

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

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GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1890.

NO. 8.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS
LIKE SUCCESS.



CAUSED BY MICROBES,
—AND—
Radam's Microbe Killer

Extirminates the Microbes and drives them out of the system, and when that is done you cannot have an ache or pain. No matter what the disease, whether a simple case of Malarial Fever or a combination of diseases, we cure them all at the same time, as we treat all diseases constitutionally.

Achoma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Disease, Eczema, Scabies, and all other diseases known to the Human System.

Beware of Fraudulent Imitations
See that our Trade-Mark (same as above) appears on each box.
Send for book "History of the Microbe Killer," given away by
L. B. HOLT & CO., Merchants,
Graham, N. C.

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.
Practices for 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, N. C. Dec 8th

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

E. C. LAIRD, M. D.,
HAW RIVER, N. C.
Feb'y 13, '90.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
1890

Will be far superior to any year of its history, a larger amount of money having been appropriated for the embellishment of the magazine than ever before. Goday has been published for 60 years without missing an issue, and

YOU CANNOT GET A BETTER

two dollars' worth of magazine than by subscribing to "Goday," THE BEST FAMILY MAGAZINE in America.

The leading attractions for 1890 are: Beautiful Colored Fashion Plates; Engraved Fashion Plates in black and white, representing the prevailing styles, produced expressly for Goday.

The "Beautiful Home" Club by ECKA J. GRAY, for young housekeepers or those who contemplate becoming so. "A Year in the House," by AUGUSTA BALLETBY PASCOTT (Jenny Wren), which will treat of the various duties for each month. A Children's Course for the little ones.

A rich array of literature by favorite authors, among whom are Emily Lennox, Olivia Lowell Wilson, Ada Marie Peck, Edie Snow, "D." author of "Gemini," Belle C. Green, with her humorous sketches, and others.

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EVERY LADY HER OWN DRESSMAKER

who subscribes to Goday's Lady's Book, will receive a copy of the book, and will find in each number a pattern which you will find in each number suitable to your own selection of any cut paper pattern illustrated in Goday's Lady's Book. Your list, sample copy will contain one of these coupons.

Send 25 cents for sample, which will be allowed on your subscription when received.

The pattern shows you how to cut out the garment you want. That is all we can say in this respect. For the rest, see your sample number, for which send 15c. at once.

"Goday" is only \$2.50 a year.

Address "GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK," Philadelphia, Pa.

In Club with this paper, GODEY'S and the GLEANER Price \$2.90, which should be sent to the office of the GLEANER at Graham.

GONE NORTH!

Our experienced buyer left Saturday night for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, where he will visit the best markets for each line, and being thoroughly posted will buy directly from headquarters. One market for instance leads in shoes, another in dry goods and notions, hats, etc., another in carpets, clothing and so on, and by knowing exactly where to go for the fountain head and first cost in each line, and having the lowest prices in each market in his pocket as well as in his head, he compares quality of goods and prices and buys where each large manufacturer and importer gives the closest cut to secure his patronage. There are so many assignments and failures that it is a great risk to sell goods promiscuously, and these large dealers charge enormous prices to cover the risk generally, but where a house of the highest commercial standing comes on the market and the account is as good as gold they will cut to the quick rather than miss selling us, and give best discounts and throw in long time.

Now as we don't need any time we just discount the long time for spot cash, and thus frequently we get 6 and 7 per cent off besides getting lowest prices to start with and thus WE MAKE MOST OF OUR PROFIT WHEN THE GOODS ARE FIRST BOUGHT and can guarantee you better quality of goods and lower prices than you could get direct from northern merchants yourselves for we buy for thousands where you would buy for one. So we will form a partnership with you and divide profits with you to get you to take our goods—you get your goods cheaper and enable us to buy again in larger quantities each time. More of this again; but you see how our business has increased so rapidly. We are going to MAKE room however and double the size of our present large building. Our new goods are coming and you can get what you want and save money.

L. B. HOLT & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS.

Household Hints.

Ten common-sized eggs weigh one pound.

Two tablespoons of powdered or flour weigh one pound.

For nose bleed, get plenty of powdered alum up into the nostrils.

To restore gilt frames, rub with a sponge moistened in turpentine.

