

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. XVI.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1890.

NO. 28.

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, 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.

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, Etc., Etc., 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 10]

J. D. KERNODLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW

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.

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

E. C. LAIRD, M. D.,
HAW RIVER, N. C.
Feb'y 12, '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. Sales 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, apricots, nectarine, mulberry, quince, Grocer Fig, raspberry, gooseberry, currants, pie plant, English walnut, pecans, Chestnut Strawberry, roses, evergreens, 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. Reliable salesman wanted in every county good paying commission will be given.

37-38 W. Guilford County, N. C. Reliable salesman wanted in every county good paying commission will be given.

To have Bilbeans, Sick Headache, Constipation, Malaria, Liver Complaints, take the safe and certain remedy, **DR. BILE BEANS**

It makes a difference in the results whether you measure a field of weeds or a field of grass or clover.

The man slow to appreciate that "cherby hangs a tail" will realize it when he milks a cow in fly time.

It is a good idea to clean out your granary and fumigate every year, to destroy insects and their eggs.

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Midsummer Trade!



"Despite the heat of midsummer" says the Record—"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 a rapid and healthy advance." Our southern crops, in some of which we have a monopoly, are the best paying agricultural products, and with PATIENCE, PRUDENCE and PERSEVERANCE we have, with Col. Mulberry Sellars, a hopeful prospect, provided we don't, with Mr. Micawber, wait too long for "something to turn up" without proceeding on our own "personal curve" to TURN UP SOMETHING. "Let us then be up and doing"—husband your resources and the place your money where it will bring the BEST RESULTS.

L. B. HOLT & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,
GRAHAM AND BURLINGTON.

Rural Notes and News.

Sow buckwheat early in July. Keep the mower knives sharp. Use tin pails only in the dairy. Improve the run-out grass land. Be gentle in handling the bees. Have you thinned out the fruits. Boys, don't skip any hills in hoeing. Poor peach crop in "My Maryland." Good drainage helps in roadmaking. Why not feed fallen fruit to porkers? Never litigate when you can arbitrate. Platform: Production before politics. Give the fish a rest while you're busy. Don't push men and teams at mid-day. See to the cucumber and melon vines. Protect animals from flies and the heat. Good soil and culture make good crops. Work with a level head and lively hand. Celebrate the 4th soberly and sincerely. A tight barn is better than an open one to keep hay in. Ripe grass loses nearly one-half its value when cured as hay. Cut early and grow a second crop of orchard grass and clover. Keep newly-set trees well watered, so the moisture will reach the roots. Now is the time to breed sows for Fall pigs and cubs for Spring calves. Cut timothy just above the bulb or bottom joint. The stump will not dry up so quick. Wholesome food, pure air and clean water are the three most potent preventives of disease. In trimming, cut off all limbs that cross each other. Leave only what grow upward and outward. A ventilator put through the centre of a stack, rick or mow will decrease the liability to spoil. Northern farmers in the South are surprised at the difficulty there is growing nutritious grasses. It is a good idea to clean out your granary and fumigate every year, to destroy insects and their eggs. It makes a difference in the results whether you measure a field of weeds or a field of grass or clover. The man slow to appreciate that "cherby hangs a tail" will realize it when he milks a cow in fly time. Rub off the sprouts while young and tender. It will save severe and more laborious trimmings in this future. The aged farmer who retires to the city is like a matured tree transplanted

in a new soil—likely to wither and die. Don't be in a hurry to buy more land until you have got what you already have up to its maximum productiveness. Put coarse manure where you want a mulch, and fine where you want it to speedily mingle with and enrich the soil. Minnesota feeds only eight per cent. of the 16,000 tons of oil-cake produced there, the balance being shipped to England. An insect is ravaging wheat and rye beads in parts of New Jersey, and farmers will sell greater parts of their entire crop as straw. The poorer the road, the greater the wear and tear and the consumption of time, and hence the heavier the tax for travelling over it. According to Dr. Collier, growing animals take only 6 per cent of the manual value out of their food, and milk cows 9 per cent. The farmer who does not believe in science has great faith in the influence of the moon and often mistakes hollow stomach for hollow horn. Secretary of Agriculture Buak is preparing a book on horses, to be followed by one on cattle, sheep and hogs, and later on by one on cattle diseases. Sepsoids should be added to the manureheap. Never waste such. Later in the season suds may be applied to asparagus and celery with advantage. When animals are confined, it is the duty of the owner to see that they have a variety of food and enough of it, as well as a fully supply of clean water and fresh air. The average dairyman will never be contented until he has an easy chair for a milking stool and can lie back and take a snooze while somebody else does the milking. Kickers among colts and calves are usually bred, not born. Handle them gently and kindly and kickers will be rare. Teasing by headless boys and hired men, originates most of the farm kickers.

