FARME

FIELDAND GARDEN

CULTIVATION OF CORN.

tensons Why Shallow Culture Is Preferre

Every year the question, "Which is

umns to this annual discussion. From

Columbia, Mo., a correspondent writes

Shallow culture has the preferen

The plants are able to withstand

drought with less damage. 3. Cutting

the roots of the corn plant is avoided.

4. An acre of corn can be kept free from

weeds and properly crushed on the sur

face by sufface tillage for less money and with less effort than by deep tillage. 5. The land is left in a condition to be bet-

ter protected from washing and more

easily handled the next season, or can

be sown to grass, wheat or oats very

much more conveniently than if ridged

thorough and deep preparation of the

soil previous to seeding, after which shallow culture is advised. "It has been

demonstrated shallow plowing on lands

deeply prepared has a tendency to hold

the moisture. In the south rapid culti-

vation is required, and an implemen

that cuts a wide slice is used. We use a

sweep or scrape that cuts from 13 to 24

inches, that scrapes up the soil in rows

An Ohio farmer says: Shallow, for

the following reasons: 1. Deep cultiva-

tion cuts off the lateral roots of the

plants and thereby weakens their growth

the water away from the hills when

rain does come and the hollows conduc

it away from the field, if the ground is

it is not so much needed, and the field

is left very rough. 8. Shallow cultiva-

tion implies that there are many teetl

or tongues to the cultivator, and these

stir the ground more, break up the clod

and crust if any much better, make a

good deal better mulch for the corn and

leave the ground smooth. Then when

rain comes it soaks in all over the sur

face and is stored up for the benefit of

the corn. 4. Shallow cultivation is easi

er on man and beast and tools and can

be continued till the stalks are in tasse

Grain Versus Pasture.

It used to be common for farmers who

and fine pastures, especially on land

that was annually overflowed, to boast

that they could fatten beeves more

cheaply on grass than on grain. But

that time has passed, according to

The pasture has not been wholly su-perseded, for the farmer who has good

pasture still has the advantage, provid-

blue grass, which is, however, identical

cornstalks. This is now appreciated by

A Mississippi Farmer's Reasons For Pro

ferring Shallow Culture.

of shallow culture for corn so complete

and 1897, each of which was abnormal-

ly dry in our section." Thus writes a

correspondent of Parm, Field and Fire-side from Mississippi. Following are

In our opinion and from upward or

30 years of close observation and con-

siderably mixed experience, "shallow

culture" is far preferable to "deep cul

ture," easier, safer, speedier, surer of

good results, much more pleasant and satisfactory and in the end far more

are essential to best results with "shal-

low colture"-viz, (1) the presence o

plant food in actual excess of any and all requirements of the growing crop and (2) an abundant supply of humus.

If any good farmer is justified in

"cultivating crops deeply," it is the one who is laboring under the disad-

vantage of being forced to cultivate

comparatively poor land and depend

upon the elements to "unlock" fertility for him instead of himself applying the

same in the shape of manure or fertiliz-

ers. As to the "why," we would say,

(1) shallow culture is easier on both

tooth and other harrows being all suffi-

cient for the business of "culture" of

corn as well as most any other cultivat

ed crop; (2) said cultivators and har-rows cultivate a much wider space than

can any of the deeper running plows;

hence shallow culture is also speedier,

enabling one to cultivate a greater num-ber of acres than would be possible in

the case of deep culture, while in either

extremely wet or extremely dry seasons almost double speed is made in culti-vating a given area; hence the chances for a lost crop from lack of cultivation at the right time are reduced to the

ing soil tillers that in a dry time land dries out as deeply as plowed. If it is desired that the soil moisture shall permanently stay within two or three inches of the surface, then cultivation should hever exceed that depth, and a malch of loose, finely pulverised earth should be kept on the surface until the corn is safe from injury by drought.

minimum, let the season may; hence it is also surer.

man and beast, cultivators and

There are two things that

profitable.

additional extracts from his letter:

"We have never seen the advantages

American Cultivator, which says:

with much profit.

at all rolling, or to low place

and lessens the crop. 2. The ridges turn

running very shallow.'

as will be the case in deep tillage.

