THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. XXIII. GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1897. NO. 32.

TAXES!

Please read the following law carefully:

Machinery Act, 1897, Sec. 35.—All taxes shall be due on the first Monday in September in each year, etc.

Laws of 1883, Chap. 230, sec. 30 (reenacted in 1895).—The sheriff or his Deputy or Tax Collector shall attend at the Court House or his office in the county town during the months of September and November for the purpose of receiving taxes; he shall also in like manner attend at least one day during the month of October at some one or more places in each township, or which fifteendays notice shall be given by advertisement at three or more public places, and in a newspaper, if one be published in the county. Provided, That nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the collecting officer from levying and selling after the first day of November, but he shall not sell before that day, etc.

Revenue Act, 1897, Sec. 52.—That it shall be and is hereby made the duty of the Sheriff of each county in the State to make diligent inquiry and report to the Judge at each term of the Criminal Court held in the county following the time when the license tax and taxes provided for in Schedules A, B and C of this act should have been paid as to whether or not such license taxes and other taxes have been paid by all persons or corporations liable for the same, and to make out a list of all delinquents. And it shall be made the duty of the Judge to submit the list of the delinquents to the Solicitor to the end that such delinquents may be prosecuted for such default in the manner provided in the next section of this act.

Sec. 53.—That such persons or corporations who are liable to pay the license tax or taxes provided for in Schedules A, B and C of this act and the Machinery Act, and shall fail to pay the same as provided by law shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisoned not exceeding six months, etc.

As required by law, I will be at the following places on the days mentioned during the month of October, 1897, to receive the taxes for 1897, viz:

Graham	Monday,	Oct. 4
Swepsonville	Tuesday 8 a m to 12 m	Oct. 5
Saxapahaw	Tuesday, 1 to 5 p m	Oct. 5
William Lewis'	Wednesday, 8 a m to 12 m	Oct. 6
Sulphin's Mill	Wednesday, 2 to 5 p m	Oct. 6
Holman's Mill	Thursday, 8 a m to 12 m	Oct. 7
Snow Camp	Thursday, 2 to 4 p m	Oct. 7
Bud Teague's	Friday, 8 a m to 12 m	Oct. 8
Horaday's Store	Friday, 2 to 5 p m	Oct. 8
Alamance Factory	Saturday, 9 a m to 2 p m	Oct. 9
Elon College	Monday,	Oct 11
Burlington	Tuesday, W. C. Isley's office	Oct 12
	Friday, " " "	Oct 15
Mebane	Monday	Oct 18
Hub	Tuesday	Oct 19
Altamahaw	Tuesday, at night	Oct 19
Morton's store p o	Wednesday	Oct 20
Aldridge's store	Thursday	Oct 21
Vincent p o	Friday, 8 a m to 12 m	Oct 22
Pleasant Grove	Friday, 2 to 5 p m	Oct 22
Cleodenia's shop	Tuesday	Oct 26
Oakpee	Thursday	Oct 28
Haw River	Friday	Oct 29
Big Falls	Saturday, 9 a m to 12 m	Oct 30
Glencoe	Saturday, 2 to 5 p m	Oct 30

My advice to the tax payers is that they endeavor to pay promptly, as I am now unable to say what the Judge of the Superior Court will require of me at November term, but as to the special taxes to be paid by the merchants and the professions I am satisfied that they must be paid by November court.

Respectfully,
R. T. KERNODLE,
Sheriff of Alamance County.
Sept. 8th, 1897.

Execution Sale!

By virtue of an execution issued to me from the Superior Court of Jones county and wherein Hallman R. Koonce is plaintiff and P. D. Koonce is defendant, I will sell for cash to the best bidder at the court house door in Graham, N. C., at 12 o'clock M.,

MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1897,

the following described tract of land in Faucett's township, Alamance county, containing 221 acres more or less. It is situate on the west bank of Haw river and upon the waters of Boyd's creek and adjoins the lands of the late D. W. M. Huffman and others and is the same conveyed by deed to the said P. D. Koonce by William and James Albright. Upon it is a dwelling and out-houses.

