THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

GRAHAM, N.C., THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1898.

NO. 12

Under One Management.

SAMPLE BROWN MERCANTILE CO., of Greensboro,

want the people of Alamance to know that they now

have an immense stock of NEW SPRING GOODS, embracing as nice, stylish, ap to date stuff as is kept by any house in N. C. In their dry goods house, 234 South Elm

Dress Goods, Trimmings, Notions, Hosiery, Silks, Carpets, Mattings, etc.

At 225 South Elm St. they have by far the largest stock

◎ OF FINE SHOES →

carried by any house in the State. You are earnestly re-

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you want with the understanding that if goods and prices are not satisfactory money will be cheerfully refunded.

Sample Brown Mercantile Go.,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

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Judicious Advertising

Job Printing. All kinds Commercial Prining, Pamphlets, Posters, & neatly and promptly executed lowest prices.

the money-agent and rement and we pay freight the on purchases of Carpet

ulius Hines & Son

BALTIMORE, MD.

Garden Seeds.
Large lot of
Flower Bulbs
To arrive in a To arrive in a Few days.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Don't fail to try Holmes' Pills.

Drugs, fine candy, &c. CATES & CO. Burlington, N. C.

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GREENSBORO, N. C. Practice regularly to the courts of Ala-

DR. J. R. STOCKARD,

Dentist, GRAHAM, N. C.



Better For the Money. Very Good.

\$2.68 Pants Exclusively.

HOLT & WHARTON.

MILD MURDERERS.

CONVICT TRAMPS THAT INFEST CER-TAIN PARTS OF SIBERIA.

n-A Queer Eind of

most impresses a traveler is the convict tramp. He has escaped from the mines and is wearily tramping across the snowy wastes, cold and hungry and con-stantly hiding from pursuit, only to be finally caught and taken back. Liberty is sweet, but the chance

ultimate escape is very small, as they all know, and that they make the escape at all must be due to the fact that even the terrible privations of the journey are a welcome change from the liv-ing grave of the mines.

To discourage attempts at escape the government has grabted the lawful privlege to any one to shoot them on sight. The convicts, not knowing friends from enemies, are obliged to avoid villages during the day and to have recourse to highway robbery to satisfy their wants. Generally speaking these bradlagi are

the worst of criminals. One of the leading characteristics of the bradlagi which distinguish them from other murderers and freebooters is their complete indifference and absence of irrigation and passion when commit-

dng a deed of blood. ting a deed of blood.

But what astonishes one most is the combination of the most hardened crime with some religious ideas and also a certain degree of humility born of the severe discipline of bard labor of the mines, which produces a show of pity toward the victim they are destroying in the most cold blooded manner.

Misfortune—and the bradlagi is one of the most unfortunate of beings—anconsciously turns their thoughts toward religiou. In justification of their crimes they invariably say, "We are poor sinners, but also most unfortunate,

poor sinners, but also most unfortunate, and therefore God will forgive us all

Whenever they see a cross, they alty are phrases made by themselves for their own justification, such as "God hates the rich ones of this world," "Sin committed in perfect humility is no sin," "If thou must kill a man, don't

Their peculiar ideas are exemplified in the following incident. In one of the more important villages there lived two men, a Russian and a Pole, sent there

19 tramps just then passed. Perceiving the Pole alone, they surrounded him in

How much money have you got?"
"Five rubles, which I will give you as well as my clothes, if you only spare

"Your life is of no use to us, and we would really like to let you go; but you see, dear friend, we have our laws, which we cannot avoid. If you were to escape alive, you would report us to the police, and we might be caught. Therefore

All this conversation passed in a subdued voice as if in gentle persuasion.

The countenances of the murderers bore
no trace of anger or flerceness.

The Pole tried to soften them with

who appeared to be the chief, took him the construction of good roads upon ask thindly by the hand and mid in a friend-main lines of trayel leading to market towns. No community of farmers could burden itself with their cost.

suffer more. Choose which death you profer — the knife or stick or river,

feel anything."

"And now let me pray."

He knolt down and prayed. When he had finished, he looked at his murderers, standing silently round him.

"Are you ready?" asked the chief.

"Beady," he answered in a low voice. It was his last word. A few blows with a strong stick on the temple stretched him sensess on the ground. The tramps then stripped the corpse, tied a stone to the neck and threw it into the river.

The art of heating in Russia.

The art of heating houses is reduced to the finest point in Russia.

