

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. XXIII.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1897.

NO. 28.

KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN!
Surely if the word **REGULATOR** is not on a package it is not

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.
Nothing else is the same. It cannot be and never has been put up by any one except
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.
And it can be easily told by their **TRADE MARK**—
THE RED Z.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.
JACOB A. LONG,
Attorney-at-Law,
GRAHAM, N. C.

J. D. KERNODLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
GRAHAM, N. C.
JOHN GRAY BYNUM, W. P. BYNUM, JR.,
BYNUM & BYNUM,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law
GREENSBORO, N. C.

DR. W. S. LONG, JR.,
DENTIST,
GRAHAM, N. C.
Office in Vestal building.
Office hours: 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Livery, Sale and Feed STABLES.



W. C. MOORE, PROP'R,
GRAHAM, N. C.

HENRY BANN, JR.,
PRACTICAL TINNER,
GRAHAM, N. C.

All kinds of tin work and repairing.
Shop on W. Elm St., second door from Bain & Thompson's.
Dec. 8, 1900.

ARE YOU UP TO DATE?

If you are not the NEWS AND OBSERVER is. Subscribe for it at once and it will keep you abreast of the times.
Full Associated Press dispatches. All the news—foreign, domestic, national, state and local all the time.
Daily News and Observer \$7 per year, \$3.50 for 6 mos.
Weekly North Carolinian \$1 per year, 50c for 6 mos.
NEWS & OBSERVER PUB. CO.,
RALEIGH, N. C.

The North Carolinian and THE ALAMANCE GLEANER will be sent for one year for Two Dollars, Cash in advance. Apply at THE GLEANER'S office, Graham, N. C.

\$2.32 Saved!
\$5.00 Should Pay
2.68 - - Do Pay
\$2.32 - Savings

A little calculation for you. It's an illustration of what happens when you buy

Moell Bros' **\$2.68 PANTS**
and the only proof that they're not \$5 pants is the \$2.32 in your pocket.

FOR SALE BY
ONEIDA STORE CO.,
Graham, N. C.

WANTED—AN IDEA
Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Write JOHN WEDDLE & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 plan. Offer.

OUR EDUCATIONAL POSITION.

Our position among the sisterhood of states is then this: In per cent of illiteracy of whole population, seventh; in per cent of illiteracy of native white people, second; in length of school term, forty-ninth; in amount expended for each pupil, forty-eighth; in amount of taxation in proportion to wealth, forty-third; in salaries paid teachers, forty-ninth.

ARE WE TAXED TOO HEAVILY?

There can only be one excuse for such a condition—enormous taxes for other things. But taxes in North Carolina are not enormous. They are less than anywhere else in the Union, except in Nevada and Idaho. The tax rate for all purposes in North Carolina is only something over half the average for the United States.

LET THESE FACTS AROUSE US TO ACTION.

There is no pleasure in making public such humiliating facts about our state—except for the hope that they may arouse to action. For these conditions exist, and North Carolina must face them. Shutting our eyes to them will not remove them; denying them will not change them. But having seen the cause of our failure, we ought to know how to make our public schools a success.

LOCAL TAXATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Very nearly all the school tax in North Carolina is imposed by the legislature, less than twenty communities supplementing this by a self-imposed local tax. Here again we are behind in educational progress. Two-thirds of the school funds in the United States are raised by local taxes. Thirteen states, including Massachusetts, have no state taxes. All their school taxes are local. As a rule the States that have the best schools support them mainly by local taxes.

OUR LARGE GENERAL SCHOOL TAX.

This is our need now in North Carolina. Our State tax is already one of the largest, only six other States having a heavier one. But when we come to count the local taxes and the general tax North Carolina drops to lowest of all but six.

LOCAL TAXATION IN AGRICULTURAL STATES.

There are objections that local taxation may suit Maine, but it will not suit our condition as an agricultural people. We hear men saying that good schools cannot be maintained among a population so scattered as ours. Local taxation is not peculiar to the North or to cities. Kansas and Nebraska are great farming States and settled only about half as thickly as North Carolina. Kansas has no State tax, and Nebraska only 3-10 of a cent, but by local taxes Kansas keeps its schools open six months and Nebraska seven. Arkansas is not as densely settled as North Carolina. Its tax rate for schools is two and a half times as great as ours, and two-thirds of it comes from local taxes. Arkansas' school term is nearly twice as long as ours.

None of the following states are so thickly settled as North Carolina and they raise all, or nearly all, their school funds by local taxes, and all have an average school term of from five to eight months: North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Florida, Minnesota, Louisiana.
Compared with other states south and west North Carolina is well populated. Scarcity of population cannot excuse our illiterate condition.

THE NEGRO IS NO EXCUSE.

Nor can we plead the negro as an excuse. Seven states—South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida, Virginia, Alabama—have a larger share of negro population than North Carolina, and they all have a larger school term than ours, and all but Alabama have a heavier school tax. Georgia has 300,000 more negroes than North Carolina and a school term ten weeks longer. Virginia has 75,000 more negroes than North Carolina and a school term twice as long and a school tax nearly twice as great as ours.