A Macon farmer writes favoring

as follows:

Scrofula

Me. It manifests itself in many rent ways, like goldre, swellings, pimples and other cruptions. Scarcely a man is wholly free from it, in some form. It clings tenacionsly until the list vestige of scrofulous poison is cradicated by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the and oldest lowland families, a family

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A QUEER STORY.

The following remarkable story cou from Scotland, my informant being a friend who lives at Musselburgh:

"Fow landowners were better known or more respected in the Lothians than ming sores, bolls, salt rheum and Sir Archie Armshill. He was not a man and oldest lowland families, a family which had been distinguished when Thousands of voluntary testimonials many whose chief now disports an earl's tell of suffering from scrofula, often coronet had been insignificant and ob- the name of the young lady. inherited and most tenacious, positive- score; a family whereof the then reborne a part-which, save for the powerful intervention of the Bucclenchs, had surely brought him to the block-in the barren victory of Prestonpans.

"Sir Archie was a widower. He had only one child-a son. And with this other, smiling, 'and he has, as perhaps deed, was not wild or dissipated or in strange resemblance to those of any sense of the word victous. Nor had son. and body he was well above the averdearest wish of his father's heart. Noth-

"The reason which kept him single was such as practical folks considered fanciful and absurd

"The facts were these: Some years previously he had formed a romantic attachment for a very sweet and beautiful girl, to whom be became engaged She was the daughter of a highland laird, poor, but of as good a family as the Armshills themselves. Both parents approved the match. Sir Archie in particular was delighted. This well bred, penniless Scottish lassic pleased him, as the mother of the future Armshills, 50 times more than the beiress of the richest commercial in the universe would have done. The day for the wedding was fixed, everything was in train, but terrible calamity intervened. Only a fortnight before she was to have been united to Sir Archie's beir abe contracted a chill, which developed into pleurisy and caused her death within a few

'Her lover bore the blow more calmly than might have been expected, and superficial acquaintances, forming their opinion from his manner, were glad to see how well he was getting over it. Livery, Sale _ Feed Those, however, who understood him read his calmness in a different light. They knew that he had received a knockdown blow from which it would take him years to recover and that if his ontward air was calm and self restrained it was simply because of his natural depth of feeling, which ever drew the sorrow inward, downward, instead of letting it fly to the surface and there expend itself in froth and

"They were right, and more than right. Year after year went by, but the bereaved man showed no signs of re-W. C. MOORE, PROP'R, Sir Archie began to remonsfrate with gaining the joy he had once felt in life. his son, at first gently, afterward with such nursing of an old grief was motbid and even wrong; that however much his son's feelings had been lacerated this did not absolve him from the da-

ties of life; that it now behooved him to face those duties like a man. "And no duty, Sir Archie urged, was the direct line, and if he left no son the upon his death, and the estates, held by

Armshills for 400 uninterrupted years, would pass into the hands of strangers. " 'Come, Archie,' the baronet would say, 'remember the family, lad. Choose out some nice girl and make her your

"And his sen would answer, sighing his answer was always the same:
"'By and by, father; by and by,

"Young Armshill was young no mager. He had reached the age of 40, yet the prospect of his marrying seemed not look at it for a minute."
"But I was also assisted by "He caught up the frame, carried it er circumstance, that the like "He caught up the photo-in the young people's it

call from a strange gentleman. The card which he sent in bore the inscription, 'The Count del Castel Buono,' and was accompanied by a message from the visiter, that although he had not the honor of Sir Archie's acquaintance he begged to be allowed to see him on important business. Sir Aychie directed the butler to show him in. A minute later this was done. The baronet was at once struck, though not very favorably impressed, by the man's appearance. He was tall, swartby, with long black hair, glittering, dark eyes, and as regards at-tire decidedly rakish and Bohemian. However, his voice, when he spoke, was

was easy and courteous. "'I owe you many pardons for this intrusion, he mid, with a slightly for-eign accent. 'But I am encouraged in calling upon you by the thought—I may

explain at once what this service is that

some coldness.
""I-will," said the stranger, fixing
his keen eyes full on Sir Archie's face.

cion that impressed the baronet in spite of himself.

