

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

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NO. 14.

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SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

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GRAHAM, N. C.

JOHN GRAY BYNUM, W. P. BYNUM, JR.,
BYNUM & BYNUM,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Practice regularly in the court of Alamance county. Aug. 2, 1897.

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WANTED—AN IDEA

WEATHER VANES.

Some with Ball Bearings Knowledge, but Most of Them Made in the Old Way. There are made nowadays some weather vanes with ball bearings, but they are comparatively few in number. The very great majority of vanes are made with the simple spindle and socket. The spindle, upon which the vane turns, is set in a supporting rod of wrought iron. The spindle is of hardened steel. It is slenderer than the rod, so that there is a shoulder all around the base of it. The tip of the spindle is rounded and polished. The socket or tube, which is a part of the vane, is also of steel. The upper, closed end of this socket is rounded to fit the tip of the spindle and polished smooth. The socket does not come quite down to the shoulder of the base of the spindle. The bearing is on the top of the spindle, upon which the smooth, rounded top of the socket turns. It is at the top of the spindle that the balls are placed where a vane is made with ball bearings.

The best vanes are made with the greatest nicety and precision, so that they balance perfectly and turn with the least possible wear. The vane is, of course, longer on one side of the socket than on the other, or it would not turn with the wind, but its weight is the same on both sides. If it is a narrow vane, for instance, the weight of the solid head is easily made equal to that of the longer, projecting, but thinner feather end, and all vanes, whatever they may be, are balanced as to weight and so adjusted that they turn easily and with the least possible friction.

A perfectly constructed and nicely-adjusted vane whose support remains plumb will keep in working condition for a great many years. There is a vane on a church in Ridgefield, N. J., that, so far as information goes, has been turning unceasingly since the year 1700. An ill-balanced vane of poor materials might not last more than ten years. A correctly constructed vane of good materials would last many years longer. It may also be said that such a vane never wears out. A vane is oiled when it is first put up, but never after that.

The vane is not held down upon its supporting spindle in any way except by its own weight, and it might seem that a gust of wind would sometimes rise up under it with such force as to lift the vane clear. But the spindles are from 7 to 10 inches in length, and the vane projects from the spindle unevenly—that is, with a greater bulk on one side than on the other—and the chances are immeasurably against a gust of wind of sufficient force rising directly upward with its force so distributed that it would lift the vane straight upward without binding on the spindle. A manufacturer of vanes says that as a matter of fact he had never known a vane to be lifted off by the wind.

But it might be possible for a vane to be lifted off from above, as by the tail of a kite, and sometimes the working of a vane is interfered with by a kite tail twisted about it. A costly indicator vane that had been set up with great care became after a time irregular and uncertain in its operation. There was no apparent cause for the failure, but a minute examination revealed a piece of kite tail twisted around the spindle. This was removed, and thereafter the vane worked perfectly. It is not a common thing for kite tails to catch in weather vanes, but it is not so uncommon as to be very remarkable. Sometimes vanes are struck by lightning, so that they will not work. It may be that a vane that does not always turn is so situated with relation to other buildings that when the wind is from certain quarters the current does not reach it, but a good vane, properly mounted and set where the wind can get at it, will turn with the wind for an almost indefinite period.

The best vanes are made of copper, gilded. The gilding will stay bright for a long time. Vanes are made in a very great variety of styles. One manufacturer makes more than 500 different styles of vanes, and vanes of any size and design are made to order. The vanes most commonly sold are the horse and the arrow.—New York Sun.

MASSACHUSETTS ROADS.

The State is Teaching the People the Advantages of Improved Highways.

One of the difficult matters to control in the use of the new state highways, says the Athol (Mass.) Chronicle, is to break people of their inveterate habit of driving in one track, so that the horses always wear the surface in a particular line and the wheels tend to make ruts. An effort is being made to stop this practice, and recently the commission put up about 50 signs in various towns, reading, "Don't Drive in the Middle of the Road."

The only repairs which have been necessary for the state roads have been caused by driving horses continually in the same tracks, and about \$2,500 has had to be spent to make the damage good. In several towns, where some signs to the same effect as the above were posted last July, the good result has been apparent. If the people will only wear the road uniformly all over the surface, instead of bringing all the wear upon one spot, the roads will be vastly more serviceable and the people will get just as much good from them.

Those who have learning to do over the state roads tell the commissioners of the advantage they find. They cannot carry heavier loads than before, for there are still so many sections which have not been trenched that, as the strength of a chain is measured by its weakest link, so the load which can be drawn over a road is measured by the strength required for the worst place, but the drivers tell of the quicker time they can make over the state road and of the greater ease for their horses. The people are getting an idea of the great saving they would enjoy if all the roads were like these built by the state.