At the end of October every window in a dwelling is sealed with putty and not opened again until spring, and there is only one aperture left by which aware day for a few min. stoves are of porcelain, and an armful of wood is put into them in the morning, which proves sufficient to ing, which proves sufficient out great best for 24 hours.

BAD WEATHER ROADS

NEED OF HIGHWAYS THAT ARE AL-WAYS SMOOTH AND HARD.

Goes to Market His Trouble Begins.

Perhaps never does the need of good roads manifest itself so strongly in a community of farmers as where they attempt to carry on a co-operative enterprise such as a creamery or a cheese factory. So long as the farmer remains at home on his own land it makes no difference to him whether his roads be smooth as asphalt or rough and stony as a mountain pass, or whether they be bard and level like the English highways of macadam or soft and sticky like the ground about the pigaty, says Cycling Gazette. It is only when it comes to going to town, especially if it be with a load of crops, that the condition of the highway cuts any figure. And it becomes more important than ever where farmers are obliged to drive to a

creamery each day in the year with In most of the states dairying has only of late become a great industry, but its continued growth calls more loudly than ever for the construction of roads which will enable the creamery patrons to deliver their milk without wearing out their horses whenever the weather takes an unfavorable Wet weather roads are needed here, and dairying can never be a complete success without them. Ex-Governor William D. Hoard, the president of the National Dairy union, is a strong advo-cate of good roads. His experience has

ways take off their caps and cross the condition of the roads is a direct themselves. In conversation they are living factor in the cost of bauling, very fond of quoting what at first sight seem Scripture texts, but what in realithink, a new view of the situation.



men, a Russian and a Pole, sent there for some small offense. Both being shoemakers, they entered into partnership and tried to gain a decent living.

One day they went some 20 versts from the village on an excursion, and coming to a few straggling bushes they caparated and began to gather little pricess of speed.

RESULT OF NARROW TIRES.

RESULT OF NARROW TIRES.

To ench one of these every morning there comes an average of my 40 formers with their milk. Now that ing there comes an average of my 40 farmers with their, milk. Now that number of factories or creameries rep-recents 100,000 farmers who certainly ought to be interested in the improvean instant. The Eussian, who was but a few paces off, hid in the bushes and witnessed what followed.

He could not belp his friend, as he roads or bad roads, must they take their would be killed at once, mile to five miles to the factory an "Heil, friend," said the tramps, takmile to five miles to the factory an ing off their caps. "Bad luck to you route. Dairy farmers as a rule are the that you have met us, but you see it is most enterprising and progressive of that you have met us, but you see it is most enterprising and progressive of not our fault. Such is the will of God. any class of farmers. Does not their own fortune as well as good name requir that 'they get together' at every chees factory and creamery and unite co-oper atively for an intelligent building of

Better means of communication ar coming more and more essential, not alone to dairymen, but to all farmers alike. Farmers should be made less delice, and we might be caught. Therefore pendent upon the weather. Agricultu forgive us poor sinners, but die you in the United States has developed to point where time is valuable in this pursuit, and it should be made possible for farmers to get to town after a rain when the land is still too wet for farm work. Many of them would avail the The Pole tried to soften them with its prayers when one of the tramps. But they cannot themselves undertake who appeared to be the chief, took him the construction of good roads upon all

for a life we cannot give you. You and we are both the children of one Father.

Let us finish this business in a brotherly fashion. By resisting you will only the medium of state aid. This is being suffer more. Choose which death you prefer — the knife or stick or river, and in Connecticut. New York and which is very deep, or perhaps you would prefer to kill yourself. We will even allow that " the connecticut in the expense of country roads is divided to the country roads in divided to the country roads is divided to the country roads in the expense of country roads is divided to the country roads in the expense of country roads is divided to the country roads in the expense of country roads in the country road would preced to a construct the state which pays from one-tiffs," he said. "God has given it to me, and I will not assall it. Kill me with your sticks, but pray kill me at with your sticks, but pray kill me at State and county taxes being levied."

"Be quite assured. We have had a pron every taxpayer in proportion to great deal of practice, and you won't his wealth, the state aid system makes it possible to obtain contributions to the contributions to the contributions." it possible to obtain contributions to the ance, street railway and telegraph com-panies and from the wealthy citizens in the cities, thus relieving the farmer of a considerable burden which would fall entirely upon him if all readbuilding was to be done by the township officers, through township taxes. If the farmer wants good roads, and we know that he wants them, he should taxist upon state

The roads built by the English in India have done more than any other agencies toward breaking down the tremendous barrier of caste and amelio-

It is mid that roads running north and south dry first on the east side. Can

Professor Smith of the New Jersey station mays a pound of paris green to 75 gallons of water is ande and will surely kill the cabbage worms if sprayed on at the right time.