"A most extraordinary offer, sir, upon my word!' he ejaculated, and then he added in a tone of incredulous irony. 'And who is this young Scottish lady, pray, that you have in your mind's eye, and how do you propose to effect her

union with my son?'
"'Ah,' said the stranger, 'you do vince you of my capity and my honesty? What proofs do you require?"
"I should wish, first of all, to know

" 'And I will tell you, for I know ly, perfectly and permanently cured by spective beads had fought among the you to be a man of henor, Sir Archie, mights at Flodden and at Pinkie Mains, and 1 can trust you to treat my comand whereof a later representative had munication as confidential. Are you acquainted, may I ask, with Guthrie Tweeddale Haugh?'

"'Not personally, but by name of border families. "The best-in his opinion,' said the

son the baronet's chiefest trouble in life you are aware, an only daughter, aged was associated. The young man, in about 22, whose circumstances bear a She, too, lost her afflanced husany sense of the word victous. Nor had he any physical infirmity. Both in mind and body he was well above the aver- the day fixed for their magriage, and gested music, and turning to Miss Guthshe has now cunk into a state of melanportant—matter he disappointed the choly which, if not soon arrested, must ing could induce him to take to himself of her life. But I have seen him and have undertaken to cure her-on certain terms-which be has accepted.

"'And-and is this Miss Guthrie, this girl who is in danger of losing her reason, and perhaps her life, the lady whom you propose to induce my son to marry?

She is But let me explain. I propose to cure her absolutely before she marries. In fact, the love for your son which I mean shall be aroused in her is to be actually the means by which ber

cure shall be effected.' your own powers, sir, I must say. How do you propose to arouse this love for my son in the young lady? And equally how do you propose to arouse love for

"That is my secret. It shall be revealed to you on the day when the wed

"Sir Archie was silent for several minutes. Had this man really the power which he professed to have? Pshaw! Absurd! Impossible! Yet there, was ething about him that fascinated and impressed one, even against one's will. And Guthrie had accepted his services. But had Guthrie accepted them? Or was this merely a story—part of some couning design? That point must first be elucidated.

"'You will parden my caution.' be said at length. 'But this arrangement which you have entered into with Guthrie of Tweeddale Haugh-I have only your word for it.'
"'Just so,' was the reply. 'But I

have no objection to your corresponding with him in confidence. He is already aware that I have your son in my mind's eye for his daughter, and I was to write and tell him this evening how you received the proposal.

'I am glad you think so. Guthrie takes the same view. He has a very self thus: high opinion of your family. Will you write to him and verify my statement?" "'Yes, 'replied Sir Archie after some reflection Then be added: 'You spoke of terms. What are your terms, sir?"

"Two thousand pounds, to be paid stranger promptly. "And if you fail and there is no

wedding day?' girl to whom your son was engaged?"

'There are several about the bouse. sished by such a peculiar ques-

"That one there? Pray allow me to cess in the present instance.
"But I was also assisted by this oth-

graph carefully.

"She must have been very beautiful, awake in the young people's memorie

And thus I had not to recreate or revi

at length. "'She was very beautiful. It is an excellent likeness,' said Sir Archie.
"'Good! The better the likeness the tain you longer. You may expect me again the day after tomorrow. Good

day!'
"And having replaced the photo ou

"Sir Archie wrote to Guthrie that of increased perplexity about the extraordinary stranger's extraordinary proposal, he took train to Tweeddale Haugh himself, in order to have a per-sonal interview with the laird of that

village.
"Guthrie corroborated the Count del calling upon you by the thought—I may say the conviction—that I have it in my power to do you a great service."

"Indeed? Sir Archie remarked stiff—iy.

"And yet I do not pretend, the stranger went on, 'that I come to you from simply philanthropic motives—I cam only afford to do you this great service on certain terms."