disinfecting, which artificial heat has not and will purify and preserve the linen. She followed my directions, but, as is too often the practice, dried and aired it at a nursery-window. Her fastidious husband remonstrated in vain against the unseemingly exposure. Believing that if she saw her practice as others saw it, she would desist, he so directed their afternoon walk as to bring the nursery-window in full view from a central part of the town. Stopping abruptly, he pointed to the offending linen, flapping conspicuously in the breeze and asked sarcastically, "My dear, what is that displayed in our window?" "Why," she proudly replied, "that is the flag of our union. Conquered by this pungent retort, he saluted the flag with a swing of his hat and pressing his wife's arm closer within his own, sang, as they walked homeward— "And long may it wave."—Ex. Not a Guarantee of Purity.

It is the custom to believe that the most impure water will be rendered pure by boiling, and that an absolute safeguard against the danger of water containing disease germs is thus afforded. While it is true that boiling will kill the germs of disease, yet the fact has been pointed out by the very highest authority that while boiling kills the germs of a particular disease, it yet, in reality, renders the water more impure than it was before, because by the very death of these germs, dead organic matter is allowed to remain in the water, which is shortly polluted by putrefaction. Hence, while boiling is a most excellent precaution against the occurrence of typhoid fever or similar diseases it must be borne in mind that the water is not necessarily purified, but that simply the power to produce a specific disease is removed.

Put up Like a Man. A correspondent of the Chicago Herald, signed "Galena," says: "Is it proper for a young man to take a young lady into an ice cream parlor and put up his watch to pay for the cream?" to which the Herald sagely makes reply: "Ice cream is a necessity for young ladies, and when one says that she yearns for that necessity the young man must put up his watch, eye-glasses or the upper half of his spring suit in order to get it for her. Of course if you can get the \$2.50 necessary to buy it for her, do so; but if you are lured into the ice cream foundry in blisful ignorance of the fact that your assets consist of an old knife, a cigarette holder and two galle buttons, put up your watch like a man."

Baby's Limes. An intelligent young mother some days since asked how she could preserve her child's limes clean and sweet when changed frequently during the day. I directed her not to dry by the fire, but in the sun and open air, if the weather permitted. You thus not only avoid saturating the air of your rooms with the volatile and poisonous gases driven out of the limes, but the sun's rays have powers of cleansing and

Uses for Coffee.

It is asserted by men of high professional ability that when the system needs a stimulant nothing equals a cup of fresh coffee. Those who desire to rescue the drunkard from his cups will find no better substitute than strong coffee, without milk or sugar. Two ounces of coffee, or one eighth of a pound, to one pint of boiling water makes an excellent beverage, but the water must be boiling, not merely hot. Bitterness comes from boiling too long. If the coffee required for breakfast be put in a granitized kettle over night and a pint of cold water poured over it, it can be heated to just the boiling point, and then set back to prevent further ebullition, when it will be found that while the strength is extracted its delicate aroma is preserved. As our country consumes nearly ten pounds of coffee per capita, it is a pity not to have it made in the best matter. It is asserted by those who have tried it that malaria and epidemics are avoided by those who drink a cup of hot coffee before venturing in the morning air. Burned on hot coals it is a disinfectant for a sick room. By some of our best physicians it is considered a specific in typhoid fever.—The Epicure.

Blackberries.

Where wild blackberries are so fine and so plentiful as they are all over North Carolina it is hard to get growers to realize that there is large profit in cultivating them. The low prices at which the wild berries usually sell lead them to suppose that the cultivated fruits would go in the same rate. This is a great mistake. In Baltimore while the wild berries shipped in buckets are selling for a song, the cultivated ones shipped in quart boxes and packed in crates bring a better average price than strawberries, and many growers in Maryland and Delaware consider them more profitable. The sorts now cultivated have been selected from wild plants at the North. We have among us many wild plants which produce very superior fruits. Will the farmers and fruit growers co-operate with us in developing a blackberry that will bring money to their pockets? If you know or find a wild plant with very superior fruit, mark it, and next fall, in November, send the plant to the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station at Raleigh. Do this and aid us in making the Station the source of real profit to farmers, truckers and fruit-growers.—W. F. Hassay, Horticulturist.

How Rain is Formed.

