

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

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NO. 4.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JAS. E. BOYD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Greensboro, N. C.
Will be at Graham on Monday of each week to attend to professional business. (Sep 16)

J. D. KERNODLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
GRAHAM, N. C.
Practices in the State and Federal Courts with fidelity and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him

DR. G. W. WHITSETT,
Surgeon Dentist,
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Will also visit Alamance. Calls in the country attended. Address me at Greensboro. Dec 8 '87

JACOB A. LONG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GRAHAM, N. C.
May 17, '88.

E. C. LAIRD, M. D.,
HAW RIVER, N. C.
Feb'y 13, '90.

LEVI M. SCOTT, F. H. WHITAKER, JR.,
Greensboro, N. C. Graham, N. C.
SCOTT & WHITAKER,
Attorneys at Law,
GRAHAM, N. C.

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A Double Profit.

One of the few things which farmers can engage in at present with profit is feeding sheep for market. There is a double profit in it, while in nearly every other branch of farming there is but one. The labor required comes in a time that cannot be as profitably employed at anything else. All coarse fodder and grain when converted into mutton are sure to return a fair market value and generally something for labor besides. This profit is direct the other is in having the products of the farm converted into the best mutton, which alone would pay for all the labor and straw for bedding thrown in. Any good grain farm of 100 acres will raise enough grain and fodder to fat a car-load of sheep, and if the manure is all put back on the farm where it belongs, the farmer will have little occasion to buy fertilizer, as his crops will increase every year under such treatment. It is rare for one to lose in feeding sheep, but common with cattle. Anything raised on a farm that any animal will eat sheep will eat and do well on.

A secret in the items of profit is in buying. If one falls here it is hard making up afterwards. A good beginning generally makes a good ending. Usually there is more profit in feeding lambs than old sheep, yet I would not advise a new beginner to commence with lambs. One who has had no experience should consult those who have. It is quite a trade. It needs experience for success. Begin in the fall, get your sheep ready for market as soon as possible. The first market is frequently the best. The last of January or first of February is a good time to sell. The sooner sheep are made ready for market and sold the better. Some fill up the second time and do well as it, but 90 days is long enough to feed for profit if the stock be properly cared for. I have never kept an exact account of the grain fed, but two bushels per head and fifteen pounds grain on old sheep, and eighteen or twenty pounds on lambs is a fair average. As fodder and grain are this year one cent per pound advance on the purchase price over last, this will pay well.—J. G. Perry.

Dairy Profit.
The profit of the dairy depends upon close management and good cows. Starting with cows that will make at least 300 pounds of butter in the season, the income from each cow will be \$50. The cost of feeding will be the expense of working the farm, or that

part of it which will be devoted to the support of the cows, and this should not be over \$10 per cow; and in addition, the bran and other feed purchased, at least one-half of which would be returned in the manure and made available for salable crops. In a small dairy of ten to twenty cows, the most profitable crops are market vegetables, fruits, etc., which bring in much more than grain, and the manure is thus disposed of at a great advantage. The best of the heifer calves should be reared and the old cows sold off, and by all means a purebred bull should be kept for breeding calves. If a herd that will make 300 pounds of first class butter in a season can be reared, \$100 per cow could be made. The advantage of this is evident, as a cow of this kind costs no more to feed than one of 200 pounds ability. As to the mode of feeding, a dairy can be carried on without ice. It has been done and can be done again. Shallow pans must then be used, and a cellar should be provided for the dairy, where the temperature can be kept at from 60 to 70 degrees, if not less, in the summer, and 50 to 60 degrees in the winter.

Frog Raising.
From the Scientific American.
A new industry has sprung up lately, which promises, we are told, profitable results. It is frog raising. A farm for this purpose at Meonaha, Wis., is in full operation and stocked with 2,000 females, which are capable of producing from 600 to 1,000 eggs at a time. The owner of the farm gives some other interesting facts relative to the frog's habits which are not generally known. He says:
In ninety-one days the eggs hatch. The thirty-ninth day the little animals begin to have motion. In a few days they assume the tadpole form. When ninety-two days old, two small feet are seen beginning to sprout near the tail and the head appears to separate from the body. In five days from this they refuse all vegetable food. Soon thereafter the animal assumes a perfect form. Next spring 25,000, at 20 cents per dozen, is my reward. Figure it yourself, says the enthusiastic frog farmer, and see if there is money in batschis, alias frogs.