When dress silk becomes wet pat it between the hands to dry quickly.

If the cover is removed from soap dishes the soap will not get soft.

Rub your lamp chimney with salt to increase the brilliancy of the light.

Sand paper applied to the yellow keys of the piano will restore the color.

Tissue or printing paper is the best thing for polishing glass or tinware.

The best of tea makes but an indifferently decoction unless the water is fresh.

For corns and bunions nothing is so cooling as the beaten white of an egg.

Cucumbers cut in strips and laid in places infested with ants will drive them away.

Patent rubbing with chloroform will remove paint from black silk or any other material.

Young veal may be told by the bone in the cutlet. If it is very small the veal is not good.

Crockery that has been "soaked" with grease may be cleaned by slow boiling lye.

A solution of alum, ten grains to an ounce of water, is excellent for bathing tender feet.

Egg shells crushed shaken in a glass bottle half filled with water will clean it quickly.

Lemon juice will remove from the throat the dark stains often caused by wearing black for next it.

Brooms dipped in boiling suds once a week will last longer and do better service than without.

When boiling cabbage set a vessel containing vinegar on the stove and the smell of cabbage will not be apparent.

Salt extracts the juices from meat in cooking. Steaks ought not therefore to be salted until they have been broiled.

Olive oil saturated with camphor makes an excellent application for its inflammatory swellings, also for rheumatic joints.

Cocunut oil is said to increase the growth of the eyebrows; apply it smoothly with a camel's hair brush at night just before retiring.

When troubled with neuralgia pains heat a flat iron, put a double fold of flannel on the painful parts, then move the iron to and fro on the flannel. The pain will cease almost immediately.

What is Necessary for Gardening.

We frequently have occasion to refer to the subject of market gardening, in answer to such questions as what capital is required, how to do the work, etc. The capital required, according to the statement of one of the most experienced gardeners in the country, when one begins the business near a large city, is about three hundred dollars an acre for anything less than ten acres. The first year rarely pays more than current expenses, and the capital of \$300 per acre is all absorbed in horses, wagons, implements, sashes, manures, seeds, etc. If the capital is insufficient to procure these properly, the chances of success are correspondingly diminished. Above all, be careful not to attempt the cultivation of more land than your capital and experience can properly manage. More men are stranded, both on the farm and garden, in attempting to cultivate too much, perhaps, than from any other cause.—Western Rural.

Success in any co-operative movement among farmers for the purpose of buying their supplies cheaper, depends nearly altogether on whether the cash or credit system is followed. The organization of farmers in Michigan, mentioned in former issues, adopted the spot cash plan, and to this can safely be attributed its success. It accomplishes much by doing away with the surplus of middlemen, but it does more by following the strict cash system. It is the keystone of the organization. But this particular organization has no monopoly of the plan. It can be adopted by any farmers' club or neighborhood association. There is a cash market for farm products, and farmers should buy for cash. It is to the mutual advantage of the honest buyer and seller. The buyer gets more goods for his money, and the merchant runs no risk, and does not try to collect his bad debts from his paying customers. It is the "dead beat" that is left when the pay-as-you-go plan is strictly followed. Cash enforces honesty.—Farm and Fireside.

Jersey Cow as a Lard Maker.

The Jersey cow is considered pre-eminently as a butter cow, with her most profitable use in that direction, on account of the large proportion of cream contained in her milk. Consumers of cheese need not be told that its excellence depends almost wholly on the quality of the milk from which it is prepared, as is further well indicated by the commercial terms of cream cheese, skim cheese, etc., according as

the milk from which it was made may have been whole milk or skimmed and robbed of its cream. If the milk be poor in butter the cheese must be equally so, and will grade according to its richness or deficiency in cream. Many persons are of the opinion that cream that has once been separated can never be so well mixed again with the milk that a portion of the fatty matter will not flow out with the whey, thus rendering the cheese less rich. This has given rise to some discussion as to whether rich Jersey milk can be profitably made into cheese without skimming.

