

THE FOLLY OF HARD LABOR BY THE FARMER.

Few farmers who read this heading but will risk "Where is the folly?" "How is it to be avoided?" The folly consists in substituting hard muscular effort for intelligent forecast and system. There must be a general on the farm as there is to control an army—some one to plan campaigns and direct the movement of the forces engaged in the production and furnishing of ammunition and supplies. He is very rarely the best farmer who performs the greatest amount of manual labor any more than he is the most successful merchant who personally measures out the most dry goods in a day to customers. The most successful merchant rarely waits on customers. His time is too valuable. For a few dollars per week he hires a dapper young clerk to do the counter-jumping, while he looks to the east of his goods, forecasts the probable demand, and matures plans for profit. So there are few intelligent farmers, we take it, that would be willing to hire out by the day or month on a farm to do the work of laborers, beside whom many farmers daily work in the field. If these men's hired labor yield a profit to the farmer, why does he not extend his operations—and invest in the management of the farm more brains, more calculation, perfect a better system, and work out the problem of profiting by other people's labor upon his manufacture of farm produce. It is one man's business, if properly attended to, on a farm of say 100 acres, to plan and direct the labor and do the buying and selling. It is not infrequent for the farmer to lose half the profits that ought to accrue to him as the result of the season's labor by ignorance of markets, of the laws of supply and demand, by failing to study the condition of trade, and to comprehend what is likely to cause a rise or fall in the price of his products. Why? He has been too busy in the field all the season to watch these matters. When the day closes, his exhausting field labor had unfitted him to investigate such subjects, and with the hallucination that "early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise," he rushes to his bed and is up at day-dawn bonding in to work again. He remains about as ignorant of what is going on in the commercial world as the beast he drives before his plough or the ignorant laborer by whose side he toils. He depends upon hearsay and upon the representative honesty of buyers for his information and guidance in selling his crops. He holds his butter until it has become tainted and unsalable because he is not offered as much for it as his neighbor got for his by taking it to market in its perfection. He sells his wool when he should have held it, and lets his potatoes rot when he should have sold them. His neighbor who does not work half as hard apparently, accomplishes a great deal more, because he invests in the best implements, calculates how he may save labor, and makes more money in the time spent in such calculations than the "working" farmer does in the field during the same period. He keeps posted in improved methods, new processes, the most approved market varieties of grains, vegetables and fruits, the best form in which to prepare them for market, the cheapest and best packages in which to ship, the cheapest lines of transportation by which markets are reached, knows who are the right men to whom to consign his products and the right time to forward them. All these things do not come to the farmer by instinct while he drudges in the field. They are the result of investigation involves both time and labor—frequently hard, painstaking mental labor at that. But it pays, because it enables him to reap the full fruit of the capital invested in his farm and in the labor of those who work it. When we speak of "the folly of hard labor by the farmer," we do not mean to be understood that it is folly for the farmer to labor, and labor hard; but that it consists in substituting hard manual labor for intelligent calculations; in laboring hard with the hands to fill up the purse, while the leaks and outgoes resulting from mental indolence or neglect exceed all that the hands earn. It is, in other words, folly to try to fill a hoghead by hard pumping through a half-inch pipe, while a two-inch bung-hole is open on the lower side of the hoghead. The manual labor farmer is very much in this position.

Go away! Leave me with my dead! Let me fling myself on his coffin and die there? That was in Nebraska six months ago, and now the widow has won another trusting soul, and No. 1's portrait is in the attic, face to the wall.

Above all things, learn your child to be honest and industrious; if these two things don't enable him to make a figure in the world, he is only a cypher, and never was intended for a figure.—Josh Billings.

A note when opened was found to read: "This is a little ruse of mine to get mother out of the house. Before she can get back I will be on the cars with dear Lorenzo, and before night will be married."

QUITE COOL.—As a Council Bluffs woman was doing her washing, one of her children fell into a kettle of water. The mother seized the infant, whose heart-rending cries indicated the terrible nature of its injuries, and deposited it upon a bed, while she ran to a neighbor's to get him to run for a doctor. Before the doctor arrived all the neighbors had gathered, and among them had undressed the screaming infant very carefully—so that the scalded skin should not peel off—and sprinkled it with flour. At length the doctor arrived, almost at the same moment with the terror-stricken husband, who had been sent for. The doctor made a careful examination of the infant, and promptly advised the mother to put a shirt or something on the child, so it might not freeze to death. The assembled neighbors felt of the water in the kettle, found it icy cold, and quietly separated.

