

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

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NO. 21.

**NOTHING SUCCEEDS
LIKE SUCCESS.**



The reason Radam's Microbe Killer is the most wonderful medicine, is because it has never failed in any instance, no matter what the disease, from Leprosy to the simplest disease known to the human system.

CAUSED BY MICROBES,

Radam's Microbe Killer

Exterminates 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.

Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Eczema, Trachoma, 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 jug. 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 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 18

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.

Pomona Hill Nurseries

POMONA N. C.,

Two and a half miles west of Greensboro, N. C. The main line of the R. & D. R. R. passes through the grounds and within 10 feet of the office. Salem trunks make regular stops twice daily each way. Those interested in fruit and fruit growing are cordially invited to inspect this the largest nursery in the State and one among the largest in the South.

Stock consists of apple, peach, pear, cherry, plum, grape, Japanese persimmon, apricots, nectarines, mulberry, quince, Grosper Fig, raspberry, gooseberry, currants, grape plant, English walnut, pecans, Chestnut Strawberry, rose, evergreens, shade trees, &c.

All the new and rare varieties as well as the old ones which my new catalogue for 1890 will show.

Give your order to my authorized agent or order direct from the nursery. Correspondence solicited. Descriptive catalogues free to applicants.

Address,
J. VAN LINDLEY,
POMONA, N. C.

Reliable salesmen wanted in every county and having commissions will be given.

BILE BEANS

Use the SMALL SIZE (which fits in the pocket). THEY ARE THE ONLY BEANS...
MISSING



Read the Mystery and the Mastery in the two Talismanic Words

"UNDERBUY and UNDERSELL."

First in the morn—all day long and last at night. When a merchant gets the bulk of the trade and sells for the **SUBTLE STUFF** alone, he can well afford to carry prices down to the finest minimum leaving results to the final grand total which a small per cent on a large business will surely bring.

L. B. HOLT & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,

GRAHAM AND BURLINGTON.

Moral Notes and News.

The crops are booming. Salt your field stock regularly. The rage of distress—mort-gage. Remember corn fodder and millet. Get good household help for harvest. Don't let the swarming bees "skip." The best incubator—the mother hen. Are your mowers and reapers ready? Keep the cultivator going in the corn. Fine farm factors—dairies and dairies. Be on time in cutting grass and grain. Ignore the "corners" and—grow corn. Debt payers—industry, skill and economy. Needs—small farms and better culture. "Changing the pastures makes fat calves." Harvest prospects abroad are favorable. Assort and neatly pack fruit for market. Ayrshire bulls are being imported into Sweden from England. Mexico is crowding California with cheap fruit, especially oranges. The Iowa Indians have decided to sell their lands to the government. Shade in the pasture for stock is a modern idea, but a good one. Have you opened and thoroughly cleaned, aired and whitewashed your stables? Washing sheep is a practice more honored in the breach than in the observance. Thousands of farmers are yet unappreciative of the value of drainage to a cold and heavy soil. In growing strawberries, Dr. Hocking says the hill system is best for home use, but the method row is best for market. The cost of fences is one of the heaviest taxes on the farm. When will this relic of semi-civilization be dispensed with? New varieties of fruit grown under a high state of cultivation are likely to prove disappointing to those who try them. Canadian shippers of cattle from Montreal to England have been losing from \$10 to \$20 per head on recent exports of cattle. A California fruit raiser says that the railroads get more for carrying the fruit to market than the raiser gets for raising it. Fruit crops in New York State are figured: Quinces, a full crop. Cherries, a half crop. Pears and apples promise a good yield.

Flat culture is better than hill culture, and especially in dry weather. Hill culture is an inherited idea and is not much practiced on its merits. When you stop for dinner, do not be too lazy to take the harness off your horses and wipe the sweat from their sides and backs. It will refresh them. Ploughing under green crops appears to be one of the secrets of rendering some soils productive. They supply humus and favorably affect the soil mechanically.

Hay and Haying Hints.

The best time to cut rye or oats for hay is when in bloom. Early mowing is favorable to the growth of a second crop of grass. Now for the music of the mower and the sweet odor of new-mown hay! With modern appliances, two men, a boy and three horses can secure a large amount of hay. Do not be in a hurry to cut grass while the dew is on; it will dry faster while standing. As a rule, early cut hay is of better quality than late cut, and quality is better than quantity. If you stack hay, keep the middle of the stack a little the highest all the way up. It will shed rain better. Cut orchard grass as soon as it is fairly headed out. The later it is cut after the poorer it grows. Sawdust, wood shavings or woody fibre in the form of overripe hay are not made more nutritious by the use of salt. Grass allowed to ripen seed before cutting has lost from one-third to one-half its value as fodder, and the chance of getting a second crop is less sure than if cut early. If you have a large field of clover and the weather is showery and "catching" so that you find it hard to cure it into good hay, try the old many farmers tried it last year with success. Salting hay does not make it better, but more reliable, especially to stock that does not have free access to salt. It is better to keep the stock well salted instead of salting the hay. Timothy, when cut in bloom, is apt to be dusty; if cut after bloom, it is too ripe and woody; if cut just before blooming, it is in the best condition for feeding, but there is a little less nutriment in it. In order to realize the largest profits from the meadows a good even stand of grass must be secured. It must be cut in good season and be handled and stored away in an economical manner, and then be fed out to good, thrifty stock on the farm.