"All Woold II, not be better for you to

and Sir Archie's son.

"'I dute say you will think me mad,' be said, 'for' thus allowing myself to become implicated with a stranger who undertook what to the reasonable mind soems absurd and impossible. Yet I was at my wit's end about my poor Lens. No doctor could benefit her, and I said to myself, "This fellow cap but fail to do what he promises." Besides, I will not deny that the count infinenced me strangely, seemed to cast a sort of spell over me. I can't say how it is, but he has almost forced me to believe in him.'

"'Very strange. He has affected me in the estre way," said Sir Archie. 'In spite of the absurd impracticability of and Sir Archie's son.

"'I fully reciprocate the sentiment,' HERO FIRE FIGHTERS

"Then the two lairds shook hands.
"People would doubtless vote us two silly old fools for listening to such a man,' said Guthrie. 'Yet if he does offer a chance of happiness to both our families why not accept it? say L' " 'Ab, why not?' assented Sir Archie

thoughtfully. "For lack of space it is quite impossible to describe the events of the next fortnight. Suffice it to say that by the of tenement house life, contributes to end of that time Guthrie and his daugh. The Century in the series of "Heroes of ter Lena found themselves Sir Archie's guests at Armshill House. Their visit was one of the conditions which the Count del Castel Buono had laid down as indispensable to the success of his him to expose it recklessly—that is to scheme. The count himself formed one say, needlessly. From the time when of the party, being described to the be leaves his quarters in answer to an young people as an old Italian friend of Armshill's, whose acquaintance the bar-that may at any moment set him face onet had made in Rome many years to face with death in its most cruel ago, and whom he now wished to requite for many kind offices then done to him by the count.

Armshill's son-to his father's great in rank and responsibility the lives of surprise, for the younger man had not others as well as his own come to deone at the piano, where his lost sweet-heart had so often sung to him-sugrie asked her to favor them.
"Guthrie was astonished to see his

daughter smile acquiescence, then rise to comply with the invitation. "Young Armshill opened the piano, lighted the candle and stood by her

while she sang, asking for song after song. At each request she looked up at him and smiled, and he smiled in recholy creatures had been suddenly trans "The count sat between the two lairds

He watched the young people at the piano with glittering eyes. "'Ab,' he said after awhile, 'the spell works! But for heaven's sake no-

tice nothing, gentlemen, and make no remark. "Then by and by he added: "'If you hear from them, as I think you will soon, something that will strike you as very astonishing, betray that was on fire. Its supports had been so surprise, as you value the success

our project.'

"It was as well that this warning was given, for Lena Guthrie when she drew her father aside to wish him good night flung ber arms round bis neck and, with heightened color and spar kling eyes, whispered in his car: dad, did you ever see such a likeness? Mr. Armshill is the living

image of-him. "And young Archie Armshill, alone in the smoking room with his sire, smoked three cigarettes in dead silence. Then, apropos of nothing, he exclaimed

" Father, you could not fail to notice it, could you? She is my own darling come to life again!'

"Let the reader picture to himself the wedding which took place six months later at Tweeddale Haugh.

"But there is one more important item to chronicle—namely, an interview you received the proposal.'
"'Umph! If the lady's health were
all right, the match would be unexcepThe two lairds and the Count del Castel tionable,' said Sir Archie musingly and Buono were the only persons present.

Buono were the only persons present. which the flames shot up 20 feet when the roof broke. One, Fireman Thomas however, whether it be now getting out the roof broke. One, Fireman Thomas of date or not, has played a useful part

"'In accordance with my promise entlêmen, I will now explain low I worked the spell. It has been You will remember, Mr. Guthrie, that more imperative on him than that of on the wedding day,' answered the of Miss Lenn's dead love, and you also I requested you to show me a likeness will remember, Sir Archie, that I made a similar request of you in respect of