THE HIGHWAYMAN.

A GOLF COURSE.

The Ground Required and How the Link From 80 to 90 scres are required for

a full 18 hole course, entailing a large initial expense in construction and heavy permanent charges for up keep, to say nothing of the item of rent. But golf does not absolutely depend upon how many holes you have. Their playing quality is much more important. Nine or even six good holes will give better golf than 18 short or indifferent ones, and it is never good policy to over crowd the playing area. Since 9 and 6 are both multiples of 18, two or three cate of good roads. His experience to taught him how essential they are to dairy farmers. As vice president of the Wisconsin League For Good Roads Mr. Hoard has most forcibly stated the case from the dairyman's standpoint.

"Modern dairying," says Governor Hoard. "Is usually grouped around the creamery and the cheese factory. On see good roads, where from one to two tons agood roads, where from one to t one time, but with a longer list of playing members it is apt to get blocked. A 9 hole course will give 100 per cent more playing room than one of 6 holes.

It is not always possible to obtain exclusive control of even the 26 or 40 acres that we will need for our moderate sized course. Ground under cultivation or in hay is impossible, and the same is true of woodland and hopelessly rocky fields. There are obvious objections to the use of land upon which center are grazed, and the hoof marks are particularly destructive to the putting greens. On the other hand, a sheep parture may be used to excellent advantage, and indeed sheep are purposely grased on many of the big golf courses for their good offices in keeping the graze short. Almost any farmer should be willing to give a club the privilege of playing over his sheep land at a very moderate rental, and the arrangement generally works well for both parties.

Of hasards on the course there are the natural and the artificial. No hasard should cost the player more than one legitimate stroke to extricate his balt the later will not select all the fow later of the twinter or keep for breeding and market the belance. This will cut down the expense of the molting season. Hens which will molt early if they are in good condition and comfortably housed will nearly all ways, while the later molters will rarely lay until spring. These latter should have a place where they can keep warm and dry and be given an abundance of nutritious food. The period of molting may be shortened by careful attention and a supply of food rich in muscle, bone and feather forming materials rather than fat making foods. Always provide pure, fresh water and keep the quarters clean. Wheat, onte, linesed meal, bone meal, meat strong the provides of the course there are the food at this time than corn or anything that may be considered a fattening ration. While it may not be best to food at the supplying of a good variety will be found the most desirable thing to do. The hens need to take sufficien

natural and the artificial. No hasard supplying of a good variety will be should cost the player more than one legitimate stroke to extricate his ball (although he may very possibly take a large number), and the difficulty should always be a visible one. Blind pits and the like are unfair traps and should at least have their position marked by special flags. At the seashore the and the like are transported by special flags. bunker is the natural and traditional basard, and its ordinary substitute on an inland course is the cop bunker, or an inland course is the cop bunker, or simple disth partially filled with and. In making a cop bunker the turf should first be removed from a strip of ground 14 to 16 feet wide, the length of the strip depending upon the distance of the hasard from tee or putting green. The farther away from either tee or green the longer must be the bunker, so that wildly driven balls may not escape its clutches. The exception should be from 18 inches to two feet in depth, and the 18 inches to two feet in depth, and the carth removed should be heaped up in a mound three to five feet in height, with the open trench on the neight, with

the open trench on the near side, and then banked with the turf to insure its preservation. The sides should have a tolerably steep slope to keep the balls from running over, but they should not be so perpendicular as to be unplayable. The trench should now be filled with fine white sand to within a few inof the playing level of the field; other wise the ditch will either be muddy of son baked, and neither condition is fa

vorshie to good golf.

In the up keep of the average inland course the chief difficulty is to keep the grass short upon the fair green or course between the holes. It must be short, or the player will nave set a forcer between the holes. It must be short, or the player will pover get a decerr brassic lie, and the balls will be los with vessations frequency. If the grasing of sheep will not keep she grass down, it must then be regularly out, and preferably by a horse lawn mower. The ordinary hay meshine cannot be set to out close enough to the ground.—Harout close enough to the gro per's Round Table.

Book Dectors.