R. T. KERNODLE,
Sheriff of Alamance County.
September 1, 1897 4ds.

Executor's Notice.

Having qualified as executor of the estate of W. P. Browning, deceased, late of Alamance county, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate to said deceased to present the same to me on or before September 1st, 1898 or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said deceased are notified that immediate payment will be expected.

W. P. BROWNING, Executor.
Aug. 25th, 1897. 6w.

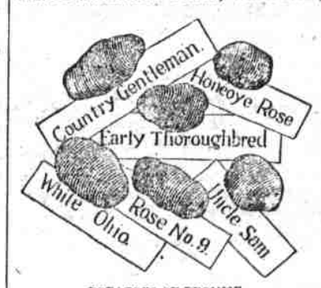
FARM AND GARDEN

ABOUT POTATOES.

Experiments at the New Hampshire Station—Varieties Talked About.

Eighty varieties of potatoes were tested last season at the New Hampshire station. In a report on results little hesitancy is felt in recommending such varieties as White Star, Rural New Yorker No. 2, American Wonder, Carman No. 3, Governor Rusk and Sir William, as these have been reported on favorably from so many sections. Regarding less known varieties, time must decide on their merits. Just because a certain variety has given a fair yield this year it does not follow that it will do equally well next season. The causes of variation from year to year in the same variety cannot be due to the soil alone. It is not uncommon to be able to select two hills of the same variety side by side, the one far more productive than the other.

The 15 varieties giving the heaviest yield in order of productiveness at this station were Reeve's Rose, White Rose,

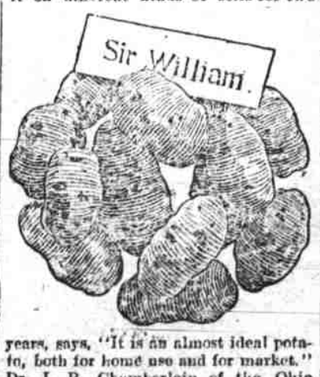


POTATOES OF PROMISE.

Vick's Perfection, Governor Rusk, Woodbury White, Sir William, Quick Crop, Woodhull's Seedling, Vaughan, White Mountain, Late Puritan, Queen of the Valley, King of the Roses, Leonard's Favorite and White Star. The first named yielded 453 bushels per acre and the last 306 bushels. The average productiveness of all varieties per acre was 244 bushels. There was very little difference in the effectiveness of muriate and sulphate of potash on potatoes. One appears to be about as effective as the other. Those treated with corrosive sublimate gave on an average 10½ per cent less scab than those untreated, or about 25 bushels to the acre.

Potatoes attracting attention and considered sufficiently promising to be the subject of illustration are Country Gentleman, medium late, rose color, shallow eyes; Honeoye Rose, good size, shallow eyes; Early Thoroughbred; White Ohio, claimed by this station to be the earliest white potato; Rose No. 9, a late red variety; Uncle Sam, heavy yielder of tubers of fine quality.

The Sir William potato is reported to be a vigorous and prolific late variety which did well at the New Hampshire station. Professor Green of the Ohio experiment station, after having grown it on different kinds of soils for two



years, says, "It is an almost ideal potato, both for home use and for market." Dr. I. B. Chamberlain of the Ohio Farmer claims it to be the best potato he ever grew.

Reeve's Rose, which heads the list for productiveness at the New Hampshire station, is grown extensively by the Jersey and Long Island truckers. It is rather deep eyed, pink in color, slender and oblong in shape and second early in ripening, with strong, vigorous tops.

Improved Onion Culture.

The new onion culture, as most readers ought to know by this time, is sowing the seed in boxes or elsewhere and later setting out the plants. One advantage gained by this method is gaining time. Prepare the ground, and if free from weeds and in good tilth when the young plants are set the weeds do not catch up.

A Connecticut station bulletin sums up the advantages thus: Insures a clean crop, even on smutty land. Minimizes the loss from cut worms. Crop is three or four weeks earlier. Crop is 50 per cent larger with native varieties, and the increase may be 100 per cent with foreign. Individual bulbs are larger and mature more evenly. The time and labor are less than in outside sowing, with consequent thinning and weeding.