" 'I carefully studied those photos, and reply. 'But I shall not fail. Be quite in a few minutes the likenesses were sure of that. Then you will write to faithfully impressed upon my mind. My Guthrie? And shall I call again in two days' time, when you have had his answer? Very well. By the way—one fluence in the particular way required. thing more. Have you a photo of the It may seem strange to you. It may seem understand the mysterious influ In fact, there is one there upon the only know that I have it. And I know mantelpiece,' replied Sir Archie, not a also that over self centered and morbid natures its power is practically unlimit-

to the window and studied the photo- their lost sweethearts were still wide "'She must have been very beautiful, And thus I had not to recreate or reviv-if this is a good likeness,' he remarked ify these likenesses in them, but simply to will their transference to living ob jects. How? In what way did the influence work? Ah, I wish I could answer you! I am only conscious of the power ensier— However, I will not now de- I leave it to wiser men than I to ana-tain you longer. You may expect me lyze the process. "—London Truth.

Where They May Meet. Of the 57 committees of the hou the mantelpiece, he howed binself out of representatives, some are hardworking, industrious committees, and others do not have so much la evening. But next day, being in a state bor to perform. A gentleman who was interested in a certain committee of the latter class inquired of the clerk whether the committee had

this answer was made to each sucding inquiry day after day. At "When do you think the commit-

tee will meet?"
"Well," said the clerk, after some thought, "if the members of the committee are good men—I don't be used as a revolutionary symbol, even know them—if the members of the by the Italian carbonari. sittee are good men and lead an ight, virtuous life, they may et in heaven. They will never

eet here."-Washington Star.

The Rine Lobster Is Rare.

One of the very rarest of all ma rine creatures, the "wandering fish" not excepted, is the crustacesu rare that it is not known that more than two of that kind had ever been for man as beast. Sold and guar-captured before in the history of anteed by all druggists and general accellerating its circulation by giving

rifices Have In Some Instan Produced Beneficial Laws-But Modern

Mr. Jacob A. Riis, author of "How the Other Half Lives" and other studies Peace" an article on "Heroes Who Fight Fire." Mr. Riis says of the fire-

His life is too full of real peril for highly, nothing puts him so surely in "On the second evening of their visit the line of promotion, for as he advances hitherto been able to endure seeing any one at the plane, where his lost sweetspicuous during water.
plauds is oftenest to the fireman a matter of simple duty that had to be done in that way because there was no other. Nor is it always or even usually the hardest duty, as he sees it. It came easy to him because he is an athlete trained to do such things and because, once for all, it is easier to risk one's life in the open, in the sight of one's fellows, than to face death alone, caught like a rat in a trap. That is the real peril which be knows too well, but of that the public ears only when be bas fought his last

fight and lost. How literally our everyday security -of which we think, if we think of it at all, as a mere matter of course-is built upon the supreme sacrifice of these devoted men we realize at long inter-vals, when a disaster occurs such as the one in which Chief Bresnan and Foreman Rooney lost their lives. They were crushed to death under the great water tank in a Twenty-fourth street factory corned away. An examination that was then made of the water tanks in the city discovered 8,000 that were either wholly unsupported, except by the roof or propped on timbers, and there, but daily to those living under them. It is not pleasant to add that the

in the basement, and the firemen had this dictum up to scorn. turned the hose on. When the water struck the hot granite columns, they cracked and fell, and the building fell with them. There were upon the roof at Truck Company No 1, chopping holes jant" did find accommodation on both for smoke vents. The majority clung to the parapet and bung there till rescued. Two went down into the furnice from nett medal too. His foreman answers on parade day, when his name is called, These at all events did not die in vain. Stone columns are not now used in sup-

ports for buildings in New York. So one might go on quoting the perils of the firemen as so many steps forward for the better protection of the rest of us. It was the burning of the St. George flats and more recently of the Manha tan-bank, in which a dozen men were disabled, that stamped the average firedusive. One might even go further and say that the fireman's risk increases in the ratio of our progress or conven-ience. The water tanks came with the very high buildings, which in them-