FARMERS WAKING UP.

Louisiana Agricultural Society Wants a Good Roads Convention.

The Louisiana Agricultural society has appointed its committee to wait on Governor Foster and request him to call a road convention in New Orleans at an early day. Commenting on this, the New Orleans Times-Democrat says: "We are glad to see the farmers taking heed of this matter of better roads. Heretofore nearly all the agitation in their favor has been by the bicyclists. While they are interested—for good roads mean better, longer and pleasanter rides for them—their interest is not one-tenth that of the farmers. It is a mere pleasure with them; with the farmers it is a question of dollars and cents."

The extra cost of hauling to market in consequence of the thoroughly bad and often impassable roads with which Louisiana is afflicted often represents the difference between profit and loss on a crop. The cost of hauling is increased 10 per cent, and there is another 10 per cent to be added for the supplies brought back to the farm. With good roads the Louisiana farmer's profit on his crop would be increased 20 per cent over what he is likely to get today, and in many cases even more, and many farmers who now find at the end of the year that they have lost made a cent and that the cost of raising their crops has equalled up every dollar these crops have brought them, would find a handsome balance left.

A road congress will not build roads, but it will start the agitation in their favor. It will have its influence on the legislature at its next session and ensure the passage of a good road law.

GOOD ROADS IDEA.

A Proposition in New Jersey to Teach Roadbuilding in the Schools.

A novel feature of the good roads movement in New Jersey is the proposition to introduce instruction on road building into the common schools. The need of elementary instruction in that direction is seen every day. The state report says:

"The ignorance that prevails among the average rural residents regarding the proper manner of repairing even the common roads shows a striking necessity for some kind of technical instruction, guided by which our ordinary township authorities will be able to make the best use of the ever present materials for keeping the roads in proper repair."

"In traveling over the country we often see men repairing a rutted roadway by throwing mud from the ditches into the middle of the roadbed. In all our communities it is a common practice to scrape the worn out material, that has been repeatedly washed from the center of the road, back into the middle of the road, only to be again washed out by the rain or to be waded through as deep mud."

"Upon our macadam highways there is a prevailing spirit of neglect. Instead of immediately repairing the little breaks, our county officials leave them until ruts of the stone become unraveled, necessitating at times the expenditure of several hundred dollars per mile for repairs, where a few dollars would have been sufficient."

Roll the Roads.

Experience has shown that the way to preserve stone roads is to roll them after rains with a steam roller, or where that is undesirable with a heavy horse roller. The steam rollers can be bought for about \$3,000, and the expense, if each township owned and operated its own roller, would be slight. Weak bridges are sometimes an obstacle, but it is certain that, without rolling at the proper time, the best stone road is bound to be destroyed by the sun, wind and wear and tear.

Harmony Will Do the Work.

Under the stimulus of their new state law the towns in Connecticut last year expended \$1,827,976 on roads, and while there is no such incentive in this state a work greater, in proportion to the wealth and population, can be easily accomplished if all the interests concerned work together harmoniously.—New York Post.

FORAGE CROPS.

What Crops to Grow For Feeding Next Fall and Winter.

Indian corn, when properly planted and cultivated, gives the largest yield of forage per acre of any of our ordinary crops. Therefore corn should furnish the foundation for fall and winter feeding. Plant in drills, kernels eight inches in the row, the largest or most rapid growing variety of corn, which will pass the "milk stage" before the first frost usually occurs. Before the corn comes up cultivate and harrow, thereby "stealing a march" on the weeds. In ten days to two weeks cultivate, or if on sandy, light land harrow instead. Every ten days thereafter until the corn has all tasseled cut cultivate with an implement which has more and smaller teeth than those in common use, taking care to cultivate deeply at the beginning and more shallow as the season progresses. Do not hill the corn. Thus writes an eastern correspondent of Country Gentleman, authority for the following:

In addition to this, prepare in the best manner possible one or more acres of clay loam land and give a dressing of from 20 to 60 bushels per acre of quicklime on the surface after it is plowed. Plant mangels early in drills 30 to 34 inches apart. Run a hand cultivator through one or more times when the plants are large enough to bear it. After that cultivate with the horse hoe (thin and dress up with the hand hoe. From this time on mangels are as easily raised as corn, provided the preliminary work has been done well. It may be well to run the hand cultivator through just before the plants appear above ground if the seeds have been planted so that the rows can be readily followed. Thirty tons of mangels per acre should be secured. Forty tons is a large yield. Since more or less hand labor is required in raising roots it is economy to raise the 40 tons on one acre instead of two.

