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Poetry.

MY NEIGH BOR.

Love thou thy neighbor!" I am mute: He lives across the way; And plays upon the German flute Some twenty hours a day. On him I do not waste my labor Nor even try to love my neighbor.

'Love thou thy neighbor!' I am dumb. She lives next door to me; A single dame, with years o'ercome;

Her age is forty three. Ah! it were sure foolish labor For me to try to love my neighbor:

"Love thou thy neighbor!" Heaven fore fendl

He hath of gold galore, And at usurious rates doth lend Me small sums of his store, Ab! wherefore should I squander labor Or waste my love on such a neighbor!

Love thou thy neighbor!" Nay, not so; This wefe too much to ask; My heart with love is all aglow, But finds a happier task. Ah! not in vain my heart hath sought her; You see? I love my neighbor's daughter.

THE SUCCESSFUL FARMER,

To become eminently successful in ny profession, two things are absolutely indespensable. First, persistent energy; second, a thorough the hired girl, the wife followed him knowledge of the business in all its details, and a fixed determination to three-quarters of an hour behind keep up with the times. All men who engaged in mercantile pursuits, even on a small scale, know well the necessity of keeping posted in everything pertaining to their trade; and all with scarcely an exception, take and carefully fend one or more fournals des voted exclusively to thelr branch of business. They would not do without one; knowing that their more enterprising neighbor would be benefited by sudden changes in market values, on which they could have no knowledge. Every physician has his medical journals, lawyers have their periodicals, and watch carefully the latest decisions of the Courts and the enactments of the Legislatures. In fact, every profession has its periodicals supported by nearly every memsber of the class which it represents. By merchants and professional men these periodicals devoted to their interests are considered as indispensable. But with many farmers the case is thite otherwise. - I hough from the very nature of things farmers generally require a more thorough knowledge of their surroundings than almost any other profession in order to arrive at the maximum of success, yet very many, indeed; take no pains whatever to tamiliarize themselves with the nature and habits of their most valuable animals and plants or of their most destructive and tormenting enemies, and utterly refuse to patronize periodicals devoted to their interests, and intended to throw light upon the dark sides of every farmer's life. - Many do not even attempt to familiarize themselves with the most ordinary rules of of business, or the the most common forms of law-and what is the result? Is it much to be wondered at that many complain of the unprofitableness of their profession, or that some are victimized by cheats and sharpers? Why is it that the butter of one dairyman always brings two, three and five cents per pound more than that of his neighbor? In the house of one you may find dime novels; comic almanacs and police gazettes; fu the other carefully read newspapers and dairymen's books. Why is it one man always happens to receive the very highest market price for all his grain and produce, while his unfortunate neighbor can scarcely receive enough to pay expenses? Some say "one is lucky," etc. In the language of a well known college president; we say. "Pluck is a hero,

"Stranger. I want to leave my dog in this 'ere office till the boat starts. I'm afrid some body will steal him.""You cant do it," said the clerk; "take him out." "Well stranger, that is cruel; but you're both dis. positioned alike and he's kinder company for you." "Tage him out!" roared the clerk. "Well, stranger I don't think you're honest, and you want watching; here, Dragon," he said to the dog. "Sit down here and watch that fellow sharp," and turning on his hear said, "Put him out stranger, if he's troublesome." The dog lay there till the boat started watching and growling at every movement of the clerk who gave him

Luck is a fool -Exchange.

THE ORIENTAL BUSINESS

A good citizen of Grogham street was reading the other day of a good Persian gentleman who always walked about with a smile of his face: When this Persian was asked why he always looked so happy when other men looked so sad, he replied;

"I smile because it may be sunshine to some poor soul surrounded by shaddws:31

It is very nice in the Persian, and the Grogham street man said he'd be hanged if he touldn't out smile a even now enjoy the income from Persian or anybody else walking a million. Miss Fisher is poor, and around on two legs. He at once be- deserves more credit and praise than gan to smile at his wife: She stood it for a few minutes; and then ob. served:

"What's the matter; Williamsgot the colie again?"

