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The comb is peculiar and belongs to the

class of combs which form a funcied resemblances to a lent and are designated

est combs. It is letter described, how-

neuced as a grueral purpose fowl,

Of the varieties of Polish the White

Created Black Polish are the prest pop-

or dark slate, comb and waitles are bright red and car labes are white. The

fully marked in plumage.

den and Ellyer varieties are beauti-

For the fiscal year of 1895 the treas-

crease, and a market for American eggs in likely, therefore, to be secured in

the near inture.

It is a somewhat curious fact that the

weight of eggs is materially larger in porthern than in southern elimates.

Capalisu eggs, for instance, are Leavi-

Turkeys at Greathopper Porngers.

A flock of turkeys may be fattened on corn alone and will become very fat and juicy if fed all they will cat for a few days before they are sent to market. They are great insect hunters and will keep a farm clear of grasshopper; when all other means full. We have known the final to sell over \$400 worth of turkeyahrone senson which had been reared principally on: grasshoppers on his own and his neighbors farms. One pear when the hisparra were particularly had his neighbors were very giad to have half a thosead tarkeys up over their meadons and through their tors fields.

flock of turkeys may be fattened ou

and sweet.

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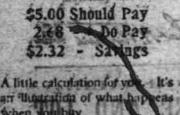
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BRICK TRACKWAYS. RROW WHEELWAYS TO BE LAID IN

THE MACADAM.

Would Wear a Long Time and Decrease on - Details of Construction and

General Boy Stone, director of road inquiry, department of agriculture, in circular No. 25 quotes from The Engiveering News regarding the laying of strips of brick paving in macadam 100dways. The News says:

long time and deserves consideration by every engineer who has to do with macadam roads. There are thousands of miles of city streets where the abatting owners can ill afford the assessments for the cheapest of block or asphalt The Polish is a medium sized fowl ders and parrow at the tail. The crest payements, and on the other hand the of the cock is composed of narrow feathtraffic is such that the maintenance of They should rese well in front so as met by placing a brick roadway in the not to obstruct the sight, and fall over middle of the street and covering ail to the back and sides in a flowing, even the test of the width between the curbs mass. If they fall forward, as is some- with broken stone?"

times the case, they both obstruct the The News also makes an additional sight and are liable to get wet when suggestion in the direction of economy the bird drinks. Such a crest also is which they well lead to further experibilities beauty. The crest of the hen is formed of feathers growing upward and turning in at the extremities, and should long freight hand on paving blick the

be large and globular in form and com-pact in character, with no sign of part-ing. The larger the crest the better, pro-vided it is of good shape, but a close, compact, well formed crest is to be preexpense of even a 7 feet strip of brick in a road might be prohibitory. In such localities the scheme is worth considering, it appears to us, of laying two parallel narrow strips of paving brick ferred to one that is larger, but of locse , through the middle of a macadam road, texture and falling in all directions, as illustrated in the accompanying cross section. These strips might be 16 to 20 limbes in width und of such gauge that vehicles of all classes could follow them as they would a line of rails. The decreased traction on such a surface would be practically as great as if steel rails were laid in the macadam, as has been proposed, and if properly laid they would wear a very long time under any traffic where a indeadam road is justi-

ble at all. "There are thousabils of places where short piece of roadway is subjected to a very heavy traffic. Such roads occur around factories, mills, mines, quarries, railway stations and many other places. In many of these places an ordinary,



dirt read is in ese, and tennis are haulever, as two freshy borns civerging like ing over it loads not one-fourth as large the letter V, the upper extremities reas they could hapt ever a band surface. treating into the crest. The smaller the In many other cases stone roads have comb the better, and if wholly want- been laid and are effecting a great sav-All kinds of the work and rerepair under the beavy loads that pass Tolish are bred extensively in this over them. For such places as these the country and by some are considered plan of using paying brick to take the practical for general purposes; but, while heavy wear appears to be especially adsome may have good results in breeding vantageous and deserving of extended them, they are not to be fully recom- adoption.

"The details of construction, such as They are considered more as a fancy the foundation under the bricks, the fowl and are generally bred for pleas construction of the macadam at their tro and the showroom. Their large sides and between them, the filling becrosts are against them, hindering their tween the bricks, etc., would vary with vision and causing them to become local circumstances and with the teach-If you are not the NEWS AND listless, inactive and suspicious in their lings of experience, but they need not to

to be fairly successful in relising them, and their houses and coops must be kept absolutely dry. The least water in their connection that such a strip of brick pavement as is here proposed would make an admirable road for cycling. and sized ergs and are nonsitters. For and the influence of that important table purposes they are considered good, | body of agitators for road improvement their flesh being five grained, tender might well to exerted in inver of this

proposition."
The drawbacks to the harrow strip method of construction are the danger The color of their plumage is a of the tilting of the cutside Licks in rich, glossy black throughout, with the driving on and off, or crossing the line exception of the crest, which is pure with heavy leads, and the danger of white. The stanks and tots are black disruption or displacement by frest, To meet the first of these difficulties ers is that the hens will not incubate a curbing of rough stone might be laid. If stone is not available, tricks could

be set on end for curbing, or a special form of brick might be designed for the purpose, of which the surface would form part of the trackway.

