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## Friendship High School and Business Institute.

A fley Who Had a Good Memory.

I'm not going to study this lesson ny more. I know I never can remember it," and Ralph threw his book an the table with a disgusted look. "What is the trouble, Ralph ?" asked his Uncle Joe.

"It's these dates. Father says I don't see any need of baving a mem-

"Did you ever hear of Samuel Slater and the use he made of his memory ?" inquired Uncle Joe, quietly.
"No, who was he?" said Relph, hi

attention fairly aroused.

"He was an Englishman," answered his uncle, "and he came to this country in 1789. This you will remember, even if your memory is not very good, was soon after the close of the Revolution. About this time many improvements and new inventious for spinning cotton thread for cloth were being introduced in England, Nearly off the cloth used in America had been brought from England. When the people here began to make it, their machinery was so imperfect and oldfashioned, that the cloth was coarse and ugly, and everybody preferred to buy fine imported goods. On this account the men who had gone into the business lost a great deal of money and

were very much discouraged." "Why didn't they buy some of the new machines they had in England ?" asked Ralph, who was accustomed to bearing schemes discussed for gotting the very latest improvements in ma-

chinery, "That was what they tried to do; they ; u: advertisements in newspapers for men who understood such machives to come and make them, offering large wages. But England wished to keep the monoply of making the best cotton yarn and cloth. You know, Ralph, some people think it is a fine thing to do something like that

Ralph nodded, He had heard of

now."

"In order to keep the knowledge of he husiness confined to the country. England passed very strict laws forbidding any one to give information about any branch of manufacturing to a foreigner. A manufacturer or inventor who should seed out of the country a model or drawing that would enable one to build or make an improved machine was threatened with fines and imprisonment."

"I would have tried it, anyhow," evolutioned Raiph indignantly. "A great many did," replied his un-

ele smiling. "Inventors and artisans tried to embark for our shores, but they were searched, their models taken away and they tremscives thrown in that height," pri on."

"And what did Samuel Slater do.?" aguired Ralph.

"When he was fourteen be was bound as an apprentice to a Mr. Strutt who was the owner of a cotton mill. This man, Semuel's master, had been for several years a partner of Richard Argueight, the inventor of the first machinery for spinning cotton. Therehe had all the latest and improved methods in his mill. Samuel was not slow to improve opportunity thus offered to become familiar with all the detalls of the work and even the designs of the machines. All these be carefully studied and laid up in his memory. In a few years he was made general overseer of making machinery, and also of the manufacturing department. These positions gave him still further advantages in the line of study etails. But he was not conten with being merely an overseer; he had dreams of smigrating to America.

"At this time, just as his apprenticeship was at an end, he came upon an American paper which contained an advertisement for some one who could ouild satisfactory machinery for spin-ning cotton; to such a one a liberal ounty was offered. Here was his hance. He knew he could take nei-her model see drawing, but no officer sould conficate his memory and experieuce and with these he determined o make the attempt to reproduce the

Mosen Brown, of Providence, who ad been experimenting with little the services of the young man who promised if he "did not make as good-yarn as they did in England to take nothing for his services, but throw all be had attempted over the bridge." He had a hard task. The work must be kept perfectly secret until finished be had one man to carry out his direc-tions and outlines, which he chalked from memory on boards and planks; later a bineksmith was called in to make the iron work, but all others were earefully excluded."

"He must have been afraid he could

"Probably he was sometimes; and when the machine was finished and the first trial was made we can integ-

the operation. The result is told in the words of Mr. Brown, who was a Quaker, 'Samuel, thou hest done

"And did he keep on making ma chines, Uncle Joe ?"

"He made cotton yarn for awhite on this one, but he soon went into a more extensive business. His brother John they're a good thing for my memory. joined him, and they started and managed for many years one of the largest factories in the world. He did a great deal more for the business, so that he is called the 'Father of American Manufacturers.' Don't you think it paid Samuel Stater to have a good mem-

> "Yes, indeed," answered Ralph drawing a long breath. "I don't be lieve I could ever do that.

"Probably you will not need to do exactly the same thing," answered his uncle, "but a good memory is an exand we neverknow when it will be of benefit.

Grandmother's Advice.

Who is better fitted to give good advice than the dear old grandmother, who remembers her own mistakes and wants to save the children from learning by sad experience, as she did? Regarding her rules grandmother says :

you. Don't forget this.

