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

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THE WORLD'S ADMIES.

What the Various Countries Could Put

The United States can call upon a

greater number of trained soldiers

to support its own militia, and

should it become necessary as a last

ould assist in maintaining the inde-

To.defend the coast there would

be a navy of some 70 ships, with 10,-

fible circumstances more than 2,500,-

000 men could be called out. The

bering 3,030,060, of which nearly

250,600 are under arms, 600,000 are

on unlimited leave, 530,000 are

mobile militia and 1,650,600 are ter-

ritorial militia. The navy comprises

From a military point of view,

Great Britain ill compares with her

European neighbors. The total of

all branches of the service amounts

to only 715,683, and of these only

665,164 are classified as effective.

therefore should at all times be a re-

Austria-Hungary has a war foot-

ing of 1,750,000, but should the ne-

cessity arise over 4,000,000 men

110 ships. The permanent army of

Spain numbers 116,000, which could

be increased in time of war to 1.085,-

000: 23,000 men could man the 108

The army of Ewitzerland is divid-

landwellr, 61,100; the landsturm,

reserves, with a navy of 53 ships,

with 20,000 men, and Norway an

army of 20,000, although the num-

ber of troops actually under arms

never exceeds, even in war, 1,800

manned by only 505 men, although

some 323,000 men could be called

60,000 men and an extra reserve of

16,500, only called out in extreme

The smaller nations of the world

all have their means of defense, and

Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Marocco,

Peru, Paraguay, Bolivia, Afghanis-

tan, the Argentine Republic, Libe-

ria, Nicaragua, the Orange Free

State and the South African Repub-

lie among them could number some-

thing like 1,500,000 men.-London

Toeing the Mark.

"If I'm not home by 11, Bessie," said a husband to his better and big-

ger half, "don't wait for me."

the field and Japan 271,000.

upon to serve.

emergencies.

vessels comprising the navy.

markably strong one.

21,500 men and 220 ships.

endence of the country.

time with the fieet.

In the Field.

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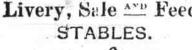
Aug. 2, 94 ly.

fible circumstances more than 2 500 DR. W. S. LONG, JR...

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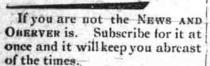
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NEWS & OBSERVER PUB. CO.

The North Carolinian and THE

RALEIGH, N. C.

Of the smaller powers there are ALAMANCE GLEANER will be sent for one year for Two Dollars, Caslin advance. Apply at The Gleaner office, Graham, N. C. Roumania, with a permanent army of 51,000 men and a territorial army numbering 81,900; Portugal, with a war strength of 150,000; Persia, with FILL THE BILL... 24,500; Servin, with 210,000; Netherlands, with 69,000 and a navy of 133 ships and 2,800 men; Belgium,



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EIDA STORE CO.. Graham, N. C.

Seeding Grass In Fodder Corn According to a Vermont Practice.

FODDER AND FORAGE

The winter of 1896-7 was a severe one for mendows, and especially the newly seeded fields. The ground was frozen deeply and some of the time bare and partly covered with ice. The young clover is largely killed, while on older meadows the grass is more or less in-

jured. Some of the fields will have to

be plowed and either sown with grain

or planted with fodder corn. In this

connection a Vermont correspondent of The New England Homestead writes: Instead of planting the land to corn this year and seeding to grass, along with a grain crop next spring, it might be better to try the following plan, which is being successfully followed in many cases. Plant to fodder corn in the usual way and just before the last coltivation sow on the grass seed. Of course the land should be properly fertilized either with manure or phosphate and level cultivation practiced. All of this work can be very well done with the than any other country in the world. implement known as the weeder. By Although the standing army num- using this thoroughly the soil can be bors only 27,000 men, each state has made clean and mellow. Sow the grass

> When harvesting the corn crop, take care to cut as low as possible, so that the stubble will not be in the way of the mowing machine.

the last time.