If there is any vacant ground mowed, cut, and what stubble and the like, plow it as soon as the crop has been removed, cultivate occasionally until Aug. 1 to 15 and sow a mixture of one bushel of peas, one of barley and one of rye per acre. The aim should be to keep the land covered during the entire season with young, vigorous plants of some kind.

If the corn is used for ensilage, it will naturally come off early, and it is wise to start a second crop of some kind at the time the last cultivation is performed. Here may be used turnip-root, crimson clover or barley and peas sown from horseback ahead of the cultivator. This last cultivation should be at least two weeks later than the time usually selected for "laying by" the corn. If the corn has not been planted too thickly and the land is kept in proper filth and is fairly fertile, a large quantity of valuable fall feed may be secured from the same land that grew the corn.

Reclaiming Salt Meadows.

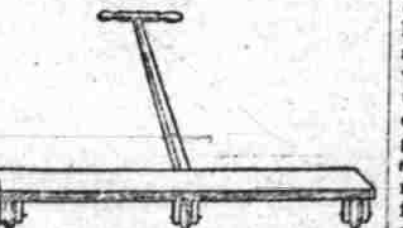
The New Jersey state geologist, after a study of the Holland dikes and drainage system, proposes to use his knowledge by diking and draining the Blackensack and Newark salt meadows. These comprise 27,000 acres, and if they can be made cultivated land they will be exceedingly valuable, owing to the nearness to New York and the other large cities on the New Jersey side.

An Early Potato.

A potato that has been tested to some extent with promising results at the stations and elsewhere is the Bovee. Especially satisfactory yields were gained with this Bovee at the Pennsylvania station. Bovee is classed among the first earlies and is claimed to be a heavy cropper.

A Garden Marker.

T. Greiner thinks that a marker made as suggested by the accompanying illustration from Farm and Fireside will be found to be the ideal marker: It has tracer wheels, something on the principle of a crossmaker's tracer wheel. The marker disk (and there may be as



many as you desire—say, three or four—and at any desired distance apart) is a simple disk of wood or iron, with pointed rim. These will roll over the ground very easily and make a good mark in loose ground.

Things That Are Told.

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire is urging through the senate a bill appropriating \$15,000 for a government fish hatchery in that state.

The thorough acclimatization of the Mongolian pheasant in Massachusetts is reported by a correspondent who recently visited one of the fish and game commissioners of that state, at his home, in Wachuset.

Massachusetts is the first state that has arranged to spend a large amount of money in stamping out tuberculosis in cattle, \$250,000 having been appropriated. The National Stockman says: "There is no danger of Massachusetts or any other state being able to stamp out tuberculosis, no matter how much money is appropriated for that purpose."

A wide fire bill is before the Massachusetts legislature.

The Massachusetts Horticultural society offers for 1897 prizes for school gardens of \$10, \$12 and \$15; for school herbariums, of from \$1 to \$7 in a number of different classes, and for children's herbariums, about 40 different prizes, varying from 50 cents to \$5. Special prizes are also offered. W. E. G. Rich, secretary, 92 Mareland street, Roxbury.

WYANDOTTE FOWLS.

The Different Varieties and Where They Come From.

The old, original Wyandottes of the silver hood variety were bred in New York state for many years under different names and were introduced to many of the western states and were usually called American Seabrights. Along in the seventies they began to find a place in the showroom, and their admirers began seeking admission for them in the American standard. At the standard revision meeting of 1883 this breed was admitted to the standard under the name of Silver Laced Wyandottes. Their handsome color, together with their plump, rounded forms and elegant egg record gave them a great boom. In fact, so great was the demand for them that anything resembling a Wyandotte sold



A SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKEREL.

at a fabulous price. This, of course, gave the huckster and trickster just the opportunity he was looking for, and as a result the country was flooded with stuff worse than embers. There was so much of this worthless stuff sent out that it came near killing the breed altogether. Had it not been for a few who could see more in future honesty than present dishonesty, the breed would have been pushed to the wall and lost sight of entirely. These few began carefully to make something of the new breed, and by careful selections and close inbreeding they held a place in the fancy that the fraud could not dislodge them from. Hardly any two breeders had the same idea as to which line of breeding would give the best product, and as a result one was breeding light, another dark and still another medium colored birds. The breeder that was breeding the light colors was not only surprised but delighted to find a few solid white chicks from his mating, which, mated together, bred true to color, while the dark mating gave some solid black birds with the same results. This gave us the two solid colors, with the true Wyandotte shape and qualities.

