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May 17, '88.

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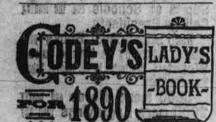
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# B.H() / & (().

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,

A good many farmers have not the nerve to harrow their wheat in the spring any more than they have to run a harrow broadcast over the corn field good time for those who are tim'd on tried barrowing your wheat, try some of it next spring and institute a com parison by comparing results of

Marrowing Wheat.

kind of treatment with the other. With hardly an exception in the whole line of agricultural products, universal experience has proven that cultivation is essential to the best possible results. General analogy would be sufficient of itself to suggest the beneficial results of tillage applied to wheat, but the matter has not been left to anniogical inference. Many experiments have been made by thoroughly cultivating the crop, when so planted as to make it possible and with wonderful results as to increase of product ; but in addition to that, the practice of giving wheat a thorough harrowing in the spring has come to be quite general in many localities. The best harrow for the purpose will probably be "amoothing" one, but any barrow not having too large teeth will answer.

Of course a few plauts will be jerked out by the roots, but the smallness of

the number of such will be remarkable. The loss by this will not begin to offget the gain made by loosening the soil. so as to give the roots a chance to penetrate the greatest possible distance Then, too, the benefit from preserving moisture in the soil, by this loosening of the surface, may be great in case of a drouth about the time the grain begins to fill. The packing process by the continual fall of rains for seven months makes the wheat field a pretty solid striace by the time the plant begins fairly to grow in the spring. In addition to the good it does the wheat, this harrowing also very greatly aids in getting a good catch of clover or grass seed. Where the fields are seeded down barrowing for this purpose alone more than pays for the trouble. It is always best, if possible, to time the barrowing just before a rain, and the ground should be ust right when done.

Smelting's Argie : Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, rer, ulours, rait rheum, for, chapped hands, chilbla

Balt For Mairy Stock.

We have never had any doubt of the importance of free access to salt by dairy stock. But we now and then meet with people who think salt an injury to both animal and man, and some after the corn is up. Next spring is a have gone so far as to deprive their this point to gain some wisdom by peranimals of salt altogether, except what sonal experience. If you have never every kind of which contains at least a tract of common salt. Lack of salt for hard churning, and is now so con sidered by many good judges, who at once administer salt to their cows as a remedy for the evil. But in earlier days dairymen had not yet reached the reach of their cows, so that they could at will help themselves. All there early nations were founded on tradition and loose observation; but it is interesting to note how closely they agree with modern scientific conclusions The experiments of European nations notably the French-seem to have definitely determined the value of salt for all kinds of stock. Modern observers have reached the conclusions performance of the cow, Prof. Robertson, of the suelph Experiment Sta experiments convinced him that to deny cows salt for even one week re duces their flow of milk 14} to 17} per cent, in quantity and lowers the quality. Milk given when the cowsere deprived of salt, he says, will sour two ntyfour hours sooner than that given when they have a full supply of it. It is greatly relished by all animals, which

Ashes for Vineyards.

beneficial to them.

is strong presumptive cyldence in its

favor, and there cannot be a reasona-

People having vineyards will be inerested in this item : President Phillina of the West Michigan Horticultural Society, says that for vineyards all things considered, he regards un leached ashes as the best fertilizer known. A ton of hard wood ashes contains three hundred and twenty ounds of potash, worth sixteen dollars, and one hundred and twenty-five pounds of phosphoric acid (insoluble worth five deliars and twenty-five cents. Omitting all other ash constituents, which have some value of themselve, the potash and phosphoric sold of a too of such nabes are worth !wenty-one dollars and twenty-five cents, or several times as much as a ton of fresh horse manure. Grape growers would do well to note this. Proper Amount of Live Stock.

The importance of fully stocking the arm is well understood in these days piece. two extremes to every question, and it ation. is a truth that it is better to go to the extreme of not having enough live civility and dignity, stock on the farm than to go to the other extreme of having more than the my mother made me. farm can take care of. Of course the right thing to do is to have the proper |-he has only heroines, amount : but this is not always so easi ly determined. Only such stock should be kept as can be maintained in good condition, so that they lose nothing either in summer or winter. When the grass on the farm fails in summer point of keeping sait constantly within or the hay or the grain in winter, some of the stock should be sold or more feed bought. It will not be profitable to stint the stock so as to make the supply of hay and grain last until the crops following can be harvested.

In order to secure the most profit from the stock and the farm, a steady gain must be made, and every day that we fail to do this an indirect loss is sustalued, which must be made up in the future. Plenty of good wholesome that salt is necessary to the health and food must be given regularly, every day, to maintain a daily growth. Such a stendy gain is much better than the tion, Ontario, Canada, says a series of rapid gain which frequently comes to the animals during the favorable spring season, when the grasses are rich and juicy. Such a gain will not be so prominent if the animals have been growing through the winter; but if they have been stinted during the cold months, losing flesh gradually, barely maintaining their own, they will oftentimes gain so rapidly when first turned out to pasture, that their bealth is endangered, A steady but rapid growth is usually ble doubt, at this late day, that sait is desirable for stock animals.