Some may think that seeding in this way would not be successful, but experience proves that it is. A neighbor Of the European armies the big- last year seeded five seres in this mangest is that of France. The number | ner with good results. I have seen fields of men in the active army and its where a portion was seeded to grass reserves is 2,350,000. It is not like- with fodder corn the year before and the remainder with ontg. The part with the corn is almost always decidedly abend of the other, as it does not winter kill. Where the outs were sown the seeding navy, with 451 ships, also has a re- is poor and nueven. Why there should serve of 114,000 men, of whom about be such a difference it might be diffi-25,500 are serving at the present cult to determine, but such are the facts

in the case. Another advantage in following this Next in point of numbers on a war footing comes Germany. The peace plan wherever desirable is that the corn DR. J. R. STOCKARD, strength of the standing army is and leave the land in a desirable condiabout 520,000. There has been no tion for a satisfactory crop of hay. I late return of the war strength, but have plowed 21/2 acres, successfully in the last extremity Germany would seeded last year, but badly winter Office at residence, opposite Baptist Church.

B st work at reasonable prices. In office Mondays and Sature days.

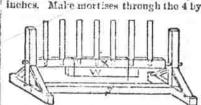
In the last extremity Germany would seeded last year, but badly winter killed, and will try the plan outlined here.

3,000,000 trained men, while 22,000 here.

men could man the two hundred

and twenty odd vessels constituting Farm, Field and Fireside originally the pavy. The third great power is illustrated the ficedgate for farm ditch-Russia. The total peace footing of es sent in Ly a Wyandotte county (O.) this country is £00,000 and the war footing 2,600,000. The navy consists are directions for making it:

of 160 ships, manned by 32,000 men. Take a piece of timber (A) 4 by a linebes. Male mortises through the 4 by



PLOODGETT FOR PARM DETCHES 4 na inch wide and as long as the width of the slats you wish to use. Have your slats about three feet long. Put weight (W) chough below the beam to The regular force at home and in the keep the slats perpendicular. Make colonies numbers only 147,105, the frame of two posts and sills with cross army reserve is 80,160, the militia sill, having the posts well braced. Boro 14,104, the yeomanry 11,678 and the boles in posts to receive the rounded

volunteers 263,528. The British navy | ends of the fleed gate beam. When completed, sink the sill (S) into the ground across the ditch on a level with the bottom of the ditch.

White Clover For Pasture. It is one of the advantages of rough, would have to take arms in defense rocky laud that, as it cannot often be of their country. The navy has a to- cultivated or ever very thoroughly, the tal of some 8,500 men to man the surface seil is pretty sure to be filled with white clover seed. It is said to be natural to such land, which means that it has so long occupied the soil that there is plenty of seed to grow whenever it has a fair chance. It is an excellent pasture grass, as its roots run near the surface and quickly respond even to ed as follows: The clite, 131,500; the light rains, which will not revive other grasses. It is greatly beloed by a dressing of gypsum. On long cultivated Sweden has 38,816 men and 1,000 ground, especially where no clover bas been thickly seeded, there will be little white clover visible, but even there it is often ready when it gets the chance. If the first clover crop is alsike, which does not sprout after its first cutting, a vigerous growth of aftermath clover men without the consent of the will often be found, though before the storthing. The navy of 31 ships is alsike was cut the white clover was too small except for eyes that were sharply looking for it to see it. - American Cul-

China could bring \$80,000 men on Improved Grain Shock. According to a writer in The Farm Journal nine bundles of grain make a better "shock" than the old fashioned dozen. Get up four in a cross, then four more, one in each of the spaces betweentwo of the first four, and cap with the ninth, well broken, and the tops toward the prevailing wind. If well set, that is, each sheaf standing on its own bottom and theroughly closed in at the with a strength of 155,800 men and top, such a shock will stand a stiff winda garde civique of nearly 45,000, and storm and a three days' min without Denmark, with a war strength of

In the Aplary.

