

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

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GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1897.

NO. 38.

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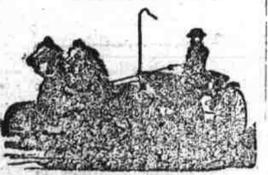
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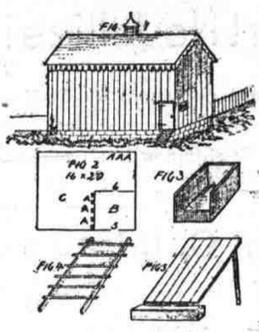
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## CHEAP, BUT COMMODIOUS.

A Henery That Will House a Large Number of Fowls.

Those who wish a plan for a cheap and commodious henery that will if necessary accommodate a large number of fowls will be interested in one just completed by a practical poultryman. The drawing of the building shows the north and west sides. The building is 16 by 20 feet, 16 feet high to roof peak. Fig. 2 represents the inside of the building as follows: C, roosting and general room; B, eggroom, feedroom, etc.; A, A A are nests. In the recess there are three rows of nests, one above the other; 6, door opening from outside building; 6, door opening from feedroom to recess, nest boxes and roosting room. Fig. 3, nest boxes, 18 by 20 inches. These boxes are all movable for arranging to suit circumstances. By raising a board,



A CONVENIENT HENERY.

inged, one can readily examine the nests from the feed or egg room. Should a hen wish to sit, take out one of the nest boxes, turn it end for end, thereby placing the end that is closed up in the roosting room, which prevents the other hens from bothering or annoying her. It is so arranged that the sitting hen can go out in a little yard, scratch and dust without any inconvenience or annoyance from the others. The egg or feed room has shelves in it and a loft (which is reached by a ladder made fast up the side) where the feed is kept. Fig. 4 represents the roosts, two feet apart, of sassafras. Fig. 5 represents a flooring of boards, with the same slant as the roosts, but placed two feet away from the roost. The droppings, falling on these boards, roll down into a trough at the lower end, as shown. In the east side of the house is one large sliding window and in the south side two, with wire fences or screens over all three. A building of this size and kind can accommodate 200 chickens with ample room.

## Watch the Poultry.

When fowls are judiciously fed, made to take exercise and their quarters kept clean and free from lice, there is comparatively no trouble with sickness, except in cases of contagion.

When the combs and wattles of the fowls are of a bright red color, it indicates a condition of health.

When the fowls are busy scratching, the hens laying and singing and the cocks crowing, these are signs of good health.

When you enter the henhouse after dark and hear no wheezing, it proves there are not any rosy fowls in the flock.

When the edge of the comb and wattles is of a purplish red and the movements sluggish, there is something wrong.

When fowls lie around, indifferent to their surroundings, they are too fat, and death from apoplexy, indigestion or liver complaint will result unless the trouble is corrected.

When the fowls are restless and constantly picking their feathers, they are infested with vermin.

When young poultry, especially ducklings, appear to have a sore throat and swallowing is difficult, it is the symptom of the large gray lice on the neck.

As soon as a fowl gets ill isolate it and commence doctoring it at once. The trouble with far too many is that they wait until the disease is in its advanced stages before giving medicine. A very sick fowl is difficult to cure, and when cured it is seldom of value afterward.

Cable in Massachusetts Ploverman.

## Preserved Eggs.

A chemist has announced that he has discovered a method of treating eggs so that they will not spoil, and he asserts that in the future drinks in which eggs are used will be mixed with eggs chemically preserved. Eggs have been manufactured by artificial means so cleverly that it was difficult to tell them from the real article, but the discoverer of this remarkable method of preserving eggs alleges that he is the first man in the field to succeed. Nearly all of the small soda water stands that may be found through the thickly populated New York districts serve egg phosphate during the summer months, and it occasionally happens that an egg of the 1896 model gets mixed with a 1897 phosphate, with results that are disastrous to the soda water proprietor. The inventor of the new method believes that his eggs will do more than the police to keep the peace during the summer months in these soda water districts. Thus far he has made no explanation of his new invention, but he alleges that it has been thoroughly tested and found satisfactory.