A Strike's Wife.

There are some features of a prolonged strike that do not get into the "labor news" columns of the papers, such, instance, as the following: A young married woman, who has a husband and two children—one child four years old and the other four months—has lately obtained some work in the way of scrubbing and cleaning at a private house known to the Editor. Her husband is a stone-cutter and has been on a strike since March 1. His wages were four dollars a day, but he wants eight hours. If he gets any help from the union the wife does not know it, as he brings her nothing home. She has to support her children and the husband, too. She leaves the children in a day-nursery while she is at work, paying for the privilege five cents per day. She is a slender woman, less than thirty years old, and a native of Connecticut. She wants her husband to get work, but thinks that eight hours a day would do him more harm than good. The wives are generally opposed to strikes, and one would suppose that with such experiences they would be. This woman was asked why the husband did not at least take care of the children while she supported them, and she added: "Oh! Oh, he never does any work in the house." But one would think that he might at least make a shift to earn the five cents for the day-nursery.—Boston Transcript.

Grapes and the Black Rot.

The Black Rot in Grapes is here in North Carolina, and it behooves our grape growers to be on the alert to stop its ravages. From what I see of it this spring I am of the opinion that this fungus will never be as destructive here as it has been in the mountains of Virginia and elsewhere. This is owing to the fact that dry, hot weather is apt to come here about the time it begins to develop. I have seen marks of it on a few vines, but in every instance this year the vegetative portion of the leaf has been checked before making spores, and unless very wet weather comes it is probable that the fruit will not be attacked. Only one or two vines at the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station have been attacked, and no effort has been made to check it as the design is to study this season its progress. It is now well known that in the Bordeaux Mixture and Eau Celeste we have the means for checking it. Directions for these mixtures will be found in the Annual Report of the Station.—W. F. Massey, Horticulturist.

Fertilizers For Corn.

Results of experiments conducted by the N. C. Experiment Station in the counties of Bladen, Chatham, Gates and Mason in 1889 show that cotton seed meal without exception in both large and small applications increased the yield materially and proved remunerative. This was also the case with combination with other ingredients. Acid phosphate alone in all cases except one increased the yield but slightly and proved unremunerative; this was also the result when combined with Kainit. Acid phosphate and cotton seed meal did better. Kainit alone was generally unsatisfactory. The complete fertilizer in proportion of 200 lbs. of acid phosphate, 100 of meal, and 50 of Kainit per acre in the main proved satisfactory. The season on the whole was favorable for corn, but as will be remembered was not an average one.—H. B. Battle.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—I have been afflicted with kidney trouble for over a year. I commenced using Microbe Killer as your suggestion. I have not finished my second jug, and am completely cured. Yours respectfully,
Gus D. Welch,
Clarke & Welch, Printers, 1213 Walnut St.

For sale by L. B. Holt & Co.

Kill the Cotton and Tobacco Moths.

The cotton caterpillar, boll worm and tobacco worm together cost the farmers of the South over \$600,000,000 annually. These three pests are the larval form of three species of moths. These moths hide during the day and fly during the early hours of the night and again early in the morning. They may be caught in lantern traps or poisoned by baits, and thus be prevented from laying the eggs which produce the worms. These moths are very fond of sweets. A bait made up of one quart of molasses, one quart of vinegar and a tablespoonful of Paris green or white arsenic, to which a gill of whiskey may be added, will make a good bait. Place a portion of the bait in a shallow pan or dish and place floating on the liquid a few strips of wood. The moths will alight on the strips and sip the liquid. The pans containing the liquid may be placed on stakes through the field—one dish for every 3 or 4 acres will be sufficient. A simple lantern trap made by sitting a torch lamp in a pan containing some water on which is a layer of kerosene will attract and destroy many moths. Light the torch at dark and keep burning three or four hours from June to last of August as long as moths are killed.—Gerald McCarthy, N. C. Experiment Station.

Does it Pay to Fatten Stock With Cotton Seed Meal and Meal?

That depends on the kind of stock. Good, thrifty, two-year-old steers fed exclusively on the above ration can be made to pay a handsome profit. Four steers fed at the N. C. Experiment Station for 84 days each ate on an average during this time 1217 lbs. hulls and 383 lbs. meal, or an average per day of 18 lbs. of hulls and 4 1/2 lbs. of meal, which is almost exactly in proportion of 1 lb. meal to 4 of hulls. The average gain for each steer was 148 lbs., and the total cost for food was \$6.55 for each. The gain in weight and the increased value of the beef over the original cost gave an average profit on the above steers of \$9.38 per head in cash. The value of the manure in addition will doubtless pay for all the trouble. Why should we continue to buy Chicago beef?—J. R. Chamberlain, Agriculturist.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27, 1888.

This is to certify that after taking one jug of Microbe Killer I was permanently cured of a severe attack of bronchitis and pulmonary inflammation, said illness having resisted all methods of medical treatment. I cheerfully recommend Wm. Radam's Microbe Killer as being more than its claimed for.