Putting on supers sometimes puzzles beginners. Farm Journal says: As a general rule, whenever bees multiply so that they crowd each other in the the Kongo Independent State, Costa hive or begin to lie out at the entrance, supers should at once be put on. This gives them plenty of room and keeps them at work. They should never be allowed to lounge on the outside for lack of space to deposit honey. Cutting the queen's wings will save many a swarm from going to the forest.

> Developing Plants With Ether, Considerable success has attended the treatment of plants with other. Plants thus treated have been forced to do more work than normal. Conclusions are as yet not very definite. It reems

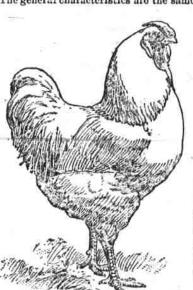
THE WYANDOTTES.

mong the Best of All Breeds For Gen-

eral Purpose As a general purpose fowl the White Wyandottes are considered by many as equaled only by the Plymouth Rocks. Their origin is comparatively recent, dating back less than 25 years. They came originally from the Dark Brahma, Silver Spaugled Hamburg and the Bredas, French fowl. Not a few authorities say that Wyandottes have Cochin blood in them, from the fact that their ancestors produced single combs and feathered legs.

For general purposes the Wyandotte bas proved a success, being of medium size, weighing on an average a pound less than the Plymonth Rock fowl, hardy of constitution and prolific layers. They are easily cared for and bear confinement well. For table purposes they are of superior worth. Their flesh is sweet, juicy and tender, making excellent broilers and roasters. As layers they are among the best, averaging from 12 to 14 dozen eggs a year, and as winter layers they do well under ordinary circumstances. There are five varieties of the Wyan-

dotte class, and it is only a matter of seed previous to using this implement opinion as regards a choice of the best. The general characteristics are the same



PRIZE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKEREL. in all, the difference in color of plumage being the only distinguishing mark. The Silver Laced Wyandotte is of a silvery white plumage, with regularly marked white lacing on breast and a generous distribution of white and black throughout the entire body. The cock has a silver white head, rose comb, silver backle, with a black stripe down the center of each feather, silver white back, saddle same as backle, breast black with white center, tail black, wings half black and half white, or rather, black edged with white. When wing is folded, there should be a well defined bar across the wing. Shanks and toes are rich vellow, free from feathering. The hen of the silver laced variety is marked similarly to the male, excepting the back and wing, which are whiter in male than female. The breast of female is of much importance in breeding good birds. The lacing should be large and distinct, the white centers of each feather to be free from black or brown

penciling. The Golden Wyandotte is marked like the Silver, excepting that the color is golden buy and black instead of white and black. The white variety is perhaps the favorite of the Wyandotte classes, from the fact that it is not so difficult to breed to feather, the plumage being pure white throughout. They are for this reason the more practical fowl for the farmer or those who keep poultry for market. The Bull Wyandotte is in color a rich, deep, clear buff, uniform in thade throughout, except the tail, which is of a deeper buff or copperish bronze color. The Blacks are of a rich glossy black, with greenish sheen, excepting breast primaries, secondaries, tail and flaff, which are pure black.

Soft and Hard Food. Soft food should not be considered as meal, but only a part thereof, hence the fewly should never be given more than one-half the quantity they would eat. It is necessary at times to vary the ration by the use of soft food, as bran, middlings, linseed meal and ground meat can best be given in such form, but all classes of poultry will eat as much as possible at a meal when there is a number of fowls together, as | they are induced to do so through competition. Ducks and turkeys prefer soft food, but chickens are more partial to whole grains and other seeds, which can be scattered over a wide surfa e, it. which case all hens will share in 'c. To learn how much soft food to giva. put a certain amount of food in a trough and let the bens eat notil they walk away satisfied. Weigh the amount left over and you will their know the exact quantity enten-that, is, how much they can and will eat. But the next day they should receive not over one-half the quantity eaten the day before .--Raral World.