THE EXAMPLE OF MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi is a poorer state than

North Carolina. Its per capita wealth is \$9 less. Over half the population of that state is black; in North Carolina about one-third. Mississippi also has fewer towns than North Carolina and less persons to the square mile. In spite of these facts Mississippi offers its children a five-months school term, North Carolina a three-months term. Mississippi does this by paying money for it. Its school tax is more than twice as heavy as North Carolina's. As a result there is not half as much illiteracy among its white population as we have.

THE TIME FOR ACTION HAS COME.
Let us stop trying to excuse our ignorance and selfishness and narrow-mindedness. We are behind all other states in the education of the people. The sooner we recognize this fact the sooner we may hope to change it.

The Sweet Tie Between Mother and Daughter.

The careful shelter of the girls of the stately Colonial days in American history is as possible with us today as it was in the olden times. writes Edward W. Bok, deprecating, in the August Ladies' Home Journal, the too great liberty given young girls by their parents. "Not in the letter, perhaps, but in the spirit. But before we can bring back those ideal influences it is necessary that we should return to one or two of the conditions which existed and made those influences possible. Our mothers should be more familiar with their daughters than they are. The multifarious outside duties into which women of this latter day have gone have not served to strengthen the tie between mother and daughter. If anything they have loosened the relation. The Colonial mother lived in her home: The mother of to-day lives too much outside of it. The daughter of the Knickerbocker home was the first thought of the mother; the daughter of to-day is all too often the last thought of the mother. Such changes in home affairs are not marks of progress. In fact it requires a reading of old books sometimes to see how little actual progress we have really made. More often the wisest progress would be for us to go back a bit, and see whence we started. There are potent lessons for us in the past. Our grandmothers knew a thing or two. Some things they knew better than do their grandchildren."

Ignoring the Colored People.

So-called Neck Commonwealth.
The national administration is again slowly opening the eyes of the colored people. Their applications at Washington for appointment to places of importance are being ignored, and will be ignored to the end.
The colored people stand no showing with the R-publican party for places of enrolment. They may sweat and speak and sweat during every campaign; but when it comes to appointment to important places the Republican memory is just as treacherous towards colored men as is the Democratic memory. Here and there a colored man gets elected to some county office; sometimes they get to the Legislature; and one in the whole nation last year succeeded in getting to Congress; but ordinarily the colored race pays a thousand prices for every office it gets.
Their remuneration is not half worth their effort, time and other expenditures; and their great longing for office and craze for "representation" have much to do towards keeping them poor and shiftless.

It would be much better for the race as a whole if they would let politics alone for about fifty years and go to work for themselves in earnest and make for themselves a foundation on which to stand as citizens.

John Griffin, of Zanesville, Ohio, says: "I never lived a day for thirty years without suffering agony until a box of Witch Hazel Salve cured my piles." For piles and rectal troubles, cuts, bruises, sprains, eczema and all skin troubles DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is unequalled. Simmons' Liver Regulator.

Let Us Help Him.

So-called Neck Commonwealth.
The successful man is by no means helpful to himself alone; he helps a great many people as well. There isn't a healthy, vigorous, energetic, self-reliant, successful man whose example does not breed the same qualities in others, and personal contact with such men is an active stimulant and direct aid to success. He awakens in us new strength and arouses ambition. He winds us up and sets us going.—Durham Sun.

The foregoing is worth reading again. The men who are worth most to any community are the successful men. Men who make a fair success in business conducted on a plane of strong integrity and by honest dealing are an inspiration, indeed; and we ought to be very careful how we throw impediments in their way.

Occasionally we find a man who is so small as to envy others who excel him and discount him in the race; and not infrequently this envious person endeavors to impede the progress of his more successful competitor in the world by unfair insinuations and questionable comment on the successful man's course. But such effort to injure a true man never fails to come as a boomerang upon the head of the ill-disposed person who sends it forth.

Let us ever rejoice in the real success of true men about us; for the successful ones are the only solid things for any community to depend upon.

Farm Hints.

Philadelphia Record.

Unclean seed has more to do with the distribution of weeds than all other causes combined. These are brought upon our farms in garden and field seeds from foreign countries. Russian flaxseed is responsible for the introduction of the Russian thistle, which first appeared upon a single farm and now covers over forty thousand square miles in the United States. Alfalfa, beet, turnip and other field and garden seeds imported from Europe are the potent cause for the contamination of our lands with farm weeds. Nor are the farmers of this country at all particular in saving their seeds, fields containing weeds often being set apart for seed crops, insuring the foulest seeds in many cases. And then in the purchase of seeds the farmer is not careful to buy pure seed only, but plants whatever the dealer offers him. Until these methods are done away with we must expect to have new pernicious weeds constantly appearing among our crops.
The wheat field after harvest may be given up to sheep and poultry. Sheep will do excellent service in destroying young weeds as fast as they shoot up out of the ground, and as there will be more or less grain left on the ground the fowls will utilize it.
It is better to defer trimming trees until fall than to do so now, as there will be less liability of injury after the sap begins to go down.
Summer pruning of peach trees is recommended by many advanced orchardists. It should be remembered that peach buds live but two years, and the utmost care should be taken, therefore, not to so trim the trees as to preclude the possibility of bearing from a death of buds. A careful system of pinching back in summer from the early growth of the tree will generally effect good results in keeping the tree near the ground and well supplied with good, strong branches able to bear and properly mature a heavy weight of superior fruit.
"They don't make much fuss about it." We are speaking of DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills for constipation, biliousness and all stomach and liver troubles. They never gripe. Simmons' Liver Regulator.