Incures where damage by frest is to fry figures give the total exports of American eggs to fereign countries be apprehended on account of the charmeter of the soil the construction might 17812,000 segs. In the fiscal year 1906, be combined with that of the Illinois knowever, the total exportation of American eggs feerensed to \$28,000 dozen, combination would be as clown in the

or 8,936,660 eggs, a little more than twice as much. The expert figures for this year indicate a still further isnerom pat ving cut. The ditch above the craintile could Le filled with any coarse materials field stone, or quarry spalls too soft or in libely, therefore, to be secured in gravel too large for sonis, or with the what the political campaign erators are bound clay in image which is used for accustomed to call consewhat vaguely ballast on some of the prairie rathroads -this filling to be rammed or rolled down and covered with a little gravel and cuough sand for besting the bricks. A light coating of gravel would serve for the space between the tracks and

cr thus these shipped from the Dunces

Lister, and eggs in the nettlern states

of this country are heavier than these
from the south.

A read so built and protective sucception repair except to replace the gravel were out by
the herses' feet.

Wide Tires Do the Rest. Many a county road, today a typical slough of despend," would be so im-noved by the use of wice time properly arranged that requiring it to first class condition would require proper drainage only, by shaping the surface and breping the side ditches clear, leaving the rolling of wide tites to do the rest. — i. A. W. Bulletin.

CROSSING BREEDS.

to Is Often Harmful and Always Pour

Polley.

It may pay a farmer to endeavor to improve a lot of scrub cows by using pure bred units, as it will be the beat thing be cau do if his capital is limited, but any farmer who will use scrub hens and begin with them as a foundation for improvement will loss a very for improvement will lose a year or two by so doing, as he can get forels or eggs of pure breeds at such small cost that it will be really extravagant to retain the sornbs More effort has been made in improving scrub fowls than with large stock, but nothing of importance has ondways. The News says:

"It appears to us that this combination of brick and macadam is the most larged progress."

been gained thereby. On the contrary, the use of scrubs as a foundation has re-

promising plan for the improvement of suburban streets and country roads of supposition that crossing breeds is an advantage. If they should judiciously cross, knowing what they are doing they might probably accomplish something, but as it is they do more harm by crossing than is expected. For intance, let the farmer have two breeds -Plymouth Rocks and Hamburgs. The first he finds an excellent market fowl. well up to the average as layers, hardy ers, something like those which form present machdam streets is askeavy bur- and adapted to nearly all climates. The Plymouth Rocks (mostly in summer), but are small and hardy in winter. Now, if we can combine the productive capacity of the Hamburg with the

hardiness of the Plymouth Rock, the

furmer considers that he will have a

superb cross. He does not stop to consider that the broaders have crossed in every possible manner to get the same results and that the pure breeds are themselves crosses that have been fixed In characteristics, nor does the farmer consider that 50 farmers in every 100 have done just what he is about to do.

So he makes his cross and gets birds that do not lay as well as the Hamburgs, are not equal to the Plymouth Rocks is any respect, will not endure severe winters and are of all colors and sizes. Then he ceases, as he makes no careful note of the cross, neglects the birds because they become scrubs, his futerest in pure breeds has passed, and he is on the down grade to ruin so far as keeping poultry for the best results

are concerned, -Farmers' Guide. Profit In Poultry.

The farmer who despises the hens is

making a big mistake, no matter if he is a big grain farmer or a big stockman. Appearances are deceitful; and the last. few years—yes, for many years—the breeder of fowls has made infinitely more money, for the amount of money, care and thought be has put into his business, than some of his more pretentious brethren. I do not see that the prices for fresh eggs and market poultry have fallen much for the average of the year, notwithstanding the low price of coro and oats. Western farmers had better convert more of this grain into poultry products. Manufacture the raw grain into the fluished poultry commod ities. Manufactored articles naturally rr. Away with daughill fowl! Breed the variety of poultry that best fits the purpose you have in view. Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes are superb breeds to cultivate for market poultry. Legforus are fine layers, but of small value for cooking in a pot. The American Wyandotte of a healthy strain doubtless concs as near a good layer and a fine market bird as any other single breed. If a man is to make a specialty of giving the market fresh eggs, let him be sure the eggs are fresh, and reach the market fresh too. If he sells dressed fowls, let him be sure they are fat. plump and well dressed. In this way trade will grow on one's hands. - Chicago Inter Occan.

