

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

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GOOD FOR EVERYBODY... and everyone needs it at all times of the year. Malaria is always about, and the only preventive and relief is to keep the Liver active.

THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION... THE HIGHEST INDEPARTMENT THAT THE EXPOSITION HAS YET RECEIVED... the highest in fact it can receive.

Dr. John R. Stockard, Jr., DENTIST... BURLINGTON, N. C. Practices in the State and Federal Courts.

W. C. MOORE, PROP'R... GRAHAM, N. C. Hacks meet all trains. Good stables for all kinds of horse and carriage work.

A Head of Hair! I am the North Carolina Agent for Dr. White's New Hair Grower Treatment.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY... Since its enlargement, The North Carolinian is the largest weekly newspaper published in the State.

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THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION... EMINENT MEN OF THE JURY OF AWARDS IN THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION GIVE IT STRONG ENDORSEMENT.

The highest indepartment that the exposition has yet received—the highest in fact it can receive—was given it by one of the most distinguished bodies of men ever assembled for a similar purpose.

"To THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES... 'Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 21, 1895.

"The undersigned, jurors and members of the highest board of award, having visited the principal departments of the Atlanta Exposition and having had the advantage of guidance and suggestions from the most qualified experts think it important to communicate our impressions to the public throughout the country by the agency of the newspaper press in advance of such reports as may hereafter be made to the constituted authorities.

"The exhibits of the national government constitute a unique, complete and instructive illustration of its wise and beneficent functions. Within a building of moderate size examples are given of the work of the federal government in its relation to statesmanship, international intercourse, the administration of justice, the promotion of commerce, domestic and foreign, the postal service and the control of national finances; the arts of national defense on land and sea; the development of agriculture, forestry, mines and mineral wealth, fisheries and fish culture; the protection and promotion of commerce by surveys of the coast, the lakes, the rivers and the mountains; the study of the climate and the forecasting of the weather; the maintenance of light houses and life-saving stations; the education and civilization of the Indian; the encouragement of invention, literature, and the fine arts by protecting the rights of the inventor, the writer and the artist; the advancement and diffusion of knowledge through the agency of the Smithsonian institution, the national museum, the national services of the bureau of education and the collection of great libraries; the study of the diseases of the human race and also of plants and animals, and the protection of life by cautionary and remedial agencies; the prevention of epidemics and the regulation of the food supply.

"The Gate City of the South," which in thirty years has risen from the devastation of fire and sword, poverty and distress, and now illustrates in many ways and especially in this exposition, what may be done for the advancement of a vast region, by the union, not only of men, but of knowledge and skill of an unselfish and voluntary body of citizens, harmoniously organized.

"The varied and inexhaustible resources of the Cotton States, their mineral wealth, agricultural products, manufactures and railroads as well as their systems of education, are well displayed in many parts of the exposition, but especially in the comprehensive exhibits that have been made by the states of Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas.

"There are many admirable signs of interstate co-operation and social intercourse. The visits of the President and Vice-President of the United States, of the Governors of many distant states, often attended by large escorts of their fellow citizens, the assemblies of bankers, engineers, teachers, women of religious and philanthropic associations and of patriotic societies, the recognition of the African, and especially the meeting of many thousands of soldiers in friendly intercourse, the blue and gray, homeward bound from Chickamauga, illustrate the good will and fraternity now prevalent among the citizens of the United Republic and the re-establishment not only of peace, but of sympathy among those who have been widely separated.

"In addition to the buildings of the Cotton States, those constructed by New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Illinois, and that of California, with its contents, afford additional evidences of this friendly relationship.

"Women have made most important contributions to this Exposition. The Woman's Building, designated by a woman, is entitled, in the opinion of one of our most highly qualified judges, to a place next to the highest among all the constructions of Piedmont Park. The illustrations of woman's work are active and suggestive. The services rendered by women in collecting and exhibiting papers, relics, mementoes pertinent to colonial and revolutionary history promote a spirit of patriotism, a love of our social institutions, and the preservation of records hitherto overlooked and neglected. There is here a rare opportunity to see many original documents and portraits. The educational and charitable work is excellent, and in all departments of embroidery and other branches of decorative art the exhibits of the Woman's Buildings are unsurpassed.

"Among the innumerable illustrations of skilled labor the visitor should not fail to note—(a) The inventions and apparatus which have prompted extraordinary changes in our civilization by the agencies of electricity—a domain in which the successors of Benjamin Franklin have won continuous renown, and are still achieving successes as promising as they are surprising. Let it be borne in mind that the telephone was introduced at the Exposition of 1876, and that only two dynamos, and those insignificant, could then and there be seen.