The burden of labor is constantly being lightened by new inventions, but nothing new has yet been discovered to brighten the hours of labor and make life worth living like Simmons' Liver Regulator does. It's the King of Liver Medicines. A sluggish liver depresses one's spirit and causes languor, besides upsetting the whole system. But Simmons' Liver Regulator tones up and strengthens the body.

Cut This Out and Paste Up.

From the Poultry Keeper.
If you wish to remember some things, here are a few rules for you, under the decimal system. Though not exactly correct, they are about what should be the case:
Ten hens in a house 10x10 feet are enough.
The yard should be at least ten times as large as the floor of the house.
Ten weeks from shell to market is the time allotted a chick.
Ten cents per pound is about the average price of hens in market for the whole year.
Ten cents should feed a chick ten weeks, and it should then weigh two pounds, if highly fed, the 10 cents covering the greatest abundance of food.
Ten months in the year is usually the highest limit of time during which a hen will lay.
Ten hens with one male is about the proper proportion.
Ten quarts of corn or its equivalent should feed a hen two weeks, if she is of a large breed, but ten quarts in three months is about a fairer proportion.
Ten pounds is a good weight for males of the larger breeds, one year old.
Ten eggs is the average number to each pound.
Ten flocks, each consisting of ten hens, are enough for an acre.
Ten chicks, when just hatched, weigh about one pound.
Ten hens should lay about 1,000 eggs during the year. This allows for some laying more than 100 eggs each, while others may not lay so many.

The Moulting Season.

W. H. Camborn, in Home and Farm.
During July and August the fowls, if in healthful condition, will begin to moult, and much of the fall and winter's success will depend on the care shown during this time. With proper attention they may be carried safely through the trying time from sixty to seventy days, and should be in condition to shell out eggs by the first or middle of September. Fowls with free range seem to gather exactly what is needed to promote the new growth of feathers, and many pass through the period so easily that the change is scarcely perceptible.
Not so though with those that are denied their freedom.
The terrible strain on the system must be met with most favorable care and attention, otherwise the birds will begin the winter season with only a partial coat of feathers, and are sure to furnish no eggs, even should they live through the cold months of December and January.

Do not wait until the old plumage begins to fall out. Begin now and feed just what is needed for this one special purpose. For the morning feed a proportion of wheat bran and corn meal, about two parts of the former to one of the latter; slightly scalded, and made into a stiff dough. Not a full feed, but just sufficient to allay the hunger.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

From then until evening keep them busy scratching for wheat thrown in liter.

A little oil meal mixed with the morning meal every other day will greatly facilitate the moulting. Add a few drops of Douglas' Mixture to the drinking water, and see to it plenty of shade is provided.

Guard the fowls carefully during rainy weather, and do not under any circumstances allow them to remain out at night. If the house appears too hot, opens the doors and windows, and leave them free to come and go at will. Most of this season's pullets are late hatchers, therefore those who are lucky enough to get the old hens to laying early, will find good prices and ready sales.

You may hunt the world over and you will not find another medicine equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy for bowel complaints. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by T. A. Albright & Co.

Asheville had a dog show in connection with a bazaar recently, and the Citizen says it was a howling success.
Subscribe for THE GLEANER, only \$1.50 a year in advance.

A New Shop.

When in need of a Neat Hair Cut or a Smooth Shave, in fact anything in the Barber line, you will do well to call at my shop in the Vestal Building, over T. A. Albright's drug store. My shop is first class in every appointment.
HOP RUFFIN.

The University.

47 Teachers, 413 Students, (Summer School 198) Total 549, Board \$8 a month, 3 Brief Courses, 3 Full Courses, Law and Medical Schools and School of Pharmacy. Graduate Courses open to Women, Summer School for Teachers, Scholarships and Loans for the Needy.
Address,
PRESIDENT ALDERMAN,
June 10-6t, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Write JOHN WEDDLE & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 plan. Offer.

TONSORIAL.

When you want a nice hair-cut or shave, call on me. My shop is at the southeast corner of Court House Square.
ELLIS HARGRAVE.

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

GOODS FOR LESS MONEY

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

Give You a 5 per cent. Discount

on any purchase you make of us; provided you present this advertisement. In order to prove to you that we will not take any advantage of you, you may present the advertisement after you have made your purchase.

MATTHEWS, CHISHOLM & STROUD,
Leading Low-Priced Clothiers.
Lock Box 117, GREENSBORO, N. C.
SALESMEN:—John W. Crawford, John E. Shaw, Will H. Rees, WILL H. MATTHEWS, Manager.