

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. (Sep 16)

J. D. KERNODLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
GRAHAM, N. C.
Practises in the State and Federal Courts and 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 if

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

E. O. LAIRD, M. D.,
HAW RIVER, N. C.
Feb'y 18, '90.

LEVI M. SCOTT, F. H. WHITAKER, JR.,
Greensboro, N. C. Graham, N. C.
SCOTT & WHITAKER,
Attorneys at Law,
GRAHAM, N. C.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Dishonesty.

Recently the Raleigh Biblical Recorder has discussed a number of growing evils under the head of "Evils that need correcting," and the following is what it has to say of "dishonesty," which cannot fail to impress anyone who will carefully read it and think about it:

"Dishonesty is another crying evil of our day. We live in a fast age. We say and do with a rush a great many things that would have astonished our forefathers beyond measure. Many new and strange ways are the outcome of the rapid progress of the highest forms of civilization among us. People now are very prone to jive beyond their means. They recklessly contract debts without stopping to decide how they are to meet them. In fact, it has become so general for people to dodge their debts, that many, we fear, contract them with the deliberate intention of not paying them.

Bad, and indeed, that among those who thus fail to meet their just debt there are those, (alas too many!), who profess to be Christians. How often do we hear that same abounding clerk, or bank cashier, was a model (?) church member! Such conduct by church members brings great reproach on the Christian profession. We do not know any more the pulpit should handle more severely at the present day than dishonesty. God, of old, commanded his prophet to "cry aloud and spare not." Yet we fear that many modern preachers are afraid to touch on this subject, because they know that some of their most influential (?) hearers, and perhaps a few of our leading church members, are guilty of this great sin. How many of their hearers have paid off the fatherless children who were their wards with bankrupt notices? Before them are men who have cheated their creditors by legal quibbles, homestead dodges, &c. How many have ceased to be heads of families, and have been scouring for years with their wives and children! There he is before them, clothed in an elegant broadcloth suit, while some hard-working man whom he has robbed hardly has bread for his family! There are his wife and daughters, clothed in costly silks and satins, that were paid for with stolen money. Shame on the preacher who is afraid to tell them that dishonesty is dishonesty, and that the man who has stolen his thousands is as genuine a thief as he who robs his neighbor's hen roost by night. God, of old, taught his people to be honest. If the Israelite contracted a

debt, his labor, and if necessary, that of his family, could be claimed by the creditor, until the debt was discharged.

There is no text more appropriate for many pulpits of our land to-day than Mat. 23: 14, "Woe unto you Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites for ye devour widows' houses, and for a pretence make long prayer; therefore ye shall receive the greater damnation." Some may say that passage refers to covetous people. But let us remember that one great way by which widows' houses are devoured, is by cheating the widow and her fatherless children out of their just dues, and finally out of their homes.

We are sorry to say that many of our Baptist people are not clear of this sin. Brethren, remember the Bible command, "Owe no man anything." We do not understand this to be a positive prohibition against making any debt; the best of men do this, but it is a positive command against leaving a debt unpaid, and hence against dishonesty. If you owe an honest debt, then brother, pay it or die trying. A Christian may possess talents of a superior kind; he may talk glibly in the experience or prayer meeting; he may sing like a seraph; yet if it is known he won't pay his debts, when he can, all his so-called piety counts for nothing with men, and amounts to nothing with God. God is honest, his people must be."

Useful Hints to Farmers and Homekeepers.

Potatoes keep best if stored in a dark place.
Scions can be cut at any time now and stored in the cellar.
A short cold rain may do much damage to the unsheltered young stock.
Even in the winter it is not a good plan to allow horses and cattle in a young orchard.
Bones or horse dust is one of the best fertilizers that can be applied to fruit trees or plants of all kinds.
The teeth of animals need more attention than they often get. It seems to be the common belief that disease never attacks the teeth of animals.
An excited horse is like an excited child. We have seen a child scolded and "jawed" until it could not comprehend what was wanted of it.
A well fed calf in autumn having full flesh, is worth two others of the same age poorly fed and of stunted growth, from which recovery is next to impossible.
One of the advantages in beginning to prune early is that there will be less necessity for such pruning later, and especially of removing large limbs.

Dust is one of the worst difficulties to contend with in keeping house plants during the winter. If they can not be thoroughly protected the foliage must be washed off carefully every week or ten days.

