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## THE GLEANER

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## PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY AND FELLOW CITIZENS,

The wants and grievances of our beloved old State, must be the apology for this intrusion upon your attention. That North Carolina, among the most honored of the great sisterhood, of American States, has fallen back in the march of public improvement, cannot be disguised or gainsaid, and that there is no necessary condition of such short-coming, is equally true.

That we have our share of brain and brawn and muscle, always have had, as our history will abundantly show, and that we possess a physical heritage, unsurpassed in richness by any one of our sister States, no intelligent man will question. Our rich and varied domain of agricultural lands, our exhaustless stores of choice lumber and minerals, our truly and amazing network of creeks and broad rivers, and our capacity to produce every variety of the necessities of human subsistence and comfort, all conspire to arouse us to concerted and unremitting endeavor to place ourselves along side of the foremost of our great natural sisterhood.

1. Our first and chief object, in order to this, is education. That our own public journals dare to assert, that our proportion of unlettered citizens is greater than that of any other State in the Union is humiliating in the extreme, and is certainly the chief cause of our backwardness in almost everything that makes a State great and powerful.

Whilst your committee charged with this memorial, in obedience to the behests of becoming modesty, decline to dictate anything specifically on this subject, we must be permitted to call attention to it, as that upon which our salvation socially, greatly depends. Let provisions at whatever cost of material treasures, at once be made for the education of every citizen of North Carolina, at least to the extent of respectable and successful business qualifications, and the results of a few decades will demonstrate the wisdom of the measure, and place us far in advance of our present status, in all that constitutes the greatness of a State.

Whatever we do, or leave undone, we should see to it, that our industrial classes, be qualified by school advantages, to exert their due share of influence in the conduct of the political affairs of the State. The material values of the State, are in much part owned by the cultivators of the soil, and just so long as these values are controlled and directed by other classifications of our people, than their real owners, poverty, want, discontent, and debasing ignorance will abound, and an elevated degree of civilization be impossible.

We appeal to the owners and cultivators of the soil, the producers of the supplies indispensable to the being, and ongoing of society, to see to it, that adequate provisions be made by the legislators of your State, for your rightful elevation to power and place, in this great social compact. So long as you shall consent to be "hewers of wood, and drawers of water," for the minor and dependent classifications of society; just so long shall be perpetuated the dominion of ignorance, poverty and social disquiet which everywhere abound, subjecting us to vexing imputations by outsiders and driving scores of our most promising sons to seek honors, employment and social position in the States, you owe it to yourselves, to your children and to the generations which are to come after you, that the means in your hands, and the power now at your command, be employed in securing to yourselves and to your State the priceless advantages of a high grade of agricultural and industrial education. With this, will inevitably come improved modes in every department of husbandry, and corresponding improvements in all the arts and professions of social life. There are hundreds growing up in our State, without any education, hundreds more whose education is insufficient for the intelligent conduct of ordinary business, and hundreds of all classes, whose educational qualifications are in no way adapted to the development of the agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing resources of the State. As it now is, if our rich stores of minerals, lumber and agricultural and manufacturing advantages shall be made available in building up and enriching our State, it must be by the intelligence and skill of outsiders. It

is truly a cause of blushing shame, that we permit this condition of things and we owe it to our children, to divert from them this reproach, even if it entail upon them the heritage of poverty and hardship. Poor as they may be in the material treasure, if they shall start in life with a liberal industrial education, they will be rich compared with the uncultivated multitudes who possess property without knowledge.

It will be a crown of glory to our State, if she shall by statute law ordain, that no citizen shall, by parental authority, or any other cause, be deprived of the inestimable qualifications of education.

In an enlightened social compact, no parent should have the right to withhold from his children the priceless boon of school advantages. Every classification of our people should be educated to the extent of qualification to perform his part in the achievement of a high christian civilization. In order to this, an important feature in our school training, must be the practical, the industrial, agricultural, mechanics, chemistry, organic and inorganic.

2. In order to the wealth, prosperity and power of a State, next to education, and in some degree dependent upon it, are manufactures. No State possesses, naturally, advantages in this department of industry and thrift, over North Carolina,—cotton, wool, leather, lumber, tobacco and wheat, may all be produced and manufactured into their respective products as successful here as in any State in the Union.