selves offer problems to the fire fighters that have not yet been solved. The very air shafts that were hailed as the first advance in tenement house building added enormously to the fireman's work and risk as well as to the risk of every one dwelling under their roofs by acting as so many huge chimnoys that carried the fire to the open windows opening upon them in every story. More than half of all the fires in New York occur in tenement houses. When the tenement house commission of of making tenements safer and better, it received the most practical help and advice from the firemen, especially from Chief Bresnan, whose death occurred only a few days after he had testified as a witness. The recommendations upon which he insisted are now part of

me recently published French men oirs throw an interesting light on the manner in which the French republic came to bear the nickname "Marianne. During the days of the "white terror Marianne, whose duty it was to mop up the pavement after an execution. In this of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, as well as other distinguished victims. The gay hearted royalists jeered at her under her familiar name, which came to be applied to the revolutionary party. Later the secret societies adopted it as a watchword, and "Marianne" came to

"They say Loter's melancholy is d to an old affair of the heart." "Yes. He loved one of the most beat ful women in the state."
"And she jilted him?"

men know a good thing when they see it therefore for scratches, sweeny, ring-born, strains, sprains, bruises, saddle and harness galls and silments of horses, they use Rice's Cadiz, Ky., having written and pub-Goose rease Liniment, it is good lished a book for which there was

THEIR RISKS INCREASE IN THE RATIO

Soft as a cloud is you blue ridge—the mere Beems firm as solid crystal, breathless, clea And motionless, and to the gazer's eye, Desper than occan, in the immensity of its vague mountains and surreal skyl OF OUR PROGRESS. lat, from the process in that still rei Turn to minuter changes at our feet; Observe how dewy twilight has withdrawn The crowd of dabies from the shaven lawn,

The crowd of daisies from the shaven lawn,
And has restored to view its tender green.
That, while the sun rode high, was lost be
neath their dazzling sheen.
An emblem this of what the sober hour
Can do for minds disposed to feel its power!
Thus oft, when we in vain have wished away
The pretty pleasures of the garish day,
Meek eve shuts up the whole usurping host
(Unbashful dwarfs sach glittering at his post),
And leaves the disincum tered spirit free
To reassume a staid simplicity.

Tis well. But what are helps of time and place When wisdom stands in need of nature's grace; Why do good thoughts, invoked or not, deseend,
Like angels from their bowers, our virtues to
befriend;
If yet tomorrow, unbelieved, may say,

"I come to open out, for fresh display, The elastic vanities of yesterday ?" —Wordsworth's "Evening Voluntaries."

HUMORS OF HERALDRY.

itfalls For the Unwary Dabblers In Ancient S To most ordinary folk the language of heraldry is as uninteresting and as meaningless as the jargon of astrology and of alchemy. Griffins and harples, lions, eagles, unicorns, dolphins and other possible and impossible birds, beasts and fishes, whether rampant or sejant or couchant or statant, convey absolutely no meaning to any one unversed in the mysteries of heraldic lore. Such a one is apt to scoff, like the Earl of Chesterfield, at the whole science and practice of heraldry as a foolish business. When a berald on a visitation tour called on Lord Chesterfield and bac stated the object of his visit, his lordship said peremptorily and none too civilly, "Begone, you foolish fellow; you don't understand your own foolish business." This saying has been credited to that past master of sharp and cutting sarcasms Lord Westbury, but Horace Walpole tells the original story. Harry Hotspur, according to Shakes

with contempt of A dragon and a finless fish,
A clip winged griffin and a molten ravea,
A conching lion and a rampant eat,
And such a deal of skimble skamble stuff
As puts me from my faith.

peare, was of much the same mind as his lordship of Chesterfield. He talked

It is so easy for the unskilled dabbl therefore a direct menace, not only to to go astray. A year or two ago a revethe firemen when they were called nue officer, giving evidence in one of the law courts, described a heraldic de vice on some chairs as "a rampant lion standing on its hind legs." Thereupon department's just demand for a law standing on its hind legs." Thereupon that should compel landlords either to a daily newspaper poured contempt build tanks on the wall or on iron sup. upon the official evidence and declared ports has not been heeded yet; but that that a lion rampant, whether "gardant," "regardant" or "passant," rests unhappily an old story.

