

# THE ALAMANANCE GLEANER.

VOL. XXV.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1899.

NO. 30.

Judicious Advertising  
AND  
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Free of charge to any of the surrounding towns. Every week our stock of furniture and house furnishing goods changes. What comes in one week is generally gone in a few days. So whenever you come to this town drop in and see us. You are perfectly welcome and can keep posted on new things in furniture and house furnishings.

Buy your furniture from us and polite drivers will put it in your house right where you want it.

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Dentist,  
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**Woman Only Knows**

what suffering from falling of the womb, whites, painful or irregular menses, or any disease of the distinctly female organs is. A man may examine, or feel, but he can not know the agonies also gone through—the tortures of a woman, who, when she is suffering from this disease.

**McELREE'S Wine of Cardui**

will banish it. This medicine cures all "female diseases" quickly and permanently. It does away with humiliating physical sufferings. The treatment may be taken at home. There is not a cent of expense and trouble. The sufferer is cured and happy again. Wine of Cardui is becoming the leading remedy for all troubles of this class. It costs but \$1 from any druggist.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address: "Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

THE S. C. S. WINE, Greenville, S. C. Write to this address for a list of agents in every house where there are girls and women.

The State Normal and Industrial College of N. C.

Offers to young women thorough literary, classical, scientific, and industrial education and special pedagogical training. Annual expenses \$90 to \$130; for non-residents of the State \$150. Faculty of 30 members. More than 400 regular students. Has matriculated about 1,700 students, representing every county in the State except one. Practice and Observation School of about 500 pupils. To secure board in dormitories, all free-tuition applications should be made before August 1.

Correspondence invited from those desiring competent trained teachers.

For catalogue and other information, address **PRESIDENT McIVER, Greensboro, N. C.**

It is said that all the banker ponies were drowned in the recent terrible storm on our coast. A gentleman from Beautiful tells the Goldboro Argus that one man counted 52 dead ponies within a distance of a few miles.

You assume no risk when you buy Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. T. A. Albright & Co. will refund your money if you are not satisfied after using it. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful remedy in use for bowel complaints and the only one that never fails. It is pleasant, safe and reliable.

At Bogus, Carteret county, last Thursday, Mrs. Dora Taylor was killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of Mr. George Taylor.

#### A COMMON TROUBLE.

Poor Hatches in the Early Part of the Year Cause Difficulties.

A correspondent in Connecticut writes us a letter asking a question which will be asked by a good many this summer and fall, and it is a question not easy to answer. He is just starting in the poultry business, intending to make broilers and eggs for market his chief reliance, and says:

"Owing to my starting so late I was not able to get out the number of chicks I needed, and owing to the very poor place I had to run my incubators, and very poor eggs, I had but hatches, and the chicks would not live, so that now I have only about 400 chicks on my farm when I wanted 1,200, or at least 1,000. Please tell me what is best for me to do. Shall I keep on hatching, or shall I buy old hens or pullets in order to fill my house? I would need about 200, but I do not feel as if I could stand the expense. Still, if I bought them now, I would have something coming in, and it is all out at present. I have got to have an income this winter from my poultry. If I bought 200 White Wyandotte pullets or yearling hens from breeders, what would be the cheapest I could expect to get them for? I only want them for eggs for market."

There are many in the same unfortunate condition, and just how to meet the difficulty is a puzzling problem. If he buys yearling hens that are in good condition, he should have a fair income from eggs for three or four months; but then he has got to carry them through the molt, with only a few eggs to pay for the food. True, if he fed high, being liberal with the most meat, he would carry them and have a greater number of eggs during the period; but there would be the danger of throwing them out of condition by too high feeding, congesting the bowels and overstimulating the liver, inducing disease. Then, too, in buying year old hens there is danger of getting a good deal that one does not pay for and does not want. There has been much sickness in the flocks this past winter and spring, and a poultryman whom we visited the other day still has rattling birds in the flocks that he is proposing to sell as year olds. Probably there are seeds of roup in such birds, and our friend runs the risk of buying what he does not want in that direction. He would most certainly buy lice in any year old birds, and there would be a new difficulty to be met, but fitness in applying the remedies would get over that trouble, and it would be better off to put the money into year old hens and carry them through the molt, or buy early hatched and well matured pullets in October, with the practical certainty of getting a good egg yield through the period of high prices. We would incline to the latter if there was a probability of getting the early hatched and well matured pullets, but here again is another difficulty. The chicken crop is a light one, hatches have been poor everywhere, and the early hatched and well matured pullets are not so abundant as some years. This undoubtedly means that those having them will want higher prices for them, and rightly, too, because they are worth dollars either to keep or to sell.

