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.

A Reminder of One Sad Incident Is Found

of Nevada desert traversed by the

the reminder of a sad little romance

near the eastern boundary of the

In the early twilight of the east-

ern trip, or an hour after dawn on

the western, it can be seen, gleam-

ing from the hillside in the form of

a simple wooden cross standing on

the hillside. The cross is white-

washed and the youngest and most

sharp sighted of the tourists can de-

cipher the legend in black across

the horizontal part, "Maiden's

The cross marks the grave of two

lovely young women who died in an

emigrant camp before the Central

Pacific had united the east and west

by its strong bands of steel. They

were sisters, Alice and Rose Sewall.

Their father, a hale country grocer,

was a victim of that contagion

known in 1849 as the California gold

fever, and was en route in a prairie

schooner for the goldfields on the

western slope of the Sierras when

the girls sickened and died. Alice

clung to life with a pitiable grasp.

of Iowa emigrants, and the young

couple had rosy dreams of the fu-

ture home in the land beside the

Pacific. Wrestling in the throes of

fever, she would pray for recovery.

She died with her tirms about her

lover's neck and with her prayer

Rose lingered days afterward un-

terror. There was nothing, there-

fore, but memory as a guide to their

resting place when ten years later

a friend of the dead girls and their

father and the young man who had

The old man and the young had

smiling new land that was so cruel

to many of her guests. The friend

was returning from the goldfields

a poorer and wiser man, and he

memory of the young women who

had given up their lives there. The

fore. The friend's purse was a very

light one and he could do no more

than erect a cross fashioned by his

Anecdote of the Due d'Aumale.

Courageous in battle, the Duc

d'Aumale was wanting in moral

courage and decision. He made up

his mind with difficulty. I recollect

this happening at a soirce where I

was, so far back as 1873, I was

standing near the door of the first

salon of a long suit, watching the

grand company enter. The Duc

d'Aumale crossed the antercom to

enter. The usher asked what name.

"General le Duc d'Aumale." The

nan was swelling his chest to bawl

t when the duc said: "No. An-

ng," and walked in unannounced.

or set himself up as Stadtholder.

Uscless.

The passengers of a Chester trol-

ley car were very much amused the

other day by a conversation between

two colored men, one of whom was

a deacon in a down town church.

He introduced the subject of a new

fence around a graveyard and asked

his companion, who had more world-

ly inclinations, for a contribution

for that purpose. His reply was:

graveyahd fo't Live pussons doan' want to get in, and I'm doggone

sure de dead ones ain't a gwine to

try an git out. I ain't got no money

argument was clinched right there.

foh graveyahd fences.

-Philadelphia Record.

Paris Cor. London Truth.

own hands.-St. Louis Republic.

ed the spot again.

for life echoing in his ears.

Her lover was one of the company

Silver State.

Rest."

In the Form of a Cross.

Travelers over the dreary stretch

PROFESSIONAL CARDS EARLY DAYS IN THE WEST

JACOB A. LONG. Attorney-at-Law, GRAHAM, . - - - - N. C Central Pacific railroad come upon

Practices in the State and Federal courts.
Uffice over White, Moore & Co.'s store, Main Street. Phone No. 2

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

John Gray Bynes. W. P. Bynum, Ju. BYNUM & BYNUM,

Attorneys and Counselors at Lay GREENSBORD, N. C. Practice regularly in the courts of Alamance county. Aug. 2, 94 ly.

DR. W. S. LONG, JR..

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

Livery, Sale AND Feed STABLES.



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

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

All kinds of tin work and re-

Shop on W. Elm St., second door from Bain & Thompson's.

ARE YOU UP TO DATE

If you are not the NEWS AND OBERVER is. Subscribe for it at once and it will keep you abreast stopped on the border line of Neof the times.

Full Associated Press dispatches. All the news-foreign, domestic, national, state and local all the time.

Daily News and Observer \$7

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 ALAMANCE GLEANER will be sent for one year for Two Dollars, Cash in advance. Apply at THE GLEANER office, Graham, N. C.

Geese Or Gooses?

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



are honest clear through-simply high-grade trousers at lowgrade price, How it's done is our secret.

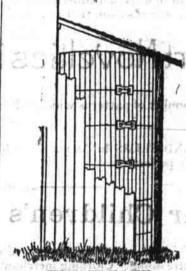
TOOMAND HE ONEIDA STORE CO., Craham, N. C.

Vanted-An luea Trace And



THE TUB SILO.