NEW MICROSCOPIC TELESCOPE.—Mr. C. B. Doyle recently exhibited before the photographic section of the American Institute, in New York, a new optical instrument, which he called the microscopic telescope. It consisted of two parallel telescopes, about three feet in length and two inches in aperture, connected with hinges at the ends, and separated to the distance of the eyes by an adjusting screw. In order to produce the effect of the microscope, he placed, before the object glass, prismatic lenses of about three feet focus, so that, when these lenses are in position, an object three feet in front of the object glass will be seen with both eyes distinctly, and magnified according to the power of the eye piece.

With this instrument, although but lately completed, he has already made one curious discovery—that no matter how long a sponge may have been used, no matter how long it may have been kept dry, its life is apparently restored when it is wet. The sponge being wet with warm water and placed in a warm room, the extremities of the sponge, after a little while, appear to be alive, and reach out like so many snakes. The longer they are, the greater the motion. He had observed that wetting the sponge with salt water seemed to increase the motion. Nearly half of all the slender points seemed to come to life, but after they become dry the motion ceases.

He has put upon a sponge all sorts of dust, so that they should be under the same circumstances as the pores of the sponge, but nothing but the pores of the sponge appeared to be in motion. Under the instrument, the sponge has no longer the appearance of a sponge; it appears like caverns, rocks, etc. These moving parts, when caught with pliers, would pull out a portion of the sponge. When there is much water in the sponge, they seem to be satisfied, but it is as the sponge is drying gradually that they appear to have life.

The power of this instrument was forty-two diameters.

CURIOSITIES OF WELDING.—There has lately been shown in this country a very interesting specimen of blacksmith work. By means of Schierloh's welding compound, it is alleged that, in one example of a bar of Bessemer steel, five different kinds of iron and steel have been perfectly welded, without changing its shape in the least. The bar was rolled into form at Thompson's steel works, in Jersey City, and is 4 by 2 1/2 inches in the cross section.

First, a piece of Bessemer steel, cut from the end of the bar, was welded fast to it again, the heating and welding occupying eight minutes. On the reverse side of the bar a piece of fine cast steel was welded in six minutes. Further along on the bar a piece of blister steel was welded in eight minutes; this same steel cannot be welded with borax, as the high temperature needed with the flux makes it as brittle as cast iron under the hammer. Opposite this a piece of wrought iron was welded in six minutes, and further along on the bar a piece of cast iron was welded in three minutes. This was a piece of the mold board of a plow. The bar, with its additions, was then ground and polished on the edge, so as to show the points at which the welded metals came into contact. No weld was visible on any one of them, and the difference in the metal could only be told by the color after polishing. This solves a great many important problems in iron manufacture, among others the welding of Bessemer scrap.

THE PRODUCTION OF ARSENIC IN COPPER MINES.—In 1873 5,449 tons of arsenic were produced in England. More than a third of it came from the Devon Great Consols mine. Sometimes 200 tons a month are sold from this mine, a quantity of white arsenic sufficient to destroy the lives of more than 500,000,000 of human beings. The Commissioners of Mines saw, stored in the warehouses, of the mine, ready packed for sale, a quantity of white arsenic probably sufficient to destroy every living animal upon the face of the earth. The Commissioners consider that, in the case of mines in which arsenic is actually manufactured, it is only reasonable that the manufacture of a poison so virulent should be subject to special state supervision; and they submit that an officer should be empowered to require that the best practicable means be taken not only to prevent the poisoning of the air by the volatilization of the arsenic, but also to hinder the access of the poison to running water.

TOBACCO AND BAD MANNERS.