It is this, indubitably, which has piled up the capital and almost omnipotent bondholders in the North and East, and when our natural advantages of these portions of our great national family are considered, our poverty and dependence become a reproach which we should no longer consent to bear. It is indeed strange that North Carolina, ever in the front ranks, as our history will clearly show, in every struggle for freedom and right, in which our common country has been called to act, should permit to lie around unused, the richest treasures—intellectual and material—to be found anywhere on this globe.

Our genial climate, our vast and varied water powers, our forests, mineral beds, and productive lands, afford facilities and inducement to manufacturing enterprises unsurpassed, if equaled anywhere, and yet they lie hitherto neglected, whilst the whole State groans under the inevitable penalty of such unnatural short coming. Manufacture is the strong right arm of agriculture. Our farmers should therefore clamor and clamor and never cease clamoring and voting in behalf of manufacturers of iron, wood, wool, cotton, tobacco and leather, until in all these and many others, we shall excel in a degree proportional to our natural advantages.

One of the most lucrative and important industries, the production and manufacture of wool, is seriously neglected by us. North Carolina is indisputably one of the best sheep pastures in the world, and that so little attention is paid to this fact by our people is reproachfully marvelous. Indeed it does seem that we have made up our minds, that sheep were only designed for dog food, and that very little cost and care will be sufficient for this want. In spite of our indifference on this subject outstanding stubborn facts in the history of all civilized communities, unmistakably show the folly of such indifference.

If the races of useless cur, which have preyed upon this important industry, must be perpetuated and multiplied, let the working classes of our people arise in their might and decree, that it shall be at a cost, that shall in some degree compensate the losses to productive industry by this canine nuisance. Our poor, and the masses who toil for their daily bread, have vital interests at stake in this department of productive industry, and should heartily unite with the cultivators of the soil, in effective measures for the production and protection of wool and its manufacture.

3. Whilst among some of our people, the improvement of food producing stock, is receiving a commendable degree of attention, there is deplorable neglect and unthriftness abounding every where on this subject.

That peculiarly filthy Gentile the hog, with all his importance in the economy of life; may be seen strolling

around in droves, with a facial contour rivaling that of the pike for length and sharpness, and sides more like sole-leather than receptacles of choice food, a sort of pestiferous voracious—consuming a hundred per cent, more that he produces. He should at once be exchanged for breeds that could be kept at half the cost, and quadrupled profits. We congratulate our people on the signs of improvement in this direction.

Horred cattle too often minus the horns, of all sizes, except the larger with not a supply of oil to make their joints supple, abound everywhere, and yet it would be difficult to tell how many of them it would take to make a beef. They are all voracious consumers, and should at once be replaced by improved breeds. We are not in doubt, as to the natural adaptation of our State to stock husbandry in all its branches. Without measuring out the patience of our readers with statistical details on this subject we affirm that it is the experience of all the States, that no department of husbandry pays better than that of breeding and raising improved stock of every kind and that run down, and neglected stock of all kinds is impoverishing, to both lands and their owners. Prosperity and success, cannot consist with the excessive production of cotton. It has been too much the habit of our people to appropriate to the cultivation of cotton the larger portion of their productive lands, which necessarily excludes stock raising or abandons them to the fate of shifting for themselves, which of course makes them a source of no profit, and often the occasions of much vexation and trouble, and often of no inconsiderable loss. In this connection, it will be proper, perhaps, to draw attention to the grasses and grains, with their appropriate culture. The neglect of these has impoverished our lands and almost pauperized many of our citizens. The almost exclusive occupancy of our best lands by cotton—failures in that crop—low prices, and the excessive use of fertilizers and food for our families and stock, in connection with the per cent. on necessary supplies during the growth and marketing of our staple crops, have kept us poor, and will keep us so to the judgement day.