Cutting Alfalfa.

If weeds appear to be crowding the young plants, run over the field with a mower, elevating the cutting bar sufficiently to avoid injuring the crowns of the young plants. Leave the clippings, if light, as a mulch to protect the crop during the dry weather. Frequently the alfalfa will make growth enough to allow of cutting one or even two crops the first year, but usually the first good yield will be that of the second year. The yield will increase for three or four years, and then may remain constant for ten years or more, perhaps indefinitely, but ordinarily it will pay to plow up the field after six or eight years, as weeds are liable to work in—Exchange.

POULTRY FOR MARKET.

The Most Approved Method of Dressing Chickens and Turkeys.

The following advice about how to prepare chickens and turkeys for market is given by a well known produce commission house in Chicago:

"Keep from food 24 hours. Kill by bleeding in the mouth or opening the veins in the neck. Hang by the feet until properly bled. Head and feet should be left on and the intestines and crop should not be drawn. For scalding poultry the water should be as near the boiling point as possible without actually boiling. Pick the legs dry before scalding. Hold by the head and legs and immerse and lift up and down three times. If the head is immersed, it turns the color of the comb and gives the eyes a shrunken appearance, which leads buyers to think the fowl has been sick.

"The feathers and pinfeathers should be removed immediately, very cleanly and without breaking the skin. Then 'plump' by dipping ten seconds in water nearly or quite boiling hot and then immediately into cold water. Hang in a cool place until the animal heat is entirely out. It should be entirely cold, but not frozen, before being packed. Dry picked chickens and turkeys sell best, and we advise this way of dressing, as they sell better to shippers. Scalded chickens and turkeys generally are sold to the local trade.

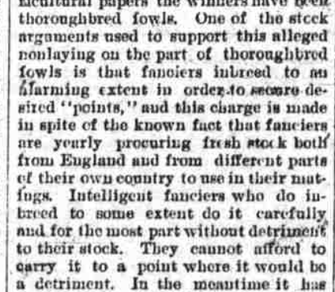
"To dry pick chickens and turkeys properly the work should be done while the bird is bleeding. Do not wait and let the bodies get cold. Dry picking is more easily done while the bodies are warm. Be careful and do not break and tear the skin. Pack in boxes or barrels—boxes holding 100 to 200 pounds are preferable—and pack snugly. Straighten out the body and legs so that they will not arrive very much bent and twisted out of shape. Fill the package as full as possible to prevent shuffling about on the way. Mark kind and weight and shipping directions neatly and plainly on the cover. Barrels answer better for chickens and ducks than for turkeys or geese. When convenient, avoid putting more than one kind in a package. Endeavor to market all old and heavy cocks before Jan. 1, as after the holidays the demand is for small, round, fat hen turkeys only, old toms being sold at a discount to canners."

Thoroughbred Fowls.

It is said that breeding for points destroys egg production. Mr. C. H. Wyckoff's Leghorns have made a record of 194 eggs each per year in a flock of 50, and 50 of Mr. Felch's Brahmas laid an average of 160 eggs in one year. In most egg contests conducted by the agricultural papers the winners have been thoroughbred fowls. One of the stock arguments used to support this alleged nonlaying on the part of thoroughbred fowls is that fanciers inbreed to an alarming extent in order to secure desired "points," and this charge is made in spite of the known fact that fanciers are yearly procuring fresh stock both from England and from different parts of their own country to use in their matings. Intelligent fanciers who do inbreed to some extent do it carefully and for the most part without detriment to their stock. They cannot afford to carry it to a point where it would be a detriment. In the meantime it has yet to be proved that inbreeding (where the most vigorous specimens are each year selected for breeders) is an injurious practice from any point of view. The stock exclamation is that it not only reduces size, but curtails egg production. But the Sebright bantam has been constantly inbred for 40 years. No other breed probably has been so constantly and so widely inbred as have these bantams, and yet the Sebright is a remarkably prolific layer of eggs, and eggs, too, that are very large for the size of the hen. All who have ever bred Sebrights must admit this prolificacy in the matter of eggs. And here is another point of interest. Though inbred for 40 years, the Sebright persists in getting so big that he has to be starved down to standard weight to be shown, while hundreds of finely marked birds have to remain away from the shows because no dieting process would bring them down to the maximum weight allowed by the standard.