Jarves, the art writer, pronounces tobacco the active agent in the decline of fine manners in Europe. Whatever the benefit or the harm the use of tobacco may do to the consumer's body, its common tendency is to render his mind indifferent to the well-being of his neighbors. The supreme test of the virtue of the knight in the days of chivalry, which was his self-denial and desire to succor the oppressed. The severest test of the modern gentleman is his willingness to forego his pipe for the comfort and health of another. It takes a thoroughly well-bred man to withstand this form of self-indulgence when it can only be practiced to the annoyance of another. Germans are the worst examples of bad manners in this respect, for it never seems to enter into their comprehension, however courteous and willing to oblige in other matters, that what is a sensual happiness to them may be absolute misery to another. Frenchmen are rapidly losing their proverbial politeness also by this species of self-indulgence. Englishmen and Americans, to a certain extent, invoke the law to protect them, and with both peoples there is more consideration for the rights and welfare of others than obtains in general among civilized nations. But selfishness of this sort has taken less firm root in Italy than elsewhere, precisely because amenity of manners and consideration of others in public are still the social rule. Not only do Italians refrain from smoking where it is prohibited, but I have seen them voluntarily give it up, when they noticed that it incommoded, where by regulation they were entitled to smoke, and this not only by gentlemen but by peasants. On the other hand I have known a German of rank with his daughter get into a ladies' compartment in a railway carriage and insist on using his pipe, despite the expostulations of the lady occupants, who were compelled to apply to the guard for protection, when he was made to go into the smoking-carriage, the scene occurring in Italy. As he reluctantly went, his daughter angrily turned to the ladies, exclaiming, "See what you have done to my poor papa; you make him leave his place to smoke away from me." The tendency of an inordinate use of tobacco to develop boorish manners requires no better illustration, for it is one which is now-a-days too common not to have been experienced by most persons who travel.

ABOUT EATING.

"Do not go to bed when you are hungry," says one physician, while another counsels an opposite course; but the following advice seems reasonable. Eating a hearty meal at the close of the day is like giving a laboring man a full day's work to do just as night sets in although he has been toiling all day. The whole body is fatigued when night sets in, the stomach takes its due share, and to eat hearty at supper and then go to bed is giving all the other portions and functions of the body repose, while the stomach has thrown upon it four or five hours more of additional work, after having already labored four or five hours to dispose of breakfast, and a still longer time for dinner. This ten or twelve hours of almost incessant work has nearly exhausted its power; it cannot promptly digest another full meal, but labors at it for long hours, till it is an exhausted galley-slave, and a newly imposed task. Had it yielded to "strike," lacking it, the duty is already performed. The result is that by the unnatural length of time which the food is kept in the stomach, and the imperfect manner in which the exhausted organ manages it, it becomes more or less acid; this generates wind, this distends the stomach, this presses up itself against the more yielding lungs, confining them to a largely diminished space; hence every breath taken is insufficient for the wants of the system, the blood becomes foul, black, and thick, refuses to flow, and the man dies, or in delirium or fright leaps from a window, or commits suicide. Let any reader who follows an inactive life for the most part, try the experiment for a week of eating absolutely nothing after a one or two o'clock dinner, and see if a sounder sleep and a vigorous appetite for breakfast and a hearty dinner are not the pleasurable results, to say nothing of the happy deliverance from that disagreeable fullness, weight, oppression, or acidity which attends overeating. The great renovating and vivacity which a long, delicious, and connecting sleep imparts, both to mind and body, will of themselves more than compensate for the certainly short and rather dubious pleasure of eating a supper with no special relish.

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.

An inventive genius at Minneapolis, Minnesota, has patented an apparatus which he calls a car-shoe, for preventing cars from leaving the track in collisions or by running upon a broken or dislodged rail. It was given a trial a short time since, in which it did all and more than was claimed for it. A rail was taken from one side of the track, and a car with the shoe attached, backed down at the rate of twenty miles an hour. Just before reaching the break, the engine was detached, and the car flew across the break, the front truck striking the track all right, and the rear truck missing it by a few inches, the shoe gripping the track and stopping the car without damage about six rods from the break. On the second trial the car struck the track all right, and went on a half mile as if nothing had happened. In this age of railroads, such an appliance as that if placed upon all cars, would be the means of saving thousands of lives annually.

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The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the term of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California and cor. of Washington and Carlton Sts., N. Y. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

CUTTING AND MAKING.

Robert A. Noell, Offers his services as a Tailor, to the public. His shop is at his residence, in

GRAHAM, N. C.

His work warranted, in fit and finish.

feb 16-1y

ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Drug Store.