## Poultry Points.

If your hens lay soft shelled eggs, they need more lime.  
A warm feed for breakfast goes a long way in inducing hens to lay now.  
Is there not room for a flock of geese on your farm? Fray the situation.  
A preventive application of lime on the chicken yard and in the sheds and runs is now in order. It may prove a cheap prevention of disease.

## SMOOTH THE ROADS.

IT REDUCES THE COST OF CONVEYANCE FIFTY PER CENT.

A Wagon Wheel Requires Much More Power to Propel It Over a Rough Road Than a Level Highway—A Simple Proposition in Mechanics.

Professor Sweet, in a recent issue of The American Mechanic, has some striking suggestions to offer upon the subject of good roads, of our lack and our needs of them in the United States, of some apparent reasons for our deficiencies and of the direction in which the remedy may lie. If any better mechanic can find a more pertinent and distinctly mechanical topic or one more in need of sound advice and able and earnest advocacy, we do not know where to find the combination.

It ought not to be as it is. We should not need to say a word to our readers in advocacy of the steel ball or the steel roller as an antifriction device, and it would seem a manifest absurdity for us to call attention to the fact that the success of the ball or roller does not reside in either alone, and that smooth and easy running is not accomplished by any number of either without suitable paths to travel in. The accuracy of the surfaces with which they move in contact is quite as essential a part of the arrangement as are the balls or rollers themselves.

How is it different with the wheeled vehicle, and why should it be any more necessary to say that the wagon wheel needs a smooth surface to travel on than to say that the ball bearing or the roller bearing surfaces should be true and smooth? Our wheeled vehicles the country through have cost a pile of money, and the means of their propulsion are costly. What if the general cost of conveyance were cut in two and one-half thrown away or the speed of all traffic were proportionately increased? This good roads would surely and at once and permanently do for us. Absolutely



A GOOD ROAD IS WORTH A POUND OF A. W. BULLOCK.

no argument is needed to show a possible 50 per cent saving here, while in almost every department of human occupation we are gaining our economies usually by single units of percentage.

Serely nothing can be of more importance, mechanically, than thorough lubrication. The best of oil or the roller bearing at the axle is none too good, as all are agreed. But to rub the wheel finally lubricated at the axle along the average rough country road, is to lose at the periphery far more than we save at the center. It is waste as the bang, while we save at the spindle.

The curves of the railroad was in the rail more than in any other single detail. New modes of locomotion are now quite distinctly coming in sight, and they wait for nothing more necessary to their ultimate success than the universal smooth road to run on. It is undoubtedly this more than anything else that is developing the motor car more rapidly in France than with us. A few fine appointed avenues, which every city can boast, are only an aggravation. It is the worst piece of road that the vehicle may have to traverse and not the best, that will limit and determine its satisfactory operation, and it is the worst roads to which our earliest attention should be given. We must be convinced that we have altogether too many roads.

Professor Sweet's suggestion as to the widening of our roads is a valuable one. Of the good roads that we have we might have had double the length with half the width for practically the same cost and grass and trees for the rest of it to gladden our eyes instead of dust and glare to blind us.

## Pleasure Roads.

The Massachusetts highway commission makes pleasure roads a secondary consideration in pursuing its work. Yet even pleasure roads can have more than their share to the community. Rural New England is rapidly becoming the summer home of rich people from the south and west, and these pleasure seekers in buying property will give the preference to a region where the roads are good, either for driving or bicycling.

## Work, Not Talk.

Talk good times and you will have them. Talk good roads and you will have to wait until they come next century.—Owego (N. Y.) Record.

## The Country Roads.

The pathway of life may be narrow and steep. But the road through the country is steep. The path and the road that best are deep. But the road that surrounds us is deeper.

