

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. XVI.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1890.

NO. 34.

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

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 Malaria, Typhoid or a combination of diseases, we cure them all at the same time, as we treat all diseases constitutionally.

Rheumatism, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Mucositis, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Female 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 bottle. Beware of those "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,  
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 8th

JACOB A. LONG,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
GRAHAM, N. C.

May 17, '88.

E. O. LAIRD, M. D.,  
HAW RIVER, N. C.

Feb 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. S. R. passes through the grounds and within 100 feet of the office. Salom 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, asparagus, mulberry, quince, Grouse, Fig, raspberry, gooseberry, currants, the 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,  
Guilford County, N. C.

Reside salesmen wanted in every county good bearing commission will be given.

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## JUST ONE YEAR AGO

We made a proposition that if you would back us in it we would furnish

### A Market of Which Our County Might Well Boast.

You HAVE backed us, please call now to see if we have lived up to the agreement. Every inhabitant of Alamance County is

### PERSONALLY INTERESTED

In the success of this new departure. Come and SEE.

# L. B. HOLT & CO.

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS, GRAHAM AND BURLINGTON.

Plowing Under Pea-vines, Green or Dry.

Dr. W. L. Jones, in a late issue of the Constitution, says: All agree that pea vines are an excellent fertilizer, but opinion varies as to whether they should be plowed under whilst still green or after they are dead and dry. It is a point which can be decided finally and beyond doubt by experiment only. A sufficient number of properly planned and carefully executed experiments have not been made to decide the question so far as we know, but we may draw some inference from the general experience of farmers. Agricultural journals have taught very generally the great good resulting from turning under green crops. Until a comparatively recent period, the journals read by our farmers have been published in the North, where conditions are quite different from those in the South and where it may be best or at least quite as well to turn green matter under, because if done late in Autumn (the usual time) the ground gets locked up in ice before much decomposition of the green stuff can take place. Not only so, if decomposition does take place the soil being locked up in ice, no loss of soluble products from leaching occurs. Now those of our farmers who look at things through northern journals have incessantly themselves become advocates of turning under vegetable matter when green. For a long time this was the popular doctrine all over the South. But when this in some way became questioned and the matter was tested by observation and experience very many came to the conclusion that it was better to let the plants die and remain until the latter part of winter or early spring before they are buried by the plow. We think the preponderance of opinion among farmers is now on that side of the question. We think chemical teaching is also on the side of this majority. Pea vines especially, but all kinds of green vegetable matter owe their value largely to the nitrogen they contain. When buried green, when the soil is still comparatively warm, they decompose rapidly and the nitrogen they contain soon assumes the form of nitrates. Nitrates are very soluble in water and are very easily leached out of the soil by rain water. The soil has the power of holding some substances that are soluble in water, so rain water cannot carry them off. Such are acid phosphates, ammonia, potash, etc., but not so with nitrates. These are almost certain to be lost if formed in the soil late in autumn and exposed to all the winter

rains. The difficulty can be met, however, by turning under pea vines in September and sowing the land down at once in rye. Decomposition of the vines will soon take place, and nitrates be formed, but the rye will appropriate these and hold them, and when the rye is plowed under in the spring, the summer crop following it, will get the full benefit of the pea vines, though it be at second hand.

The Value of Civility.

There would be fewer broken friendships, fewer unhappy unions and family quarrels, were it not so much the custom among intimate friends and relations to neglect the small courtesies of life—to show less and less mutual deference as they grow more and more familiar. It is the foundation of misery in marriage, and many a serious and life-long estrangement has begun, not from want of affection so much as from that delicate and instinctive appreciation of the feelings of others which makes a person shrink from saying unpleasant things or finding fault, unless absolutely obliged, and in any case to avoid wounding the offender's sense of dignity or stirring up within him feelings of opposition and animosity; for, although many persons profess to be above taking offense at honest censure, and even seem to court criticism, yet it must be carefully administered so as not to be unpalatable. Even kind, generous actions are often so uncouthly performed as to cause more pain than pleasure, while a reproach or denial may be so sweetened by courtesy as to do away with any sense of mortification or disappointment. Good breeding is always inclined to form a favorable judgment and to give others the credit of being actuated by worthy motives. It does not wish or seem to know more about people than they themselves desire should be known, but it is always prepared, when necessary, to take an interest in the affairs of others, while self is not suffered to be intruded unduly.—Field on Hours.

ROCK HILL, S. C., March 24, '90.

Dr. J. B. Johnson, Rock Hill, S. C.

Dear Sir:—I have been almost a life-long sufferer from hereditary asthma, and after trying all known remedies from the patent medicine catalogue, and a great many physicians, I had almost given up when you recommended the Microbe Killer last December, and I have not had a paroxysm since. Would it take \$100 for the good it has done me.

Yours truly,  
JAMES A. CHAS.

For sale by L. B. Holt & Co.

The Antelope, Glutton, Hunter or Caster.

