

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

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GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1890.

NO. 24.

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 Lepra to the simplest disease known to the human system.

CAUSED BY MICROBES,  
—AND—

Radam's Microbe Killer

Eliminates 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.

Anthem, Consumption, Catarrh, Menstrual, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Scabetic Trembles, 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 16)

J. D. KERNODLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

GRAHAM, N. C. Practices in the State and Federal Courts will faithfully and promptly attend to all be 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. C. LAIRD, M. D.,

HAW RIVER, N. C.

Feb 13, '90.

LEVI M. SCOTT, F. H. WHITAKER, JR.

Attorneys at Law,

GRAHAM, N. C.

SCOTT & WHITAKER,

Attorneys at Law,

GRAHAM, N. C.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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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 100 feet of the office. Salem trains 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, apricot, nectarine, mulberry, quince, Grosse Fig, raspberry, gooseberry, currant, pie plant, English walnut, pecan, Chestnut Strawberry, rose, evergreen, shade trees, etc.

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, GUILFORD COUNTY, N. C.

Reside salesman wanted in every county good native commission will be given.



Do you know, Mr. Henderson, Condit, Phillips, Smith, John Campbell, who do not know and cannot possibly know?

DILE BEANS

THE ONLY BEANS THAT GROW IN THE SOUTH. THEY ARE THE BEST GROWN IN THE SOUTH AND ARE THE ONLY BEANS THAT GROW IN THE SOUTH.

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1776 — JULY THE FOURTH! — 1890

"AND ALL IS WELL."

Notwithstanding the heavy run we still have plenty of "The Fourth" left and can guarantee to give you the most of it for the least money. You are

ELECTED JUDGE

in this matter and we leave the verdict with you. We don't ask you TWO PRICES for your golden opinion, either. Have ONE PRICE ONLY—and that a very close one—for everything.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,

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July Work on the Farm.

BY D. T. MOORE.

The midsummer month is the most trying one of the year to American farmers. During its extreme heat and humidity the farm work is most pressing and onerous, and of course very exhaustive, though for less so than fifty years ago—as we know from experience—for now much of the hard labor of haying and harvesting, and the culture of so-called hood crops is done by labor-saving machinery. Then we had no mowing-machines, horse hay-rakes, tedders or hay-loaders to aid in securing the grass-crop; and in those scorching yet happy days the grain was cut with a cradle and not only raked and bound but loaded and barned or stacked by hand-labor, quite different from using the rapid reapers, binders, and other labor-saving inventions for harvesting now in vogue. In the absence of planters, horse-hoes and cultivators, the corn crop then required a good deal of muscular effort and back-ache. Certainly the boys and young men of that period had far more occasion to quit the farm for easier vocations than have the young ruralists of to-day, for the latter can ride comfortably, on sulky-ploughs, reapers and mowers, and easily guide other machines that do much of the work which formerly required muscular strength and exhaustive hand manipulation.

This is indeed an age of wonderful progress and improvement, and yet many soil-tillers will find it difficult to perform in time the various duties incumbent upon them at the present season, even with all the facilities at their command in the way of improved methods and machinery. To cultivate corn and other crops in seasons, and secure grass and grain in good condition, will require no little planning and providing in advance, as well as extra physical exertion when the time for action arrives. But let us glance at some of the important labors and duties which call for early and special attention.

The Corn Crop was planted so late in some sections, on account of the backward spring, that its cultivation, when needed, may interfere somewhat with haying and harvesting labors. This pressure and mixture of work will necessitate good calculation and lively action, but brainy and brainy farmers, who plan and peck rightly, will be likely to avoid any material loss or damage. After it is fairly started Indian corn can hardly be cultivated so often or so much, and it will bear liberal fertilizing. Enriching and

stirring the surface soil are great aids in corn production and neither should be omitted. Frequent use of the cultivator not only kills weeds, but, in dry weather, is a remedy for drought, and moreover it saves the labor of hand-hoeing. Level culture is now generally preferred to the old hilling system by good farmers.