Only such a number of animals should be kept on the farm an will keep the pasture grass cut short during the best portion of the growing season then in the fall, calculate how many animals the bay and grain will feed outil next year's crop is harvested and make arrangments accordingly,-The Practical farmer.

\$5,000 for a Wife.

One of the greatest stories (founded n fact) ever published, commences in the December (X-mas) number of Go-y's Lady's Book, published at Philateiphia. Every woman, married or single, should read it. Ready Novem-ber 15th. If you want to save money.

E are all work out, tonly good to no H is greened detailed. Try Bhu w S's Ino v new Live In E curry res. and give a send agentic, by all dealers to mathetic.

Tributes Paid to Women.

Confucius-Woman is the masterof advanced agriculture ; but there are | Herder-Woman is the crown of cre-

Voltaire-Women teach us repose,

John Quincy Adams-All that I am

Ruskin-Shakespeare has no heroes

such as she alone can restore it. Gladstone-Woman is the most pe ect when the most womanly.

Lamartine-There is a woman at th beginning of all great things. Balwer-To a gentleman every we

man is a lady in right of her sex. a good woman is a treasure.

E. S. Barrett-Woman is last at the cross and earliest at the grave.

Righter-No man can either live p ously or die righteously without a

Heire-Handsome women withou

Wheat-Growing in North Carolina.

We frequently hear it asserted to attempt it." and to many farmers I admit the assertion to be largely true. cality or soil as probably in something as the rabbits. The wrsp will cost others may with proper management; and if wheat can be grown to profit by one, another may, in the same section under similar circumstances. Lieut. Gov. Holt, of this State, has probably beaten the record as to growing wheat upon this continent this side of the Rocky Mountains. Upon 80 peres, the past season, he gathered over 46 bushels of wheat per acre, Col. Holt informed me that the crop was made without the application of any fertilizer whatever, but be continued: "I sow

no land that is not clover sod." If 25 or 30 bushels of wheat can be grown on land that is clover-sod without the application of manures, will it not pay to seed land to clover for the purpose of growing wheat, since the crop taken.

O68; in 1888, 7,284 miles.

The bulk of this year's construction has been done in the South. Over two thousand miles of the new lines reported to us lie south of the latitude of Cincinnati and east of the Missinsippi from land seeded to clover amply remunerates for the trouble and expense incidental to seeding?

Lieut. Gov. Holt has proved himself to be a successful planter as well as a siccessful manufacturer.

those treated with acres ones read a cate or everyork will be said well by tal Brown's Iron Bitters. Gen

Renting Greenhouses.

Professor Maynard, of the borticul. tural department of the Hatch experiment station and the Massachuse tis agricultural college, has sent out a bulletin in relation to steam and hot water heating. The hot water apparatus used kept the temperature from Dec. 28 to April 24 at an average of 53.5 degs., consuming four tons and 1,-155 pounds of coal. The steam boiler during the same time kept the tempe ature at 51,2 degs. and consumed five tons and 1,261 pounds of cont. The readers will understand that this test is conclusive only so far as it relates to the particular makes of apparatus tested. The boilers in use last year will be replaced by others this year and Sand-A handsome woman is a lewel, further tests made,-New England

Orchard Care.

Farmer.

You must keep an eye on your orchard. Never trust to Providence and your hired band, for a careless hand will do more damage in an orchard religion are like flowers without per- than he will do good. Keep all tramps out of the orchard that are around after jobs of prunning. Let no man prune in your orchard without you know he is a skillful hand at the busithere is no money in growing wheat ness. Wrap your trees early in the in this or that section, and it is useless fall to keep the rabbits from barking the treez. The best material to use is screep wire. It will keep the borers But the fault is not so much in the lo- and mice away from the trees as well else. What one has accomplished, about twenty-two cents per yard, and one yard will make five guards,-Mr. Schultz before the Missouri State Horticultural Society.

Railronds Built in 1889.

Engineering News.

The list of new railway lines con The list of new railway lines constructed during 1839, which we present with this issue, shows that the total addition to the main track railway mileage of the United States during the year will vary very little from an even 5,000 miles. This is the smallest construction recorded in any one year since 1885, when the total increase was but 3,588 miles. The construction in the intervening years has been; in 1886, 8,471 miles in 1887, 19. been: in 1886, 8,471 miles; in 1887, 12, 068; in 1888, 7,284 miles.