Speak your words plainly : do not mumble. If words are worth saying, they are worth pronouncing distinctty and clearly.

A third is-Do not say diragreeable things

A fourth is-and O children remem ber it all your lives-Think three times before you speak

Maye you something to do that you find hard and would prefer not to do? Then listen to a wise old grandmother. Do the hard thing first and get over with it. If you have done wrong, go and confess it. If your lesson is tough, master it. If the garden is to be weaded, weed it first and play afterward, Do the thing you don't like to do first, and then with a clear conscience try the rest. -Selected.

#### Me Stood Eight Feet,

"The strongest poet I ever had to interview," said the fighting editor of the Boston Globe, "was a big fellow.

"Ob, cut it short," cried the others in a chorus. "Come down a little from

"I am telling you nothing but the

truth. He stood 8 feet 6"-"Nov look here," exclaimed one the party, "you can't stuff that down our throats, and there is no use trying

"If you will be kind enough to wait till I finish you will acknowledge that I am telling nothing but what is perfeetly plausible. The man stood 8 feet

"Oh, get out I" "Eight feet six inches away from me when he talked," continued the pugaistic one, with a calm smile as he walk ed off smid the groups of his listeners.

The Gown of Gowns.

Married in white, You have chosen all right; Married in gray, You will go far away ; You will wish yourself back ; Married in red, You will wish yourself dead Married in green, Ashamed to be seen ; Married in blue, You will always be true; Married in pearl, You will live to a whirl : Married in yellow, Ashamed of the fellow; Married in brown, You will live out of town : Marfied in pink, Your spirits will aink. -Charleston News and Cour

See Code of North Carolina, Vol. II thapter 65, rections 3849 and 3250, and aws of North Carolina, 1885, chapter

Rye			7.4
Indian Corn.			A
Buckwheat .			4
Barley			44
Dalm			
Flax Seed		55	16
Sover Seed.		60	100
Pent		60	
Corn Messi			M
Corn Meal (t	(boiler	45	100
lotton Beed.			No.
reapple			
All war To	holan com	ecutions	on.

Chosper Vertilizer.

How to fertilize our fields thoroughy and at less cost is one of the prob ems of agriculture that demands solu ion every autumn. The tendency is to reduce the outley every season, and by so doing we often begrudge our land its proper amount of food Binds and experiment in the line are making t possible every season to fertilize our and at less cost. The great waste of he farms exists on every side, and how to utilize everything must be solved efore we can hope to make composts of the right nature and at less cost.

The making of composts is old as the improvement. It is in this work that we save direct outlings of money, and improve the soil more than if twice as much was spent for commercial fertilizers. All vegetable matter contains the very essentials which make a good pile of composts, and this whether fresh or decayed, must all be gethered. In the fall of the year all the vegetable

matter that is not needed for fodder hould be gathered together in one Always look at the person you speak to. When you are addressed, look and expose the whole mass to the sun straight at the person who speaks to and rain. In a short time such a heap will be so rich tu- nitric seid that it would stimulate plant growth to an abnormal development. Such a compost enriches the soil beyond all poratbility of comparison.

We turn und r buckwheat and grass n order to enrich the soll, and then add lime to it to penetrate into the mass during the winter. By spring a fine field, rich in nitric soid, will be prepared. It is on this principle that we gather decaying vegetation in the born yard and mix earth and lime with

it. Leaves of the woods and forest are vegetation that will answer this purpose just as well as other growths. They can be gathered by the cart four! every fall, and by keeping them mixed up with moist earth and lime all winter one can make a compost heap that s worth a great many dotlars.

Wood ashes is now used very gener erally for fertilizers, and unleached ashes is becoming a most valuable agent in restoring the lost fertility to there is a great deal lost and it is really unprofitable work to burn wood, in order to use the ashes as a fertilizer. If the wood could be decomposed by the rocesses of nature, all this loss by fire

could be prevented. It follows, then, that all vegeta'le and plant life contains the best fertilizing material that the soil areds. It can be gathered on every side, from the woods, swamps and fields. Weeds cut before they go to seed are just as good as other plants. Leaves of the woods and forests, the broken and decayed pieces of woods and back are leh in nitrogenous food, Swamp muck a made up of all decaying matter mix ed with moist easth, and it peeds but the application of lime and the warm ing effect of the sun to convert it into nitric acid. Black earth from meadow de mixtures of dead plants and earth are valuable to the farmer. Nothing should be wasted, for the compost heap can make use of it all.—Farmer, in American Cultivator,

The Fertility of Soils.

