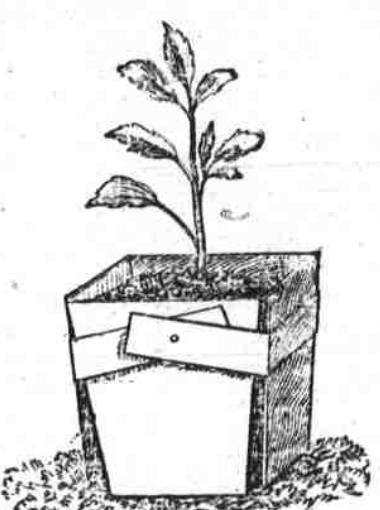


A NEW PLANT BOX.

Very Useful to Market Gardeners and to Fruit Growers.

The plant box shown herewith has been used for a number of years by an Ohio contributor to American Gardening, who claims that it is just the thing to transplant tomatoes, peppers, or, in fact, any plant that it is desired to put on the market early and get an extra price for. He uses the boxes principally for early tomatoes, transplanting into them about ten days before he wishes to market the plants. Tomatoes, peppers, asters and phloxes are transplanted for the third time into these boxes and he gets from 3 to 5 cents apiece for them, whereas if he sold them out of flats he would only get 15 cents per dozen.

As to the cost of this box, the material is such as is used in making the common market basket. Have it cut 2 1/2 inches in width and 6 1/2 inches in length, tapering on the sides from each end for 2 1/2 inches, thus leaving the out-



CHEAP, CONVENIENT PLANT BOX.

ter 1 1/2 inches square. Now, score them for folding. To put all together, take a 3 by 3 quartering, any length you wish, tapering the end to correspond with the taper of the box. Fasten a plate of iron on the top so that the tacks will clinch. Make a hoop of wire to slip over the end to hold the splints while the hoops are wrapped and nailed. The hoops should be three-eighths of an inch wide and 10 inches long. Made in this way, the boxes will nest together and can be made at any time for future use. The cost will not exceed 25 cents per 100 boxes. Material can be had at any basket factory.

Such a box can be used for layering strawberry plants. It makes a cheap, neat package, and people like to buy plants put up in this shape. They can be then transplanted into the garden without a setback. The writer puts up thousands of tomato plants in boxes, each holding half a dozen or a dozen, and also does up single plants to put on the market. Vegetables grown in pots are too expensive to the grower. This box is also a package that your customer can take home easily, and he does not have to set it out until his soil is in a fit condition. There is no patent on this. It is given for the good of the plant culturist. As shown in the sketch the plant is small for the size of the box.

To Amateur Beekeepers.
Here is a chunk of wisdom handed out to beginners by The Progressive Beekeeper:

I would advise a beginner to commence with a small number of colonies, say from two to five, as, however well he may study and understand the theory of beekeeping, he will find that practical experience is necessary, and the knowledge he will obtain in handling a small number of colonies and multiplying them will give him the requisite experience to manage them when his colonies become numerous. If he makes blunders with a few before he becomes expert, the loss will not be so great, while, if he should commit the same blunders with a great number, it might prove too costly a tuition fee to pay for the experience acquired and turn him from the pursuit in disgust.

Cottonteed Oil Meal.
The oil meals, gluten meal and bran are materials which may be used as carriers of fertility to the soil. Cottonteed oil meal is thus used to quite a large extent in the southern and Atlantic coast states, and the Connecticut experiment station has repeatedly called attention to it as a source of nitrogen for the New England states. The following paragraph is from a report of that station:

Cottonteed meal has been by far the cheapest source of available nitrogen during the past season. Experiments indicate that it is as rapidly and fully available as the best forms of animal matter. It has been extensively used in home mixed fertilizers and has given perfect satisfaction.

The Next Hay Crop.
The New England Homestead reports as follows:

Farmers will devote a full area to hay the coming season. Many of our returns from the middle and western states point to an increase of 10 to 20 per cent over last year—occasionally more than this—while others an acreage about equal to last year and some to a decrease. In the western states, where the crop is nearly all prairie hay, the amount cured will depend to some extent upon prices in July. In many of the older central and eastern states, given over largely to timothy and clover hays, there will be an increase owing to the cheapness of potatoes and grain.

POULTRY AND DAIRY.

How Much Waste Can Be Converted Into a Profit.

Professor Myers of the West Virginia experiment station would combine the dairy and poultry and so insure success on the farm. He writes as follows: "The poultry business requires no large amount of capital, and labor up on the farm that would otherwise be idle can very largely be utilized in caring for it. The same families that take the dairy products will be only too glad to get the poultry supplies, so that there is no additional expense in marketing the supplies. Every hen, properly cared for, can be expected to pay the owner at least \$1 net per year in eggs and considerable additional, either in the form of eggs or chickens raised for sale. Considerable poultry can be kept largely upon what would otherwise be wastes of the dairy business. Buttermilk or skim milk fed to hens will pay better than used any other way with which I am acquainted. There are wastes about the dairy stables which cannot be utilized in any way as effectively as by poultry, which pick up the lost grain, whether in the manger or in the manure pile, and convert it into profit.

"Poultry properly handled gives the farmer a certain and ample income at the time of year when dairymen are generally most anxious to have the deficiencies of the dairy made good, and there is never a time in the year when poultry products may not find a fair market.

"Much of the mixed food for dairy cattle is admirably adapted for feeding poultry; little additional building is necessary; no additional help is required. The capital invested in poultry can be withdrawn in a few days by the sale of the poultry; the waste products of the dairy are converted into profit, and the combination of the poultry industry with the dairy business is the most natural, the most attractive and perhaps the most profitable adjunct to dairying that can be thought of.