"I smile because I want to carry sunshine to your darkened soul," he replied.

She wanted him to understand that fifteen ninutes at the woodpile would help her more than all the grins he could grin in a streight week, and when he went into the kitchen to smile some sunshine at and raised a row that 'put dinner hand. However, one can't get the hang of Oriental business in a day, and this man tried it again on the street-car as he came down town yesterday. Opposite him sat an old woman with a basket, and he undertook to smile the shadow from her heart. She watched him for two or three minutes, growing mad all the time, and presently she asked:

"Do you think you know me, that you are grining across the aisle, like circus baboon?"

"I smile, madam, because-because -"he stammered, forgetting what the Persian said. I-that I"-

"I'll not stand it!" she exclaimed,

and hammered him with the basket antil he escaped off the platform. "Now firin over that, will you?"

called after him as she shook the basket in the air. "The Petsian who went around

miling was a fool and I am his first cousin!" growled the man, and he quit smiling and picked a fight with a harness maker:—Detroit Free

HUMOROUS.

A DEAF MAN EXPLAINS THINGS. "Augustus Peralto," said His Honor at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday; "you are charged with being intoxicated; what have

Augustus put his hand over his ear and said "What?" in a loud tone.

"You are drunk," shouted the Court abruptly:

"Certainly, certainly;" said Augustus with great politeness, "there's my card."

"I don't watt your card. How did ou happen to get drunk." "Bologna;" said Augustus smil-

"Bologna!" said His Honor, that's a new intoxicant. How old are

"Eighteen hundred and seventywo," said Augustus. "Where did you get your liquor?"

"In Italy, your Honor." "You were taken to the station nouse in a cart, were you not?"

"Yes, sir, we had a stormy voyage: t took us four weeks." "Well," said the Court with

smile, "how long do you think I ought to give you on the island for this offence?"

"Thirty-two years, sir.,' "Sergeant," said his Honor," send this man down stairs and get some one to inform him that he is fined \$10."

As a newly married couple were passing down the aisle of the church of a little village near Liverpool, England, the other day, a young woman threw a baby into the bridegroom's erms, saying that his wife wife would probably take care of his progeny in the future.

CHRISTIAN REID:

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]. Let me sketch for you the pretty face of Christian Reid, whose pleasant books, "Valerie Aylmer;" "Morton House," and her last novel "After Many Days," are well known to you in the habit of going inside of the I saw her at the races in Baltimore, and house and had never been known, afterwards had the pleasure of dining from a puppy, to leave the lot. On with her. She is Miss Fisher of North Carolina. and spends her winters in lady, and while a number of friends Baltimore with her aunt and uncle, Jude and Mrs. Hairstone, who before corpse, the dog came to the door, the war, were reckoned the richest people in the Tar State, and my pen can carry. She aids in every Why her father's family, which is large: missing, a fact which was so myste-Indeed, I understand she is their mainstay, She is about twenty-two of medium hight; with a slight graces animal, that a member of the family tul figure; which she dresses with sent to see if he had not been taken exquisite taste. The small, shapely head is coverd by a profusion of wavy rippling brown hair, done up atter a carelessly artistic fashion. Her teats ures are regular small and very pretty. Her eyes are large and lustrious and of a very uncertain color. At the races when I saw her in the stable and watched her as with her uncle she passed among the herses, carressing and patting them, her eyes looked of parted mistress were being performa lustrious black. At dinner she was ed. The sextdi of the cemetery said he found the dog there early that talking with a well meaning but silly man and her eyes were of a dead gray. Later on she found a congenial spirit he-dug the grave, and remained there and her eyes were of the most tender al procession arrived. Wilmington blue. She is gentle, extremely graceful and very shy; caunot bear the Star. least reverence to her writings; on A North Carolina Hermit, which subject she is painfully senstive. Her voice is like that of all Southern [Blue Ridge Blade.] women low-toned and musical. She talks well and when warmed up to the subject, grows postively eloquent. She makes but little from her books. There is quite a demand for them, but a friend told me that the Applethe past two years. tons bought out the copyright of each