The excitement among our colored friends, concerning the remarkable beast which is said to be ranging the woods near town, as told of in these columns last week, continues unabated and we have great pleasure in presenting herewith an accurate picture of him; drawn by our special artist, who was so fortunate as to get a view of him a few days ago.

With the idea of securing the latest and most reliable testimony concerning this brute and his operations, we sought an interview, yesterday afternoon, with William Newland and Curt Chambers, and William being asked to recite what he knew and heard of it within the past week, deposed and said:

Mr. Feete, the policeman, shot at it last Thursday night just below the engine house; it was going down the branch and was after a dog and kept right on after it without appearing to be disturbed at all. Its tracks were seen Friday morning in the branch below Mr. Joe Young's blacksmith shop. Saturday Major Pendleton's hogs got some fish from Mr. Phifer and that night were cooking them, and the glut-ton smelt the fish frying and came out of the woods, close up to the house, and whined and then they say it just roared right out. Saturday night Tom Houston heard it in the woods close to his house. Addison Poe and another fellow heard it make a quare fuss in Miss Cely Alexander's swamp Sunday evening. Sunday night it scratched on the door of the black folks church while preaching was going on and frustrated some of the women folks. The same night it was seen Major Pendleton's and George Weaver's. It has set up several pigs for Mr. Clint Summers this week and Sam Allison says it has set up fifteen of Dr. Mott's cows and run his bull over the hill. Don't know for certain that this is so but they say it is as Mr. Sheriff Allison says it has been out on every side this week.

William and 34 other colored men were out hunting the Antelope, Glutton or whatever it is all day Monday. They did not see it or hear it, but saw its track which measured 8 inches long and 4 wide. Its hind track is like a bear's track. William understands that Col. Sharp will give \$60 for it, and also that the county commissioners on Monday offered a reward for it. He thinks that decided and systematic efforts ought to be made to kill it as the chingonep season is coming on and the woods will be full of chaps. He is in favor of a town meeting being held

and the proper steps taken in the matter. Doesn't know certainly of any chaps being set up by it this week but it is canted around that it has set several.

Uncle Curt confirmed in every particular the report in the Landmark last week about his estimable wife's adventure with the strange beast, and made this addition to it: that after she jabbed it the 5th time with the white oak stick it ran out from under the house, walled its eyes at her and tucked down the path toward the branch. He says it may be a lion as many suppose, but its track features a bear's track. He has seen bears in Tennessee.

From a stranger out West who was at the barber shop a few days ago Rich Sherrill gathered that this animal, from the description, must be a Cougar, but the drift of opinion in town this week is that it is a Santer.—Statesville Landmark.

Turn the Weeds Under.

In answer to a correspondent relative to the best means of utilizing the possible fertilizer from a heavy growth of weeds, Dr. W. L. Jones, formerly of the Southern Cultivator, says that the weeds should be turned under with a large turn plow and chain or weed hook.

If this is done about 1st October they would rot by the 1st November, and no special harm be done by the sun. When the weeds are burned the soil loses humus, which sandy soils greatly need, also a goodly share of nitrogen, which is the chief valuable ingredient in cotton seed meal. In addition to phosphate and cotton seed meal sandy soil would do better with some potash fertilizer added. Beans especially need potash, 100 pounds each of phosphate and meal and 50 pounds of kainit, 25 pounds of muriate potash would make a good combination, 400 pounds to the acre in drill 800 pounds broadcast.

The human foot of yore, depicted in stannary or written record, was much larger than the foot of the present. The masculine foot, forming an approximate average of four different countries, was about twelve inches long. This would require at least a No. 12 or 13 shoe to cover it comfortably. The average masculine foot of to-day is easily fitted with a No. 8 shoe, and is, therefore, not above ten and seven sixteenths of an inch. For women, allowing for the difference in the relative size of the two sexes, which was about the same then as now, a woman of five feet three inches in height would have had a foot ten inches long, requiring a modern shoe—it ought to be spoken only in a whisper—No. 6 as the most comfortable for that foot, or a No. 5 1/2 as the limit of torture.—Exchange.

Must in Corn.

Corn should never follow corn where the last crop was badly smutted. Smutted ears should be broken off and removed from the field as soon as they appear. When corn is cut for ensilage smutted ears should be broken off and thrown into a tight bag with fresh lime enough to cover them, or boiling water may be thrown upon them. They may then be dumped upon the potato or clover field, but never upon the manure pile or where corn is to be grown. Ustilago maydis attacks no crop but corn.—Gerald McCarthy, N. C. Experiment Station.

The principal peanut growing States are Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

It is said that there is room for just one hundred more great men in Westminster Abbey.

The world's production of salt per annum is estimated at 7,300,000 tons. England produces the most.

The largest ship yard in the world is at Christians, Norway. Forty ships load at its docks at one time.

America will produce 7,000,000 tons of iron this year, while England's greatest production is 3,600,000.

It is calculated that there are 150,000 tailors in the United States. In New York City alone there are 50,000.

The Florida orange crop carefully estimated is placed at 2,000,000 boxes, or about the same quantity as last season.