Seventeen years ago the collapse of a cd his body on only one leg, but "se-Broadway building during a fire con-vinced the community that stone pillars wrote to the learned weekly known as were unsafe as supports. The fire was The Antiquary's Newspaper, holding cried, "a lion 'rampant sejant' on two legs." Lastly came another correspondent of the same paper, who roundly de-clared that the daily journalist was corthe time a dozen men of the crew of rect, and that the miserable lion "se-

legs. What outsider dare have an opined he supplements pasture with grain. In spite of the fact that the pasture supion on so momentous a subject when learned doctors disagreed? Heraldry, plies food without labor, while the corn however, whether it be now getting out crop, if grown and harvested as it should years must elapse after it is planted bein personal and family as in national much the cheaper feed. There is comhistory, and is still studied with delight paratively little beef now grown which by many amateurs as well as by pro- comes from pasture alone. Even in the d antiquaries and lovers of the days blue grass region of Kentucky we that are gone. It is not proposed here to grain is largely used to supplement the touch further upon the serious side of feed of stock which are still fattened on peraldry. It will be more interesting pasture. There is probably no richer possibly to glance at some of its more grass in the world than the Kentneky amusing aspects.

The zoology and ornithology of her- with the June grass in our northern aldry are richly mediaval in flavor. states. But for cheap nutrition, and es Coats of arms abound with monsters pecially for stock that is being fattener more or less of a hybrid character, it is no match for Indian corn. The whose existence was once firmly believ- grain of a good corn crop has more uned in, but which have long been rele-gated to the region of myth. There is the smaller grains. And there is besides the "gryphon" who figures appropriate a great deal of nutritive value in the ly enough in "Alice in Wonderland," and under the name of "griffin" or western farmers more than it ever has 'griffon" is one of the commonest of been before. It is the value of corneraldic beasts. It was usually repre- stalks as feed that has done as much as sented as part engle and part lion and is anything else to make corn supersed really a very formidable looking mon- pasture as a means for fattening cattle. ster. Our forefathers seem to have be lieved in its actual existence. An ancient herald wrote of the griffin, "I think they are of great bugeness, for I nave a claw of one of their paws which should show them to be as big as two lions." One would like to have seen ly exemplified as during the years 1896 that wonderful and unique claw. Then there is the harpy, taken from the Greek mythology and represented heraldically

Other fabulous adornments of coats of arms are the basiltsk, the unicorn, the wyvern and dragons innumerable The wyvern was of the dragon tribe, but stood on two legs and feet borrowed from the eagle. Our ancestors may have and their doubts about the existence of the wyvern, but in the unicorn and the basilisk they had full belief. Our older writers have frequent allusions to both, especially to the basilisk, which was supposed to be able to kill even by a look or by its breath, .- Fireside.

nese is a neat bit at woman's capacity for overdoing pretty much everything that she undertakes: Once upon a time s man discovered the fountain of youth. Thanks to its magic, be returned yo strong and hearty to the land from which but a short time before he had departed au old and feeble man. The

A Jupanese Publo.

The following fable from the Jap

person he met after his return was an old woman, and he told her about the fountain. The woman knew a good thing when she beard it, and she at once set off to seek rejuvenation upon her own account. The next day when the man again repaired to the fountain he found by its side a few days' old abe. It was the woman. She had over-

> all stock, cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never falls. Sold by T. A. Albeight, druggist, Grabam. N. C.

accellerating its circulation by giving a kiss with each copy sold. As the books are now going like hot cakes, it is presumed that Miss CunningJudicious Advertis

Job Printing All kinds Commercial F ing, Pamphlets, Posters, neatly and promptly executed lowest prices.

(3) Corn is comparatively a din rooted plant. Mutilation of its works an irreparable injury. She culture effectually obvistes all necessor or even possibility of root metion. Roots are unavoidably mutibly deep culture. Boot pruning ine bly decreases yield; hence is both a infactory and unprofitable.