As ordinarily grown, a crop of fruit is not any more, if as much, exhaustive of the fertility of the soil than the growing of crops of almost any kind of grain.
The curry-comb is never more useful than in winter. It is a pretty useful thing any time. It should be used carefully, however, at all times. The man who uses a sharp curry-comb as he would a spade in digging, had better not use one at all.

Verbal Hints.

Galen Wilson says in the New York Tribune: Maple, elm and ash are favorite roadside trees since the Lombardy poplar was discarded; but almost everywhere people have fallen into the error of planting too thickly and permitting them to grow too tall, so that they shade the highway continuously. In a wet season the roads are therefore kept muddy all the time, the trees having no opportunity to dry them, and it is a relief to get away where there are no trees but better traveling. This should not be. In view from my window, each of east-and-west road, and on the south side of it is a row of cherry trees thirty feet high and several rods apart, just the right distance to serve as posts for a wire fence. These trees answer a four-fold purpose.
They supply sufficient shade without keeping the road muddy; increase the beauty of the landscape as much as any trees can; make excellent living posts to support fence wires; and they are just now loaded with delicious fruit, and all passers-by are welcome to help themselves. By heading in the branches at odd spots they can be kept at their present height, and thus remain permanently a feature of use and beauty. The object of planting trees by the wayside is to furnish shade and add to the good appearance of the highway, and as fruit trees of various kinds accomplish this double purpose, and also furnish abundance of fruit, there can be no question as to what trees should be planted.

Twelve Rules for Successful Farming.

1. Drain and irrigate.
2. Plow deep and loosen the subsoil.
3. Provide good storage room for solid manure, and cisterns for the liquid manures.
4. Choose commercial fertilizers intelligently, and do not use one in excess of another, simply because others have it.
5. Manure every crop which benefits by it, and manure highly.
6. Cultivate only safe paying crops, and select the best seed for the soil.
7. Cultivate every crop upon fields and in the proper rotation.
8. Cultivate more and better fodder.
9. Feed plentifully and of the best fodder.
10. Breed stock and let no mere accident prevent it.
11. Support breeding and feeding by proper care.
12. Keep accounts.

Mother (to seven-year old daughter): "Carrie what makes you look so sad?" Carrie—"I am just thinking what a bother that little brother of mine will be to me about ten years from now, when I enter society and have a beau."—Silligs.

Too Much Land.

Farms are too large as a rule. One hundred acres is enough for any farm. This land well cultivated will produce more and better crops than 200 acres half cultivated. With this land the farmer with one hired man could do all the work, except in harvest, when he would need an extra man. He would find time to cut brush along the fences and clean out fence corners, blast and draw off large stones that he has worked over for twenty years or more, pull stumps and get them out of the way of the plow and mowing machine, dig patches, repair the fences so as to keep his cattle on his own land and prevent a law-suit with his neighbor.—Home and Farm.

Thought out of Season.

On one of the wettest days of last week a countryman, who might have been taken for a prosperous farmer or a successful miner, was walking along Market street in the rain, when he noticed a little girl in front of him, says the San Francisco Examiner. Her clothing was shabby and this, and her shoes were almost ready to drop from her poor little wet feet. Touched by the sight, the bluff old fellow stepped up to her and asked her to accompany him into a shoe store just at hand, and directed the salesman to fit the child out with a good, substantial pair of shoes. After trying on several pairs, all of which appeared to fit very well, the gentleman said to her, pointing to the pair she had on: "What's the matter with those. Ain't they easy? Heating a moment, the child looked up and said: "Oh, yes, sir; they are very comfortable, but please sir, won't you buy them big enough for mamma?"

An Old Farmer's Advice.

This is the advice of an old man who has tilled the soil for forty years: "I am an old man upwards of three score years, during two score of which I have been a tiller of the soil. I can not say that I am now, but I have been rich and have all that I need, do not lose a dollar, have given my children a

good education and when I am called away will leave enough to keep the wolf from the door. My experience taught me that,

One acre of land well prepared and well cultivated produced more than two which received only the same amount used on one.
One cow, horse, mule, sheep or hog well fed is more profitable than two kept on the same amount necessary to keep one well.
One acre of clover or grass is worth two of cotton where no clover or grass is raised.
No farmer who buys oats, corn or wheat, fodder and hay, as a rule, for ten years, can keep the sheriff away from his door in the end.
The farmer who never reads the papers, assess at book farming and improvements, always has a leaky roof, poor stock, broken down fences, and complains of bad seasons.
The farmer who is above his business and entrusts it to another to manage, soon has no business to attend to.—N. C. Farmer.