Early Cabbage.
Those who did not sow any cabbage seed in the fall need not despair. In fact I have long ago quit the fall sowing of cabbage seed. In a mild fall such as we have had, cabbage seed sown in this latitude in September will have a very large proportion run to

seed without heading. The sowing of seed in the fall and the transplanting into frames for the winter is a troublesome job. Seed sown now will be a little late, but will still come in fairly good time. It would have been better in this latitude to have sown them early in January. My practice is to sow the seed in shallow boxes in a warm green house, early in January. As soon as large enough to handle, prepare another set of boxes by filling them half full of fine rotten manure, and finishing with good soil. Into these set the plants about 75 in an ordinary box, 1 by 2 feet in area. Place the boxes in an ordinary cold frame, and keep the sashes closed until they recover from the transplanting. Then give air on all occasions, except when it is freezing, so as to get the plants hardened off for planting out in February or March. They can be taken to the field in the boxes, and lifted out with trowels, and set with a lump of manure on each plant, and will grow right off. Plants started in this way early in January, will beat the plants from seed sown in September, and seed now sown and treated thus, will be but little behind the fall sown plants and some will run to seed. There is no variety yet introduced, that will beat a good stock of Jersey Wakefield in earliness. Northern Gardeners call the Winningsstad much later, but with us it is always close upon the heels of the Wakefield and is much larger. Henderson's early summer is one of the best, and is about the same season as the Winningsstad. Falter's improved Brunswick, I have always found much better than early Flat Dutch.

It will always pay no matter how much fertilizer you have given the soil before planting, to have some nitrate of soda on hand, and at every working give a light top dressing. The rapid growth and increased earliness, will well repay the expense.
W. F. MASEY,
N. C. College of Agr. and Mech. Arts.

Poultry Notes.
Asstics for meat, Spanish for eggs, and Americans for eggs, meat and brooders.
Powdered charcoal, mixed with the morning meal, is an excellent poultry tonic.
Hens do not eat their eggs unless they learn the habit from having eggs broken in the nest. Never use stale eggs as nest eggs.
Rake up the bones from around the yard and bake in an oven, pound them up and put in a box so hiddy can get them.

From six to ten hens make an average breeding flock. It is poor policy to give a male bird too many hens, whether restricted or at liberty.
By making new nests often, and burning the old ones, you foster cleanliness and prevent lice and parasites from gaining foothold.
If breeders will at all times bread from their best layers, then will he know that blood will tell in poultry as well as other thoroughbred stock.
If you would keep your hens healthy, make them scratch for all they get to eat. Sprinkle some grain in a litter of straw or chaff and see them go for it.
It should hardly be expected that any one breed of stock will suit all localities for a special purpose, and it is as item requiring the exercise of good judgment to secure a breed that will be the best for your farm.
Fresh earth in the henhouse for scratching and dusting is indispensable. It will cleanse the feathers and skin of impurities, efface matter and lice. It should not be overlooked; fresh once every three days is sufficient.
The poultry yard is a very necessary adjunct to poultry keeping, and its successful management determines the profit of the whole plant. In France, poultry and fruit culture go hand in hand. Both require a small area of land, and both can occupy the same plot all at the same time, except in the cultivation of small fruit.
In feeding poultry one must be very careful not to use damaged grain or sour leavings. The latter will often cause dyspepsia and bring on a half dozen other diseases. Warm feed on cold days should be given. In warm weather do not rely too much upon the above diet. A change is desirable and will work a benefit to the digestive organs, which are usually active at this time of the year.

500,000 Pounds Sorghum Sugar Made at One Factory.
The Barber County, Kansas, Index says:
It is now certain that the sorghum sugar output at Medicine Lodge, this season, will exceed 500,000 pounds. It was thought, until this week, that it would not exceed 470,000 pounds, but the "seconds" are much richer than was anticipated.
This places the plant at Medicine Lodge at the head of the list, as the most successful one ever built. It has paid every dollar due for cane and labor, and does not owe one cent on account of the season's work. Yesterday there were shipped from here seven car-loads of sorghum sugar, to New Or-

leans. In the fall yesterday came an order for 600 barrels of sugar, but the order could only be partially filled. Mr. Hisman says that he is satisfied from the correspondence he has received that he could place ten thousand barrels of Medicine Lodge sugar if he had it. People are dropping their prejudices, and are now willing to acknowledge that sorghum sugar is better than ordinary light brown sugar.
It is certain now that the works here made good money this season, notwithstanding the delay in starting, and the frequent accidents that occurred. Our people regard the industry as a success. The cane-raisers are all anxious to contract to raise cane next year. It pays twice as much as can be made on corn, oats or wheat.

Notes on Forest Leaves.
When I began gardening for market my land was poor, and I had little means for buying manure. I raked leaves and rich woods earth and covered well with loam until fall when the piles were well rotted. They were then composted with one third of their bulk of stable manure. I have never seen better effects from any fertilizer. The practice has been kept up, excepting that instead of rotting the leaves I have used them for bedding stock. Four years ago I began to buy fertilizers and bed my stock with straw but I have found to my sorrow that I have wasted to make fine vegetables as when using leaves. I do not recommend farmers to neglect regular and pressing duties to gather leaves, but to economize broken days and odd times, during fall and early winter, when work for men and teams is not pressing.—T. D. B.

Resolutions by Jack Billings.
If a lovely woman smacks me on one cheek I will turn her the other also.
I will try hard to be honest, but it will be just as luck toss me sit.
I won't bet on nothing, for things that require betting on lak something.
I will respect public opinion just as long as I can respect myself in doing it.
When I hear a man bragging on his ancestors I won't envy him, but I will pity the ancestors.
It is just as natural to be born rich as poor, but it is seldom so convenient.
I won't banker for happiness, but I'll see easy that I think is a bargain I will shut up one eye and go for it.
I won't advise anybody until I know the kind of advice they are asking for follow.
I won't wear any more tight boots if I buy to go barefoot too do it.