"It is only a step from a general poultry business to the fancy poultry business. For myself I prefer the egg producing varieties to the all purpose fowl or fowl that is especially adapted for killing as meat. In the long run I think the egg producers more profitable than the meat producers, but that is a question of opinion, and the point is not to keep any fowls upon the farm that do not pay a profit to the owner. The man who expects to secure both qualities in a chicken is like the man who wants a good beef and a good dairy cow in the same animal. It is best to determine what a man wishes to do and work to that end."

Light Brahmas.

The Light Brahmas has always been a justly popular breed of fowl. Today it has more friends than ever before. For the man with a small yard in the city there is no better breed, and with a little care it can be made a fine farmer's bird. The chicks can have large range and can thus be made to grow rapidly and to great size. The hens can be given their freedom, and a pen can be made for them to work in with a great deal less trouble than it takes to keep Leghorns where they belong. A



A MODEL PAIR.

(From Poultry Monthly.)

pen a feet high and of sufficient surface for the size of the flock, filled in three or four inches deep with straw, makes a feeding place in which to scatter the grain. With this accessory, which a farmer has room for winter or summer and with the garden a little way off or fenced with two foot wire netting, the farmer can then get eggs in summer and at small expense, for they will hunt much of their living. With a scratching pen and not too cold quarters to house the flock and with the barnyard to work in, the birds will shell out eggs in winter at a great rate.

Value of Green Bones.

The liberal feeding of green cut bone will double the egg yield from a given number of hens. Green bone is the cheapest egg food on the market today and in many places can be had for the mere asking. In those places where it has acquired a commercial value it can be bought for 25 to 30 cents per 100 pounds. This is much cheaper than wheat, which is the best of the cereal egg producing foods. Green cut bone has such a potent force in increasing egg production that it will be found especially helpful at all seasons, but especially in winter, producing large quantities of eggs when they are of greatest value.

Double Yolked Eggs.

When double yolked eggs are found, it is to be regretted, as they invariably indicate that the hens are out of condition—too fat. A hen in good laying condition will never produce an egg other than of the normal size peculiar to her breed, and if fat she is entirely unfitted for laying. If a fat hen is killed, she will be found full of eggs, so to speak, but they will be noticed to be of all sizes, and the poultryman will be amazed over the fact that she did not lay, but examination will show that obstructions of fat were the cause, and that the hen is then more profitable dead than when alive.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against acid and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

Well done is better than well said.

Genuine Celery Tonic Bitters, Only 75c.

Prescriptions Accurately Compounded At all hours.

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Cut This Out.

We wish to become personally acquainted with every man, young and old, who buys his clothes in Greensboro. 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

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

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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 purchase.

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SALEMEN:—John W. Crawford, John E. Shaw, Will H. Rees, WILL H. MATTHEWS, Manager.

The trustees of the institution for the blind at Raleigh were in session until after 1 o'clock Tuesday morning last week. They re-elected J. E. Ray principal, dropped W. J. Young as assistant principal and elected J. K. Rogers steward. They made a clean sweep of all democratic employes: C. T. Bailey, who has so actively opposed Governor Russell, was elected chairman of the board vice B. F. Montague. Several colored teachers and a colored physician were elected.

The University.

47 Teachers, 413 Students, (Sabbath School 158) Total 549, Board \$8 a month, 3 Brief Courses, 3 Full Courses, Law and Medical Schools and School of Pharmacy. Graduate Courses open to Women, Summer School for Teachers, Scholarships and Loans for the Needy.

Address, PRESIDENT ALDERMAN, June 10-6t. Chapel Hill, N. C.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Letters of administration having been issued to the undersigned, upon the estate of Elizabeth Snipes, dec'd, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons holding claims against said estate to present them on or before the 15th day of May 1898, or this notice will stand in bar of their recovery. This 10th day of May, 1897.

May 10th. D. J. R. THOMPSON, Adm'r.

Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some simple thing to sell? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERS, 212 E. 11th St., Washington, D. C. for their \$1,000 prize, etc.

TONSorial

When you want a nice hair-cut of shave, call on me. My shop is at the southeast corner of Court House Square.

ELLIS HARGRAVE.

There were 82 applicants for doctor's license before the board of medical examiners at Morehead recently, and 64 of the number were successful.

Sick headache can be quickly and completely overcome by using those famous little pills known as "DeWitt's Little Early Risers." Simmons the Druggist.

The Wilmington & Newbern railroad will be sold at Wilmington July 15th.

Not only piles of the very worst kind can be cured by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, but eczema, scalds, burns, bruises, boils, ulcers and all other skin troubles can be instantly relieved by the same remedy. Simmons the Druggist.

The postoffice at Taylorsville was robbed Tuesday night of last week. The safe was blown open and contents taken. Loss supposed to be about \$1,000.

Why will you buy bitter nauseating tonics when Grove's Tasteless Chilli Tonic is so pleasant as Lemon Syrup. Your druggist is authorized to refund the money in every case where it fails to cure. Price, 60 cents. J. J. Druggist.

The state superintendent of public instruction announces officially that he knows of no provision of law permitting the pay of persons who take the school census.

Don't neglect a cough because the weather is pleasant; before the next storm rolls around it may develop into a serious difficulty beyond repair. One Minute Cough Cure is easy to take and will do what its name implies: Simmon's the Druggist.

Subscribe for THE GLEANER.