A Drinking Fountain.

The illustration represents a simple drinking fountain for poultry. The top is hinged so that the drinking dish



can be easily filled or emptied. It may either be fastened to a wall or placed on the ground in any convenient locality.

Diseases of Fowls.

One teaspoonful of liquid carbolic acid given in two quarts of water is an excellent preventive of most diseases among fowls. One tablespoonful of chlorate of potash in one quart of water for roup; for little chicks that are weak in the legs one teaspoonful of sulphate of soda in one quart of water. For worms, give ten drops of aloes or spirits of turpentine in a pint of water. For gapes, add a few drops of spirits of camphor or turpentine to the drinking water. For cold or catarrh, put ten drops of aconite in a pint of water. For sneezing or running at the nostrils, put about one tablespoonful of kerosene oil in one quart of water. Asafetida tied up in a rag and placed in the drinking water for the fowls will be a good remedy for roup, also a preventive of most diseases.

CLAY AS ROAD METAL

NOT DESIRABLE EXCEPT IN SMALL QUANTITIES.

Acts as a Cement to Knit the Stone Together When Properly Used—Action of Water on the Roadbed—Prevents Dust and Wear—Trees and Hedges.

The part played by water on crushed stone while undergoing rolling is several fold. In practice broken stone completely wet down is thoroughly rolled with a roller weighing ten or more tons. The wet surface of the angular rock fragments permits a more thorough compacting, as the water acts as a lubricant, allowing the stones to slip by one another with greater freedom than would be the case were the fragments dry. At the same time the water retains the powdered rock resulting from abrasion of the particles and holds it between the fragments.

This process is reactionary and cumulative, for the presence of the powder of attrition acts through capillarity to take up and retain still greater quantities of water until the spaces between the pieces of broken stone composing the upper part of the road become completely filled with powdered rock. Not a little of the cementing or bonding of a road during rolling is in reality the effect of capillarity existing between the grains of powdered rock and the adjoining walls.

This principle may be observed on our seashores and sand roads. While wet, the beach or road may be firm and unyielding, allowing heavily loaded teams to pass over them, but when dry such places are impassable for heavy teams and difficult of passage for all kinds of vehicles. In this case cementing, as ordinarily understood, plays no part in producing adhesion between the grains. Upon drying, the grains are entirely free to move over one another, having lost the water which served to bind them together.

When a macadam road is thoroughly compacted, a careful inspection will show that the fragments of broken stone are closely packed together and the spaces between are filled with a fine powdered rock, which, if derived from a suitable road material, carries a small percentage of clay. Any of our commonly used road stones contains an appreciable quantity of clay disseminated in little particles in the feldspar whence it has been derived by the weathering of the rock prior to its removal from the quarry.

The microscope shows that the feldspar of our traps and granites and other road stones is never entirely free from a considerable amount of kaolinization or alteration to clay. This change has taken place in the crust of the earth to a great depth, and no road material can contain feldspars free from more or less of this mineral, depending upon the character of the rock and the amount of weathering to which it has been subjected. By the gradual wearing of the feldspar, by the abrasive action of the roller, the wheels of carriages, and the feet of animals, a small but important quantity of clay is liberated, and this in combination with any clayey material that may have been added to the road serves to furnish the necessary quantity of cement to knit the broken stone firmly together. It is not to be understood that an appreciable quantity of clay acts otherwise than objectionably when used in roadbuilding. As a rule nothing is more undesirable than the clay element in highway construction, yet a little mixed with some of our southern limestones serves to increase their cementing and enduring qualities. Upon drying, the powdered rock acts much after the manner of a sandy clay and serves not only to bind the pieces of rock together, thus giving rigidity to the way, but to retard the wear due to any differential motion of the fragments over one another while the load is passing along the road. A wetting of the superficial portion of a roadway during rains tends by the expansion of the cement to knit the surface together and make it impermeable to the passage of water.