His Hair Turned Gray.

A remarkable evidence of how a person's hair will suddenly turn gray as the result of some sudden and terrific mental distress and shock is found in the case of the unfortunate telegrapher, Jim Igou. When Mrs. Igou saw her husband two days after the holocaust, she was amazed to find that his hair had turned gray. There was considerable gray hair in the man's head before death, but the terrible mental agony which the poor fellow must have suffered during those dark moments just before he fell to his death had changed nearly every hair to a light gray color.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Envy shoots at others and wounds herself.

Those who wrong others generally slander them to cover their own infamy.
Be brief; for it is with words as with umbrellas—the more they are condensed the deeper they burn.—Dr. Southey.
The plainest row of books that cloth or paper ever covered is more significant of refinement than the most elaborately carved etagere or sideboard.—H. W. Doehler.
New Book Sale.
A new sort of boot sole has been introduced in Newburg, consisting of a sort of trellis of spiral metal wire, the interstices being filled with gutta percha and resin. They can be heated with water like ordinary soles, are 50 per cent cheaper than leather and vastly more durable.—New York Telegram.
English postoffice do all the express business. The average cost of parcels is eleven cents.

OUT OF THE WAY.

Janie's feet are restless and rough,
Janie's fingers cause distress,
Janie's hair never makes nice enough,
Janie is told to get out of the way.
Out of the way of beautiful things,
Out of the way with his games and toys,
Out of the way with his sticks and strings,
Out on the street, with the other boys!
Easy to slip from horse restraint,
Out of the mother's care into the street,
Out of the way of true and honest play,
Out of the fun—horse awfully along!
Out of the way of truth and right,
Out with the bold, the reckless, the gay,
Out of purity into the night—
Mother, your boy is out of the way!
Out into darkness, crime and woe,
Mother, why do you weep today?
Weep, that Janie has made so low,
You who sent him out of your way!
Pray you, mother, to be forgiven,
And for your boy, too, pray, oh, pray!
For he is out of the way to heaven—
Yes, he is empty out of the way!
—Youth's Companion.

Long Men and Their Heads.

At the recent meeting of the congress of German men of science and physicians at Heidelberg, Herr O. Ammon submitted to the Anthropological section some interesting results of observations he had made in Baden. These observations related to 5,000 skulls. The tall men had generally long skulls, or skulls of medium length, whereas the short men had round skulls. Most of the round skulls men came from the Black Forest; the long skulls usually belonged to the valley of the Rhine, and were especially numerous in towns and in the neighborhood of the castles of ancient families.
From this fact Herr Ammon concluded that the round skulls men had been the original inhabitants of the Rhine valley, that they had been driven from it by long skulls invaders, and that the latter had established themselves near the settlement of their victorious leader. Having shown that there is a certain relation between the height of the figure and the shape of the skull, Herr Ammon went on to indicate the relation between fair hair and blue eyes. No fewer than 80 per cent. of the men with blue eyes had fair hair. He found also that physical growth is generally quicker in the case of the brown eyes than in that of the blue eyed type.—Nature.

A Lengthy Lawsuit.

The Warsaw Courier reports in a recent issue that a lawsuit has just been terminated in the Polish capital which has lasted for four centuries. The suit commenced in 1480, and has gone on incessantly with varying fortunes ever since. One would imagine that the question involved was of the greatest consequence, and the pecuniary interests at stake of immense value. On the contrary, the dispute was about a piece of uncultivated land, only forty acres in extent. Yet for 400 years have the descendants of the original disputants wrangled over those few clouds of earth, at a cost which is terrible to contemplate—except for the lawyers.

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The History of Boston.

Boston, which is almost indispensable nowadays, was almost unknown to the ancients. Herodotus is the earliest writer to mention it. The Spartans used butter, but as an ointment, and Plutarch tells how the wife of Deiotarus once received a visit from a Spartan lady whose presence was intolerable because she was smeared with butter. The Greeks learned of butter from the Scythians, and the Germans showed the Romans how it was made. The Romans, however, did not use it for food, but for anointing their bodies.—Boston Globe.

Not Too Many Rules for a Child.

To the first lesson, not to put his knife to his mouth, can be added further injunctions just as important, which must be taught some time, with no real reason why they should not be taught now. The only objection can be that too many rules bewildered and perplexed, and that the most important are those of principle, not behavior. But principle should guide behavior. And object teaching is said to be wasteful. If one sees and knows only the right way, how will he learn the wrong!—Good Housekeeping.

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