Poultry In Biancas,

The poultry and egg business of Kaneas in 1896 amounted to £3,608,815, a som sufficient to pay all the state and city taxes of the preceding year and leave a sarples of \$175,600. No field crops, with the exception of wheat, corn and lay, equaled in value the pocitry industry. The yield from poultry was 95 per cent greater than the same year's output of lead and zine mines in the state and 23 per cent great er than the total paid for teachers' wages and school supervision. In fact, the poultry came within 14 per cent of paying the entire cost of the public value of all the coal mined in the state ent important and responsible posi-

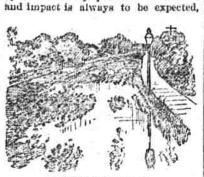
ROAD DESTROYERS. Some of the Forces Which Operate to Im-

pair Highways. A roadbed may suffer disruption by shrinkage of the subgrade. It has been determined experimentally that clay shrinks one-fifth of its bulk in excessively dry weather and increases to a corresponding degree when wet, and that silicious sands and gravels undergo no change in volume. From this it follows | better.

larly at a point where the clay abuts a sand substratum which is unaffected by weather changes. The gradual destruction of a roadbed ty the ordinary processes of friction

which may become desiceated, injuri-

ous results are likely to follow, particu-



AFTER A HEAVY RAIN.

[From L. A. W. Bulletin.] and the rate of wear would seem to depend directly upon the hardness of the road stone used in its construction, and yet so many factors have to be taken and, drawing one card, secured an into consideration in cheesing a road metal that it is found that the question of hardness, important as it may be when combined with other qualities, singly is not of greatest consequence. Quartz, the hardest of our common minerals, used alone does not make a Costrable road stone, as its dust is lacking in comenting power, it has a low specific gravity, and is very brittle, qualities we should seek to avoid in selecting a road material. On the other hand, rocks as soft as

limestones and slates are quickly ground to powder and are rapidly carried away Ly water and wind action. Hardness is of importance in tending to resist the animals, but brittleness pronotes crumbling under the impact of blows there-

by delivered. When the way passes through weeds or when large trees occur along the roadside, the interrity of the foundstion may be disturbed by the force of growing roots. In this connection is will be well for those having charge of beautifying our thoroughfares to plant trees the roots of which lead downward rather than herisontally,

STATE AID FOR ROADS.

The Expense of Highway Improvement

bhould De Borne by All. Roads are used for pleasure as well as for traffle. This use of good reacs Ly town people is greater than the same use by farmers, for the farm population has less of leisure. This is especially true of the women and children. In the country they are busily employed, while the women and children of the town have the leisure for driving and riding. On account of their use of good reads for pleasure town people should help to pay for them.

Thousands of people now use bicyeles. Ninety per cent of these wheelmen are town people. They would profit by good reads. This is so plain that they are the ferement advecates of good roads. Profiting by good roads, they should tear a part of their cost, This they can do only through state aid.

Good reads, removing the isolation and dreatiness of farm"life would operate powerfully to lessen the movement of farm population to the city-a movement that has been excessive until pepulation is congested in the cities. This would reduce the overcrowding of city industries, leading to steadier employment and better wages, and as a level percentage of population would be engaged in agricultural pursuits, while a leasened percentage would be engaged in other pursuits, there would be a greater comparative production of food products, wool and cotion. The result would be lower prices, and the income of town people, increased Ly steadier employment and higher wages, would purchase more food and clothing. Euroly for this double benefit town people might well pay remething.

While there are some just objectious to state and county aid in reachableing there is no other way in which town proples an contribute to the cost of good equitably and efficiently and with so little injustice to themselves ad others, and some method of applicarion, beneficial and just to all, can surely be devised .- John M. Stahl.

Bud Reads to Llame.