From a theoretical standpoint it would seem probable that a certain condition of moisture instead of being objectionable to a roadway undergoing constant use is rather desirable than otherwise. A condition of moistness serves to prevent loss of material worn fine by the abrasive action of the wind, and the presence of a thin film of wet dust acts as a cushion to protect the fragments of rock from the rude touch and impact of passing traffic, thus lessening the wear and tear of the surface. In the same manner the moist cement operates to distribute the bearing surfaces of the broken stone and to reduce the local intensity of the friction between one rock and another, although cement in this condition will tend to allow a greater freedom of movement among the broken stones, and hence in this way make the surface more yielding. Assuming that the loss through increased abrasion of material resulting from moist cement between the rock fragments is equal to the saving due to the cushioning effect of a small quantity of moisture on the surface, there still remains a saving to the road by the protection afforded by preventing excessive loss through the action of the wind.

It is the custom in England to plant hedgerows beside macadamized roads in order to insure a rapid drying of the road after a rain by the sun's action. In Germany it has been the practice to plant fruit trees, particularly the cherry, while in France the mulberry tree may be seen along the roadsides, serving the double purpose of food for silkworms and shade.

In this country no precedent has been established in the matter. The states in deciding this question must of course consider latitude and longitude as affecting the character of the trees that will flourish therein and their relation to climatic conditions.—G. K. Whittle.

CRUCIFIXION THORN.

A Strange Leafless Desert Plant That Grows In Arizona.

Arizona has a strange desert plant that possesses that which is of keen interest for every man, woman and child who has ever heard the story of the crucifixion.

The plant lives, breathes and gains its sustenance from the sun and the air without the aid of leaves.

There is a halo of pious and historical interest about the plant, because its branches are the same as those with which the Jesus of Nazareth was crowned on the heights of Calvary.

It is known as the "crucifixion thorn," or, in Latin, the Crucifera spinosa. It grows but in two spots on the earth—on the mesas of Salt river valley and in certain parts of Palestine. The botanists know but very little about it, aside from the fact that it is supposed to be a member of the quassia family by some, while others declare that it will yet be classed with the acacia group.

Professor Bessey, who occupies the chair of botany at the Nebraska university, is making an exhaustive study of the rare plant, and several choice plants have been shipped to him from Phenix. These were obtained from large bushes which grow at long intervals on the mesa to a height of from 12 to 18 feet. The Mexicans know it as the "Palo Christo," and the Catholic churches in southern Arizona are always decorated with the thorny branches at Eastertime.

Professor Bessey has made cross sections out of previous specimens sent to him from Phenix, and his own language is that "these sections disclose a very rare and wonderful plant of which the botanical world knows but very little."

The bushes as seen on the desert not far from Phenix have a most forbidding appearance. Only their remarkable oddity attracts one's attention. All of the plants of the desert have something to attract one to them and offer a certain picturesqueness and beauty, either of form or color, to the eye—all of them except this bush of wicked looking thorns. The bushes are all thorns and nothing but thorns, and their wound is cruel and lasting, for there is said to be a poison lurking in the tip of them. The poison is not deadly or even dangerous, but troublesome and painful, and most prospectors would rather run into a charge of buckshot than into a "crucifixion thorn" bush.

During ten months of the year the limbs of the bush are absolutely bare, except for its thorns. These are from 1 inch to 3 inches in length, sharp as needles and fully as hard and strong, only they are thicker at the base and taper very gradually to the point of disappearance. Early in the spring the "Palo Christo" puts forth a tiny green blossom, which soon ripens into clusters of small, yellowish berries. These are the seed of the "crucifixion" plants.

The most remarkable thing about these bushes is that they are supposed to take in their sustenance through the infinitesimally fine, steellike ends of the thorns, and, though the thorns are very plentiful, yet the feeding and breathing points must be so very small that one can easily realize why the plant has such a barren and unhealthy appearance. At its best, when water, sunshine and good soil are at the maximum and all the other trees and flowers in the valley are a cure for weary eyes to look upon, the "crucifixion thorn" seems to be a poor, half starved thing.—San Francisco Call.

Kings With Nicknames.