There are doubtless a few exceptions to this statement, but we confess we have not met with them. Now if we shall appropriate the larger portion of our lands to grass, grain and root crops, we shall not only become independent for our necessary supplies, but secure the conditions of stock raising, and the production of home fertilizers and ammonias of our soils. With such a system of farming we shall be able to store away in our coffers with every passing year, the products of our cotton crop, and whether that be much or little, it will be an improvement upon our present condition. A large proportion of our lands, are eminently adapted to the growth of clover, and the graminaceous plants, usually cultivated for hay and pasture, and yet we are subject to an annual heavy outlay for hay. This single commodity which by enlightened practical endeavor can be as successfully produced as in any State in the Union, is an exhausting annual tax upon our common treasury which we should not, and need not tolerate for a single year longer. Draining, deep plowing, and thorough stirring of our naturally productive soil, with the aid of such manures as we in the main can produce ourselves will place us in a position of successful rivalry with any of our sister States in the production of everything necessary to our subsistence and comfort, every classification of grains, grasses, fruits and roots in superabundance will be the inevitable result of an intelligent system of husbandry in North Carolina.

Clover and gypsum, with such fertilizers and ammonias of our soils, as we may by intelligent economy and moderate labor adopt at home, deep plowing and thorough and repeated stirring, and judicious rotation of crops will in a brief period make North Carolina the rival of Pennsylvania in the production of the grains and grasses; indeed every species of animal food.

We cannot forbear in this connection the suggestion, that if we shall continue to cultivate any crops to the exclusion of the grains and grasses, for home consumption and lucrative trade, that we cultivate more tobacco

and less cotton. The result of our observation, which both with respect to time and space, have been somewhat extensive and careful, is that the average money product of tobacco with equal proportions of soil and toil, is greater than that of cotton, and when it is considered, that our State abounds in large quantities of the very best tobacco lands, the experiment is certainly worthy of a fair and thorough trial. Plodding along in the old ruts stubbornly resolving to hazzard no change, in our subjects and moles of husbandry, has brought us almost to the brink of bankruptcy, whilst thousands of experimenters and adventurers around us, are growing rich with natural advantages greatly inferior to ours.

Again North Carolina, or at least a very large proportion of it, is unsurpassed in its adaptation to fruit culture by any State known to us, and when we are assured by testimonials that cannot be gainsayed by stubborn facts in the practice of others that few industrial pursuits, with so little expenditure of money time and labor will pay so well, nothing surely can excuse the neglect of our people in this department of productive industry. This is a department of husbandry eminently suited to the talents, tastes and domestic and social status of our ladies, and no proprietor of lands, whether little or much should fail to provide conditions for the display of these distinguishing, delicate offices. In the orchards, and fruit and flower garden, it is emphatically true that it is not good for man to be alone. Some of the most lucrative fruit and flower enterprises we have ever seen, were almost solely entrusted to the fostering care and management of women. Aside from the profits of this industry, its varied luxuries and its refining and elevating tendency commend it to the earnest consideration of all lovers of home, of country and of God.

Finally, whatever shall be the ostensible advantages secured to our State by immediate and persistent endeavor in the directions we have indicated they shall be of only partial avail in the improvement of our condition, so long as we are doomed to excessive drains upon the products of our soil and toil by certain exertions practiced upon us by those through whose hands they must pass before reaching the markets and returning their values. In the single article of cotton, if the complaints of the producers have foundation, and mean anything there is a wrong doing which farmers should never tolerate, and which, if they do, will be an exorbitant drain upon the values of that article occasioning heavy loss and constant discontent to the toiling producers. Now, it does seem to us that the farmer has this whole business in his own hands, and whilst, he should be perfectly willing to make ample compensation, to inspectors and weighers in the market, he should demand as his inalienable right his due share of authority in the appointment of these officials and positively see to it that fair dealing between all the parties concerned be secured. If there be unfair and one-sided dealing in these transactions occasioning irritation and a loss to the producers, it is for them to find it out, and authoritatively forbid it.

Another almost universal occasion of complaint is the discrimination by the rail roads running through the State against heavy freights. If the statements of the aggrieved in this case be true, of which we have no doubt, this is just cause of complaint, as it is the occasion of heavy loss to the producing classes of the State. We do not claim to be sufficiently acquainted with the laws, general and special, limiting and conditioning these agencies, to advise anything on this subject, but we must think that it behooves the citizens of the State, as it is claimed, that by its flagrant injustice is suffered by them, to look into it, and if possible secure protection against the damaging effects of the reputed grievance. If it shall be shown that the citizens of North Carolina have no rights involved in this question, but to suffer, then quiet submission will become a virtue, and discontent and resistance, an offence against law and order. It is therefore important that the question of right in this case be settled and if it shall be in behalf of our aggrieved citizens, as we believe it will, then earnest united endeavor should be made to remove the evil complaint at once.