Our friend asks about buying "cheapest," and there is a rock on which many a bark has been shipwrecked. The cheapest are very far from being the best, and it is generally the case that the best are the cheapest in the end. We know of the wrecking of ex-Vice President Morton's plant, and the writer is of the opinion that a disposition to buy "cheap" was at the bottom of that failure. The superintendent set a low grade of which he would not have any other, and he got what he paid for. The first stock was found after a time to be hopelessly diseased, and the birds were killed and cremated. Another stock was bought, the superintendent going into the New York market and laying the best he could find there, the result being that he got a good deal of the disease in his stock and was continually running behind and was finally shut up.

We hope our Connecticut friend will not make any such mistake. There is such a thing as buying too cheap, and we urge him to buy of reputable breeders who will "stand behind" the birds they sell and who will see to it that the birds they send out are good, sound in constitution, and reasonably sure to do good service next winter—Farm Poultry.

**Poultry Pointers.**  
A Kentucky hen has adopted three quail as part of her family.

The shell of an egg contains about 50 grains of salt of lime, or about 20 grains of pure uncombined lime. Besides the lime that is in the mineral matter of the shell is also contained a quantity of phosphorus. It is interesting to know that feeding with so-called "rich" foods which are richest in lime. To produce the shell of one egg there is needed 100 grains of lime.

If poultry are exposed to unusual conditions, as of transfer to other yards or traveling to and from shows, feed them well before they leave, making them sluggish and sleepy, and up on arrival or return give a meal of bread soaked in ale and seasoned dry or a mash in which is a stimulant of some other sort.

**Buckley's Arnica Salve.**  
THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by T. A. Albright & Co., druggists.

#### THE ROUNDAP BALE PRESS.

Benefits to Farmers and Ginners Demonstrated in Operation.

Mr. T. W. Pratt, of Huntsville, is president of the West Huntsville Cotton Mill, and operates at the same place one of the largest ginning plants in the country. He has been using the roundap bale for two years, and expects to put up 8,000 to 10,000 bales of each 500 pounds during the coming season. Mr. Pratt has also organized companies for building two very large roundap bale plants at Tuscaloosa and Demopolis, Ala., and estimates that he will handle at these two points 30,000 to 40,000 bales of 250 pounds each, or the equal of 15,000 to 20,000 square bales. In a letter to the Manufacturers' Record, giving his experience with his Huntsville plant, he says:

"We are ginners and cotton manufacturers, and operate ten 70-saw gins and four presses. For two years we have operated roundap bale presses of the American Cotton Co. The first year we handled 2,200 500-pound bales, and the second year 5,000 500-pound bales. This year with a good crop in this vicinity, we expect to put up 8,000 or 10,000 bales. Our experience has been most satisfactory, both from a ginner's and a manufacturer's standpoint, and the fact that we have so largely increased our business is ample evidence that the planters are well satisfied. The universal opinion expressed by all customers is that they are more than satisfied. Why should they be otherwise? We gin and compress for \$1 and pay the planters one-eighth cent premium on their crop, or if we buy in the seed, as is now the rule here, we pay them on this basis, and they sell their load and get spot cash for it, thus saving much labor formerly necessary. Under the process they pay \$3 for ginning, made a trip to the gin with their load, generally had to leave it and wait several days for ginning, and then made a second trip to the gin. In the spring we furnish them seed at the same price we paid when ginning was done, and they are then sure of getting good seed for planting, and only what they want. Hence there is no waste. Any planter who has dealt with us will certify to the fact that he can better afford to haul cotton twenty to thirty miles to our gin rather than gin near home, with the extravagant old-fashioned method. He can not only save time, but make money by so doing, and gets paid for all the cotton he brings, whether he sells it once or holds his crop. He also appreciates the saving in having the bale sampled once instead of many times, and he further understands that he gets a better grade than he does on the old country gins, owing to the superior machinery used for cleaning, etc. So much for the planter.