There are fence posts for bridges and mud-holes for drains. And broken down bridges for gravel. And broken down bridges on hillsides and plains. Give warning, like ghosts, as we travel.

Lean horses, by work and also broken down. Gate at us from roadside and stable. Young men reaching carefully out through the turn.

Or seeking its portals when able. Dejected farmhouses, the fences decayed. And the broods through the weed patches following. Where once happy children rejoiced as they played. Birds and seek when the field corn was growing.

What joy for the youth, as his longings expand. In his life as he watches the harvest and runs. His property, with all eyes on the ground. But to follow the plow and the harrow.

## ALFALFA IN THE EAST.

How It Compares With Red Clover in New York State.

Much has been written about the habits and value of alfalfa in the far west. We have also been told how, here and there, eastern farmers have succeeded with this plant. Dozens of questions have come from farmers east of the Alleghenies who wish to know how alfalfa differs from red clover in habit of growth and in soil requirements. The following from New York state farmers, written to Rural New Yorker, will doubtless answer some of these questions: A correspondent writing from Oneida county says:

In this locality alfalfa seems to do well on pretty nearly all soils on which it has been tried, providing the ground was thoroughly well fitted and the crop got a good start. It seems, however, to do best on a soil that has a porous, undrained subsoil, where the water level does not come up very high. It is a rank feeder and responds freely to thorough applications of fertilizer. I believe that any soil that will grow red clover will grow alfalfa, providing other conditions are right. We have taken four tons of good hay from an acre in the three cuttings from the whole field. When it comes to feeding alfalfa, some think it far superior to clover hay. I believe that in ordinary work on the farm it will be found fully as good, and if cut early enough it will last in the ground a great deal longer.

From Madison county comes the report that best results with alfalfa have been obtained by seeding with oats. This farmer has grown alfalfa five years and is pleased with it. He writes: "Alfalfa should not be sown until hard frosts are over. The seed will not grow so readily as red clover, as it is a native of a warm climate. My ground had been well manured, before seeding, with stable manure. I used no fertilizer with the seed. I top dressed it in the fall after the last cutting with stable manure with great results."

Another New York farmer writes: "The best soil for alfalfa is any dry soil where ordinary clover does well or does not. With us it has done best on the ridges and on land somewhat stony. We have seeded with barley and oats lightly sown, also sown alone, but we believe that the better way is to sow in the spring as the soil will work well, low and dry and brush it in with the smoothing harrow or brooder.

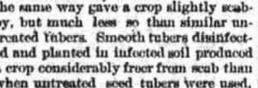
A farmer who has 80 acres in alfalfa says that it is ahead of any other hay. He has had best results from sowing in the early spring with barley on good, deep, gravelly soil. He says, however, that it can be grown to advantage on any soil where red clover will grow.

## A Preventive of Potato Scab.

At the Vermont station the disinfection of seed tubers as a preventive of potato scab was investigated, corrective sublimation solution being used. A general summary of the results shows that smooth seed taken from a crop having no or less scab and planted in clean soil gave a somewhat scabby crop, but when disinfected and planted in clean soil gave a perfectly clean crop. Very scabby seed washed and disinfected in the same way gave a crop slightly scabby, but much less so than similar untreated tubers. Smooth tubers disinfected and planted in infested soil produced a crop considerably free from scab than when untreated seed tubers were used, but in no case was it entirely free. Treatment of tubers, when performed just prior to planting, in all cases retarded germination. In no case was there a gain or loss in the total yield which could be attributed to treatment of the seed sufficiently large to be of any significance.

## Handy About the Farm.

A low down wheelbarrow has its uses on every farm. To make one like the model in the illustration Prairie Farmer gives these directions: Use a heavy iron wheel with a two inch tread. Get two



LOW DOWN WHEELBARROW.

natural crooks had round end for handles. Nail inch boards across as indicated in the illustration and set up head board, and you will have a barrow handy for hauling rocks, barrels of grain, salt, lime, apples, etc.