It Doss Good Work and Is Beeen The farmers who are being the tub silos are in every case, so far as I can learn, well pleased with them. They can be built at half the expense of the square or rectangular silo, and they command themselves in every way to the small farmer and dairyman. They can be constructed of 2 by 6 scantling. but they should be beveled, not grooved



TUB SILO UNDER A SHED.

or tongued, writes a correspondent of Rural New Yorker and authority for

the following: The reason for beveling is this: If put up otherwise, they come in contact only at the interior edge. Should there be a knothole or an irregularity in the scantling, or should it by shrinking become slightly warped there, it would be almost impossible to make it airtight. Have the scantling bevoled at the mill. Tell the sawyer what sized silo you purpose to build; and he will bevel them so that they will exactly fit. The additional expense will be less than that of attempting to stop up the cracks with rags. We do not desire to stop all shrinking and swelling. When filled, we wish the silo to swell some to aid in making tighter joints, and then, when empty, we want it to shrink so that moisture cannot collect between the staves and rot them out. The coating of coal tar on the inside, applied after the hoops are drawn up tight, is entirely

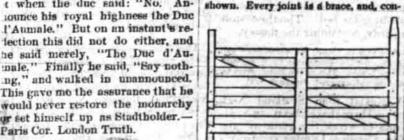
til the fever fiend had racked her Hot tar is very penetrating and will frame beyond hope of aught but find its way into every crevice, thorrest. It was rest she proyed for as oughly excluding the air. Whether it she was dying and she found it in will last longer or be more effective the grave leside her sister on the than when thinned with gasoline I sun kissed hill on the border line of cannot state. There can now be pur-Utah and Nevada. It was ni invi- chased in the market far paint ready tation to the red savages of the for application. In our experience with western wilds to mark the graves this the man who was painting the inthe deed in that later reign of terior was twice overcome by the noxious gases and was compelled to leave the sile. Gas tar may be purchased very cheaply and when heated slightly makes a very efficient paint.

Trinidad asphalt may be purchased for about \$3 a barrel. This, if used alone, sincerely mounted Alice's loss visit- is so brittle upon becoming hard that it soon cracks and is worthless. Mixed in the proportion of nine parts Trinidad met death instead of fortune in the asphalt to one part of gas tar, and heated, it makes a valuable application for roofs, stable floors or sile.

After several years' work at the Rhode Island station it has been decided yada to pay a last poor tribute to the that the acidity of upland soils is probably due to the removal of crops and the use of cortain fertilizers that exhaust rough pine boxes were resting where the lime and other basic ingredients of they had been lowered a decade be the soil, leaving more of the soil than would be the case were nature allowed to take her course. An acid condition of the soil therefore results. Some plants thrive best under such condition, but clover, timothy and beets are injured on such soils. A dangerous degree of acidity appears to exist in upland and naturally well drained soils and is not confined to muck and peat swamps and very wet lands, as most American and

many other writers seem to assume. The remedy seems to be a generou application of air slaked lime. The amount applied varies from 500 to 2,000 pounds per acre, to be broadcasted and

Serviceable Farm Cate. A farm gate recommended by Coun try Gentleman as cheap, durable and carily constructed is here depicted. It is morticed and dovetailed



MORTISED AND BRACED. structed in this way, the gate will not sag, but will swing freely if the post to which it is attached is firmly set in the

Cucumbers for pickles may follow a crop of early peas. It is best to delay planting until the peas are harvested. Then plow and plant 5 by 5 feet with rotted manure in the hill. There is a "What yo' want a fence round dat right way to plant the seed that all do not know, so The Parm Journal tells about it: Make the hills low, scrape off the surface soil until you reach moist earth, deposit the seed, press it down firmly with the foot and cover with THE PIGEON LOFT.

luggestions as to Breeding, Feeding and

In beginning do not make extrava-gant purchases. Select a few pairs from loft that you know has the type of bird of which you approve. People who breed their winners have always good stock birds that can be obtained at rea-

souable figures. Carefully breed these birds for a few seasons without inter-mingling other strains, and you will be surprised what improvement can be made in a very short time. Should signs of too close inbreeding appear, go to the same lofts, and, if reliable fanciers, they will let you have something of the same blood, although wide enough apart to suit your purposes, and it is only by this means any fancier can hope to fix a type in shape or succeed in breeding good stock and show birds.

The bane of the young fancier is the everlasting desire to buy every fresh bird he sees and fancies. He who does this will never make a name for himself or fix a type in his loft that any astuto fancier could not fail to detect, even if he saw them bundreds of miles away in another part of the country. Moreover, the general result is a crowded loft of mediocre specimens, with here and there a good one, with which he can do nothing in reproduction.