Chemical analysis of soils has no been found a satisfactory means of determing their fertility. While the analysis may show the composition of the particular rample analyz-d, it fails to indicate the amount of plant food that may be available to the crop. In the so-called "soil tests" the plant acts as its own chemist. Py applying the ingredients most commonly lacking? namely, nitrogen, potent and phos-phoric sold, singly and in combina-tions, to different plots of land, we snable the plants to draw from the soil the logredients not supplied. If any of these constituents are already present in the soil in considerable quanties, the results in the crop will soon odicate it, and if any are lacking poor ope will result, until the needed fortilizing materials are supplied in an available form. Title clearly shows that solis cannot be cultivated to the greatest profit without a knowledge of their deficiences as regards plant food Soil tests with fe tilly ers seem to be the best practical means for ascertaining these deficiences in particular soils.— N. C. Agr. Bullette.

An Overtroked Item of Expense.

The wagon Transportation of farm ucts is a greater expedies then oboat landing than their transaverage charge of about one-tenth of a the moderate weather of autumn. ent file moving one ton a mile.

There are no statistics of the disreyed by wagon or the cost of such transportation. In some states farm products must be hauled by wager twenty and even thirty miles, and even thinty miles, and even thims a greater rail way mileage then any other State in the Union, there are three countles hat have not a mile of railway within their borders. It has been coloulated that wagon transportation costs at least twenty-five cents per ton per mile. Now 2,500 pounds is a good wagon load on an earth road in its best con-dition. To haul this load to the railway station or steamhoat land ug, 15 niles distant and return, is a good day's work for a man and two horses and nearly always the farmer making this trip returns with the wegon nearly empty. Under such favorable conditions transportation by wagon costs ten to fifteen cents per bin a mile. But of ener the dirt highway is in such condition that not more than 1,000 or 1 500 pounds can be hauled; not infrequently the wagon itself is all that the team can drag through the mud, allowance being made for small onds when the condition of the dirt lighways does not admit of full loads | feed for fattening them in Indian corn. seing hauled; and is it not plain that wenty-five ceuts per ton per mile is not too high an estimate of the aver age gost of wagon transportation. But t will certainly be safe to say that the average cost is only fifteen cents per nile, compared to about one cent by rail and one tenth of a cent by water.

al products, grains as well as meateperhaps more than one-half of our perthe con uner solely by wagon. The larger part of the food consumption of men or beast in our villages towns care, and smaller cities is brought by wagen, without the intervention of the railway, from the farm to the consumer. It would appear that of transported by sorted by rail or water ; while practialso, This being true, is it not true hat wagon tran-portation of our farm

fort has been made to promote railroads end of two weeks, the swine are on full at the expense of the wagon roads, ther reduce freight rates by rail or wa- hard grain, the animals will cortainly er, how much greater is the margin for savings lu wagon transportation by means of better roads. So long as among swine would have been prevagon transportation costs twenty and erventy times as much as water ransportation, the first named offers he most promising Bold for economy. Formers have only to closely consider here and other points involved to find an affirmative answer to the question, Will good roads pay ?

Another aspect of the case is ably treated in the Coutra Costs system of naming and numbering country roads, a description of which is so prominent a festure of the current number of this magazine. Indeed, we regard the adoption of this system of naming roads and numbering them a most important step towards securing better roads. The Contra Costa system causes residents to take more pride la their lecation, and thus indirectly, but none the less fereibly, stimulates them to keep the roadway in good repair. This means a constantly heightened standard of road management. The beauty of the Coutra Costa system is that it can be put into operation everywhere with practically no expense, thus paving the way for better roads in an economical but none the less offective manner. The farmer is the la-t man in the country who should object to the naming, numbering and permanent improvement of country roads, although we admit that the fairest method of dividing the expense of building and maintaining such roads is an open question. - American Agriculturiat.