That the views and sentiments of this memorial, be duly considered by all our people, and that the editors of the State, give it an insertion in their papers, in the respectful earnest request of the committee.

D A MONTGOMERY,  
J B DAVIS,  
J A HARRIS,  
J R WINSTON,  
J W ALBRIGHT,  
J A WEATHERLY,  
J K HUGHES,  
J A DAVIS,  
W H CHEEK,

April 2nd, 1878.

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## Gleanings.

Maggie Mitchell has played "Fanchon" about 3,000 times during the last eighteen years, and it is a good performance yet.

Baron Alderson, on being asked to give his opinion as to the proper length of a sermon, replied, "Twenty minutes, with a leaning to the side of mercy."

Mr. Hayes has recognized Mr. Diaz as the legitimate President of Mexico. More than one half the people of this country refuse to recognize Mr. Hayes as the legitimate President of the United States.—Washington Post.

Western Christians often ride ten miles to church, but they count the journey for naught if there is only a sock fight between the morning and evening services.

During a time of great political excitement, Dr. Cheever called on an old deacon for prayer. The deacon said, "Well, pastor, I will, if you insist on it, but, really, I'm too mad to pray now."

"What's de time o' day ole 'oman," said a colored countryman to Aunt Milly yesterday, trying to poke fun at the brass chain that held her front door key around that young lady's neck. "Look at de town clock, chile. Dat's built for po' folks."—Vicksburg Herald.

"People may say what they will about country air being so good for them," said Mrs. Farthington, "and how they get fat upon it; but for my part I shall always think it owing to the vultures. Air may do for mammals and other reptiles that live on it, but I know that men must have something more substantial."

The following are facts: Washington was a surveyor and farmer; Franklin a printer; Tom Paine a staymaker; Green a blacksmith; Warren a physician; Sumpter a shepherd; Roger Sherman a shoemaker; Marion a farmer, as also were Putnam, Ethan Allen and Stark; Hancock a shipping merchant; Trumbull an artist; and Arnold, who, though a traitor, was a good general, a druggist and a bookseller.

A five year-old daughter stood watching her baby brother who was making a great fuss over having his feet washed. The little miss at length lost her patience, and stamping her tiny foot, said, "You think you have lots of trouble, but you don't know anything about it. Wait till you're big enough to get a lickin', and then you'll see—won't he, mamma?"

Bishop Marvin was a princely giver for a Methodist preacher, dependent upon his salary. He at one time gave \$3,000 to one institution in the West, and paid it out of his savings. Just before his death he subscribed \$750 to the Publishing House. Hundreds of dollars were given by him to young and needy preachers and students. The more we know of the man the larger he gets.

A Western clergyman recently delivered a lecture, and as it was not intended to be particularly humorous he was not a little surprised and pleased to see with what unusual delight it was received by his hearers from the very start, old and young laughing consumedly. He afterwards found, that, running through his entire lecture, there was really an extraordinary vein of humor, not wholly unattributable to his suspenders dangling about his heels all the while.

A Danbury boy of a pugnacious turn was taken to task by his mother for striking a companion. She told him he must ask the forgiveness of the wronged one. He went up to him, having his back to his mother, and whispered through his clenched teeth: "I've got to ask you to forgive me for hitting you, and you'd better speak right up at once that you do, or I'll give you something to remember."

The victim spoke up.—Danbury News.

Never believe, much less propagate, an ill report of a neighbor without good evidence of its truth; never listen to an infamous story handed to you by a man who is inimical to the person defamed, or who is himself apt to defame his neighbors, or who is wont to sow discord among brethren and excite disturbance in society. Never utter the evil which you know or suspect of another, till you have an opportunity to expostulate with him. Never speak evil of another while you are under the influence of envy and malevolence, but wait till your spirits are cooled down, that you may better judge whether to utter or suppress the matter.