Great Bridge, Pennsylvania.
The method of constructing the foundations of the great drawbridge over the Susquehanna at New London is of exceptional interest. Timber cribs were constructed, which were sunk eighty feet into the bed of the river, the bottom of which was soft mud for this depth. The mud inside the crib was excavated, and the piles driven into the solid ground thus obtained. The heads of these piles were then bound together with concrete, on which the masonry of the piers was finally erected.—New York Telegram.

British Statistics.
Twenty years ago there remained over the plains and mountains of the far west 3,000,000 buffaloes. Today there are less than 250 head of the animal in existence. There are but 35 head of wild buffaloes, 304 alive in captivity, and about 300 under the protection of the government in Yellowstone park. There is also said to be about 800 head in the British possessions, north of Montana, but the number.—Exchange.

Paris in Hotel.

A night police reporter: The other night we had a quiet tip from the fire alarm office that a "still alarm" had been given to Engine No. — from the Tremont house. I was the only reporter on duty at the time, and quickly slipped out congratulating myself that at last I had a scoop—for in this age of electricity, my boy, scoops are as scarce as gold filling in a hen's tooth. When I arrived all was quiet. The night clerk was reading. I asked him what was up, and he said nothing. I told him I knew better; that I was in possession of information which contained no element of humor, and that he had better give up. Reluctantly he told me. He said a guest was sitting in the office at a late hour alone. Everybody else seemed to have gone to bed. Suddenly there was some unusual noise. The clerk didn't explain what it was, and the loss of ground jumped from his chair, gave a shriek, and went out into the night. Somebody inadvertently turned in a still alarm. That was all. This was all right as far as it went, but it was still lacking in that dramatic wind up which the critics call a climax. I queried closely, and finally asked the clerk if he didn't know the name of his guest. He said he did, at the same time pointing to it on the register. The name of it indicated nothing, but when I saw that the writer of it hailed from Johnston, Pa., I understood. The average Johnston man is always on the verge of a panic, and wears his hair standing for emergencies.—Chicago Tribune.

Unsuspected.
An epicure, who was also an ardent sportsman, was asked suddenly to name the best fish. He was greatly embarrassed, he says. He thought of the delicious smelt, of the salmon, of the shad, of the Spanish mackerel, and the more he thought the more impossible became the decision. Then all at once the word came to him and he answered: "Gentlemen, I think the best fish is a fresh fish."

This reply was almost as happy as one given by a famous negro cook in Richmond.
A company of diners out got into a warm discussion as to which bird should be pronounced the finest for the table.

Some favored the woodcock, others set the canvasback duck at the head, a Philadelphia man stood up for the red bird, a western man talked about the grouse and the pheasant, and one or two would have it that none of these were equal to the grass plover.
Finally it was agreed to leave the question to the cook. He hesitated, looked from one man to another, and scratched his head. Then he delivered himself thus:

"Gentlemen, 'pears to me dat de best bird an' de American eagle, nicely spread out on salted dollars."
His verdict was approved, and he got the dollar.—Youth's Companion.

Notes of "Steve Cullen."

Said George Catlin, the manager of the drug department in the Fair, the other afternoon: "I wish you could see, some day, the callers I have. They come to see me with the idea of having their patent remedies put on sale here, and they think if they get them out here their fortune is made. Remember for what? Why, for everything—every ill which the flesh is heir to. But as a rule the 'sure cure for catarrh' is the article most frequently brought in. I hear the merits of it at least half a dozen new catarrh cures every day. The 'inventors' know that catarrh is almost universal here in this climate, and they are always coming at it with new remedies. Then I have corn cures offered, and toothache cures, and headache cures, and neuralgia cures, and I listen patiently to the vivid word pictures of all comers, and then I tell them as gently as possible that I cannot keep them. If they insist I usually have in mind the names of a few friends who are always ailing, and I hand out their addresses. They don't like it, but I get rid of the bore.—Chicago Herald.

Settling a Grave Question.

When T. H. Beaton was in the house, he was of the opinion that the third day of March, and consequently the congressional term, ended at midnight of that day, instead of at noon on the fourth, as unbroken usage had fixed it. So on the last morning he sat with his hat on, talked loudly, looked about the floor, and finally refused to vote or answer to his name when the roll was called. At last, the speaker, the Hon. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, picked him up, and put an end to these legislative larks. "No, sir; no, sir; NO, SIR!" shouted the venerable Misconductor; "I will not vote. I have no right to vote. This is no house, and I am not a member of it." "Then sir," said Speaker Orr, like a flash, with his swarthy manner, "if the gentleman is not a member of this house, the sergeant-at-arms will please put him out." And so this vast constitutional question settled itself.—San Francisco Argonaut.

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