

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

JAS. E. BOYD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Greensboro, N. C.
Will be at Graham on Monday of each week to attend to professional business. [Rep 16]

J. D. KERNODLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GRAHAM, N. C.
Practices in the State and Federal Courts will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him

DR. G. W. WHITSETT,
Surgeon Dentist,
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Will also visit Alamance. Calls in the country attended. Address me at Greensboro. Dec 8 1889

JACOB A. LONG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GRAHAM, N. C.
May 17, '88.

ADVERTISEMENTS

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Farming in Foreign Lands.

The number of horses in European Russia is 21,000,000, including six government studs, besides a large number of private ones. The Russian Government devotes annually \$80,000 to the purchase of stallions, and so wide-spread has been the interest of late in improving this stock, that races, trotting matches, and shows have been largely increased all over the country.

A new process of sewage purification, consisting in the mixing of amines (a group of ammonia compounds) and lime with the sewage, is now being tried at the Wimbledon Sewage Farm, in England. The first operation consists in pouring milk of lime, or freshly-slaked lime liquefied, and herring-brine into the sewage as it flows into the works. The liquid then passes into a pump well, where a thorough mixing takes place, after which it is pumped to a higher level, whence it flows into immense tanks. Here the sludge settles and is run into filter presses and pressed into large cakes. These are afterwards dried in the sun or a slightly-heated kiln and ground for fertilizer.

The Argentine Republic has 80,000,000 sheep, or twice as many as the United States, but the number of her horned cattle is placed at 30,000,000, while we have nearly 50,000,000. There has been a great depression in the value of cattle, owing to the falling off in the demand for dried or "jerked" beef. The government now proposes to encourage the beef interest by guaranteeing five per cent. interest annually for ten years on the capital employed in the business of exporting beef in the fresh state or preserved.

The details of this attractive inducement to foreigners are given by Consul Baker in report No. 104 from the United States Department of State. Mr. Baker does not think that, even this stimulus will have any perceptible effect upon the export cattle business of our country, because of the inferior quality of Argentine beef.

England has finally consolidated her various agricultural efforts under the management of a Board of Agriculture, presided over by a Minister of Agriculture. To this office Hon. Henry Chaplin has been appointed. He is a popular country gentleman, and said to be a practical agriculturist. With him is associated Sir James Caird, who has had charge of the agricultural work of the privy council. The secretary is Lieut.-Col. C. A. Leach. The new Department is to have its headquarters in one of the Government buildings in Whitehall, London. The appropriation for its support is as follows: Salaries and wages, \$63,000; traveling expenses, \$10,000; collecting statistics, \$47,000; grants in aid of agricultural and dairy schools, \$25,000; incidental expenses, \$2,500. The work of the said commission and on public works and buildings is also transferred to the new Department.

Farming in Paraguay seems to have gone backward, for the area of cultivated lands is now less than it was twenty five years ago. The government is now making great effort to encourage immigration and the development of her agricultural and other resources. It offers free passage to each family of agriculturists from Europe to the capital, Assuncion, lodging and board for five days upon arrival, free transportation to the final destination and a free gift of thirty two acres of land with the necessary implements and seeds and four head of cattle. The public lands are also offered at very low prices, ranging from \$70 to \$840 (United States money) per square league of 4,500 acres, according to the location. The terms of payment are very easy, but no one person can buy more than one hundred square leagues nor have more frontage than ten leagues on a navigable river. All kinds of cattle do well but the country is too hot for sheep. Tobacco and other semi-tropical crops grow perfectly.—American Agriculturist.

It is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised Druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can be depended upon. Trial bottles free at T. A. Allright's Drugstore.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household duties. Brown's Iron Bitters restores the system, aids digestion, purifies the blood, and cures malaria, catarrhs, etc.

Do not think this is the old-fashioned recipe for the douchants of our grandmothers. Bring two cups of milk to

Friday, the Day.

Lee surrendered on Friday.
Moscow was burned on Friday.
Washington was born on Friday.
Shakespeare was born on Friday.
America was discovered on Friday.
Richmond was evacuated on Friday.
The Bastille was destroyed on Friday.
The Mayflower was landed on Friday.
Queen Victoria was married on Friday.
King Charles was beheaded on Friday.
Fort Sumpter was bombarded on Friday.
Julius Caesar was assassinated on Friday.
Napoleon Bonaparte was born on Friday.
The battle of Marengo was fought on Friday.
The battle of Waterloo was fought on Friday.
The battle of Bunker Hill was fought on Friday.
Joan of Arc was burned at the stake on Friday.
The Declaration of Independence was signed on Friday.
The battle of New Orleans was fought on Friday.
The first lodge of Knights of Pythias was formed on Friday.
Jefferson Davis, ex-President of the Confederate States, died on Friday.

Reasonable Recipes.
Baked Calf's Heart is a very cheap and economical dish, and savors strongly of venison. Wash the heart well in cold water, letting it stand half an hour in the second water. Remove the tubes, and fill the spaces with a stuffing made of bread crumbs, melted butter, salt and pepper. Press this well down, and skewer the holes, or sew them together. Stand it point down in a saucepan of such a size that the largest part of the heart will fit snugly and it keep it from falling over. Cover two-thirds with water, and simmer so gently that the water will not boil over the top of the heart, and thus soften the stuffing. Cook for one hour, then lay it in a baking pan, and bake a nice brown, basting with butter. Make a sauce by thickening the gravy in the pan, and some of the water in which it was boiled with, and seasoning to taste. Serve some sour jelly with it.

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How to Make an Acolian Harp.

Wax a piece of button twine about two and a half feet long; tie each end strongly to a peg, and thrust the pegs down the crevice between the two sashes of your northern or western window stretching the silk as tightly as possible. It will surprise you to hear the sweetness and variety of tones the wind will bring from it. Having done this you may be moved to go further and prepare a more elaborate acolian harp.