According to the late Professor Arnold, while the Jersey is emphatically a butter cow her milk is rich in cheese matter and can, without the waste of its buttery matter, be converted into cheese as rich as English Siltton. Commenting on the above Hoard's Dairyman says: "Professor Arnold was speaking of new, warm milk, almost immediately from the cows, when the solids are in the most perfect emulsion, and hence more of the globules of fat will be held by the rennet. With mixed milk brought to a factory once a day the case would be different." Practical home cheese makers universally agree that the sooner the milk is set for cheese making after it has been drawn from the cow the more of butter fat the cheese will contain.

When they were new.

First jury 907.
First made 1450.
Needles used 1545.
Matches made 1749.
First cast iron 1514.
First newspaper 1494.
Coal used as a fuel 1834.
Surnames used in 1162.
First gold coin E. C. 906.
Tobacco introduced 1683.
First steam railroad 1830.
Kerosene introduced 1826.
Lead pencil used in 1594.
First postage stamps in 1840.
Window glass used in 694.
Electric light invented 1874.
Iron found in America 1715.
First insurance, marine, 532.
First American Express 1831.
First wheel carriage 1659.
First illuminating gas 1792.
Latin ceased to be spoken 580.
Musical notes introduced 1338.
Bible translated into Saxon 647.
Gunpowder used by Chinese 80.
Bible translated into Gothic 572.
Photographs first produced 1825.
Old Testament finished E. C. 460.
Emancipation proclaimed 1835.
Paper made by Chinese E. C. 920.
Bible translated into English 1534.

The Secret of a Long Life.

You sometimes see a woman whose old age is as exquisite as was the perfect bloom of her youth. She seems condensed sweetness and grace. You wonder how this has come about; you wonder how it is her life has been a long and happy one. Here are some of the reasons:

She knew how to forget disagreeable things; she understood the art of enjoyment; she kept her nerves well in hand and inflicted them on no one; she believed in the goodness of her own daughters and in that of her neighbors; she cultivated a good digestion; she mastered the art of saying pleasant words; she did not expect too much from her friends; she made whatever work came to her congenial; she retained her illusions, and did not believe that all the world was wicked and unkind; she relieved the miserable, and sympathized with the sorrowful; she retained an even disposition, and made the best of everything; she did what came to her cheerfully; she never forgot that kind words and a smile cost nothing, but are priceless treasures to the discouraged; she did unto others as she would be done by, and now that old age has come to her and there is a halo of white hair around her head, she is loved and considered.

This is the secret of a long life and a happy one.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Fruit Culture.

There is a charm about fruit culture. People go to California and pay hundreds of dollars an acre for fruit lands. They go to Washington and pay two hundred dollars for land that would not sell for more than forty dollars per acre at the outside for other purposes. And yet none need be told that fruit culture does not always pay. Still it is perhaps true that years together, if properly managed, it will pay well. As is frequently remarked, one great obstacle to successful fruit growing is found in the increasing insect enemies. But they are an enemy that increased knowledge and persistence will enable us to conquer. The necessary knowledge to do this is being rapidly spread. Our experiment stations are giving constant attention to finding the best means of fighting insects, and they are doing a great work in that direction. When the kerosene emulsion was recommended a very cheap insecticide was found; and now the arsenites have been tried and found to be about as near perfection as insecticides. We can get the best of the insects if we try.

It will not do to attempt to grow fruit without the necessary knowledge to do it. People in the city often go into the country and try it. They imagine that all there is to do is to plant the tree, and let the fruit will come. They are disappointed, as everyone with knowledge of fruit growing expects they will be. But unfortunately a lack of knowledge is not confined to the amateur fruit grower.

A good many people who were born on a farm and have lived on a farm all their lives, seem not yet to have learned that if a crop of fruit is to be grown it must have attention as well as other crops. The man who plants a strawberry bed and pays no more attention to it until he goes to look for fruit, will not find the fruit. He will find a fine crop of weeds and grass, however. The man who plants a tree and leaves it to itself will say, we cannot raise large fruit in the west. The Rural believes that there is money in fruit. The consumption of increases all the time, and while we must get different varieties than anything we have, so far as some kinds of fruits are concerned, the true secret of success is in intelligent industry and perseverance.—Western Rural.

Improvement in Farm Tools.