Every methodical man has his regular course of action to pursue when making his morning visit to his loft. It wusual, to pacify the impatient action of the birds, to first supply them with fresh food, and then to cleanse and refill the drinking fountains. This done, a look can be taken at the nests, to see how the sitters are conducting themselves and that the young in the nest have safely passed the night, and also to see how the parents are caring for their young. After the birds have been fed and inspected and the nurses given a chance to feed the young, then the exits can be opened, which in every well regulated loft should he closed at night, and the old birds be allowed to take such open air exercise as they are accustomed to. While the loft is vacant the usual cleaning can be given and the loft generally set to rights. Grain that has been scattered from the paus or hoppers should be gathered up, and, if not soiled, can be winnowed, dried and used over again. Many pigeons have a habit of throwing the grain from side to side. By this action much is thrown on the floor which, if not gathered up every day, would be wasted. If the day is bright and sunny, after this has all been done a bath can be arranged for the birds, and, when possible, this is best given out of doors and on the ground. If the arrangement of the loft is such as not to admit of this, then the bathing pans can be placed on the floor. These pans can be of a size to suit the number of pigeons and the convenience of the fancier. After, the morning's work has been performed the birds can be left to them-

selves and the owner can go about his business. About 12 o'clock a little fresh tood can be placed in the hoppers or pans. This will be enjoyed by the heus, which have now been relieved from their incubating duties by the males, and, if very warm, fresh water may be placed in the fountains. About 4 or 5 in the afternoon a listle hemp, canary or rape seed can be given. It is always a treat; and birds accustomed to it will always be on hand at the allotted time to receive it. As the day closes and all have chosen their places for the night the exits should be closed, and if everything is found to be in proper condition the loft can be closed and fastened to

Poultry Monthly. Eggs and Fat.

await the coming of another day .-

It is a mistake to keep the laying ens with these which do not produce eggs, for the reason that the layers require more food than the others and do not receive it. Usually when hens do not lay they are too fat and should be fed on foods containing but little grain, and also fed sparingly. Consequently when all the bens are together the nonproducing hens may become fatter while the layers do not receive enough. It does not pay to feed heus that do not give a return for the food consumed .- Farm and Fireside

Poultry Points

Don't waste much time trying to cure feather eating bens. Decapitation is the best remedy.

warm weather let them have a new supply twice a day. Unslaked lime is dangerous to have

about the premises where poultry are. Many cases of enteritis are traceable to fowls eating lime in the fresh state.

Tame fowls are always the most profitable. Wild and excitable bens are not our best lavers. Put the date on the eggs as you gather them. Careful work in that di-

rection will mean money in your pocket. Don't forget that cleanliness is next to godliness. Clean quarters are always oxions to lice. It requires filth to make them flourish.

Proper and due proportion of care in nagement of poultry is worth whole pints of medicine.

Care includes proper exercise, clean and wholesome feed, clear water, grit, charcoal and a constant warfare waged winter and summer against vermin. principally lice Sick fowls should immediately be put in a place out of sight and hearing of

the rest of the flock, and they alone be There is no sense and often much barm in drugging a whole flock to cure a few sick individuals. Medicines should never be given in water which is con-

Warm mash in the morningas will be eaten up clean and greadily WIDE TIRES TESTED. A MUCH ABUSED FATHER.

PROVED SUPERIOR TO THOSE OF STANDARD WIDTH.

The Draft of the Wide Tires Materially Lighter Than the Narrow on Nearly All Kinds of Roads - Broad Wheels Better on the Farm-Cost No Greater.

Elaborate tests of the draft of wide nd narrow tires, extending over a period of 11/4 years, have recently been completed by the Missouri agricultural experiment station at Columbia, writes a correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. These tests have been made on macadam, gravel and dirt roads in all conditions, and also on the meadows and plowed fields of the experimental

Contrary to public expectation, in nearly all cases the draft was materially lighter when tires 6 inches wide were used, than with tires of standard width. The load hauled was in all cases the same, and the draft was most carefully determined by means of a self recording dynamometer.

