

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VCL. XVI.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1890.

NO. 17.

**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.

Author, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Kidney and Silver Diseases, Remittent Fevers, in all its forms, and, in fact, every disease 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 18]

J. D. KERNODLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

GRAHAM, N. C.

Practices 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 '88

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.

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"You Tickle Me and I'll Tickle You."

We can sell you cheaper than you can buy elsewhere and we save you money, and at the same time by giving us your patronage you enable us to buy and sell more, and we make our profits by buying closely in large quantities and by discounts given on large orders.

We Have Everything in Stock and All at the LOWEST PRICES.

L. B. HOLT & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL-MERCHANTS,

GRAHAM AND BURLINGTON.

Too Good To Be Lost.

The following is too good to be lost: "Brudderin, my 'sperience is dat it ain't de profession of 'ligion, but de 'casional practice ob it makes a man ceptable up yonder. When ya gifts to de golden gate, and Peter looks yer right in de eye, and yer shown him yer long creed, and says, pompous like, dat yer 'longed for a big church de 'postle 'll shake his head an' say, dat aint nut ter git yer through. But if yer takes yer bills under yer arm—yer grocer bills, an' yer rent bills an' 'Doctor' bills an' he looks 'em all over an' finds 'em all accepted, he'll say, yer titles 'em all and unlock der gate an' let yer pitch yer voice for de angles song. But taint no use ter trabble along dat narrow path 'less yer can carry, folded up a yer creed a good recommendation from yer creditors. Hebben ain't no place for a man who has to dodge 'round a corner for fear of meetin' some one who'll ask for dat little bill dat neber was paid.

In early childhood the germs of fraternal affection may be carefully nourished as to bear a rich harvest of fruit through all the succeeding years of life. Love it not wholly a matter of instinct or accident, as some may imagine; its presence is often due to cultivation, its absence to neglect.—Ex.

Too Much Money For Manure.

No less an authority than Major Alvord, of the Maryland Experiment Station, avers that too much money is paid out by the farmers of the country for manures. Special fertilizers are needed for special crops. Barn-yard manure alone can hardly be expected to keep up the fertility of the soil unless it is used to excess. A proper system of rotation will reduce the amount required. The surface of the soil should be kept covered with some kind of a crop as much as possible. In one ton of average fertilizer is found 224 lbs. of plant food. The ton will fill twelve sacks, when all the necessary materials for 224 lbs. of plant food could be put into one-third of the space. The other two-thirds of the material are made up of coal ashes, road dirt, or other useless and costless stuff. High-grade goods are generally the best.

Cotton-Seed Cake at the South.

The fact that nitrogen in the South can be purchased in cotton-seed cake at seven cents per pound, while throughout the North it is rated in other fertilizers at sixteen cents per pound, is worthy the attention of our

Northern readers. We do not wish to see cotton-seed cake largely used as a manure. It is nutritious food of a high order, and should be used as food first, and afterwards as manure. When fed to sheep it is not only an excellent food, but ninety-five per cent. of the nitrogen, and still more of the phosphoric acid and potash, is returned to the soil in the droppings of the sheep. There must be many places in the Southern States where impoverished and run-down land could be very profitably renovated by pasturing with sheep. If the sheep are allowed one pound of cotton-seed cake each per day, it is astonishing how they will clean up the land and destroy weeds, branches, etc., and the droppings of the sheep will so enrich the land that nutritious grasses soon cover the soil. Do not go into fancy breeds at first. Buy native sheep in some of the large markets. Feed liberally, especially of cotton-seed cake, and the increase of mutton and wool will far more than pay for the cake, and you get the land cleaned up and enriched and well stocked with grass for nothing.—American Agriculturist.

Trees by the Road-Side.

This question is very properly being discussed during the tree-planting season, and ought to induce action in the right direction in many localities. In alluding to the matter a Western paper pertinently observes that trees properly set along the highways are an ornament, and add beauty to the country and value of farms. They should not be so thick as to prevent mud drying; but set a few rods apart they will not, in any way, be objectionable on this account, and their shade will be appreciated by the summer traveler. Trees, evergreen, set far enough away from a dwelling not to darken the light, will temper the winds and cause less fuel to be required for heating. Norway spruce, common spruce, pines or hemlocks will afford this protection. These evergreens give a cheer to winter, and they make homes for the songsters in Spring and Summer.