Take some quarter inch wood and make a box the length of your window frame, four or five inches deep and six or seven inches wide. Bore a few small holes in a circle near what will be the upper side of the back of the box, when placed in the window with the open side of the box, fasten two bridges like violin bridges, one at each end, and stretch on them several strings of fine cat gut contriving a series of screws or pins to aid in the tight stretching necessary, and to allow of their being tuned to one note. Then raise your sash on the windy side of the house, and the wind passing through the holes and over the strings will in rising and falling make very sweet music.—Lutheran Observer.

IF YOU BAKE SPICES Or you use all sorts of spices, you will find it is better to use the best. It will come out, and give a great quantity. It will be all yours in building.

Insane Victims in France.

One farmer has frequently drowned from two three hundred mice in a single night. How many is killed by cats or terrier dogs is not known. In the United States it has been claimed that a rat-terrier, or fox-terrier dog on a farm saves one hundred dollars a year by destroying mice and other vermin. In every rural commune in France, boards are put up bearing the following instructions: "This board is placed under the common sense and honesty of the public. Hedgehog—Lives upon mice, snails, wire worms—animals injurious to agriculture. Don't kill the hedgehog. Toad—Helps agriculture; destroys twenty to thirty insects hourly. Don't kill toads. Mole—Destroys wire worms, larvae, and insects injurious to the farmer; no trace of vegetables is ever found in the stomach; does more good than harm. Don't kill moles. Cock-chaffer and its larva—Eradicate enemy to farmers; lays 70 to 100 eggs. Kill the cock-chaffer. Birds—Each department of France loses yearly many millions of francs by the injury done by insects. Birds are the only enemies capable of battling with them vigorously; they are great helps to farmers. Children don't take birds' nests. If the teachers of American schools could, with their pupils, spend half a day every week during the summer, in collecting insects injurious to the farm, they would impart solid and useful instruction to their pupils, and earn at least part of their salaries, together with a lasting service to their country.—American Agriculturist.

Official War Reports.
Pittsburg Record.
The Official Reports of the Union and Confederate armies, that are being published by an act of Congress passed in 1874, contain much interesting information. The last volume issued contains the official reports of the Union officers as to the part taken by their respective commands in the great battle of Gettysburg. On page 161 are published the official returns of the Army of the Potomac, which show that, on June 30th, 1863, (the day before the battle began), there were 117,930 men and officers present for duty. On page 187 is published the number of casualties in the Union army in that battle, as follows: Killed, 3,185; wounded, 14,529; captured, 5,365—making a total loss of 23,044. The official reports of the Confederates are not published in this volume, but will be in the next. Gen. A. L. Long's "Memoirs of Robert E. Lee" give the total loss of the Confederates in that battle as 16,000, which includes the killed, wounded and captured. So that the total loss of both armies in the battle of Gettysburg was about 40,000 men.

The General in Chief of the Union army at that time, Gen. H. W. Halleck, in his official report of the military operations in that campaign, thus speaks of the battle of Gettysburg: "The opposing forces in this sanguinary contest were nearly equal in numbers, and both fought with the most desperate courage." It was certainly the greatest battle ever fought on the American continent, and the like of which we hope may never be fought again!

What's That Strong?
They found a Montana Indian dead on the highway the other day, and after three days' investigation came to the conclusion "that all he died of, as near as we can learn, was 25 days below zero." They may be particular out that way, but in this section they would regard that as plenty enough to die of.—Detroit Free Press.

DEATH IN A TREE TOP.

Death Evidence of a Frightful Tragedy in the Mountainous West.

W. S. Mills and Henry Eckhart, of Colusa county, who recently returned from a camping hunt among the coast mountains of Mendocino, tell of a remarkable find among the great red-wood forests of that part of the state, a story which, for thrilling, weird, woodland tragedy, excels.

In the northwestern part of the county, late one afternoon, just before sunset, while the hunters were making their way to camp, they noticed that the rays of the sun in the tree tops of a dense grove fell on and lighted up a white object high up among the branches of a large madrone tree.

Approaching the foot of the tree for the purpose of getting a nearer view of the white object, they were astonished to find, lying on the ground at the foot of the tree, the remains of an old Kentucky rifle barrel, with part of a much decayed stock still clinging to it.

The barrel and lock were covered with rust, indicating it had lain for years in its position. While they were examining the ancient gun, and looking for further evidence around the foot of the tree, the sun had so declined as to throw the white object in the branches in a deep shade, making it impossible to make out what it was.

As it was somewhat difficult to climb the tree, they concluded to return in the morning and make further investigation. Marking it by placing poles and fallen limbs against the trunk, they returned to camp.

Next morning they returned to the tree, and in the bright morning light had no difficulty in making out the white object to be the skeleton of a human being. Mills climbed the tree and found the skeleton to be that of quite a large man, whose arms and large limbs and tied near the thigh bones to the same.

There was not a particle of flesh on the bones, and but few dangling rags. Near the skeleton, and lying across one of the limbs, was the frayed remains of an old coat.

Throwing the coat to the ground, Mills descended, but having been decided to leave the bones where they lay in the tree, rather than throw them to the ground to be scattered by wild animals.

There was nothing to indicate how the man had met his death, or why his gun should be on the ground and his skeleton in the tree.

They conjectured that the hunter might have been chased by a bear and had climbed the tree, and had accidentally dropped his gun, which, striking the ground, had exploded and wounded the man mortally; that he had died he had tied himself to the limbs of the tree to prevent the animals from destroying his body. This, they thought, would account for the broken stock of the gun.

A search was then made in the remains of the old coat, which was matted and matted together in a mass.