

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. XVI.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1890.

NO. 26.

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 diseases known to the human system.

CAUSED BY MICROBES,

Radam's Microbe Killer

Exterminates the Microbes and drives them out of the system, and what that does 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, Remate Troubles, 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 16]

J. D. KERNODLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GRAHAM, N. C.
Practices in the State and Federal Courts and 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 '89

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

E. O. 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 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, Grosper Fig, raspberry, gooseberry, currants, pile plant, English walnuts, pecans, Chestnut Strawberry, roses, 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,
Gulf and County, N. C.
Reliable salesman wanted in every county good driving commission will be given.

Do cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Nausea, Liver Complaints, take the safe and certain remedy,
SMITH'S

BILE BEANS

Take the SMALL BILE BEANS in the bottle. They are the most concentrated. Beware of cheap imitations. Price of either size, 25c per bottle. **SMITH'S BILE BEANS**, 17-19 W. 4th St., N. C.

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 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.

Guard against forest fires. No hogs in the horse pasture. Corn is late—help it all you can. Choice products always sell well. How about sowing fall turnips? Make lazy tramps work or travel. "De bashful pig makes po' po'k." Great Britain's crops will be short. Look well to the watering of stock. Work now—vacation after harvest. Keep the wagon axles well greased. No "let up" on the weed nuisance. Yes, mulching pays about these days. Rainy day work—repairing tools, etc. Bad beverages—alcohol and tea-water. Work early and late, but rest at mid-day.

Buy nothing you can produce as cheaply. Don't expect all the good qualities in one animal. Skimmed milk and buttermilk are good for horses. The outlook for the Maine sweet corn crop is excellent. Clover roots are excellent subsoilers. They loosen the subsoil. Study your farm and ascertain its needs, qualities, capabilities, etc. Give the pigs a chance to lie in the sun and take a sun-bath. Consider your market and keep sheep for wool or mutton accordingly. Secretary Book is right when he says we can grow our own carpet wools. In Texas consider a Winchester rifle a dead sure cure for lumpy jaw.

An imported scrub of any kind of animal is no better than any other scrub. The nomadic herdman is beginning to be considered a nuisance in the West. Oregon reports that the recent rains have greatly improved all spring-sown crops. Intending prize winners at the Fall fairs should now be making preparations therefor. The roads of a neighborhood are a strong indication of the character of its inhabitants. There is nothing so easy to grow in this world as weeds, and nothing else so profitable. The census for 1890 includes live stock in cities and villages, which has heretofore been omitted. The acreage of sorghum in Kansas is reported at 10,700 acres, against 4,900 acres last year. Clover and oat straw fed together furnish more nutriment, pound for pound than timothy hay.

Chicago is to have a new system of stock yards, to be managed by the railroads that carry the live stock.

The farm may not yield big profits, but is there any other calling so sure to gain a man a living?

The secrets of large yields always and everywhere, are rich soil, good seed and thorough tillage.

A cigarette thrown carelessly aside caused the burning of 135 acres of wheat in California a few days ago.

Mr. W. H. Gilbert, a New York dairy expert, says "the man who takes care of the cows makes the butter."

An easy way of making a chicken coop is to drive a circle of stakes and tack strips of wire netting around it.

Do not worry about your soil leaching manure. Lack of manure ruins the farms where leaching ruins one.

Where one fruit tree is injured by heavy manuring or too much attention ten thousand are injured by neglect.

Nothing on the farm pays better than a good garden. It furnishes fresh vegetables and fruits and promotes health.

If water stands around your fruit trees, contrive some way to drain it off, if you do not wish to lose both fruit and tree.

Raise a supply of turnips for the ducks and geese. Nothing is better or more economical for ducks than cooking scraps with a little bran added.

Young Ducks.

There is money in raising ducks for market if they are of a good breed. An expert poultry raiser, who keeps posted as to the prices, says that in the New York market "green" ducks (ducklings, ten weeks old, or thereabouts), weighing from four to five pounds, were first quoted on April 29th, the price being 30 cents per pound, which means over \$2 per pair. These prices, however, do not hold long, and after May will rapidly decline, from 25 to 20 cents being quoted May 5th. From the 15th of July until September 15th, prices are generally low, but they usually increase from September to November, selling at from 15 to 25 cents per pound. These prices are for prime ducklings, however, mostly Pekins being in demand. It is useless to attempt to get high prices for common ducks, as they are not in demand except at very low prices. The importance of a good breed is strongly shown in the case of ducks for market. The maxim, "breed from the best," holds good here as well as in raising the larger animals, and should be heeded by all interested.