We hear very little about the advance of improvement in agricultural implements and farm machinery, but that branch of the industrial pursuits of the country is keeping abreast of the times, nevertheless. The plow of twenty-five years ago is now a curiosity, and those who sold and used it cannot realize how it was made to serve the purpose for which it was manufactured. And the plow of a decade since, while perhaps not so crude, has been abandoned for a better implement. And so it is all through the list of agricultural implements and farm machinery, and in another quarter of a century it is possible that the farmer will walk no more in the cultivation of his farm.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

St. HELENA, NAPA Co., Cal., May 1, '89.

To the citizens and afflicted of the Valley—I deem it my duty to give this recommendation without any solicitation on the part of the dealers in said medicine. In St. Joseph, Mo., I was afflicted with an aggravated case of kidney trouble, and by accident I was offered a drink of Wm. Radam's Microbe Killer. After taking one gallon in four weeks I felt like a new man. I can freely recommend it to anyone having the above trouble.

H. E. ROBINSON,
For sale by L. B. Holt & Co.

Western North Carolina in 1783, as described by Bishop Spangenberg.

Lenoir Topic.

After having traversed the length and breadth of North Carolina, we have ascertained that towards the Western mountains there are plenty of people who have come from Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and even from New England.

Even in this year (1783) more than 400 families with horses, wagons and cattle have emigrated to this State and among them are artists and very worthy people who will no doubt be of great advantage to the State.

We have had opportunity to see the main streams in that part of N. C. which belong to Earl Granville. We have not found one that may strictly be termed navigable. The Chowan and Roanoke are large and deep but have no tide and only "freshets." They are moreover so winding and have such high banks that sails cannot well be used here. Hence they can only use small craft for navigation and with great toil and labor ascend the stream and in the event of high water and rain they must remain where they are till the water subsides. The Indian streams have no tide water in the great Sand Banks which lie east of the State which impede the rivers in their "exit" to the sea and prevent the tide from coming in. Sometimes too, they change the narrow entrances which the ships use for entering the rivers.

These causes operate to make it difficult to reach N. C. by sea. If the captain is unfamiliar with this coast he may easily strike a sand-bank and be may do so even if he is acquainted and experienced, as the Sands are shifted by sea and wind.

We paid a visit to the Tuscarora Indians who live on the Roanoke. They live upon a tract of very good land secured to them by act of Assembly. I suppose it contains from 20 to 30 thousand acres of land. It is 12 miles long, but not broad.

The interpreter, Mr. Thomas Whitmeel (Whitmeel) was kind enough to go with us and showed us all their land and made us acquainted with them. He has been a trader among them, understands their language and speaks it quite fluently. Now he is one of the wealthiest men about here and has an excellent character among all classes. The Indians have no King but a Captain whom the whites select from their midst. There are also some individuals who live among them as Chiefs.

Their number is small; they side with the Six Nations against the Catawba, but suffer from this relationship very much. They are very poor and are oppressed by the whites. Mr. Whitmeel is their agent and advocate and is much respected by them. No efforts have as yet been made to christianize them.

They gave us a message to the Catawbas (not knowing that they had made peace with the Six Nations) should we see them; "that there were enough young men among them who know the way to Catawba Town. They could come and go there in 10 days; they had remained very quiet as long as the Catawbas did. Should they however become troublesome the way to the Catawba Town could soon be found."

"It is worthy of remark that the conduct of the Indians here is quiet different from that in Pennsylvania. There the Indians are not feared at all unless they are drunk. Here they conduct themselves in such a way that the whites are afraid of them. If they enter a house and the man is not at home they become insolent and the poor woman must do as they command."

Sometimes they come in such large companies that even the man if slowly put to it if compelled to deal with them. Sometimes when he like Andrew Lambert (who lived on the Catawba about five miles below the Catawba Station) who found traces of Seneca Indians on his land and in his corn and found that they had killed and eaten some of his cattle. He called his dogs which he used for bear hunting, some eight or ten in number, and with his rifle in hand, he drove them out like sheep before him and thus rid himself of the nuisance.

This is difficult when the people live alone in the woods about here; they are in danger of getting into dangerous relations with the Indians. North Carolina waged war with the Indians in time the latter became worried and in consequence lost their land. This created a bad feeling not only among those tribes immediately concerned but with all the rest. This feeling of animosity will not speedily die out. This asserts itself on all occasions and it came so far in N. C. that not only did the Indians rob the people of their stock, but in some cases even killed some of them.