## Another Remedy For Cabbage Worms.

Almer Hollingsworth gives his remedy for green cabbage worms in The Farm Journal. Here it is: Pyrethrum powder, 1 pound; cayenne pepper, not the common red, one-half pound; flour, 1 1/2 pounds. Apply with a dry powder gun while the dew is on.

## Things Told by Others.

Seed inspection by the state experiment station is required by a new law in Maine.

Rural New Yorker advises, when a farmer is not posted as to the use and effects of the chemical fertilizers, that he buy ready mixed "complete" fertilizers of well known firms.

From Maine comes the report of a partial failure in the sweet corn crop. The New Jersey tomato crop is better than last year, but not up to the average in Salem and Cumberland counties.

It is settled that the potato crop of New England and New York will be the lightest known in many years.

According to The New England Homestead, farmers in the vicinity of Boston expect to wind up 1897 with the best showing they have made for several years.

Cranberries in New Jersey will make a very light yield.

The potato crop of Ansonia county, Me., is far less than a full one.

## BROWN.

It was pretty to see how she gazed that day As he led her, a bride, from the church away. There was trust in her smiling and hope in her eyes.

For she truly believed she had won a prize. There was no telling, then, she would softly say. What wonderful things he would do some day.

His genius would certainly win renown. Fame had nothing to give too good for Brown. The years rolled on and the loving light Still shone in her eyes as she watched each night.

He hadn't done much in the way of art— The career upon which she had set her heart— But politics yet his aid would claim And he'd find his sphere and would hear his name.

Echoed in country house and town. The world would clamor in praise of Brown. Age hovered near. It was but to find Her old ambitions left far behind. But she clasped his hand as he plodded on. Believing that fortune must surely dawn; That wealth, which may come in a single day, Would yet turn honors and joy their way.

And then, their own burdens of care laid down, The grateful poor should remember Brown. Her disappointments could never dim The loving faith that she had in him. And she tenderly speaks in the same old way Of the wonderful things he will do some day. She thinks that his virtues were far too great For a thoughtless world, this thoughtless.

That the sweetest harp and the brightest crown Are being reserved, as his due, for Brown. —Phyllis Johnson in Washington Star.

## Christmas Legend.

Howison's "Upper Canada," published in the early part of the century, contains reference to a belief among the North American Indians which is strangely similar to one of our Christian legends. We will know that the cattle on Christmas night are said to kneel in their stalls, but we are not alone in that fancy. This traveler says:

When it was midnight, I walked but and strolled in the woods near the house. The moon had risen and poured a flood of light on the silent world below. The motionless trees stretched their boughs toward a cloudless sky, and the rustling of a withered leaf or the distant howl of a wolf alone broke upon my ear.

I was suddenly roused from a delicious reverie by observing a dark object moving cautiously among the trees. At first I fancied it was a bear, but a nearer inspection discovered an Indian on all fours.

For a moment I felt unwilling to throw myself in his way, lest he should be meditating some sinister design against me. However, on his waving his hand and putting his finger on his lip, I approached him and inquired what he did there.

"Do watch to see the deer kneel," replied he. "This is Christmas night, and all the deer fall on their knees to the Great Spirit and look up."

## The Ruined City of Copan.

In the central part of the ruins of Copan, Honduras, are the great pyramidal foundations on which the temples arose. The principal ruins are grouped about a main structure, a vast irregular pile, rising from the plain in steps and terraces and terminating in huge terraced elevations, each topped by the remains of a temple. The summit of the highest of these is about 180 feet above the level of the river which laps the foundations of the fallen structures. Only the foundations and parts of the lower walls of the temples now remain in position, and these are marked with many hieroglyphic inscriptions. Surrounding the temples and palaces to the distance of a mile or more on every side are the remains of stone houses, probably the dwellings of the nobles and wealthier citizens, and beyond these are found innumerable stone foundations without any remains of superstructure. It is conjectured that on these stood wooden houses, of which every trace has disappeared.—Harper's Weekly.