"Now let us see how the ginner stands. First, he can gin, cover and compress 500 pounds of lint in eight minutes, using a good outfit of five-70-saw gins to the press, and can do better with a larger battery. This can be done at a cost not exceeding forty cents all told, while the old process cost him not less \$1.25, including bagging and ties. In case the ginner wants to buy and sell cotton on his own account, most of the railroads of the South will allow him compress fees of eight and one-half per hundred weight, or forty-two and one-half cents per bale. If he wants to sell his cotton to the American Cotton Co., it allows him a premium of \$2.25 per bale over the value of the same cotton in square bales at his locality, thus giving him \$1.55 net after paying royalty of twenty cents per hundred weight for the use of the press, maintenance of the same and regular inspections. The gin plant can be run with less labor and less cost of insurance than the old system, and if cotton is stored, four times as much can be placed in the same room.

"There is no chance of mixing bales or samples, owing to the perfect system in use, and no chance of losing cotton by country damage, as water will not permeate the bale, owing to all air being excluded in baling. The street buyer, sampler and cotton thief, owing to complete covering, have no chance to get their 'finger in,' to use a common expression, as there is no necessity for cutting the covering under the American Cotton Co.'s sampling system.

"From a manufacturer's standpoint, the advantages of the system are numerous to mention, but the best evidence of the advantages derived by the mills is that cotton finds a ready sale at a good premium over the square bale, and new mills are being erected which do away with bale breakers, opening lappers, etc. There is no necessity for middlemen, as the mills can buy direct from ginners or from the American Cotton Co., and be sure of getting what is ordered.

"The warehouseman who has handled the roundap bale is loud in his praises. He has no 'turlie backs' to handle, no lost ties to replace, no damaged bales to pick and inspect, and he knows that the weight stamped plainly on the barrel covering is the actual weight of the bale, and will not vary. He can handle to the mills, load on cars or on wagons with half the labor formerly required, and his warehouse is not littered up with cotton and dirt, as under the old system. The

#### How of the middlemen, town-cropper's handers, compress stockholders and operators is but natural and expected, as they are hurt, and badly hurt. But who can blame them for trying to get up combines, compress trusts, regularization press boxes, laws to prevent the operation of the round bale system, and for telling all kinds of stories about hard cores (which do not exist), etc.? If they did not see the handwriting on the wall they would not be so vigorous in their efforts. But to the producers, ginners, carriers and consumers, the only four parties who are interested, the situation is entirely different, and especially to the producer, who, by reason of the low price of cotton, is compelled to adopt new and cheaper methods or give up the fight. The new system has come at a time when the planter most needed it, and those who have taken advantage of the systems are free to state that but for this improved method and its economizing advantages it would be impossible for the cotton planter to continue on the farm."

**INDIANS AS MAGICIANS.**

Some Stories of the Remarkable Cleverness of the Artificers.

"The greatest magicians I have ever seen," said Dr. Washington Matthews of the army, "the most expert in leg-ends, were the Aricakee Indians, who in my time—in 1885—lived at Fort Berthold, in what is now North Dakota. In the autumn of that year, when the harvest was done and before they went out upon their winter hunt, weeks and months were spent in ceremonies of all kinds, picturesque and symbolic dances, the celebrations and anniversaries of secret societies, etc., among not only the men, but the women and the little children.

"Events of this kind occurred every day and every night. They had in the center of their village a great medicine circle, probably 90 feet in diameter, circular in form. In it they had performances every night, and we idle white men, who had nothing else to do, visited these performances more regularly than we would visit the theaters in any city. It was no more than to see every night. Part of the lodge was fenced off for the audience and the rest reserved for the performers. In addition to songs and dances they had exhibitions of leg-ends. I cannot think of all their tricks, for years have rolled by since then. Making little wooden images smoke pipes, putting a stuffed bird on the end of a stick and making it chirp, were among the most amusing. The last trick was probably performed by the use of a reed in the mouth of one of the magicians.

"The fire dance was one of their most interesting performances. They would build a tremendous fire, dance around it, and at a certain point the men would break out and rush into the roaring flames, dance in them and throw the embers madly into the air. It was then that we saw to make out ourselves because we might be struck by some of the flying brands. Apparently they went into the fire barefooted and barelegged. They wore nothing but breech-cloths.

"Night after night they had something new. Another trick was apparently to run a knife through a man's arm and let the blood rush out. They would even cut a man's fingers with a dagger. The last trick was probably performed by the use of a reed in the mouth of one of the magicians.

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"What is the greatest trick you have ever seen among the Navajos?"