Henry Clay and the Goat.

for a low figure, and that was

the end of it. She spends her sum-

mers at home; and her winters with

her uncle and aunt, who were de-

voted to her and very proud of her

genions. Her new book is now spoken

of as the happiest of all her offorce,

and I am told the first edition is

already exhausted. God speed this

brave woman, and grant her every

The following story is told of the mi!l boy of the slashes: When in Washington ouce, Mr. Clay observed a knot of street Arabs. on pleasurable thoughts intent, gathering found a goat that was dozing in that region too severe for him or any and rolling an old boot like a sweet morsel under his tongue. the soil was so sterile as to deny even What's up, boys?" he said affably, We're a going to have some fun with the goat," replied the urchins. The great Whig statesman looked up and down the street; no the was in sight. He loved fun, but had never enjoyed it in connection with a goat. "Boys;" said he "I believe I will have a fittle fun with that goat, too; how do you get it out of him?" Grab him by the horns," exclaimed a boy; and with the divine confidence of Robinson Crusoe or a Mason of the thirty-third degree; Mr. Clay seized the goat. It was a powerful goat, with an abiding love of liberty, and it was pretty doubtful for a while whether the goat's horns would come off or Mr. Clay's arms be torn out of their sockets. the world. Boys," panted Mr. Clay, "boyswhat-do-I-do-do-next?" "Do next?" replied the boys, taking refuge behind laurp posts, ash barrels

and similar fortresses, "why, let go them horus and run like blazes!" The following bit of doorstep comedy, enacted last Saturday before one of our brown stone fronts up town, shows that our sharp faced street urchins are in no danger of losing

their reputation for repartee: Servant(answering door-bell rung by little ragged bcy)—Come, go right away; we have got nothing for

Boy-Haint asked your for noth-

ing yet, have I? Servant [banteringly] -- Well, what would you have asked for?

Boy-Didn't know but this house was for sale, and if it was I wanted to buy it.

Beecher is using his influence with the Almighty in favor of the Russians.

Remarkable fustinct as Displayed ju the Case of a 1885;

We are reliably informed of a remarkable incident connected with the death of a lady of this city during the past week. She owned a valuable dog, and the animal had never been the night succeeding the death of the were sitting in the room with the which was shut, and stratched and pawed at it until it was opened, when he deliberately walked to the place where the body was lying, sniffed at it once or twice, and then walked out. The next morning the dog was rious and unaccountable, owing to the known domestic dualities of the up and placed in the city pound. Nothing more was seen or heard of the dog until that afternoon, when, as the funeral reached the entrance to Bellevue Cemetery, he ran out and met it, and then followed with the mourners to the grave, where he kept up a most dismal howling and whins ing while the last sad rites to his des morning, that he was present when during the entire day until the tuners

There resides in Upper Fork township, of this counto, an Irish Catholic gentleman by the name of Nevins. He nas led a strictly secluded life in the wildest part of that wild region for

He is the owner in tee of seven cres of the "South Mountain speciflation" land; selected by himself on the southeastern slope of one of the highest peaks, and near its summit, which can only be approached from one direction, and that with difficulty, on test. The land was covered with the original forest trees, an acre of which he has cleared, and now cultivates with his own hands. His charity to the poor goes to the full extent of his means which, while sufficient for his purposes are not at all ample. The purpose of his life seems to be a continued penance. We are told that he went through an experience similar to this in the Rocky Mountains, but finding the rigors of subsistence, he moved eastward and took up his abode where we now find him. He is well informed, bas a good library and is singularly reticent. though not odd. The mortification of the flesh, to which he subjects himself, is a preparation of entarnce into the Romish Priesthood. At certain seasons he declines to speak above whisper, even to those who may chance to visit him at his cell, which is dug out of the mountain side and comfortably provided. Under no circumstances will he hold a conversaion with a female. His visits to Morganton are few and far between. but when here; his dress and conversation is that of an ordinary man, of

It is related of George Clark, the celebrated negro minstrel, that being examined as a witness, he was very severely intrerogated by the attorney, who wished to break down his evi-

"You are in the negro minstrel business, I believe?" inquired the lawyer.