"The improvements in the means of transportation, by which the safety, the comfort and the pleasure of travelers are promoted, and immense cargoes are transported, the familiar arrangements of railroads and steamers, the multiplication of bicycles and of rapid transit devices and the varied indications that good roads for ordinary traffic are soon to be in universal demand.

"The improvements in machinery, illustrating the skill of the mechanic, in instruments of precision which are indispensable for the advancement of all the arts, in labor-saving inventions and in the better utilization of fire, water, steam and electricity.

"The development of the industries of coal and iron, the discovery and utilization of new mineral products.

"The manifold devices for more economical and advantageous utilization of food substances, resulting in the prevention of waste, the reduction of price and the protection of the consumer from dishonest and false advertising.

"The outgrowth of improved methods of refrigeration and of simple, but most serviceable modes of packing and transportation.

"The contents of the building devoted to mines and forestry is one of the most interesting exhibits, containing admirable examples of our natural resources. Let the observer notice, without fail, a model of the wearing out or erosion of a farm—after the forests were cut down—and its restoration when the planting of trees began.

"The progress of fruit culture and horticulture is well illustrated by exhibits of California raisins and olive oils, apples from Arkansas, and many other varied and many beautiful displays.

"We ask attention to the exhibits that illustrate the progress of education and science. From the nature of the case, those exhibits are easily passed by. But here may be studied the progress of learning in this country from the foundation of Harvard, William and Mary, and Yale to the present time; the modern schools of science and technology, agriculture and the mechanic arts; the new universities; the contributions of the United States Government and of separate States to the advancement of science; and the universal establishment of common schools from the kindergarten upward.

"The advancement of the colored population in intelligence, industry and enterprise is shown—though apart from the educational exhibits, not as adequately shown as for their own sake we could wish—in the Negro Building, where may be seen illustrations of the steps by which an emancipated race is advancing in freedom, knowledge, skill and thrift. Every visitor should observe with an appreciative spirit this suggestive and comprehensive exhibit. The attitude of the authorities of the Exposition toward the colored race has received wide-spread recognition and approbation.

"The Exposition affords very striking evidence that the last ten years have been prolific in inventions for saving time, and for economizing the nervous force of those who work with their brains. It is worth while to note the general use of stenography, typewriting, long-distance telephony, phonography and other devices which may called nerve saving, time-saving, and life saving inventions.

"The International character of the Exposition is not its principal feature; only five governments, namely, the Argentine Republic, Mexico, Costa Rica, Venezuela and Chile, being represented by official commissioners. Other countries are represented by the contributions of private exhibitors, which have added much to the interest of the display. Especial mention should be made of Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Sweden and Italy of India, Japan and China. We believe that the permanent good of an exhibition of this kind will be manifested in the improvement of popular intelligence and industry; in diffusion of correct standards of taste and skill; and in more accurate knowledge respecting the natural resources and characteristics of the different parts of our own country.

"For example: the collective exhibits made by the Southern Railroad, and also by the Seaboard Air-Line, and the Plant System of Florida, bring out in vivid outlines the advantages of the regions through which the railroads are constructed. The improvements in railway connections of Atlanta with Chicago, New York, New Orleans and Florida, are permanent contributions to the prosperity of the country.

"We earnestly advise the teachers of colleges and schools near and remote to encourage their scholars to come and study the exhibits, accompanied by competent guides. With proper explanation, easily to be secured if a little effort is made, intelligent youth may learn in a few days' visit to this Exposition more than would be learned in weeks or months of ordinary study.

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"We declare our opinion that the State of Georgia and the group of Cotton States associated with Georgia in this Exposition deserve from every State in the Union recognition, honor and gratitude." DANIEL C. GILMAN, President Johns Hopkins University and Commissioner of Awards, Atlanta Exposition.

A. E. STEVENSON, Vice-President of the United States. HENRY L. ABBOT, United States Engineer, Chairman of the Board of Highest Awards. C. K. ADAMS, President University of Wisconsin. GEORGE E. BELKNAP, Rear Admiral United States Navy. JOHN BRINKBINE, Late President of the Society of Mining Engineers. D. H. BURKHAM, Architect and Director of Works, Chicago Exposition. M. H. CHASE, of New York.

J. L. M. CURRY, Secretary of Peabody Educational Fund. CHARLES W. DABNEY, JR., President of the University of Tennessee and Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. G. BROWN GOODE, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in charge of the National Museum. GARDNER G. HUBBARD, of Washington, D. C. J. M. McBRIDE, President of the Virginia College of Agriculture. T. C. MENDESHALL, Late Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, President of the Worcester Technological Institute. SIMON NEWCOMB, United States Navy, Superintendent of the Nautical Almanac. IRA REMSEN, Professor of Chemistry in Baltimore. Editor of the American Chemical Journal. HENRY A. REWLAND, Professor of Physics in Baltimore. C. S. SARGENT, Director of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University. WM. R. SMITH, Superintendent U. S. Botanic Garden, Washington, D. C.