Cincinnati and east of the Mississippi River. Whashington, however, has had the greatest increase in railways of any single State, 353 miles having been built there in 1889. Georgia comes next with 315 miles and theo follow North Carolina with 279 miles Texas with 270 miles and Mimisfipp with 212 miles. Sixteen other State report between one handred and twhindred miles, and in Vormont, Rhodd Island, New Mexico, Arzona and Nevada no new track-laying has been reported.

AN EMPRESS IN THE KITCHEN.

The empress of Austria is the troyal housekeeper in Europe. She as thoroughly acquainted with the tails of the imperial Austrian kitch as her husband is with the details the imperial Austrian governme. She superinter do the household fairs of the big palace at the Austrian is of the big palace at the Austrianial with the greatest care. She ceives personally, rends and acts upreports from cooks, butlers, keep of the plate and keepers of the lin Cooking devices which have become convenient or antiquated are abolish sequently a person can eat, dr sloop and be served better in house than to any other in Europe. The kitchen in which the food the bluest blood of Austria is cook The kitchen in which the food for the bluest blood of Austria is cooked is a huge room with all the arrangements at each end for preparing fish, fowl and beast for the table. Fifty chickens can be cooked at once on one of the big whirling spits. Against the side walls from floor to ceiling stand scores and scores of chafing dishes. In these dishes, all of which are self warming, the meats are carried to the carving room, whence they are returned to the kitchen ready to be served. The boiling and baking and frying and carrying and cutting occupy a small regiment of servants. Twenty-five male cooks, in white clothes, dress, spit, season and staff the meats. As many female cooks prepare the vegetables, the puddings and the salads. A dozen or more boys hurry the birds, fish and joints from the kitchen to the carving room, where long lines of carvers slice and joint everything laid before them.

The kitchen utensils fill a big room opening into the kitchen. This room is the ideal of German housewives. The high walls are covered with pans, kettless griddles and covers which

is the ideal of German housewives. The high walls are covered with pans, kettles, griddles and covers, which shine as only German hands and Gorman muscles can make them shine. There are soup tureens in which a big boy might be drowned, kettles in which twins could play house, and pans that could hold haif a dozen Hanses or Gretchens. In short, about every culinary utensil on the walls is of the heroic size, suggestive rather of the Missouri barbecue than of the feasts of crowned heads and diplomats at one of the first of courts.

For days before the great court festivals the whole Austrian court kitchen staff, from the "head court cooking master" down to the youngest scullion, work like mad. The chefs hold repeated consultations in their council chamber, often debating hour after hour with all the car-

ing hour after hour with all the nestness of a parliament or congress concerning the best methods of pre-paring fowls, sauces, cakes and soups. The menu, as selected by the chefs, is submitted to the master of the provision department, so that he may dintely order from the city wh the cellars of the castle lack.

The Austrian court dinners mous on the continent. The delica-cies which result from the protracted meetings in the council chamber of the chefs are often so fine that fa-voyed guests not inframently on vored guests not infrequently observe the old German fashion of taking a choice bit home to their friends in the name of the empress and with her best wishes. All that remains of a court feast or dinner is sent to the Viennese hospitals. On the days just after the banquet the empress is very busy looking over the reports and inbusy looking over the reports and in-ventories of the frau head keeper of ventories of the frau head keeper of the napkins, and the fraulein head-keeper of the tablecloths, and the head guardian of the imperial china, and a dozen other like functionaries with jointed titles. She reviews all these communications with conscientious care, and orders with strict at-tention to minute details the replace-ment of all that has been lost, broken or defaced.—New York Sun.

Americans here are misled by the word "cafe." In America a cafe may be anything from a Bowery beer se-loon to a first class restaurant. Most Americans who visit Paris for the first Americans who visit Paris for the first time think the cafes are restaurants pure and simple. In this they make a big mistake. You can get a good breakfast or dinner, but you are not likely to patronize them for a second time. An American was seen in one of them the other day looking with horror at his bill for dinner. It was twice as high as it would have been in twice as high as it would have b an ordinary restaurant. The Am can thought he had been swindled, but had not. Beefsteaks and chope and the like are served in these places for accommodation mainly, and if people want them they have to pay nigh for them. But some of the cafes on the Boulevard are splendid affairs. At the Cafe de la Regence, at the foot of the Avenue de l'Opera and the Ruede Richelieu, you will get good coffee for 10 cents per cup. You can give the waiter a few centimes and he will be satisfied. This cafe is the headquarters of the chess players of Paris, —Paris Letter.

One on Broagham.

They used to tell a story of John Brougham, in the days when he rain his theatre on Broadway. An actor of his company went to him to beg \$3 out of his arrears of salary to buy a pair of shoes. "My dear boy," replied Mr. Brougham, "I haven't got it. Sorry, but it's impossible, I can as-Mr. Brougham, "I Sorry, but it's impo that time cost \$5.—San Francisco Ar-