Eggs or Menti While all joultrymen and farmers raise chickens in the spring it is Lecause of that season the bens are more fuelined to become broady, but the peri-od for batching is in the late full or winter, which is also the most suitable season for incubators. The great obstacle in the production of early breilputil they are ready to do so of their own account. By the use of the incutime. It will thus be seen that the one has nothing to do with the other, al! that is dependent upon the hen being the eggs, and in this respect she has no

By a division of the two industries, for ut the present day artificial incubation is a great fadnerry, the laying of the eggs is done at the least expense in the months following March and ending only when molting begins, while hetching and raising chickens is done from the molting season until March ends. Here we have the year divided into two periods and into two separate industries, both of which give better results than either alone. The incubator cannot lay can lay eggs, but will not batch them until she se prefers, nor will she act in concert with her companions, as one or two hous may be willing, and the others refuse. - Poultry Keeper. Prefers Ducks to Chickens

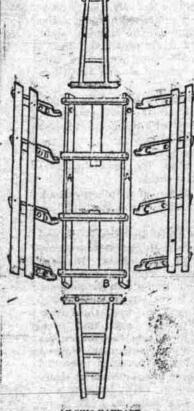
Mr. William H. Truslow, the famous duck poultry man of Strondslarg, Pa., cannot afford to raise chickens. The last attempt of his in that line be hatched out something like 4,500 chickbut a little over 1,000. It ought, however, to be noted that these chickens followed the duck crop, consequently came isto brooder honers, etc., at a time when these were not in the best condition for good results. Mr. Trus-low has a plant with a capacity of about 26,000 decks in a season, but has hever got out above 10,000 er 12,000. He has lever running 3,300 egg incubators and has a brooder hopse 178 feet lung, with a double system of piging god new, as in the cultar.

A USEFUL HAYRACK.

It Is Way Ahead of the Platform Rack.

A hayrack that has been in use for four years is here depicted. It has given great satisfaction, is as good as new and is thus described by the man who owns it in a letter to Ohio Farmer:
In the illustration the sills A A are 2

by 7 and 15 feet in length. Cross benches B B on sills are 2 by 4 and 3 feet 5 inches long or to suit width of your wagon. These are bolted on to sills as in engraving, using 10 inch bolts, putting them in from underside of sill with put on top of cross beach. These bolts, you will find, are an inch too short to reach through, but are countersunk an inch beneath, and a small hail driven through the hole crosswise to prevent loss of bolts should a not work off, as they are apt to do. The nuts are on top where they can be seen. The corresponding cross benches C C on wings are 3 feet 6 inches in length and made of 2 by 4 stuff. These are cut, as shown in engraving, to slide on over sills and fit under the boards on center of rack. These boards are 1 by 6 and cut right length to reach, as shown in cut of rack. The side boards or wings are the same length as the sills and 1 by 6 stuff. These are bolted and nailed to benches



always disappoints both buyer and sell- rack are 5 feet high, and back ladder is arranged with a loose fron pin to boom the load on at any desired height.

The boles at D D fuside wings are made for purpose of hinging wings on to main frame of rack and correspond with holes to cross beaches B B, where a half juch bolt 5 inches in length fasteus them together and is itself beld In place with a key through it. This makes a combination rack which by attaching and gates and tight board floor can be used to hanl hogs, tile, pumpkins, etc., and by placing a few boards on side wings a large load of corn in the car can be hauled. As I have always hauled a great deal of feed each it, upon which to hand feed from the field to the barn.

My rack is all made of red elm and painted with two conts of oil and venetion red, which makes quite a durable paint for farm tools and better by adding a few pounds of white lead. A ruck of this kind will be found very convenfent upon the farm, and I assure you I would not trade it and go back to the old platform rock.

Best Varieties of Squasi

The old Hubbard squash is the stand by with farmers and market gardeners. Nine-teuths of the late fall and winter squashes found in the markets are Habbards, and, other than summer squashes, there are probably more Hubbards planted than all other sorts combined. For the farmer's garden, however, there are other varieties that will give nearly as good satisfaction and should be tried in a small way, according to American Agriculturist, which says: The Boston Marrow is more prolific

and is an excellent autumn sort, but will not keep well after Christmas. Essex Hybrid is a good sort and of fine quality, but not of desirable shape for market. The Deo Wing and Pordbook are squashes of recent introduction. Faxon, another new squash, is too variable in color to be acceptable to city consumers, but is a good garden sort. Murblehead and Butman are somewhat like the Hubbard in shape, but have not become popular, although they are good varieties. The Turban, like the Fuxen, is liable to sport and produce squashes of different colors. For the Crookneck is worthy of a trial. It averages a little larger than the old Crookcolor, and its qualify is not excelled by any other summer squash.