Patten'ng Mega. Most of the fat hogs are put on the

market during the winter. The fall is the feverite season for lattening them. The le doubless due to his being the that peason; but to this there are many sorptions. It is a missake, made ty many, to begin the fattening process too late, carrying it into the several It costs more to carry products from to fattening. The experiments of Pros guita thereafter. During the mer por the a lif weather of a inter ithe best for fattening. The greatest

The hogs, however, may reach the nest profitable age and size for fattening at some other senson. This will likely he the case with fall litters. On the other hand, fall is the season a which spring-litters, rightly managed reach the age and size most favorable to fattening, and the large mejority of pige are littered in the spring. The many practical experiments in pig feeding prove that the most profitable age at which to murket a hog is nine or ten mouths, at which age it can be made to weigh 250 to 800 pounds; and feeding to make this weight at spelv to any agent of the company this age is the most profitable. This information as to rates and schedule feeding makes a steady, regular ga a, moderately accelerated during six to eight weeks at the close. A common nistak e is to make too abrupt a change in lood that inaugurates the fattening

the pigs being on a slow growth when they should grow fast. When the animals are heavily fed, when a fast growth is steadily mainalued, the change in their feeding, when their fattening is begun, is in the character of their food rather, than in the quantity of it. The best fond for growing swine is red cl ver; the best

process. This is in large part due to

he previous feeding being too scant ;

The wise swine raiser will, where red cloyer and corn grow well, grow his hogs on red clover, pasture and fatten them on corn. While growing they will have all the clover and other wholesome food they need, and while fattening they will have all they want of corn and other food. But too often. A very large part of our agricultu- while growing the hogs have not nearly all the feed they need, and to futten they must have all the corn they will ishable vegetables, small fruits, poul- eat; hence, in their case there will be ry and dairy products—is brought to a change in the quantity as well as the character of their feed, and the change should be made with all the greater The chief point in making the

change from growth to fattening is to make it gradually. As little violence as possible should be done to existing horse-power, scarcely one half is trans- conditions surrounding and within the animal. If the quantity of food is to cally all farm products transported by be increased, the increase should be steam or wind are transported by horse made by small addition about every ten days. If the total increase is made. at once, or in two or three days, the products cost twice as much as the re- digastive and assimilative organs of the mainder of their transportation to the swine will be overtaxed, there will be indigestion, constipation and loss of the agents of the company tion and assistance.

The great magnitude and importance appetite, and, if there is not positive R It GARRAFT, New Origina, La. ly comprehended. Farmers have not satisfactory gain. Though the change realized that to get farm products to Is only in the character of the feed, I railway or vessel costs more than all should be made gradually. If corn is hele , fler transportations, and houce to be substituted for clover , as the are often indifferent to the means of principal feed, it should not be done in of wag-in transportation, being content a day. The quantity of corn should with miserable highways. Every ef- be gradually increased until, at the fattening rations. If the change is And though economies will still fur- suddenly made from green feed to dry, suffer from indigestion and become constinuted. Four fifths of the discase vented, or had been relieved in time. imee as much as rail transportation, I feel at liberty to speak positively on this point, for I have raised hogs extensively wishout losing one per cent. by disease during the pass twenty years, although in that time owine plague has several times raged in my

plague has several times raged in my immediate neighborhood.

The change from growing to futening ration can be made by kreeping the wine on their clover pasture during the change, when clover by as it should be, the chief growing test. I find that it is better to keep the swine on their pasture while they are being fattened, unless the pasture is too large. Not more than forty or fif y hegs should be fattened in one berd, and a berd of this size, or less, will do better in a ten to fif con-acre pasture field than in a ferd tot. It took me some years to learn this. I thought that if given the range of a field swine would take too much exercise and walk off too much fat. But full ted swine, especially when led fattening forch, will not take too much exercise. Digastion and resimilation and the general beatth of the animals ar fletter because of the exercise the pasture field permits and induces; and the bites of pa ture obtained are beneficial.

Saine fied all they will eat of fattening feeds, especially of corn, will surely become constipated, unless attention is given to keeping their bouch open. For this purpose I esteem pumpking very highly. They argently loxalive, and same are very lend of them. Green feed, steamed clover, bran clop and builed applies are also good. It can hardly be necessary to say that while corn may be the chief feed while the avine are fattening, at all times the threft and profitableness of the swine demand a variety in their ration. And whether bogs are growing or fattening bogs are also that or retrea wood, and find erjoy me at and benefit in a decaying log placed in their encioners.

The full rations and rich, beating, fattening bogs are also that of fire mooth and find reference. immediate neighborhood.

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