Electric roads exceed 35 per cent. of the mileage and of the number of street railroads in this country and in Canada.

The new downward draft locomotive is the thing. It puts the smoke, cinders and fumes under the cars instead of over and into them.

WINONA, Minn., Jan. 10, '90.

Mr. Wallace O'Leary.

Dear Sir:—I feel that I am in gratitude bound to tell you how the Microbe Killer has benefited me. For several years past I have been a great sufferer from indigestion and chronic diarrhoea and general nervous prostration. After having taken two jugs of Wm. Radam's Microbe Killer I find myself restored to health in my nerves and digestion, and can eat vegetables without suffering any trouble. I most earnestly recommend it to all sufferers in that line as the best remedy I have ever found, and will testify the same to any one who wishes to hear more from me, as I have lived here in this town ten years and have a very extensive acquaintance. Hoping all may be benefited by this truly wonderful remedy, I remain, yours truly,

W. E. COCHRAN.

For sale by L. B. Holt & Co.

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ALL SORTS.

The torpedo boat had its origin in the United States.

It is estimated that teachers' salaries in the United States annually amount to more than \$60,000,000.

In Great Britain one-fourth of all those who live to be sixty-five years old are in the poor house.

In 1870 about 500 women were practicing medicine in this country; now there are nearly 8,000.

Major-General C. B. Brackenbury, R. A., one of the ablest of writers on military subjects, died recently.

The number of volumes added to the British Museum Library last year was 32,500.

Frank Dempster Sherman will shortly publish a new volume of poems, "Lyrics for a Lute."

Married women are not permitted to teach in the public schools of Philadelphia. Widows are permitted to teach.

Bartoldi's monumental fountain has been bought by the city of Lyons for \$20,000.

An exposition of Roman art is to be established in the City of Mexico, to run three years.

Whistler, the English artist, will give an exhibition of his pictures in New York this Fall.

Bonvin's "Ave Maria" will soon be transferred from the Luxembourg to the Louvre.

The statue of Lafayette, presented by France to the United States, has arrived in New York.

A statue to John Boyle O'Reilly is suggested in Boston and receives the favor of a number of journals.

Our great business is not to see what lies dimly at a distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand.—Carlyle.

The death of Cardinal Newman and the inequality of Cardinal Howard leaves Cardinal Manning the only British representative in the Sacred College.

A carpet used in a room of the Philadelphia Mint after being in wear for several years, was burned the other day in pans and yielded \$2,500 worth of gold.

Oscar Wilde says: "There is only one thing in the world worse than being talked about and that is not being talked about."

Miss Nellie Bly is the author of a new book, "Around the World in Seventy-two Days," which gives a graphic description of her recent trip.

Bismarck is well versed in English literature and has been known to quote twenty or thirty lines of Lalla Rookh on the spur of the moment.

The Countess Tolstol is said to be a tall, beautiful woman and very fond of society. She was in London lately as a delegate to the Liberal Woman's Federation.

The New York Tribune says: "If Mrs. Burton N. Harrison did not write the Country serial, the Anglo-manic, somebody has adopted a style amazingly resembling her."

It is announced that Rider Haggard has made a contract with Barrington Foote, the singer, to tour the United States; Haggard will read selections from his novels and Foote will sing.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis has received from her publishers a check for \$2,310.22, being her half of a royalty on two months' sales of the memorial volume of her husband, prepared by J. William Jones.

A modern gun of six-inch calibre will fire a shell weighing 100 pounds, a distance of eight miles, and a gun of sixteen inch calibre will throw a 2,300 pound shell fifteen miles.

James Wilton Brooks, editor of the University Magazine, has received the degree of LL. D. from St. John's College, Annapolis. He is said to be the youngest Doctor of Laws in America, his years being thirty-six.

In Annam, an empire occupying the eastern portion of the Indo-China Peninsula, the men and women dress alike. Their physiognomy is almost the same, and the women wear earrings as a distinguishing mark.

The Board of Education in Columbus, Ohio, have decided that thereafter there shall be no difference in the salaries paid to men and women who are teachers in the public schools.

One of the largest forests in the world stands on ice. It is situated between Utah and the Okhotsk Sea. A well was recently dug in this region, when it was found that at a depth of 115 meters the ground was still frozen.

The youngest son of Charles Dickens, a young man named after Bulwer, the novelist, is a member of the New South Wales Parliament. A spiteful Sydney paper, which is in the Opposition, says of him: "He possesses merely his illustrious father's nose, and was chiefly elected because he bore his father's name."

Careful observation and comparisons made by scientific Americans prove that the hottest region on the earth is on the south-western coast of Persia, where Persia borders the gulf of the same name. The thermometer never falls below 100° at night, and frequently runs up to 125° in the afternoon.

Of all the vegetables which furnish nutriment to men the tomato is the most prolific. A single cluster average contains 100 to 150 pebbles and weighs from sixty to eighty pounds. French-bulb says that a piece of land 100 square yards will produce 200 bushels of fruit, while the same area will usually produce more than thirty bushels of wheat or nearly twenty of corn.