HENRY V. MIELLY, 77 Camp St.
For sale by L. B. Holt & Co.

The Weather and the Farmer.

It cannot be denied that the state of the weather is a most important factor in farming. The success or failure of a crop is nearly always attributed to the favorable or unfavorable effect of the weather. Yet, until recently, it was hardly thought that the study of the subject would yield much of practical utility. That there has been a rapid development of the science of the weather during the past few years and a growing recognition of its importance to the farmer it is evident from the fact that thirty-two States now have organized weather services. The N. C. State Weather Service was established as a division of the Experiment Station in 1886. The important work of this division is the collection of meteorological data from every section of the State may be determined. The weather service is practically useful to the farmer mainly through the distribution of weather forecasts, cold waves and frost warnings. A valuable feature is the weather crop bulletin which gives weekly a brief statement of the effect of the weather on staple crops and entirely prevents outside misrepresentations of the condition of the farmer's crops and enables him to estimate their probable value. It will be sent to all who desire it.—C. F. von Herrmann, Meteorologist.

The Country Woman.

BY L. B. KIRK.

Before the blacksmith's shop she waits,
In her high country wagon sitting,
While the good smith in friendly haste
Her horse's clumsy shoe is fitting.

He paces and measures, sets his fire;
His hammer-blows ring out with shrillness
Into the August afternoon,
Steeped in its dreamy twilight stillness.

With anxious eye she watches him,
Her busy thoughts are homeward straying;
Shadows are growing long on field and road,
And weary farmers leave their hay-ing.

High in the elm tree o'er the way,
On small boughs the birds are stinging;
Their cradle songs above their nests,
Within the whispering sweetness singing.

She knows at home the patient cows
Stand lowing at the bars to greet her,
And anxious goodman scans the road
And sends the children out to meet her.

She knows the supper fire is lit,
The hearth swept clean, the kettle singing,
The kitchen table cleared to hold
The things from town—that she is bringing.

And smiles in honest rustic pride
At shrewd hard bargains she's been making
Of showy eggs and creamy cheese,
For cloth and shoes and "things for bakin'."

The setting sun lights up her face,
Turning its harshness into beauty—
Picture of rustic peace and pride,
Of homely happiness and duty.

More or Less Amusing.

Constituent (to his Congressman):
"We want an appropriation of \$600,000 for a public building of Dugout City." Congressman: "Why, there are only two houses and a blacksmith's shop there!" Constituent: "I know that; but see how cheap a site can be had now. Wait a few years, and the Government will have to pay for ground to build on. It's a measure of economy to do it now."—Munsey's Weekly.

Chicago man (in hotel corridor to fellow-guest): "Excuse me, sir, but I believe you have taken my hat by mistake, I just came out of the dining-room and noticed my peg was empty; you (trying it on), I was right! This is my hat." Fellow-guest: "But, sir, you must be in error. Why, it is altogether too small for you." Chicago man (haughtily): "But you must bear in mind, sir, that I bought that hat before we got the World's Fair."—Clothes and Furnishers.

"Dinno, yes can talk as ye've a moind to, but I tell ye these Eysellians is walking right over us and drivin' us to the wall, who's doin' all the shoe polishin' now? why the Eysellians; who runs all the corner apple-stands? why, the Eysellians; who commits the murders and woffs betins? the Eysellians. They're a-pavin' our straites and fillin' our prisons, an' it won't surprise me in the least if we llected an Eysellian alderman in this very ward."—Life.

Head of family: "I'm discouraged and tired of life!" Friend: "Why so despondent?" Statistic: "Statistics!" "Yes; they say that five hours of work a day is enough to supply each member of the community with a living, provided the work be equally shared by all." "Well?" "Well, I'm the only one in five in my family that labors. So, if the statistics are true, to support the crowd I've got to work twenty-five hours a day!"—Chicago Times.

Parishioner (troubled with doubts): "Mr. Honeyman, I should like to hear you preach a sermon next Sunday or the Sunday following on 'How to Become a Christian,' 'Is Salvation Necessary?' or some such topic." Popular Clergyman (reflective): "Let me see. Next Sunday morning and evening I expect to preach on 'Economic Problems' and 'Influence of Egyptian Art on Modern Civilization.' My subjects for several successive discourses in regular order will be 'The Illusions of Philosophy,' 'Relative Importance of Dogmatism and Science,' 'Are Secret Societies Commendable?' 'Balthussem,' and 'Are We Not a Sporting Nation?' I don't think I can get around to it, Mr. Brownson, for a month or two yet."—Chicago Tribune.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., April 27, 1890.
L. L. GORDMAN & Co.,
Agents for Radam's Microbe Killer.

Gentlemen—My son, fourteen years old, was cured with less than one gallon of Microbe Killer, after given up by physicians as incurable, with enlargement of the heart. My wife was also cured of a severe bronchial trouble, after a failure on the part of physicians to relieve her. I consider it far superior to all known remedies.
R. B. KIRKPATRICK,
For sale by L. B. Holt & Co.