Isolated People.

Men who isolate themselves from society, and have no near or dear family ties, are the most uncomfortable of human beings. Byron says, "Happiness was born twin," but the phrase, though pretty and poetic, does not go far enough. We are gregarious, and not intended to march through life in single or in double file. In pairing time, i. e., during the honeymoon, individuals of opposite sexes may find it very pleasant, not to say delightful, to walk

apart from the unsentimental world, two and two. But as a general thing they are ready enough to rush back into the crowd when the billing and cooing season is over. Petrarch would have grown tired of Laura, and she of him, had they been condemned to a life-long tete-a-tete in the wilderness, and Sappho would have jumped into the sea to escape ennuui, had she been compelled to matrimonial solitude with the man for lack of whose love she made "a damp body" of herself.

It has been well said that the vital principle grows weak when isolated. The man who cares for nobody, and for whom nobody cares, has nothing to live for that will pay for the trouble of keeping soul and body together. You must have a heap of embers to make a glowing fire. Scatter them apart, and they become dim and cold. So, to have a brisk, vigorous life, you must have a group of lives, to keep each other warm, as it were, to afford to each other mutual encouragement, confidence and support. If you wish to live the life of a man, and not that of a fungus, be social, be brotherly, be charitable, be sympathetic, and labor earnestly for the good of your kind.—Ex.

Cure of Blood Hares.

According to an equine authority, the mare will generally receive the horse between the seventh and twelfth day after foaling, and it is important to attend to that, as she does not remain in season long when suckling, and is more safe to conceive at that time than at any other time. While suckling the mare should do no hard work, and if she is taken off her pasture at all she should be well fed at very short intervals, and the foal fed with her and allowed to suck very often. The mare has no large, retentive udder, like the cow; no capacious stomach to hold a day's supply of food; no power at any time to go long without food safely, so that when she has to eat and digest for two, all her wants should be very liberally and very frequently supplied. It is in every way better to leave her for the first few months in a good pasture to attend to their own requirements. The foal can be weaned at four months old, but it will tell against its growth and size, so that unless it is a pony that you want to keep small it is better not weaned until six months old.

Slight derangements of the stomach and bowels may often be corrected by taking only one of Ayer's Pills. Through not having the Pills at hand, your disorder increases, and a regular fit of sickness follows. "For the want of a nail, the shoe was lost," etc.

Here Clover Feeding.

An eminent agriculturist once said that "the cheapest manure for the farmer to buy is clover seed." There is undoubtedly much truth in the remark. The more clover seed is sown on a farm the more fertile it will become. Clover gathers from the subsoil and the air large quantities of the most costly fertilizer, nitrogen, which then becomes valuable for the farmer's use. He can feed the clover to his farm stock, obtain a valuable return, and have the remaining fertilizing elements in his manure heap ready for application to the soil. After two crops of clover have been cut, the roots, which are of themselves equal to quite a good dressing of manure for the soil, can be turned under, enabling the farmer to get a good crop. Frequent re-seeding with clover improves the soil and increases the return obtained by the farmer. Clover has long been regarded as a most valuable crop for renovating the soil, either by turning under or using to feed the stock and returning the manure to the land. It is believed that our grain farmers do not derive so large a share of the benefit from clover-growing as they might if they would make more free and extensive use of this cheapest of fertilizers—clover seed.

Savegas expect to imbibe bravery by drinking the blood of their bravest enemies.

A more enlightened method of vitalizing the blood is by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It braces up the nerves and gives strength and fortitude to endure the trials of life.

Fashion Notes.

From Godey's Lady's Book.

Torero and manolo are the new colors that are now most suggestive of Spanish picturesqueness.

Eastern tissues, as rare and costly as they are beautiful, have become the popular fabric for in-door toilettes.

A grotesque bit of jewelry is a grinning monkey seated upon a jeweled bough.

It is only the form divine that can hope to wear the corsage front that is cut on the bias, and entirely without seams.

Marie Antoinette paniers promise a revival of draperies in the near future.

Passmenteries, as well as laces and bands of velvet ribbon, are arranged in horizontal lines.

The Gordon, a tartan in which is blended most artistically blue and green, is being shown especial favor.