## Read His Rebuke.

Talleyrand had an inquisitive servant whom the prince saw open a private letter of his. The next day he sent another letter by the servant, containing a postscript: "You may send a verbal answer by bearer. He has taken the caution to read this before delivery."

## Thomas Worthington, who was

governor of Ohio about 1815, has the unique distinction of having been the only governor of the state who was ever arrested and started for jail. There was a mistake about it, which was discovered before the official was locked up.

## A loving Hackensack nephew,

charged with the duty of preparing an epitaph for a disagreeable old uncle just dead, suggested the following: "Deeply regretted by all who never knew him."

## Nevada is the most sparsely settled

state in America. There are nearly 2 1/2 square miles to each inhabitant. Next comes Idaho, with one inhabitant to each square mile.

## In 1849 the queen of England was

in Ireland for 13 days, in 1853 for 7 days and in 1861 for 8 days, the queen having thus been 28 days in Ireland in all.

## Royal makes the food pure,

wholesome and delicious.



Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

## The Negro as an Obstacle.

The colored man will be with us of the South always. His tribe now numbers 7,000,000; his increase is about 200,000 annually. To send him back to Africa is impossible and if it were not impossible it would be utterly impracticable.

To colonize him in this country is also both impossible and impracticable. Amalgamation is losing ground instead of gaining, which is vastly to the credit of our country. So the colored man is here to stay. We must take account of him, we must reckon on him.

Since the gates of Eden closed on Adam and Eve no greater calamity has befallen a people than that which was thrust upon the stricken South by the act of giving 1,000,000 slaves, sons of generations of slaves, the right of franchise. From that day until now the course of the Southern people has been a desperate struggle up-grade against odds that would have daunted a less valiant race. Politically we are where we were three decades ago. No reforms could be initiated, no advance step taken, because every year and hour the slightest disaffection would throw 100,000 colored voters into ascendency.

Take a single instance: The editor of the Biblical Recorder, now gathered to his fathers, was denounced and abused throughout North Carolina because he would not advocate a Prohibition party. Those who knew him knew why he was silent. He knew that to advocate a Prohibition party would divide the white people, and the colored voters would rise to power. He preferred liquor-selling with honorable white men in office to liquor-selling with incompetent colored men and representatives of them in power. His position was sound.

This is only one instance. Hundreds might be named. For every reform creates division, every new idea creates disaffection. And in consequence the larger element of the white people in the South are unable to move. And it will be so long as there is the almost inevitable consequence that to initiate a change will turn the country over to an incompetent and unworthy regime.

Without another word it is clear that the negro is an obstacle; clear that inevitably the Southern country must be retarded in her political progress so long as he is an obstacle. It is clear that he is here to stay. What then? Disfranchisement. It is the only hope. There is but one ground that will reach the mark, and that is illiteracy. It is a good one; it will stand the test of common sense and plain reason and right. Is it impossible? It cannot be. Is it impracticable? It cannot be. One year or two years may not achieve the end but it is worth a decade of struggle. Other issues pale into insignificance beside this; they should not be suffered to interfere. If the unintelligent vote of North Carolina could be eliminated the State could then address herself with a single eye to the needs of the people.

## Southern and Western stock

men know a good thing when they see it therefore for scratches, screechy, ring horn, strains, sprains, bruises, saddle and harness galls and ailments of horses, they use Rice's Goose Grease Liniment. It is good for man as best. Sold and guaranteed by all druggists and general stores.

## Walter A. Galloway, a young

white man, was run over and killed by a sailing engine on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad at Wilmington Sunday a week.

## Croup Quickly Cured.

MOUNTAIN GLEN, Ark.—Our children were suffering with croup when we were given a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It afforded almost instant relief.—F. A. THORNTON. This celebrated remedy is for sale by T. A. Albright & Co.

## The Winston people have invited

Miss (General) the finest to attend their school here.