The Leavenwerth Times, in an editerial on the good toads movement, says, after speaking of the importance of good roads to the farmer and ruralist: "In the cities would not the people be benlikter, bappier, more koreful, would not life be sweeter and more refined, if there was a more frequent habit of sceking the fields and woods and country villages? Nothing has weaped people from their love of the country to much as Lad tends-drep notic during and after rain, thick dust the rest of the time,"

A Cemerkable Man. Dr. Maclegan, the archbishop of York, is a very remerkable man. He began bloas a soldier and served ave years in India, but after To became a clergyman be soon proved that his whole heart was in his new AN ISLAND IN THE JACK POT. It Is Now Part of Minneapolis and Is Worth Many Fortunes.

At one of the most interesting games of poker ever played in Minneapolis Nicollet island was put in the jack pot by a man who thought he understood the game, but found there were others who understood it that when a way passes over a clay bed,

Fifty-five years ago Pierre Bottineau took up a claim on the spot where St. Paul now stands. A year later he traded it for a horse and cow, which he drove away into tho wilderness, never dreaming that the land he had almost given away would in a few years be the site of a great city. For a small sum be purchased a large portion of what is now the business part of Minneapolis and put up a log cabin on a little mound in the center of Nicollet is-

Half a dozen of the old settlers. Bottineau among them, had a little poker club. One evening the stakes kept growing larger and larger, until every jackpot contained a small fortune. Mr. Bottineau had been losing heavily, but at last was dealt a hand upon which he hoped to regain his losses and win something besides. He was given four queens, ace, leaving four kings as the only hand by which his could be beaten. He thought he saw one of the players discard a king, and he considered his hand invincible and played it accordingly. Soon all but Bottineau and the man opposite him dropped their cards and retired to watch the game. The table was heaped with: meney and the personal belongings of the two men. The flickering light of the candle shone dimly on the flushed faces as they watched each other warily out of the corners of their eyes. All of Bottineau's posatrasive effect of wheels and the feet of sessions lay on the table, and it was his bet. He looked at his hand carefully and then said that all he had left was Nicollet island, which he would bet against \$200. The bet was called, and Bottineau laid down his four queens with a smile of triumph. Amid a dead silence his opponent laid on the table face up four kings and a tray. It was so still you could disappointment at Whittington's have heard them breathe. Then Bottineau called for writing materials and made out a deed to the island. From that day he never touch the fiery sun and high spiced meats. ed a card or countenanced gambling

> in any form. After drifting around the country he went to Red Lake Falls and took up a claim and remained there until the time of his death. He was em-I loyed as a guide and scout and was one of the principal members of the Sibley expedition. He knew every foot of the northwest country, having traversed it ever since he was 10 years old, when he guided Lord Selkirk's colonists from old Fort Carry. When he died, the last of the old time Canadian voyagers and guides. who were such an important factor in the upbuilding of the northwest, passed away .- Minneapolis Trib.

> > Alone In a Crowd.

ear strap. His feet may have touched | will tear you into seven pieces." occasionally the floor, but he was him with an umbrella handle. The | the proposition. off a derby hat, he stepped ou corns, he reclined for a moment on the voed. The book was "Zimmermann on Solitude,"-Boston Journal,

Where Shells Are Money. vestigations by the director of the the white paper on the stair and United States mint show that in taking it into their heads it might many parts of Asia and Africa cow. be some new warlike stratagein diries, or small shells, are still used rected against them the rata decided as a medium of exchange for small discretion the Letter part of valor, values. The cowcie in Siam is the and left the place. Bats, like all the smallest unit of value. It would take | rodents, are extremely suspicious. about 107 cowries to make one Amerfean cent. At the mint in Bangkok schools. The poultry product year 10 work. He was 13 years bishop of the range of values is as follows: per cent greater in value than the peta- Lightfield, and was already a man of Eight hundred cowrice equal 1 to crop and within 23 per cent of the 65 when he was clevated to his pros- found, 2 founds oqual 1 salung, 4 the engagement, but he is loo utter solungs equal 1 but or tical and 1 by pessimistic for my taste!"
but or tical equals about 50 cents of "You acted for the best, dear, 15 ger half, "don't wait for me."