How will doctors, who are just no doing their best to repress unregisters practitioners, regard the invasion of their domain by spiritualistic medium. One of these gentlemen has lately been upplying prescriptions supposed to have been written by a celebrated doctor who some time ago left the pursuit of terrestrial medicine for the spirit world but who seems to be sanxious to continue his practice by means of teams

largest class of new students ory" is the tenor of reports on a many of the agricultural of

FOWLS ON THE FARM.

Eight Reasons Why Poultry Is Valuab to the Farmer. Professor Gilbert of Ottawa, in an-

swer to the question, "Why is poultry valuable to the farmer?" gives the folowing reasons: Because he ought by their onvert a great deal of the wa

farm into money in the shape of and chickens for market. Because with intelligent managementhey ought to be all year revenue pro fucers, with the exception of perhaps two months during the molting season.

Because poultry will yield him a quicker return for the capital invested than any of the other departments of

house will make a valuable compost for use in either vegetable garden or or-chard. The birds themselves, if allowed

to run in plum or apple orchards, will destroy all injurious insect life.

Because while cereals and fruits can only be successfully grown in certain sections, poultry can be raised for table use or layers of eggs in all parts of the

country.

Because poultry raising is an employment in which the farmer's wife and daughters can engage and leave him free to attend to other departments. Because it will bring him the best re-

ing the winter season, when the farmer has most time on his hands.

Because to start positry raising on the farm requires little or no capital. Under any circumstances, with proper management, poultry can be made with little cost a valuable adjunct to the

The greatest care must be taken to

and as long as this goes on there is who will buy for stands these will make a market for standard bred fowls, but the man who can pro-duce a flock of hens that will lay more eggs than any other flock will make as much money as the one who breeds the bighest scoring stock. Breeding for lay as many eggs as the most prolific Leghorn, but they cannot be depended on to transmit the tendency to their progeny. This is where the mongre-fails. The farmer who chooses one of the pure breeds and then tries to im-

prove his flock is the one who will make the most money in the end,—

How to Catch Rats. Bate are a great destroyer of our young chickens season after season, and these varmints get away with hundreds -yes, millions-of young chicks all over the country. Can't we check this loss? Why cannot it be stopped alto-gether? Shall we sit idly by with folded gether? Shall we sit idly by with folded hands and make no effort to check this great and continual nulsance? Rats are sharows and to suddenly attempt to plan to give them an effectual dose is as follows: Get a box two feet square (an ordinary : tomato box will answer). near the floor are two good sized boles. The rate will soon learn to run in one hole and out of the other. Continue the feeding for about ten days, and on the eleventh dose it with rough on rats. Do not be in a burry to poison them and give them all they will cat.—Mountain View Poultryman.

F. B. Patrick, Kittanning, Pa.: Common field pumpkins are good for fowls, ducks and geese being especially fond of them. In our opinion all such vegetables should be cooked, where it is convenient to do this. Ducks and geese will eat raw pumpkins with considerable relish, but chickens are more dainty, and it will be better to cook the numpkins mash. be better to cook the pumpkins, mash them and feed with the soft food. Raw pumpkins, potatoes, turnips, etc., chop-ped fine are reliabed by chickens during the winter and serve the purpose of green food.

Backlen's Arnica Salva. The Best Salve in the world for ures Piles, or no pay requied. It anteed by all druggists and general is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale at T. 25 cents per box. For sale s A. Albright & Co.'s drug store.



GROWING SUGAR BEETS.

That "co-operative efforts have dem-onstrated that sugar beets can be grown with profit in all the western states where-irrigation assists the farmer" is the assertion of a writer in Farm and Fireside, who relates the following ex

Seed was planted April 29, in new land, from which the native sagebrush had but recently been cleared. The soil was plowed to the depth of 8 inches and thoroughly pulverized with a har



NATURAL SUGAR BEET. row before planting. Water was turned in the furrows on May 10 to supply moisture for germinating the seed. This was repeated at intervals of ten days to two weeks throughout the season or un-til October. The water never flowed longer than one hour in a place and was not permitted to touch the tuber or tops on the surface. Beets were thin ned June 10 by cutting out all but two or three in every foot of row, the distance between rows being about 16 inches. Cultivation followed each irrigation, and the ground was kept clear of weeds. The average yield was 14 tons to the acre, the beets averaging about one-half pound each for those in