DR. J. S. MURPHY Respectfully notifies the public that he has opened a complete and well fitted DRUG STORE at

Company Shops,

where anything kept in a well ordered Drug Store may be found.

The physicians of the county and the public generally, are invited to patronize this new enterprise. An experienced druggist—a regular graduate in pharmacy, is in charge, so that physicians and the public may rest assured that all prescriptions and orders will be correctly and carefully filled.

Prices as reasonable as can be afforded.

feb 16-2m

New Goods.

W. R. ALBRIGHT,

(at Bason's old stand,) GRAHAM, N. C.,

Dealer in DRY-GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS SHOES, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, QUEENS-WARE, &c.

Having bought goods on favorable terms I will sell cheap for cash or barter. Polite and attentive clerks to wait on customers and show goods to all.

Quick Sales and Small Profits will make money. Call and examine if you do not buy. It can do no harm.

feb 23-3m

TWO VALUABLE FARMS For Sale.

Having a large quantity of land, I wish to dispose of the following described plantations:

First—The farm known as the Ruffin Quarter place, situated in Alamance county on the waters of Haw river and Big Alamance, containing

Two Hundred and Seventy Acres,

one third timber, the balance in a fine state of cultivation. Upon this farm, which is conveniently and healthfully located, two miles south of Graham, the county seat, is a fine young orchard consisting of 1200 young fruit trees, of choice varieties, carefully selected; a good dwelling-house and all necessary out-houses for croppers, tenants, or laborers.—In every way a desirable farm.

Second—The farm known as the Boon place containing

Two Hundred and Seventy-Three Acres,

lying four miles south of Company Shops, on the waters of Big Alamance within a few hundred yards of Alamance Factory. Of this farm about one half is cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation, the balance in original growth. Upon it are two homesteads, both of which are comfortable and conveniently located.

These farms are adapted to the growth of grain of all kinds, tobacco, clover and grasses. Upon each are large meadows, in good condition.

I also wish to sell a

Valuable Water power

on Haw river, attached to which are about forty acres of land; or as much as may be desired. This valuable property is on both sides of Haw river eight miles from Mebaneville, on the N. C. Railroad, and is improved to the following extent:

There is an excellent dam, recently and substantially built, affording a head of water, unfailing, and sufficient to run any quantity and quality of machinery. Eligible sites on both sides of river. There is a grist and saw mill in operation, a good store house, miller's house, and some shanties.

Terms made easy. For particulars address either myself, or E. S. Parker, attorney at law, Graham P. O., Alamance county, N. C.

W. R. ALBRIGHT.

If the above described water power is not soon sold I would like a partner, or partners with some capital, to engage in manufacturing.

W. R. A.

SCOTT & DONNELL,

Graham, N. C., DEALERS IN Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

IRON, STEEL, SALT, MOLASSES OILS, DYE-STUFFS, DRUGS, MEDICINES, LARD, BACON, &c. &c.

Terms Cash or Barter.

feb 16-2m

DISTILLEY FOR SALE.

Capacity eighty gallons per day. Also twenty-five barrels pure Corn Whiskey, made from corn malt.

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Address W. R. ALBRIGHT,

feb 23 Graham, N. C.

The undersigned, having closed his Hotel in Graham, desires to return his thanks for the liberal patronage he received while landlord. He parts with his guests with pleasant recollections of past associations, and hopes to meet them often, and to learn of their ever continued welfare; though his relation to them may never be that of landlord again. He wishes to inform the public that he has opened a

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE

in the building formerly used as a hotel at Company Shops, where he will be glad to see his old friends, and where those heretofore in the habit of stopping with him, can find accommodation. At his Boarding house, meals and lodging can be obtained when it suits the proprietor to furnish them, at terms to be regulated by special contract in each case.

JOHN H. KLAPP,

March 16th, 1875.

Pumps! Pumps!!

—:—

THOMAS S. ROBERTSON,

Company Shops, N. C.,

is manufacturing and selling the best and CHEAPEST PUMPS

ever offered to the people of this State. These pumps are as durable as wooden pumps can be made. They are easy as any one wanting water could wish. They are sold as cheap as any one who proposes to buy could ask. Pumps delivered anywhere on short notice. Each pump warranted. The manufacturer refers to every pump of his in use. Not one has ever failed.

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