"The growth of the corn is a very pretty trick. It takes place at night by the uncertain light of the fire, which confuses the eyes of the spectator. A party of Indians come in and dance, leaving nothing apparently about them. They form a ring, singing and dancing. The ring opens, and there you see growing out of the bare ground of the coral a small plant. They sing awhile, and the ring closes again. When it opens a second time, the yucca-baccata plant is noticed. An Indian rite everything goes by fours. It is their sacred number, as three and seven are sacred numbers with the Christians and the Jews. The second is the plant in bud. The third is the plant in flower. The ring closes again, and when it opens there is the fruit, with great bean six inches long hanging to it. The explanation is that they bring into the inclosure with them the various parts of the plant, which they place in proper position while the ring is closed during the incantation.

"The men their blankets to cover the work. For rude people like them, with poor instruments, in the days when they had flint knives, it must have been a great task to prepare for this trick. Our wax workers and toy-makers would not find it difficult. The Indians in the audience believe the dancers to be gifted with supernatural power. The performances are partly religious worship partly amusement. It is partly with a view of making abundant fruit and partly for entertainment."—Chicago Record.

**Buttermilk as a Medicine.**  
Long experience has demonstrated buttermilk to be an agent of superior digestibility. It is indeed a true milk peptonate—that is, milk already partially digested, the curdulation of the coagulable portion being loose and flaky and not of that firm, indigestible nature which is the result of the action of the gastric juice upon sweet cow's milk. It is a decided laxative, a fact which must be borne in mind in the treatment of typhoid fever and which may be turned to advantage in the treatment of bilious constipation. It is a diuretic and may be used to advantage in some kidney troubles. It resembles lysine in its nature, and, with the exception of that article, it is the most grateful, refreshing and digestible of the products of milk. It is invaluable in the treatment of diabetes, either exclusively or alternating with skim milk. In some cases of gastric ulcer and cancer of the stomach, it is the only food that can be retained.—Elite Dairy Report.

**CASTORIA.**  
CARR-SANITARY  
CARR-SANITARY  
CARR-SANITARY  
CARR-SANITARY

#### A GREAT GOLD SCARE.

WHEN THE YELLOW METAL WAS FIRST FOUND IN AUSTRALIA.

The English Government Tried to Did For a Time Suppress the News Because It Feared a General Uprising at the Convent Colony.

The history of the discovery of gold in Australia makes peculiar reading in these days, when the mere suspicion of gold in a district, however close to uninhabitable regions, will cause a rash. Gold in Australia was discovered—one might almost be pardoned for saying first discovered—many times. But the news of the earliest discoveries was jealously kept from spreading. The secret of this reticence lay in the presence of the army of convicts which then composed the balance of the population. Had a gold particle broken out it would have meant that the authorities were so fearful that a general uprising of the prisoners would take place.

Nevertheless the first gold found in Australia was by convicts in 1814, near Bathurst, New South Wales. The discoverer gathered together a quantity quite sufficient to lead them to believe that they had found a gold mine. But when they reported what they considered their good fortune to the keeper of the convict station at Bathurst, he recommended them for pardon or easing their hard labor in any way, threatened to give them all a sound flogging if they ventured again to say a word about the matter or to spend any more time picking up gold. The next find was made on the Fish river in 1823, not far from the spot where the convicts had come across it nine years before. This news, being reported to the authorities, was also jealously suppressed. Within the course of the next two years finds were so frequent that the London government began to take great interest in the affair. But the fact that another region of the yellow metal might be at the disposal of such as might see kept rigidly secret until in 1825 a dramatic incident precluded all possibility of further secrecy.

A convict discovered with a nugget of gold in his possession. When asked how he had come by the metal, he said that he had picked it up in the bush. He was cautioned and told that the authorities had no doubt that he had stolen the gold, but the prisoner stoutly held to his original tale. At length he was taken out and severely flogged in public as a thief. There is good reason to believe that the truth was as the convict told. After this, although the public were every now and then k eyed up to great expectations by some reported find, no further veins were discovered until 1849, when a Russian nobleman found a rich deposit in the Blue mountains. The British government again became fearful of the consequence of such news upon a colony of convicts and far more than enough to carry the citizen into pure air and the most gayer of scenery. As every medical man of any experience can testify, the attempt to burn a candle at both ends, one in the city and the other 100 or 150 miles away at the seaside, has cut off many a valuable life in the flower of its maturing manhood.—Medical Press.