"Published by authority of the Board. J. HOWARD GORE, Secretary of the Board, late United States Commissioner General to the Antwerp Exhibition. Some Gardening Experience. John B. Master, in Farm News.

When I selected my garden ground two years ago, I selected for location—not soil—all of it was poor, and I was not able to buy fertilizers. But just in front of it I had a small though fine muck pond—cypress. I was forced to make my compost as material were afforded me. The ground in the pine woods around me was covered with pine straw. I kept my stable litter with a heavy bed of pine straw. Carefully saved all the droppings of the cow lot, as often as possible my stables were cleaned out, and made into a snug pile, as follows: a layer of stable manure, well sprinkled with a full strength solution of potash, then cow droppings, then much more potash, repeating a

long as my stable manure lasted. This would heat in a few days, when all the soap ends from washing, which had been saved in a barrel for the purpose, was thrown upon it until thoroughly saturated, and when well decomposed, all straws and roughness raked out, the fine was sown on the ground, plowed and hoed in and thus we had a very fair garden, excepting in beets and English peas. This year (1895) I commenced in October (1894), to make my garden. I have paled in with pine pickets, split from our native forest, three-fourths of an acre,—a little over one-fourth is my old garden. I determined to make a complete preparative.

First I procured a line 150 feet long, made me a strong white oak reel, procured plenty of strong, heart pine stakes or pegs two feet long, about 1½ inches square, had them in convenient spots about the garden, made a pole 12 feet long 2 in. wide, 1 inch thick, squared it up nicely, marked one side heavy lines and figures into foot spaces, one side in 6 inch, one in 8 inch and one in 4 inch spaces. All my garden is planted in rows laid off by my line. My pole is laid beside my line with the space up I wish my plants to have, hence my seed are all dropped just where I want them. My hoe handles, rake handles, every tool I use in the garden are marked in foot spaces, so that whatever I am doing, I have a measure in my hand.

The next thing was a weed slayer, which cost me \$2.76, including freight,—for which I would not take \$500. October 15, 1894, I prepared a bed for onion seed, sowed my seed in drills, drove stakes around the bed lower on the south side, procured some heavy cotton cloth as long as the bed, and wide enough to cover it, falling within a foot of the ground; I kept the bed covered during the day and uncovered at night, made me one of Elder J. M. Rice's spraying machines out of a 2 pound roast beef can, and had a \$2 watering pot, kept my onion bed well wet night and morning until seed were well up, when cover was removed. Made a solution of hen-house manure and potash, with which every third day I gave my little onions a good sprinkling.

Result: From one ounce of seed 2,500 as fine onion sets as were ever grown. I used Creole onion seed. Just before the first hard freeze I had transplanted a thousand of those sets. They were frozen to the ground, but in a few days most of them began to grow, replanted missing ones, when they were frozen again, and so the third time, I was discouraged and gave no further care to them, yet I was able to sell about two bushels of fine onions, and family used all they wanted.

A SPECIFIC FOR La Grippe, for Colds, Coughs, AND LUNG TROUBLES, AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. "Two years ago, I had the grippe, and it left me with a cough which gave me no rest night or day. My family physician prescribed for me, changing the medicine as often as he found the things I had taken were not helping me, but, in spite of his attendance, I got no better. Finally, my husband, reading one day of a gentleman who had had the grippe and was cured by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,—procured, for me, a bottle of this medicine, and before I had taken half of it, I was cured. I have used the Pectoral for my children and in my family, whenever we have needed it, and have found it a specific for colds, coughs, and lung troubles."

ESTLY WOOD, North St., Elkton, Md. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Highest Honors at World's Fair. Cleans the System with Ayer's Serrapella.

Prevention better than cure. TUTT'S Liver Pills will not only cure, but if taken in time will prevent Sick Headache, dyspepsia, biliousness, malaria, constipation, jaundice, torpid liver and kindred diseases. TUTT'S Liver PILLS ABSOLUTELY CURE.

LAFAYETTE HOLT, MACHINIST AND ENGINEER, BURLINGTON, N. C. BLACKSMITH SHOP, FOUNDRY, GEAR-CUTTING, Pippings, fittings, valves, etc. Southern Railway.

(PIEDMONT AIR LINE) FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS. In effect May 22, 1895. Greensboro, Raleigh and Goldsboro.

Table with columns for East Bound, West Bound, No. of Train, and Arrival/Departure times for various stations like Greensboro, Eden College, Burlington, Graham, Hillsboro, University, Durham, Ar. Raleigh, and Ar. Goldsboro.

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