Having made several successful ex-periments in transplanting onions, I decided to transplant some sugar beets and watch developments. At thinning time, when the beets were about the size and length of a finger, I spaded up several hundred and reset the same as cabbage lants, by making holes with a dibble and allowing them to fill with water from the ditch, trickling along the furrows before firming the moist soil around the plants. To my surprise, fully nine-tenths of the transplanted beets lived and grew splendidly. The tubers ceased going downward and began to grown resembled rutabagas. The leaves spread flat upon the ground instead of growing upward, as in the original seed rows, thus maintaining perpetual moisture and killing out grass and small weeds. When harvested, the transplanted tubers averaged one-third heavier than the others and contained about 8 per cent more saccharine matter and purity.

better condition and is advisable, except room for any one who will take the pains to breed a strictly practical fowl to sell his stock at very satisfactory prices. There will always be breeders in onion growing. Shallow stirring of in onion growing. Shallow stirring of

SUGAR BEST THANSPLANTED.

each rain or irrigation, and frequen ing fertility. Highly manure land will produce large, coarse speci mens containing but little sugar and possessing poor feeding value. On or dinary soil, with careful tillage, beets testing from 16 to 20 per cent and yielding an average of 18 tons to the acre oan be grown.

Remedy For Gooseberry Mildew. As the result of testing various reme dies for gooseberry mildew the follow ing recommendation is made by the Potassium sulphide is the most effect

ive remedy for controlling gooseberry mildew. It should be applied very early in the season, just as the buds are Have a portion of the lid so you can lift swelling, at the rate of an ounce in two it up. Inside the box place a dainty or three gallons of water, and the treatment, while on each end of the box and ment repeated every ten days or two

> According to official statistics of the agricultural department, our agricultural exports increased during 1897 to the extent of about \$115,000,000, cot ton, wheat and corn contributing most to the combined gain. Measured in quantity rather than

value, exports of cotton show the re-markable gain of 768,528,564 pounds during 1897 over the preceding year. The product exhibiting the third largest gain as an export during the past year was wheat. The gain in quantity was 18,911,940 bushels and in value Converted into its equivalent in grain

the flour exported in 1897 would amou to \$5,562,952 bushels, and the combine shipments of wheat and wheat flour stated in grain would reach 145, 124, 972

Southern and Western stock men know a good thing when they see it therefore for scratches, The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chillblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively for man as beast. Sold and guar-



We have just returned from the North with the newest of new styles and the lowest of low prices. Give us a call and be convinced and let us show you what we can do for

We are now located in the new store of B. A. Sellars & Son, and are no longer known as Mrs. M. A. Walker

Misses SELLARS & MORROW.

INSURANCE!

I wish to call the attention of insurers in Alamance county to the fact that the Burlington Insurance Agency, established in

1893 by the late firm of Tate & Albright, is still in the ring. There is no insurance agency in North Carolina with better facilities for placing large lines of insurance, that can give lower rates or better indemnity. Only first-class companies, in every branch of the business, find a lodgement in my office. a practical experience of more than ten years, I feel warranted in soliciting a share of the local patronage. I guarantee full satisfaction in every instance. Correspondence solicited upon

all matters pertaining to insurance. I am making a specialty of Life Insurance and will make it to the interest of all who desire protection for their families or their estates, or who wish to make absolutely safe and profitable investment, to confer with me before giving their applications to other agents.

Very respectfully, JAMES P. ALBRIGHT, BURLINGTON, N. C.



ELLIS FURNITURE CO., Burlington,

J. M. HAYES. BURLINGTON, N. C.,

Other suits \$6.99 up.

Wheeler and Wilson

He needs no introduction to people of Alamance.

CASTORIA

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE A DMINISTED AND ADMINISTRATION OF A. A. Having qualified as administrator of A. A. Thompson, deceased, all persons indebted to estate of deceased are requested to make immediate payment and all persons holding claims against said deceased must present them on or before April iet, 1990, or this notice will be piesded in bar of their recevery. This list of March, 1985.

G. S. THOMPSON, Adm'r. Oscoola, N. C. Railway Commissioner Abbott ha ompleted a table which shows tha

the average earnings per mile of the railways in North Carolina are less than in any other State in the Union; that the average gross earnings are \$2,846 per mile; that the taxes and average cost of operating is 70 per cent. of this, leaving 30 per cent. or \$859, which is 6 per cent. on the valuation of \$14,320 per cent. mile, while the average value \$30,000 per mile, thus making carnings less than 3 per cent.