"That I won't," said Bessie significantly. "Ent I'll come for you."

He was punctual, as usual.—

"Ent I'll come for you."

He was punctual, as usual.—

"You acted on in the command in the command in the same of important and responsible position. He has all the Scotch determination of character, and was once. United States money. In Siam 219 now takes a perfectly rounding by a critical equal to the best minuted in the best money. In Siam 219 now takes a perfectly rounding by a critical equal to the best minuted in the best minu

Royal makes the food pure,

LETTERS TO THE MICE.

The Ancient Greek Method of Ridding Fields of the Pests. A fallacy entertained by many people regarding mice is that house cats will kill them. This belief is proved every day to be erroneous. A mousetrap is a more sure and less troublesome method of putting the pantry's infesters to death. House cats, as time goes by, are changing. Formerly they were active by day and vigilant by night: The tendency of improved civilization is to make them sleepy by day and rovers by night. They have their whims nowadays, requiring considerable attention. Perhaps the superior intelligence of the Martians will make them useful. Cats in Mars may talk, for anything I know, and mice in Mars may be so large that they hunt the cats. Both possess some intelligence, and both

have folklore. The probability is that the use of cats as mice exterminators is com: paratively modern and a custom that originated in the occident. The story of Whittington's cat indicates that cats were scarce articles in the rat infested islands of the east where the Lorden captain traded at the time the cat sold for four chests of gold. No one who likes cats and reads the story at this late day can refrain from a slight feeling of parting with his cat. He might not have been lerd mayor of London if of Cathay, but the chances are that he would have come to the front with meddling with politics.

The Greeks were unquestionably overrun with mice and Bishop Hat: to had troubles of his own with the rats. The latter hard hearted prelate lost wealth, dignity and life; but the Greeks had a penceable and gentlemanly method of dealing with mice that is rather unique. When a cellar ta a granary was overrun with mice, the Greek superstition dictated that a letter be written in large, readable ancient Greek characters, with these words:

"Indjure you, you mice, now present, neither to injure me nor to let others do so. I give you yonder field"-specifying one not too far off-"and if ever I catch you here I He was suspended from a street swear by the mother of the gods I

The paper containing these words short and slight, and he swayed to was to be placed on a large rock in and fro as the corpse of a malefac. the field with the writing uppertor from a wind swept melodramatic most. It was believed to be efficagibbet. A fat woman was trying cious, and no doubt there were cases apparently to bore a hole through | that could be pointed to in proving

zealous conductor banged against | People of the present day, after him. The car stopped near the Pub. waging fruitless and meffectual war lie library. Deep thinkers, laden against the rats with poison and with books, with lead pencils stick. ico picks, sometimes try writing leting out of coat pockets, swarmed fers to them after the style of the into the car, which was already seat- Greek letter, although not in the less. Straps were at a premium, same words. I have a case on unim-The short and slight young man no peachable authority, told me last longer swayed. He was packed like week. It occurred in Milwaukce. a surdine in a box. And yet he made A housekeeper on Grand avenue one fierce clutch with his idle hand, found that there were many rats in Neighbors scowled, but the strug- the cellar and storeroom. Ehe wrote gler was imperturbable. He knocked | a letter addressed to the rats, politely calling their attention to the fact that their presence in the house luptuous breast of an elderly and was a great inconvenience. The letspectacied clergyman. He finally | ter pointed out that there was a feed triumphed, and holding a shabby store in the next block where they book in air he began to read, and be would attain better results with began to smile a peaceful smile. He less work. Finally, the letter reread with an absorption that irritat- quested the rats to go as a personal favor. The letter was laid on the lower cellar stair one night. Next day the rats had disappeared, and were seen no more. My informant Persons who have traveled in ori. did not profess to believe that It ental countries have frequently en. rats were accommodating enicans have brought specimens of it understood that she wanted them to home with them as souvenirs. In. do so. Her theory was that'seeing

"Perhaps I did wrong in brenking