A great deal of damage was the fruit trees in Florida by in preferable for corn, deep or shallow fertilization. The keeping quali the fruit was destroyed, and hist apt to repeat itself in California buying fertilizers our growers a never lose sight of the fact that culture?" is agitated, and each year the advocates for shallow culture show an increase in numbers. The Farm, Field and Fireside has recently opened its colelements are required in proper p monia or nitrogen stim Potash makes wood, also frui in combination with phospho for these reasons: 1. In the average season a larger yield will be obtained. 2. Young trees require more ammonia a potash and legs phosphoric acid. Be ing trees require just enough ammo to keep them in healthy condition, large quantities of phosphoric acid. large quantities of phosphoric acid and potash may be used. An excess of ammonia on bearing trees is injurious not only to the trees, but also to the fruit. It makes a thick, coarse, spongy orange, with the skin in very poor condition to coarse, long distance shipment. The carry in long distance shipment.
Orange Trade Reporter just qu
warns growers against the excessive
of ammonia and not enough potas bearing orange groves. Aft years of costly experience the Flori growers decided that benemeal and high grade of potash produced the be and most satisfactory results. Pet Henderson, one of the best authoriti on gardening, used to say that we ever he was in doubt as to the best tilizer he applied bonemeal, and we think the same would hold good in this state. The elements in bonemeal, when combined with the proper proportion potash, remain in the soil and are en up as required by the ne

> How to Detect the San Jose Scale In looking for this insect most persons will pass it by unnoticed on count of its very small size. The fen scale is only about one twenty-fifth of an inch in diameter, while the male is only about one-half that size. The sh of the female is nearly circular, w the male is more elongated. The fen ter. This last character will help to dis-tinguish it from many of the other more common species. Its color is nearly like the bark on which it is found. Another distinguishing character is found i reddish discoloration of the bark is diately surrounding the scale, ext through both the outer and inner bark. These characters will enable one with an ordinary pocket magnifying glass to readily detect the presence of the insect.
>
> —Professor Troop, Indiana Station.

> The clive is now grown very su fully in California, and the oil therefrom finds ready sale in the home mar ket. In times past the clive has been grown along the coast of Georgia and in Florida, and Southern Cultivator knows of no reason why it cannot be grown in those localities now as well as along the gulf regions to Texas. The only drawback is that the olive is a cultivation is easy and simple. A few trees planted by every farmer in the re-gions indicated would not detract from interfere with the other crops b has been in the habit of cultivat

DIMMING ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

some in after years.

A Device by Which Five Differ Electric lights for household use have jection that they could not be turned down without putting them out. When needed a dimmer night light were forced to resort to gas, candles or kero sene. Recently this objection has been overcome, and a number of manufacturers are now offering for sale sockets for incandescent lamps which enable person to regulate the amount of light

produced within wide limits. These sockets can be put up in place of the ordinary ones with little trouble or expense, and the light given out by the lamps which they carry can be re lated as readily as can a gas jet. This result is attained by the introduction into the socket of coils of fine wire which act as resistance coils. In one style of these sockets there are five of these coils, and the light of a 16 can power lamp can be reduced by two or three candle power jumps down to two ocil is to absorb some part of the elec-trical current which seeks to pass through it allowing only the remainthrough it, allowing only the re ing force to act upon the carbon fila-ment of the lamp to produce heat and consequent light. In the new sockets the button, which turns the full current nto the carbon filament, is so arra that it turns on the current at the fire movement, but instead of directing it through the carbon at once it put through the whole five of the res coils. These coils absorb so much of the electrical energy that the carbon is ed only to a red color and its glow is

By a further turning of the b one of the resistance coils is left out of the circuit, and the carbon gets more energy and rises in temperature light giving qualities. Another n ment cuts out a second coil and more light, and so on until all the are cut out and the carbon gets the strength of the current. Then sockets do not make any saving cost of the dimmer lights, as is when one turns down a gas je lamp wick, for the full-current ways in use for each grade of ligh but they are convenient.—New

The Best Salve in the world is Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcurs, Salt ped Hands, Chillblains, Coms, a all Skin Eruptions, and pe cures Piles, or no pay requ