Corn for fodder, or soiling, may be drilled in or sown broadcast (drilling is preferable) until the middle of July. It will prove a great help when the pastures begin to dry up, and be relished by the cows and other cattle. German millet is also a good soiling crop, and may be sown later than corn—any time in July or early in August.

Care of live stock is essential this month. Working horses should have good and liberal rations and the best of treatment. Protect them from the flies, see that their collars fit, and give them all the rest you can. Remember that neither horses and cattle, nor sheep and pigs, can thrive in shadeless, sun-burned pastures. Supply plenty of pure water. Cows often suffer from excessive heat in pastures where shade and water are lacking. Sheep should also have access to water, and be given salt frequently. Some animals suffer as much from heat in summer as they do from cold in winter, and in both cases it pays to render them as comfortable as possible. Young pigs designed for early market require extra care and feed now, but others need little attention if they have a clover pasture. Poultry should be protected from both little and large enemies—lice, hawks, owls, etc. The vermin will vanish if you supply plenty of whitewash to the sides and floor of the poultry-house and kerosene to the roosts. For the feathered fellows use traps and guns. Cleanliness is an essential requisite to profitable poultry keeping.

The Sweetest Word in the Language.

The word "Mamma" is one of the sweetest and dearest words in the English language, and no girl should ever become so old as to forget to call her mother by that name. But one may tell you it sounds babyish in the mouth of a girl eighteen or twenty years of age. But let no one, dear girl, persuade you from the use of it. It is the first word you learn in babyhood—it is the last you should forget. You may substitute the word "mother," but it has not the same meaning either to you or to her. It has not the same sound of sweet confidence in it. God caused that word to be put in the language of the world with a special pur-

pose. Do not believe that you ever grow too old to use it. If men who have reached the years of maturity feel that they can call their parent by that name, then you, my dear girl, can easily afford to do it. And I can count a score of full-grown men right on my fingers here who always addressed their mother as "Mamma," before company or away from it. And I think the more of them for doing it, and so does all the world. Likewise the world will think more of you, and you will feel better satisfied yourself, and give your mother that pleasure which it should be your duty every day you live to give her. Let it ever be "Mamma" and "Papa," no matter to what age you may live. Remember always one thing—you can never grow too big to show to your parents all the little attentions of which the most loving of hearts is capable.—From the Household Monthly.

Smoking and the Voice.

Sir Morell Mackenzie has recently written upon the effect of tobacco-smoking on the voice, and his remarks should receive attention by those who practise public speaking or singing. He tells us that most of the leading actors in London suffer from a relaxed condition of the upper part of the throat, brought on, he believes, entirely by smoking; but actresses are rarely affected in that way. He has noticed the same thing in the case of military officers and clergymen. It is not necessary to be a smoker to encourage these symptoms, for a delicate throat exposed to an atmosphere laden with the fumes of tobacco, such as is often met with in a railway carriage, is, we learn, even worse than the use of the cigar or pipe. The Oriental hookah is, in Dr. Mackenzie's opinion, the least harmful apparatus to use, for the smoke passes through water, and is robbed of its heat before it enters the system; and the cigarette, so fashionable now-a-days, is the most dangerous.—Chamber's Journal.

Col. Sellers.

Richmond State. The character of Col. Mulberry Sellers, the irrepressibly hopeful character in "The Gilded Age," written by Mark Twain and Charles Dudley Warner (Warner, by the by, has never received a penny from the dramatization of the story, though Clemens is said to have made \$75,000 by it), is declared to have been founded on Twain's acquaintances with Captain Isaiah Sellers, a pilot and captain on the Mississippi. The humorist met him while learning to be a