The old and celebrated theory first advocated by Dr. Hutton, that rain is produced by mingling of strata of air of different temperatures and containing different amount of moisture, is no longer entertained by meteorologists. Cold and warm currents cannot mix, and could only produce between them thin layers of clouds, the vapor condensed being insufficient to fall as rain. Epsy, some forty years ago, suggested the true theory. Rain is formed by ascending currents of moist air. If from any cause a mass of air takes an upward movement, as it ascends it comes under less pressure, expands and is consequently dynamically cooled. It has been found that the rate of cooling is about one degree for each hundred yards of ascent. In the condensation of the moisture after ascending there result: First, the formation of a cloud with its center bulging far above the edges, as in the common thunder clouds; next, some of the particles mingle into small drops which are carried upwards by the rising column of air until they combine with others produced higher up, and form drops too large to be supported and then fall as rain. This theory fully explains why heavier rains fall on the slopes of the mountains in Western North Carolina than in the central plane, for the prevailing winds during nearly the whole year blow towards the mountains and are by them deflected upwards, cooled, and deposit much of their moisture on the eastern slope.—C. F. von Herrmann, Meteorologist, N. C. Experiment Station.

A Monument of Papers.

At the tenth census there was obtained by Special Agent North a very unique collection of over 11,000 newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, during the census year, which collection was arranged, bound and deposited for preservation at the Congressional Library. In view of the great historical value of such a collection, Superintendent Porter has decided to form a collection of all the newspapers, magazines and periodical publications of every character and description printed in the United States during the present census year, to serve as a permanent memorial of the development of this important branch of American enterprise. This collection will be made in duplicate, one set for preservation at the library of Congress and the other for deposit in the National Museum.—Washington Post

Summer.

Sweet summer, parent of the royal rose
And virgin lily; and the thousand
flowers
That offer incense thro' the golden
hours,
Thy presence over earth and ocean
throws
A glory borrowed from the light that
glows
In Paradise, where summer ever
reigns!
Thy beauty's everywhere—in grassy
lanes;
In leafy woods, and where the river
flows
Melodious thro' the meadows to the
sea:
Music from dewy morn till evening's
close
Is heard, filling the heart with ecstasy;
And lulling painful thoughts into re-
pose.

Home Paper for Home Advertisers.

What is it in all of us that gives such a glitter and beauty to that which is afar off, and such a soberness and tameness to the near by? It is not all altogether, nor very much, that we can the better see defects on account of the closeness of the object; we should be able to see the merits better, too: It is the disposition to undervalue the familiar, the commonplace; that besets us. Now, take a certain class of advertisers. They will hunt all around for a medium that is far away, quite overlooking the paper at home, which they could use with a result much more profitable, in many cases, than the one chosen. Or they will provide "joggers" and "guttersnipes" that nobody looks at for free distribution; taking all chances of their being "distributed" in a single delivery from the bridge over stream or canal: No doubt, much of this sort of advertising matter has met with such a fate as this: But the near-by newspaper is the medium that ought to be used; it is an old acquaintance of every man in the community. Its voice is familiar and listened for. Its statements are trusted as those of a stranger would not be. Moreover, its circulation is among the very people who compose the class from which the custom desired must be obtained. The home paper is, by all odds, the medium for home advertisers.—Ex.

1111 OGDEN ST., PHILA., PA.,
March 28th, 1889.

MR. RADAM,
Dear Sir:—Had a violent attack of acute inflammatory rheumatism, which was promptly and quickly cured by your Microbe Killer. I used flannel bandages around the limbs and arms wet with it, besides using it internally;—
L. B. T. JENNEY.

For sale by L. B. Holt & Co.

Summe.

The collecting and curing of the leaves of the wild sumac occupies for several of the summer months the time of hundreds of women and children in Virginia and the Carolinas. This product, which would otherwise be wasted, distributes among the poorer country people of North Carolina alone the large sum of \$8,000 to \$8,000 annually. Northern buyers of sumac complain that the gatherers carelessly or dishonestly mix with the packed leaves sticks, stones and other trash. This is very wrong and does not benefit the packers, as buyers always remove such trash before weighing, and deduct from the price of the leaves the cost of removing the trash and freight on same. The N. C. Experiment Station will investigate the advisability of cultivating sumac and the value of leaves from the cultivated plants. Manufacturers give the following directions for curing the leaves: Leaves may be gathered any time from June 20th to October 1st, or until the leaves turn red—red leaves are worthless. The best leaves are those gathered in June and July. As soon as picked spread the leaves in the sun for one or two hours, then remove to a rain-tight covered shed and spread thinly on shelves or tables and stir frequently to prevent the leaves from heating and turning black. Use the hands or a wooden stick for turning the leaves—never use iron. The greener the dried leaves are the higher will be the price they will bring. The leaves will not be dry enough to pack until the stems of the leaves break when bent. Dried sumac sells for from 50 cents to \$1.00 per 100 pounds. The chief buyers of the N. C. sumac are Geo. W. Campbell & Co., of Petersburg, Va., and T. C. Plunkett, of Lynchburg, Va. Both of these firms furnish, free of charge, sacks in which to pack the leaves.—Gerald McCarthy, Botanist.

A small investment when health can be obtained should be no consideration, and Radam's Microbe Killer will surely kill the microbes, and when that is done you cannot be sick. For sale by L. B. Holt & Co.