As to Feeding Horses.

According to an authority on the care of equines the injudicious feeding of a horse often produces far more baneful results than does overwork. When a horse is constantly kept upon food as concentrated as he can bear, there is necessarily a tendency to inflammation and consequent lameness, but lameness is more certainly produced with sudden changes from bulky to concentrated food, and that on the day when his feet are to be most severely tried by concussion on a hard road. It would be safer to abuse his digestive organs one day and his feet another than to abuse them both at the same time. Grass feeding horses can be lamed at any time, without any extra work, by simply giving them more corn and less chaff.

Filtering Milk Through Sponges.

Here is an idea worthy of consideration, with a view of adoption by American farmers who furnish milk to creameries. According to a Scotch journal the method of filtering milk through sponges immediately on its being drawn from the cows has been practiced for some time past by most, if not all, of the dairy farmers (some thirty or thirty-five in number) in Dumfriesshire and elsewhere who supply the Annandale Dairy Company with milk. This new method was started by the company's dairy inspector, and has proved very successful. It will be at once apparent that filtering the milk at the farm before being put into the cans is a much better plan than filtering it after it arrives at the creamery, as by removing all impurities beforehand the milk reaches the consumers in a much purer and more wholesome condition than after a longer or shorter transit by rail in an unfiltered or imperfectly filtered state.

Shed Oats for Cows.

Here is an idea which may prove valuable to some of our readers. A writer in the Iowa Homestead makes shed oats one of the ration for his cows. Out with the binder, they have to get a little farther advanced than they would naturally be if for hay; but he says he has fed his cows one and a half bundles at night, and tame hay, bran and shorts in the morning, and received for his butter, in Chicago, Elgin, prices, for many years. As there is no thrashing, where his oats are harvested he feels as if his work were done as he goes along.

Late Celery.

For late crop celery should be set out in July. An expert advises that where the blanching is to be done by earthing up, the trenching plan—setting the plants in trenches—is the best, as saving labor, and the plants are more secure from droughts than they are when planted on the level surface. Everyone knows that it must have rich soil to grow in and plenty of water. About six inches apart in the row is the distance usually adopted; and there are many old-time gardeners who still plant in double rows, which they claim saves work and gives as good plants.

A Hay Palace.

The Western people are becoming noted for erecting enormous structures. A year or two ago they had a "big time" in the shape of a corn palace, which attracted wide attention. And now they are building an immense hay palace at Mokena, Ill., to advertise the principal product of the Kankakee hay-growing region. It is being contributed to by the Northwestern counties of Indiana as well as those of Iroquois, Kankakee, and Will in Illinois. The palace will be almost entirely constructed of baled hay and straw, and it is said that its construction will be an architectural surprise. It will be 120x200 feet on the ground, and ornamented by seven graceful towers, the centre over the main entrance being twenty feet square and nearly one hundred feet high, including the flag staff. Other exhibit buildings will be erected for the display of live stock.

How She Fined Him.

The young man was evidently honest in his intentions, but three years constant torturing had failed to overcome his excessive bashfulness. They were sitting on chairs at a respectful distance apart. Said the young man, having spent five minutes in search of a subject: "How do you get along with your cooking?" "Nicely," replied the miss; "I'm improving wonderfully. I can make a splendid cake now." "O-o-o," said the young man in a pleased manner; "what kind do you best like?" "I like one made with flour and sugar and citrus and raisins and lots of things; and beautiful frosting on top," responded the young miss. "Why that's a wedding cake," exclaimed the young man, nervously. "I meant wedding," said the young miss, shyly.

Cure For Gout.

A good woman, Jane Parsons, was anxious to be at peace with all, and particularly wished to be on good terms with those who lived near. But Agnes Saundry was such a great news-bag, that her calls on Jane were "nether few nor far between." Nor did she appear to "know the way out when once she got in." Jane found Agnes' conversation both unprofitable and disagreeable, for she made so free of other people's names. This made Jane unhappy; so much so that she dreaded Agnes' coming. She resolved to lay the matter before her leader, who was not long in prescribing a remedy. "Jane," said he, "keep your family Bible on the table, and when she has been in the house long enough, ask her to read a chapter or a psalm, and pray with you." Jane followed this excellent advice. "Agnes," said Jane, "you are a good scholar. I wish you would read a chapter or psalm, and pray with me; it might do both of us good." Agnes excused herself on the ground that she was very busy. She would gladly do so another time when she could stay. We need scarcely say that Jane had no further cause to complain of Agnes gossiping in her house.

How She Fined Him.