How do kings come by the curious nicknames that have been bestowed upon them? would be an interesting subject for some one to write about. We know fairly well how England begot its Lion Hearted, its Great, its Confessor and its Conqueror kings. But how about those of other lands? Thus France has had its monarch who was termed the Little, the Bold, the Stammerer, the Simple, the Indolent and the Fair, in addition to the Long, Handsome, Beloved, Affable, Fortunate, Good, Wise, etc. German history tells us of one who was called the Fat and another the Blind; also the Child, the Fowler, Blood, Red, Black, Superb, Sharp, Holy and Lame. Russia has had a wonderful list, in which the titles of Terrible, Fierce, Lion, Grim, Proud, Impostor and Lightfoot are prominent. Denmark shows a curious array, with its Blue Tooth, Forked Beard, Single, Hungry, Barefoot, Lamb, Pious and Cruel. Hungary has had a Saint, German Thunder, Venetian and a King Mary, Portugal a Fat, Idle, African and Perfect, Spain a Monk and Gouty and an assortment of oddities, including Infirm, Bad, Noble, Strong, Gracious, Sickly, Impudent and Ceremonious, while in a way, tell each king's [illegible] the subject [illegible] Pittsburg Dispatch.

AWHEELING.

Have you never felt your pulses thrill
Of the gushing and [illegible]
Never felt your [illegible]
As the white road rushes [illegible]
And the larks are [illegible]

Never known the boundless [illegible]
Of the pine scents all around you, and [illegible]
Chasing memory of life's ills—
Dashing, flashing, through the [illegible]
The distant blue heights luring, onward, [illegible]
Of the whirring wheels' refrain?

Fled from prison, like a prisoner, [illegible]
Changed the city's stir and struggling, [illegible]
For the peace the fields reveal,
And with spirit separate, straining above [illegible]
Found a tender satisfaction, which the [illegible]
In their silence—fullest speech;

Never known the wistful wand'ring back, to [illegible]
Met the kine, from milking saunt'ring to [illegible]
Straggling up the wide merged lane
You have never felt the giddiness nor the glory
That exalts, and tired eyes linger still on [illegible]
Haste, then! Take that blest supremacy!
—Looking Glass.

The Earl and His Texas Friends.

The Earl of Aylesford was especially well known in west Texas. He owned a ranch near Big Spring and lived in the town. This was in the days when steers were worth a head, range count, and every body had money. But even the broad familiarity of the west halted at Joey. They would not call him by his title, so they called him "the boss." Every cowboy in that whole country knew him by that name, and all asserted that he was a prince of good fellows.

The earl was democratic in his associations and preferred the unlicensed frontier English of the plains to the conventional phrase of the clubs. He bought a hotel out there and a saloon. Whenever a cowboy loomed up there in a state of financial desuetude he was sure to find a friend who would provide him with a first class room, plenty to eat and all the "licker" he wanted. As that was the general condition of cowboys then and now, the earl's hotel and the earl's barroom were costly luxuries. He did a big business, and nearly every other saloon in Big Springs was forced to close, but he did not make any money. He did not want to make any. He much preferred spending it and buying whisky and victuals for cowboys, which was perhaps a better way of turning money loose than buying brandy and sodas for the pegged out aristocracy of London. And when he died on his ranch all the cowboys mourned his loss, and the grief was sincere.—Dallas Sun.

Curious Copper Mining.

The United States consul at Santiago de Cuba reports that about nine miles from that town there are copper mines, having shafts from 900 to 1,200 feet deep, which were regularly worked until 1867, since which time they have been abandoned and have become filled with water, all but 300 feet of their depth being below sea level. But in later years copper was obtained from the drowned mines in an interesting manner. The water with which they are filled holds a considerable quantity of copper in solution, and this water was [illegible] into tanks. Bars of iron were then thrown into it, and the dissolved copper became deposited on the iron. When the deposit grew sufficiently thick it was broken off, and the iron was thrown back into the water to gather a fresh incrustation [illegible] red metal.—Young's Comp[illegible]

Valiant Soldiers.

During an invasion [illegible] spread through Europe [illegible] French colonels [illegible] peror, Napoleon [illegible] terms [illegible] of