"Yes, sir," was the the prompt re-

"Isn't that rather a low calling?" demanded the lawyer:

"I don't know but what it is, sir, replied the minstrely "but it is so much better than my father's that I am rather proud of it."

"What was your father's call-

"He was a lawyer," replied Clark, in a tone of regret that put the au dience in a roar.

The lawyer let him alone.

Mechanica Lien,

Ebitors OBSERVER: An amenda ment to the laws relating to mechanics and laborers' liens was passed by the last General Assembly, the provisions of which are not generally known. It being a matter of considerable interest to mechanics and others, I desire that you call thair attention to the fact that as the law now is; all liens against real estate or interest in real estate must be ffled in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court within sixty days after completion of work of delivery of mates

Heretofore these claims, when tins der \$200, were filed in the office of the nearest Justice of the Peace.

Any lien so filed against real estate (no matter for what purpose) in the office of a Justice of a Peace since the passage of the act is therefore void

In my office several liens of that kind have been filed and some of them by Attorneys; all of them are

Yours respectfully' ALBERT MOGNIN.

The following is the act of the late Assembly; referred to in the above:

AN ACT TO AMEND CHAPTER SIXTY-FIVE OF BATTLE'S REVISAL

SECTION 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do Euact: That chapter sixtysfive, of Battle's Revisal; be amended to wit: Amend section four to read as follows: All claims against personal property; of two hundred dollars and under, may le filed in the office of the nearest mag-istrate; if over two hundred dollars, or against any real estate or interat therein, in the office of the superior court clerk in any county where the labor has been performed, or the materials furnished, said claims shall be in detail, specifying the materials furnished, or labor performed; and the

time therof. Sec. 2. Amend section nine to read as follows: Notice of the lien shall be filed; as hereinbefore provided, at any time within sixty days of the complex tion of the labor, or the final turnish. ing the materials, or the gathering of the crops: Provided; That in cases of liens on real estate, or any interest therein, given by section one of this chapter, the notice shall be filed in the office of the superior court clerk with in sixty days after the completion of the labor or the final furnishing of the materials. Amend by adding the tollowing:

Sec. 3. The clerk of the superior court shall keep a book in which he shall enter all notices of liens filed in his office. He shall provide an index and the party against whom it is filed; and for his services, the clerk's fee shall be ten cents in each case.

force from its ratification. Ratified the 26th day of January A. D. 1877 .- Observer.

Sec. 4 That this act shall be in

The word "hell," a translation of the Greek word Gehena, is a term used to designate the valley of Hinnom. This valley bounds Jerusalem on the North, and les below Mount Zion-a scene of imperishable associations. In this valley Moloch; the natural god of the Ammonites; was worshiped with the horrid and inhuman rite of sacrificing children in the fire. When Josiah, in his conquest overthrew this idolatry; he poure contempt upon the infernal practice by casting into the valley the bones of the departed. In the estimation of the old Hebrew the boues of the dead caused the greatest of all pollutio Whatever person; place or thing they torched were forthwilf cons "unclean." Hence this valley of Hinnom, this bell having been a re-ceptacle of the human remains which Josiah threw into it, was considered a place the most polluted and accurs-ed. From this circumstance it bes ame a common receptacle for all the refuse of the city of Jerusale farge quantities of decompo etable matter were constantly th This putrescent matter generated an abundance of worms; the worms here never died. To prevent the noxious effluvia, springing from this mass of corruption, poisoning the atmosphere and breathing disease and death into the heart of the city, fires were kept purning day and night. This valley; therefore, was literally a place "where the worm never died, and where the fire was never quenched,"