This is what we have urged for years—that farmers should raise and eat more mutton. And so we agree with Col. F. D. Curtis when he says, in his sermonette style, that every farmer should have a flock of sheep. "The Merino is better adapted to the rigors of our climate than any other breed. But they are not valuable as mutton sheep; we must cross them with the mutton breeds, and the product will lay on fat and please and pay their owners. Again, if we make sheep pay we must raise crops to feed them on. Raise turnips and feed your mutton to your family, selling any surplus." Yes, supply your families more mutton and fruit and less "hog and hominy," if you would render them healthier happier.

How She Fined Him.

G. J. Spencer, formerly proprietor of the St. Joseph Evening News, says he has been greatly benefited by the use of Microbe Killer, and is still using it. For sale by L. B. Holt & Co.

After the shower, the tranquil sun;
After the snow, the emerald leaves;
After the storm, the calm of peace;
After the harvest, the golden sheaves.

After the clouds, the violet sky;
After the tempest, the fall of waves;
Quiet woods when the winds go by;
After the battle, peaceful graves.

After the knell, the wedding bells;
After the bud, the radiant rose;
Joyful greetings from the far walls;
After our weeping, sweet repose.

After the burden, the blissful mead;
After the flight, the downy nest;
After the furrow, the waking seed;
After the shadowy river—rest!

Drinking in the Hay-Fields.

Men in health perspire freely when vigorously at work on warm days. Very heavy sweating may sometimes arise from weakness, a dry skin may indicate disorder. Evaporation from the surface carries off heat and keeps the body cool.

A larger supply of drinking water is required for the warm hay and harvest days, but much less than is commonly supposed. Half a pint of water sipped slowly will assuage thirst much more effectually than a quart gulped down. A different temperature in two adjacent portions of the body produces congestion. A pint of cold fluid of any kind, thrown into the stomach, may result in more or less congestion; serious illness, and not infrequently death arise from this cause. If ice water is taken at any time it should always be swallowed so slowly that the stomach can warn each cell before taking another.

As to the kinds of drink, the positive teachings of medical science and experience indicate that pure water is by far the best fluid for assuaging thirst and supplying the wants of the system. Beers, ales, sweetened drinks, or any fluid that contains material that must be digested, are a tax upon the stomach and tend to disorder the system. If taken at all, it should be only with other food. Pure water is absorbed as once into blood, and is carried directly to those parts of the body where it is needed. If the water is bad it may usually be corrected by the addition of a little ginger or ginger extract; too much of this produces constipation, but on this account it may be used more freely in looseness of the bowels. All alcoholic drinks are unwholesome for one in active exertion. They stimulate increased effort—effort beyond one's natural strength, and unnatural exhaustion inevitably follows. Just so far as any one raises himself above a normal condition by alcoholic stimulation, just so far below this condition will he surely sink a few hours after, and the elevating and depressing wears upon and organizes the machinery of the body.—American Agriculturist.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 13, 1889.

I have several gallons of the Microbe Killer, and do not hesitate to recommend it highly as a general blood purifier and tonic. It is especially good in cases of liver, and kidney trouble, and is the only remedy I have yet found for nervous headaches. Jos. J. Bowen, 111 North Fourth St. For sale by L. B. Holt & Co.

How She Fined Him.

The bit of advice hereunder may not strike farmers favorably, and yet it seems sensible. It is to give young colts out as soon as they will eat them. By running with the dam they soon become accustomed to everything about them, and are not frightened so easily afterwards. But in the large horse stall a small box at one corner should be fixed for the colts' use. Two parts of bran and one of corn meal make a good substitute for oats.

How She Fined Him.

The vegetable garden, when well cared for, is a profitable annex to the rural, village or suburban homestead, and it merits attention at this season, when its choice products are both palatable and wholesome. However busy you may be, therefore, don't neglect the garden at a time when weeds grow apace and insects rapidly multiply and maraud. Head off those devourers by the prompt use of effective remedies. Sweet corn, beans and some other crops may yet be planted. Transplant late cabbage, cauliflower and celery (if you grow them) will soon need attention, and turnips a little later. Keep garden tomatoes from the ground by using trellises or stakes, and the field crop by laying down brush. If you have a choice variety, reserve the earliest and finest shaped fruit for seed. Causap and tomato sauce should be made while the fruit is in prime. A steel rake and sharp hoe, properly handled, will accomplish good results in the garden at this season.

Keep The Peace.

When one comes to know how expensive war in its real bound to keep the peace until the other fellow kicks too hard. One of the big gun costs \$250,000 to begin with, and every time it is fired away costs a thousand dollars clean, solid cash.—Boston Free Press.