Pongoes and surats are used for petticoats and night robes, as these fabrics laundry quite as well as lawn, cambric, or muslin.

The newest jackets are furnished with a movable seat, that is easily held in place at the arm-hole by the buttons.

Butterfly wall-pockets are made of cloth "mosaic" work, the body and wings being formed of bright-hued pieces, and the lines and holes worked with odds and ends of floeselle.

Alpacas will remain in vogue, for their utility is now fully realized. Velvet and passementerie may be used as trimmings, but simplicity should characterize their make-up. The most desirable colors are electric blue, mode, golden brown, silver gray and black.

A nasty traveling cape is made of two contrasting tones of the same shade. The triple capes are pinked and surmounted by short, double-breasted jacket fronts, with wide revers.

The newest gingham suits are trimmed with rows of braid; five, seven, or nine rows, as one may fancy. Fells of lace and ribbons make a less stiff trimming, and equally serviceable, as the days of laundrying wash goods has passed.

A Good Position.

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"What Do You Know?"

You who imagine you are so wise Will please stand up in a row, And I'll give you a little exercise To learn how much you know.

No doubt you'll all be very glad Old Presidents to name, Or to tell the number we have had, Or the States from which they came.

And next please answer without delay— For this is an easy one— How many States have we to-day, From Maine to Oregon?

And this is so simple it may amuse, And even make you laugh— How many letters do you use In writing your autograph?

'Twould almost seem beyond belief If one of you should say, You do not know how many teeth You still retain to-day.

You're now dismissed, but ere you go, Here's a little memory gem for you, 'Tis sometimes happens we do not know As much as we think we do." —Chicago Herald.

Timely Hints and Jobs.

Plant prime seed corn early. It pays to look after the best. Make notes of all experiments. Prohibit evil weeds and insects. Be sure to have a good seed bed. A cool May, but push the work. Crude petroleum preserves wood. A little shade is good for currants. Use good seed, then cultivate well. Don't let the weeds get a day ahead. Give good culture to get good crops. Keep dirt, etc., out of the wool-mat. Guard against forest fires now-a-days.

Are you regular in milking live stock? Good fertilizers for onions—wood ashes. How about small fruits for marketing. Cleanliness is profitable in butter making.

See that the water flows freely in all your drain pipes. No good thing grows well unless it has a good seed-bed. Different kinds of beans planted together hybridize themselves. If you want to develop the color of the violet grow it in the shade.

It is just as heroic to overcome obstacles on the farm as anywhere else. What animal is there on the farm that returns more profit than the pig? Frequent stirring of the soil is good for cabbages and most other plants. Keep the surface of the soil mellow and loose, and it will act as a mulch. Butter has recently been shipped back into the country from New York City.

The better the seed the better the manure, the better the manure the better the crop. It is easier to begin early and keep the weeds down than to begin late to exterminate them.

Better study entomology than to waste time in grubbing about the depredations of insects. Do not let your work get ahead of you. Plan so as to have every piece of work done in season. Profit depends more on cost than on market price. See that your products do not cost too much.

Weeds are sown over the farm through raw manure and not through that which is well rotted.

How to Test Seeds.

To farmers who have neither hot-beds nor green-houses, the following is recommended as an easy method to test seeds, and one that can be tried in any warm room: Take a dish, or a number of them, according to the variety of seeds you wish to test, and put over it a narrow, thin board, like a shingle. Across this board place a sheet of blotting paper, so that the seeds will touch the bottom of the dish. Fill the dish with water, and now the seeds on the top of the paper. Keep this in a warm room, and await the sprouting of the seeds. The blotter will become saturated, and as remains, and the experimenter should see that the supply of water does not become exhausted. If the seeds do break it will sprout; if not, it will mould. Large seeds, like peas, corn, etc., should have an additional paper put over them.

Old Corn for Seed.

An Eastern contemporary thinks that it is wiser when corn is poor, it is safer to use the seed two or three years old, provided it has been carefully kept and was dried before freezing at first. Corn retains its vitality many years, and for two or three seasons, at least, is not at all injured for seed. The past winter was wet and warm, but conditions for drying out seed corn so as to fit it for planting. Unless the seed is thoroughly dried corn makes but a feeble plant.