pilot himself on that river. The actual Sellers, who has been dead twenty-seven years, was born in North Carolina, went to St. Louis as a young man, began to follow the Mississippi, and soon rose to the rank of pilot between that city and New Orleans. He knew his business thoroughly; was familiar with every obstruction on the 1,200 mile course, every wood yard, farm house, barn or warehouse on either side of the stream. He never met with an accident of any kind in an experience of forty years. If he had been awakened on any night, however dark, he could have gone on deck and told at once by a glance at the shore exactly where he might be. He was chief pilot on the James M. White, when she ran from New Orleans to St. Louis against a remarkably swift current in four days, which has never been equalled. When he commanded vessels he made it a point to take the helm when any very careful steering is required. One night, on the lower Mississippi, the fine steamer St. Louis encountered a fierce tornado, which so frightened a large pleasure party on board that some of the men sought the captain and asked him if it would not be prudent to try to land the boat. "Not a particle of danger," said the captain, "Sellers is at the wheel." His tone of perfect confidence banished all alarm. The real Sellers is said to have been very quiet and unobtrusive, entirely free from the loquacity and bombast of the fictitious Sellers, whom so many thousands have enjoyed on the stage.

What an Unhealthy Book Will Do.

Now, I ask why all women buy these books? I will not say that they are doing it intentionally; most likely it is due to thoughtlessness. But is nothing can thoughtlessly work more injury than in the selection of books. Our whole nature are shaped and molded by that we read. Let a woman read books of an unhealthy character, and she is bound to be influenced by them. No person living ever forgot the memory of a bad book. I knew a woman who in girlhood read a novel in which she was the predominating character. Since then she has read hundreds of books by the masters of literature, and filled her mind with their best and most elevating thoughts. But has the impression made by that one book read when she was a girl ever been effaced? I quote her own words to me: "Although I have lived nearly sixty years since I read that book, and have associated continually through all that subsequent period

with the purest minds in literature, I have never been able to forget that book. Day after day it comes back to me, and I would give to-day half of my fortune if the impression left by that story could be removed from my mind." And in countless hearts will this statement find a responsive echo. The mind will oftentimes throw off the impression made by an indecent picture, for in art we see vice only in outline. But in a book where vice is told us in words—our own instrument of expression—the impression is lasting, and its influence will be felt through generations.—From the Woman's Journal.

Pretty Little Japanese Women.

In size the Japanese woman is small compared to those of America or Northern Europe, her average height being four and one-half feet. Her complexion is peculiar to all Mongolians, which is especially true of servants and out-door laborers, but the upper and more refined class, those not subjected to the scorching rays of summer's sun, or chafing effect of a spring wind, are as fair as the average American woman. Her beautiful dark hair kept glossy by the frequent dressing of the native coiffure, her dark eyes not so obliquely set as an artist paints them, least the complexion slightly, and make her skin appear more opaque than that of a light-haired, blue-eyed dame of Sweden. Her form is plump, as nature intended it to be, not being pressed into unhealthy shape by means used in more civilized lands. The most that can be said against her is that her limbs and feet are short, shapelier and clumsy.—Yaddo Correspondence Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A Valuable Lead Pencil.

The most valuable lead pencil that I know of is owned by a lawyer in this city. It is a cheap looking affair, but I don't believe it could be bought for \$100. The wood of this pencil came from a cedar tree that was probably centuries old before any cedar tree now standing began to grow. It was taken from a marl bed in Orange county at a depth of nearly one hundred feet below the surface. Near it was found the remains of a mastodon. The knob on the end of the pencil was made from a piece of the mastodon's tooth. The pencil has never been sharpened, and probably never will be.—New York Evening Sun.

LADIES Meeting a Unit of children that want building should be SHOWN A GOOD BETTER. It is pleasant to take, from Helena, Independence, and Missouri. All dealers keep it.

"The Stagnant South."

"You have the stagnant South to direct into the channels of industry and prosperity."

Such a statement from any source at all would be astonishing, but it appears in a magazine article, and the author has succeeded somehow in having it printed in the July number of *The Forum*. The stagnant South! What manner of man is this who can get into respectable magazine columns and mess and dabble with printer's ink? Has he never read anything or talked with anybody? Has he been shut up in a lighthouse, or does he emerge from the darkness and gloom of a hermit's cave that he should be so completely ignorant of events? But surprising as such ignorance is, we find a still greater cause for amazement in the fact that a monstrous absurdity should pass the editorial intelligence of a magazine office.