On macadam streets, bard and smooth, as an average of all tests, the difference of draft was in favor of the 6 inch tire, and the same draft required to baul a ton load with narrow tires over this street hauled more than 114 tons with the broad tires. On gravel roads the results show that the draft required to haul 2,000 pounds with narrow tires hauled 2,610 pounds on the

broad tires. On dirt roads, dry and hard and free from ruts, the broad tires pulled more than one-third lighter, since 2,766 pounds could be hauled on the broad tires with the same effort required to haul 2,000 pounds on the narrow tires. On a dirt road cut into ruts by the narrow tires in the ordinary travel, with hard surface, the results are in favor of the broad tire, after the second run, even when the broad wheels are run

over the ruts made by the parrow tires. On mud roads, spongy on the surface and soft underneath, the broad tires drew one-half lighter than the narrow tires. Three thousand and sixty pounds on the broad tires pulled as light as 2,000 pounds on the narrow. On the bued with the idea that I ought to same road, when soft and sticky on top and firm underneath, the narrow tires pulled materially lighter, the difference



[From L. A. W. Bulletin.] amounting to an average of ope-third, or a load of 2,666 pounds could be drawn with the narrow tires as early great depth by continued rains, and the mud had become stiff and sticky, so that it would gather on the wheels, the difference was again largely in fuvor of the narrow tires. In this case a load of 3,200 pounds was drawn with the same draft on narrow tires as a

2,000 pound load on the broad fires. These two are the only conditions of the dirt road in which the narrow tires showed to advantage-viz: When the surface is too wet, soft or sloppy to compress under the broad tires, and is underlaid with a hard, dry substratum. In the nature of the case this condition of road surface is of short duration. If the rains cease, a few hours of sun in any peace. My wife loarned in the spring, summer or fall will dry the surface materially, or so that it will compress and pack under the broad ires, enabling a given load to be drawn vet its surface with the wide wheels with much less draft than on the unrrow ones. If more rain falls, this sabstratum is seftened, and the parrow tires cut deeper, resulting in a greatly increased draft, compared with the brond tires.

The second condition of dirt roads favorable to parrow tires is when the mind is deep and stiff, and sticky enough to gather on the broad wheels. A careful observation for the last two years has shown a stiff, poorly drained clay road to be in this condition but a few times, Give fresh water daily, and during and then for but a short while, On meadows and pastures the results

have been strikingly in favor of the broad wheels. When the meadows are soft, from 8,000 to 4,000 pounds may be hauled on the brond wheels with the same draft as that required to haul a load of 2,000 pounds on the narrow wheels. On stubble land and plowed ground the results are favorable to the road wheels,

The experiments practically demon strate that the impression that the broad wheels in the average condition of road will increase the draft is wrong. In 1cond numbers the sum of \$20.

000,000 is paid out each year for the aintenunce of our public roads outside of the cities. This estimate does not include the cost of permanent improvements. All improvements must come from expenditures above this amount. It is well known that the parrow tired vehicles are among the most destructive agents known to the public highways. These public roads may be maintained at a greatly reduced expense by substituting 6 luch tires for the 136 inch tires ing that they are as durable as the par- have made your purchase. row tire wheels, and the fact just dempostrated that the draft is not increased by their use, but in the average case materially decreased, remove the last objection against the gradual adoption of the broad wheel on the farms, earth, deposit the seed, press is down in five minutes—wheat, onts and buckfirmly with the foot and cover with
about an inch of moist earth and press
i zercise and purched whole corn in
this gently with the hee. Good seed so
planted will genuinate quickly.

In five minutes—wheat, onts and buckthe country reads and city streets. For
the country reads and city streets about the form and country reads the tires
about an inch of moist earth and press
i zercise and purched whole corn in
should not be less than 6 inches wide,
to roost for lots of eggs.

The country reads and city streets and purched
the country reads and city streets the form and country reads and city streets
the country reads and city streets
to form und country reads and city streets
the form und country reads and city streets
the country reads and city streets
the form und country reads and city streets
the form und country reads and city streets
the

A Woe Struck Man Who Is Compelled to The able and versatile horse editor had just hung up the currycomb and taken a hitch in his surcingle preparatory to a heavy haul when a gentleman from Brooklyn trotted into the stall and sat down.

"Good morning," remarked the horse editor pleasantly, as he did not owe the visitor a cent.

"What would you do under the circumstances?" responded the visitor, with a kind of an escaped from Bloomingdale gleam in his unsteady

"Well, I'd 'a' said 'Good morning,' or 'How are you?' or 'Go to the deuce!' or something like that, you know-most anything would have done just to show that you knew how to speak when you were spoken to. See?" And the horse editor put on a smile of roasting sar-

The visitor started strangely and looked nervously at his gentle re-

"Really," he said apologetically, you must pardon me. I'm that vorried I don't hardly know if I'm sfoot or horseback. That's what the name of ---I'm here for."