**An Economic Cook.**  
A Chinaman will take a dinner for a dozen with a mere handful of fuel. The boiler he uses is large and cone shaped, being sometimes two feet in diameter and one foot deep. It covers the fire with merely a small portion of the lower part of the case, but the heat and flames infold the rest. Water and rice are put at the bottom with a frame over them, and on this are placed dishes of fish, fowl and vegetables to boil. The whole is covered with a wooden cover, in the center of which is a hole about four inches in diameter, and in this another dish is often placed, the contents of which are cooked by the steam.

**Striking Contradictions.**  
A great contrast will often be found to exist between authors and their works, melancholy writers being the most joyous in society socially and humorists in theory the most lugubrious in practice.

"The Comforts of Human Life," by H. Heron, was written in prison under the most distressing circumstances.  
"The Miseries of Human Life," by Deresford, was, on the contrary, composed in a drawing room where the author was surrounded by the best of everything, and Barton, the author of the "Anatomy of Melancholy," was extremely facetious in conversation.

**The Fiendish Motorcar.**  
A nurse was dragging a headstrong boy of four years away from in front of a rapidly approaching car, when the little fellow dropped a toy he carried. He struggled to get back and rescue the toy, and the frightened nurse screamed at him as she yanked him away from the tracks. With a smile that would not have disgraced the face of a saint the motorcar brought the car to a sudden stop within a foot of the toy, refusing to run over and crush it.

"Now, my little man," he said, "will you wait for me?"

While the boy caught up his plaything and scampered away with it a woman on one of the front seats said to the conductor standing on the foot-board: "That was a kind act. Would a report of it to the company have any effect?"

"Yes," said the conductor, with a broad grin. "If you want to have the man discharged!" And he rang the bell to go ahead.—New York Tribune.

**Get Rid of the Mud.**  
Mud can imprison and enslave thousands of people. I know certain seasons of the year where families have been bound and shackled by the mud, been prevented from the enjoyments and privileges of free transit and utterly isolated from their neighbors. When we see what a great enemy mud is, the first thing to take into consideration in road building is some plan to avoid mud and build roads that will be free from mud.—S. D. Tallman.

**One Minute Cough Cure.** cures. That is what it was made for.

#### Greensboro Tobacco Market FOR HIGH PRICES.

Sold over 5,000,000 pounds last year for an average of \$7.57 per 100 pounds. This is the highest average made by any market in piedmont North Carolina. Over \$1,200,000 paid out daily to farmers for tobacco during the past year.

It is the best market in the State for the farmer. Our Warehouses are large, commodious and up-to-date, whose proprietors stand without a peer as lessees of the weed. Every large firm in the United States and a number of foreign firms are represented by our buyers. Tobacco centre, manufacturing centre, trade centre, railroad centre, educational centre. Our own manufacturers have a large capacity and are increasing their trade daily and must have tobacco. We have the strongest corps of buyers in the world for the warehouse capacity. We want more tobacco and must have it if high averages will bring it. Try us with your next load and be convinced of our merit.

#### Greensboro Tobacco Association.

## 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 lodgment in my office. With 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.

#### The Peril of the Suburbanite.

Every year the link of city men go farther and each morning and night perform their tedious pilgrimage to and from the scene of their busy labors. There can be no doubt that constant railway traveling of this kind is calculated, sooner or later, to play havoc with the sandest constitution.

While it is, of course, impossible to lay down any exact rule, it may be stated generally that no such daily railway journey should be much over an hour in length, a space of time that is far more than enough to carry the citizen into pure air and the most gayer of scenery. As every medical man of any experience can testify, the attempt to burn a candle at both ends, one in the city and the other 100 or 150 miles away at the seaside, has cut off many a valuable life in the flower of its maturing manhood.—Medical Press.

**The NEW Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine**  
WITH Rotary Motion and Ball Bearings, Easy Running, Quick, Rapid, and Durable.

Purchasers say: "It runs as light as a feather," "Great improvement over anything so far," "It turns drudgery into a pastime," "The magic Silent Sewer."

All sizes and styles of sewing machines for Cloth and Leather.

The best machine on earth see it before you buy.

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STYLISH, RELIABLE, ARTISTIC.  
Recommended by Leading Tailors.

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Brighton Register Published Contains Latest Patterns, Fashion, and Sewing Instructions. It is a magazine for the home. Subscriptions 50¢ per year, advance. Address THE McCALL CO., 158 to 166 W. 14th St., New York.

**Z. T. HADLEY, Practical Watch Repairer.**  
Cole and Flinton Corner, Graham.

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