The golden variety came from introducing some outside blood, presumably Partridge Cochins, that by breeding back and forth finally got the Wyandotte shape, but for a long time gave lots of trouble by throwing feathers on feet and legs. The buff variety came with a few for buff color and was a result of careful matings, some using the Buff Cochins to get the color, others using a cross of Rhode Island Reds. No amateur need be afraid to take up the silver, gold, white or black variety, as they will not only breed true, but are one of our very best breeds and rank today alongside of the Barred Plymouth Rock.

How to Raise Turkeys.

Turkeys are delicate creatures and difficult to rear, especially in their earlier stages. The exercise of intelligent care and the observance of the following precautions during the first two months of their existence, however, will neutralize that tendency, after which only ordinary looking after will suffice.

Young turkeys will not thrive in confined limits, therefore as soon as strong enough to run about they must be allowed to roam with their mother. They are very susceptible to ill effects from wet, therefore they must not be allowed to roam in the rain nor until the sun or wind has dried the dew from the grass, their refuse is injurious to themselves, therefore their resting places must be changed nightly. A New Jersey farmer who was sufficiently successful with turkeys to bring to maturity 90 to 95 per cent of those hatched, had light, portable, bottomless coops with which he covered the mothers and their broods as soon as they settled down for the night and which confined the mothers until the dew or rain was dried off on the following day, when all were released. If a shower threatened, they were driven into the coops until conditions were again favorable for their being at large. In placing the coops care was taken to avoid places low or hollow enough to permit water to puddle.

Begin With Thoroughbreds.

Chickens bred for laying eggs lay more eggs and larger eggs than the fowls allowed to run at large, pick up their feed where they can find it and roost about like a tramp. It costs no more money to keep a thoroughbred chicken than it does to keep a common one, but the point is to house them carefully and their stock will bring the results desired. There is but one item which in the eyes of some is a great expense, and that is the original cost of a set of thoroughbred birds. The financial results from such an investment, however, are manifold and at the same time steady and can be depended upon, while with the common birds it is all chance as to whether results are obtained. One male and five female thoroughbreds can be purchased for \$25. In a year, by using a good setting hen of any breed, the henery will be increased by more than 100—this is, provided there is none killed off for the table—and they will all be money makers in another year.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure



Danger foreseen ceases to be a danger.

The overdue Circassian reached New York Tuesday a week. The delay was caused by the steamer's breaking her thrust shaft and thrust block in mid-ocean.

It should be made a matter of public knowledge that DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve will specially cure piles of the longest standing. It is the household favorite for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises and sores of all kinds. Beware of the Druggist.

A St. Joseph (Mo.) telegraph operator is said to be responsible for the airship excitement. He released a lot of gas bags with red light attached to them.

Hark! Hark! the dogs do bark,
The customers are coming to town,
Some on foot, some in wagons,
Some in silken gowns.

GATES & CO.,

BURLINGTON, N. C.

Head-Quarters

Read what a successful Rockingham farmer says about

Clark's Cutaway Harrow.

Deep Springs Farm, Rockingham County, N. C., Mar. 10, 1896.
Mess. C. C. Townsend & Co., Burlington, N. C.
Gentlemen:—I am very much pleased with "Clark's Cutaway Harrow" I purchased of you this winter. I have put in all my oats with it, and on the same land that was turned last summer, with perfect satisfaction. I have other improved farm implements, Mower, Rake, Reaper, Binder, etc., and I regard my cutaway harrow as fine an implement as I have.

Very truly,
T. B. LINDSAY.
The above testimonial speaks for itself. We bought a solid car load of these harrows. Price complete \$20.00—one price to all. No up to date farmer can afford to be without this tool.

1,000 sacks corn and tobacco fertilizers at prices 10c to 85c per sack less than other dealers ask for the same goods. Some agents wonder why we can sell it so low.

We have the agency for the best makes of buggies, surreys and phaetons sold in this section and prices are lower than ever known before. Have over 3 car loads in stock to select from.

Big stock of Syracuse Chilled Plows and castings. Our sales are increasing daily on these plows.
We defy competition on all lines we handle, and pay more freight than any other retail merchant in Alamance county.
Come to Burlington and look at our stock. We are sure we can please you.
Yours for low prices,
C. C. TOWNSEND & CO.,
Burlington, N. C.

Cut This Out.

We wish to become personally acquainted with every man, young and old, who buys his clothes in Greensboro. We are in the clothing business and must have your support if we succeed. We are confident that if you will give us a trial we will make a customer of you. Our expenses are small, our stock is all new, we make no bad debts, we do business on our own capital, hence we can sell you

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than any other house not similarly situated. As a means of advertising, and to induce you to give us a call, we will

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