The Cabbage Worm. In Meshan's Mouthly attention is called to the old method of destroying cabbage worms. It was to take fine salt, dry it on a hot store, and, when the dew was on the plants, sprinkle the dry, procedered salt over them. This should be these about once a week. FIRMING THE SOIL.

Use of the Roller and the Earth

In building a new house or in grad ing or other operations that require soil to be filled in to some depth it is necessary to well firm the soil if regard is had to future shapeliness of the surface for this purpose. Elias A. Loug has found an earth much useful. Mr. Long tells how to make one, along with



other information on firming the soil, n a paper submitted to American

Gardening. He says:
The earth maul depicted is a simple, homemade affair, consisting of a 4 by 6 or 6 by 6 scantling, about 3 feet long, on the sides of which have been nailed two handles of pine wood, as shown. This tool should be freely used as the filling in goes on, passing over the surface again and again until a feeling of solidity is reached like that met when the maul is tried on lawn or other land that is well settled. It is not well to use the maul on soil that is wet, espocially if the latter be of a heavy nature, for this will lead to its becoming badly solidified.

The effect of repeated freezing and thawing at the surface during fall and spring is such that the top carth becomes loosened, and the roots of straw berries, grass, grain, shallow growing plants in the flower borders, etc., become injuriously disturbed and drawn out-heaved. It is this condition of things that calls for the wide use of the roller in the garden and farm early in the spring, a matter so well understood as to require no further attention here. There is no one lesson which the tree planter needs better to learn than that of the importance of firming the soil in tree planting. Success in the operation binges on this more largely than the average planter seems to be aware. To set a tree as you would set a post is about the right idea, and a tool like the center one in the engraving, made out

ettached, is a useful one at this work, ju addition to the use of the feet. One advantage of sowing garden and other seeds in drills is that the soil over the seeds can the better be firmed. Covor the seeds thinly with fine damp soil, compress it quite firmly with the feet or with a wooden firmer, like that for some land which he had pur shown by the middle figure, and you chased. He said he wanted a most are on the right track. Of broadcast gage, but the lawyer said he should ized with smoothing harrow or rake and the operation finished by passing over the entire surface with the roller, or in small plats a light mani may be used instead of the roller.

of a block of heavy wood, with a handle

Next to a difference of taste in jokes an incompatibility of musical appreciation is surely the greatest strain upon the affections. Here is a story to prove it. It is the story of a musical daughter and an unmusical mother. The daughter is barely more than 3 years old, but she has already shown every sign winter, I detach the all es, place it on a of the keenest musical likeg. The sled and make a very good feed rack of mother, on the contrary, can hardly turn a tune. The other evening the mother wanted the daughter to go to bed. The daughter didn't want to go. "Come, Ethel," said the mother by way of final persuasion. "If you'll go to bed like a good girl, I'll undress you and sing you to sleep myself." "Oh, no, mamma," the faughter hastened to add, "You can undress me if you like, but please let nurse do the singing."-New

This is the sort of an intervie which may be expected when me carriages come into use: "You advertised for a coachman

sir?" said the applicant. "I did," replied the me "Yes, sir."

"Have you had any experience! "I have been in the bu my life."

'You are used to handling gase line, theu?"

"And you are well up in electric ity?"

'Thoroughly." "Good! Of course you are a mile chinist also?"

"Certainly," "Then I presume you have an en gineer's certificate?" "Of course."

"Very well. You may go around to the outhouse and get the motor cycle ready. My wife tells me shi vishes to do a little shopping."-To ledo Blade.

She Was In Enrucet. "What became of that San girl that Pottersby was flirting w ast summer?"

"You mean the girl that Potte by thought be was flirting with the married him."-London Tie-

A Swede went into a lawyer's of: fice at Sigourney the other day to get him to make out a convey for some land which he had bring larger prices than the cruder products. The great point in producing C C. The end ladders can readfly be is found in lawn seeding. There the plied the Swede, "I once had a war: positry products for critical city marmade after the rack is ready to fasten
lets is to raise the best. A poor article together, I will say that ladders on my which the seed is sown firmly pulverland. I want a mortgage,"-Wellman (Ia.) Advance.

Butter and the Austenti. The Roman writers on agricults allude to butter only in the mou incidental way, and there is reason to believe that even in the third and fourth centuries it was used solely

as an ointment.

Boorknob and Horse Bridle Sch The present generation of classical philologists reminds one of a certain sect of Japanese Buddhist which believes that salvation is to be attnined by arriving at a knowledge of the infinitely small. Posttions, it is said, have recently been given in American colleges to men who have shown their assimilation of the classical spirit by writing theses on the ancient horse bridle and on the Roman doorknob .- Irving Babbitt in Atlantic.

The average Englishman lives 20 years longer in England than in Af-

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