"What for?" inquired the borse

ditor. "Well, what do you think of a man of my age, with a grown up wife and children," he said, almost hysterically, "being compelled to go to a night school and learn to do elegraphing?"

"Why do you have to do it?" "Too much education is ruining the country," was the apparently

irrelevant reply. "What's the matter with you, anyhow?" inquired the horse editor,

in a vexed tone. 'I've been imposed on-that's all." said the visitor, in the sulks. "Imteach my four daughters something by which they might earn their living if they couldn't find husbands to take the job off their hands, I sent them to one of these telegraph colleges, and they learned telegraphy. Fewer women learning that that's why I chose telegraphy. That's all right. They learned in those exercises. fine style and easy. They're smart, They take after their father more than they do after their mother, if dot and dash language, too, and pose, and I never know a goldarned been too violent, to thing what they're talking about, too proud .- New York Ledger. They tick on their plates at the table with a knife or fork, and then laugh with a ba-ha to raise the roof. I'll be reading my paper, when all of a sudden I'll hear a knocking away off your brother? in some other part of the house, and then whoever's in the 100m where I am will hasha and tick back, and then they will scream and tick some more till I get up and leave. They've keen doing that way ever since my wife learned how, and I don't have about six weeks ag's she could tick at a fair speed, and she and the girls haven't let a minute go by, it seems

think it will take me to learn?" "Oh, about a thousand years or o," replied the horse editor, and began munching at his daily hay .-New York Sun.

to me, without practicing. And

when they ain't practicing they are

ing a word. I've got to protect my-

self in some way. How long do you

Subscribe for THE GLEANER.



He was a young and briefless at-torney who had been genteely starving to death in a down skyscraper for several years. The other afternoon a stranger wandered into the office, evidently by mistake. He held a slip of paper in his hand and said hesitatingly that he was "looking for a lawyer by

"Ah, yes, certainly, sir. Sit down," said the excited young at-

"Well, you see it's this way, mis ter," began the caller. "I've been sued by a feller out in Cicero. Besued by a feller out in Cicero. tween you and me, I hain't got any case at all, but I've got enough money to make a fight and I'm goin to do it.'

"My dear sir," cried the lawyer; grasping the visitor by both han don't say another word. You have the best case I have ever seen."-Chicago Times-Herald.

Throwing the Dart.

According to ancient history 'throwing the dart" was one of the five exercises practiced by the Greeks, the other four exercises being wrestling, running, leaping and throwing the discus, or quoit. It is believed that this sort of combat was decided in one day, and some: times the same morning, and that than typewriting and stenography, to obtain the prize, which was and they'll have a better show; single, it was required that the com-that's why I chose telegraphy, batant should be the victor in all

As there are some faults that have I do say it myself. It wasn't long been termed faults on the right side. till they taught their mother the so there are some errors that might be denominated errors on the safe now, by the jumping Jehoshaphat, side. Thus we seldom regret having as 2,000 pounds on the broad tires. them women sit around and carry been too mild, too cautious or too When this same road had been wet to a on a conversation right under my humble, but we often repent having

> Telling Their Ages In Missouri Nice Gentleman-How old are you, little boy? And how old in

Swipsey-We're craps. N. G.-Crape?

Swinsey-Yos. Jim's seven and I'm Teven .- Kansas City Star. How to Improve the Block.

The man who selects the large smoothest, best looking eggs, from the basket as it comes from the pens and then expects to improve his flock next year will find that he has spent his time writing in the sand. Selection must date back beyond the eggs. The time to weed in when making up the breeding pen, for with the best the per talking all around me without say- cent of culls is large enough. The man all through. No permanent improvement can come in this way, and improvement there must be if the bu is to be carried on successfully. While conscious of hard times, let us also graft on the idea that there is more to be learned than any one yet knows, and to follow slipshod methods is to ren failure cortain. Breed from the best lavors this year. - Maine Pormer.

We wish to become personally acquainted with every man, oung 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

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 im

Give You a 5 per cent. Discount

toting 6 luch tires for the 134 inch tires on any purchase you make of us; provided you present this ad seeing wide tired wheels is not greater than vertisement. In order to prove to you that we will not take amair and that of those now in use, also consider- advantage of you, you may present the advertisement after Soit might sengern di-

MATTHEWS, CHISHOLM & STROUD, At of valor.

Leading Low-Priced Clothiers CREENSBORO, N. C. Lock Box 117,

SALESMEN :- John W. Crawford, John E. Shaw, Will H. Recs. WILL H. MATTHEWS Manager.