A South which added a billion and a quarter to the assessed and three billion to the real value of its property between 1880 and 1889, which in the same period doubled its railroad mileage and banking facilities, trebled its spindles, looms and coal production, quadrupled its iron production, and added hundreds of millions to the annual value of agricultural products, is hardly in the need of the services of anybody to "direct it into channels of industry and prosperity."

While *The Forum* was printing this statement in New York the *Manufacturers' Record* was getting out in Baltimore a quarterly review, showing that 2,333 new industries had been organized this year, 37 of them iron furnaces. The South has silenced criticism and dispelled doubt by the unanswerable logic of facts.

Experience has taught us to expect a certain amount of skepticism on the part of people who have preconceived notions and live among humdrum surroundings and look out upon restricted horizons. With this class facts about the South must have the clearest and most unmistakable demonstration, and even then the situation is not accepted in its fullness, and the admission of Southern progress and greatness, when admitted at all, is most often qualified and neutralized by its and buts. The case in point, however, is out of the usual run and is in the nature of intellectual come, earnestly developing the mind, instead of common strabismus affecting only the mental eyeight.

The discussion in which the "stagnant South" is introduced is as to the annexation of Canada, and it is pointed out as one of a number of conditions which give this country its hands full, without adding new complications. It is surprising that such a magazine as *The Forum* should have admitted to its pages this slur upon the South, and especially so in view of the vigorous efforts its managers are putting forth to convince Southern people that *The Forum* is a good medium through which to attract the attention to opportunities for investment in this section.—*Baltimore Manufacturers' Record*.

Great Industrial Activity Throughout the South.

Special reports to the *Baltimore Manufacturers' Record* show that, despite the heat of midsummer, when dullness in trade is expected, the industrial progress of the South exhibits no signs of halting. In every State there is marked activity, and every line of industry shows rapid and healthy advance. There is no speculative excitement and no signs of any unhealthy boom, but simply a solid and substantial growth based on the development of the vast resources with which the South has been so abundantly blessed. A brief summary of a few of the leading enterprises reported in last week's issue of the *Manufacturers' Record* shows what has been done in one week towards the industrial advancement of this section. In Alabama, Birmingham has organized a \$250,000 fuel gas plant, Bessemer a \$300,000 ice factory company, Tredgar a cotton-seed oil mill and a brick and tile company to turn out 50,000 bricks or more a day, and Cleburne county a \$500,000 gold mining company. Georgia has \$1,000,000 land improvement company at Augusta, a \$800,000 ice factory project at Savannah, and an ice factory at Madison, Kentucky has a \$100,000 quarrying company at Covington; Louisiana a \$50,000 lumber mill and a \$100,000 oil mill; Maryland a \$100,000 construction company, \$50,000 bolt and nut company, and a \$10,000 hominy company, and a \$10,000 glass factory enterprise. In North Carolina two land improvement companies, with capital stock of \$100,000 and \$1,000,000 respectively, have been organized, and in South Carolina a \$30,000 oil mill, Tennessee shows a \$30,000 oil mill, iron and tannery company, a new coal, iron and tannery company, a number of miscellaneous enterprises. In Texas a \$500,000 refrigerating company, a \$250,000 sugar refinery, a \$100,000 compress company, and a \$125,000 water company have been organized, while the owners of 30,000 acres of Bessemer property in Leno county are preparing for extensive developments. Virginia, as usual, exhibits great activity, including a \$750,000 mining and lumbering company, a \$3,000,000 mining company, a \$300,000 mineral water company, a \$100,000 land company, a \$500,000 mining company, a \$100,000 marble quarrying company, the purchase of 225,000 acres of land by a syndicate, while reports that appear to be well founded, state that one of the largest and oldest iron making concerns in the North, will build two furnaces in South-west Virginia. As a brief statement of a few leading enterprises for the week, this summary shows that the activity in the organization of big concerns requiring heavy capital is unusually great, and added to this is the fact that this activity extends to the widest range of manufacturing industries that are springing up all over the South.

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