

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, Remittent Fevers, 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 Jig. 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 business entrusted to him.

DR. G. W. WHITSETT,

Surgeon Dentist,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Will also visit Alamance. Call 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 13, '90.

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

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, apricot, nectarine, strawberry, quince, Grosverleur, raspberry, gooseberry, currants, pie 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 1888 will show.

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

J. VAN LINDLEY,

POMONA,

Apr 28 '87. Gullford County, N. C.

Reliable salesman wanted in every county good paying commission will be given.



To cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Malaria, Liver Complaints, take the safe and certain remedy,

BILE BEANS

Use the SMALL Size (40 Bile Beans to the bottle). THEY ARE THE MOST CONVENIENT.

Price of either size, 25c. per Bottle.

KISSING AT 17-17-70



THE TARIFF BILL PASSED

(as we predicted it would) and advances prices of everything with wool in it, also silks, hardware and other things too numerous to mention. Anticipating this, we bought heavily before the advance, and now offer you a

\$75,000 STOCK

of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Clothing Underwear, Hats, Shoes, Carpets, Furniture, Trunks Hardware, &c., all of which we

WILL SELL BELOW PRESENT MARKET PRICE.

Bought big stock of guns before they advanced. Groceries at wholesale. 8 car loads salt. Car load nails. Car load best plows and castings.

WE ONLY ASK YOU TO GET OUR PRICES BEFORE BUYING.

L. B. HOLT & CO.

GRAHAM AND BURLINGTON.

Not A Political Document.

But Greatly Instructive to Those Who Think the Tariff is Not a Tax.

The only comment which it seems necessary to make on the subjoined circular is that contained in the letter of transmittal, in which the information is vouchsafed that "the house was established by the late Wilder D. Foster, for many years Republican member of Congress from this district. Although dead his name is still at the head of the firm and his estate is a partner."

FOSTER, STEVENS & CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 9.—Gentlemen: As important and rather radical advances in prices of some articles in the hardware line are daily taking place we wish to say a few words so you may more fully understand the situation and not think that the jobber is overcharging you.

AXES.

There is now but one axe company in the United States, and that is called the American Axe and Tool Company, with headquarters at Pittsburg. This company has purchased outright every axe factory in the country of any importance, and by thus controlling the production has advanced prices on an average \$1 a dozen. This company also compose the manufacturers of axe polls, or the heads of axes, the machinery of which is patented, and this enables it to keep the price on axe polls so high no one else can afford to make axes.

SAWS—HAND AND CROSS-CUT. In this industry the same forces have been at work, and to-day there are but two companies who manufacture hardware where there were a dozen four months ago. Prices in this line of goods have been advanced from 10 to 80 per cent. In cross-cuts it is the same. By a consolidation of interests prices have advanced from four to eight cents a foot.

LEAD.

Everything made of lead has taken a decided advance, owing to recent decisions on the admitting of Mexican ore into the country, as well as by combinations of manufacturers. Shot, lead pipe, pig lead, solder, rabbit metal have all advanced, and may go still higher. The passage of the silver bill will also affect all articles made of or coated with silver. In the hardware line plated knives and forks, spoons, &c., will be affected with advances made.

TIN.

The present tariff on sheet tin is one cent a pound and the McKinley tariff

bill, which will no doubt pass both houses of Congress, advances the duty to 2.2-10 cents a pound. This must, of course, advance tin from \$1.25 to \$3 a box, according to the weight of said box. This advance in sheet tin will affect all articles of tinware, and advances will be made all along the line.

Tin in New York has already advanced from 50 cents to \$1 a box and is growing stronger each day, as the certainty of the passage of the McKinley tariff bill becomes more assured. Not a box of tin is made in this country, notwithstanding which tin has declined in price from \$1.50 to \$4.75 a box during the last twenty-five years.

GLASS.

The window-glass market of this country is practically in the hands of two large companies, who work in harmony as to prices, which has resulted in a steady advance for the last year, averaging 10 per cent.

ZINC OR STOVE BOARDS.

The Adams & Westlake Company, A. I. Griggs, Sidney Shepard & Co., Palmer Manufacturing Company, H. Rendler & Co., Central Stamping Company, W. H. Sweeney Manufacturing Company—all of the above-named firms were anxious for our business last year, but now they have all sold out to the American Stove Board Company, with offices in New York and Chicago, and a general advance on all lines has taken place. Last year you could buy a 28-inch square paper-lined zinc for 36 cents. This year the same thing costs you 75 cents—an advance of 100 per cent.

AMMUNITION.

The price is controlled by a combination, and you have to pay the price or go without.

POWDER.

The same—but one price, and that nearly double what it was two years ago.

SUMMARY.

We call your attention to these matters so you will understand why on nearly every invoice you get you will find something higher than it was before.

The tendency of the times seems to be consolidation, thus enabling large corporations to produce the goods cheaper and sell them at a higher price. We fail to find, however, in all the consolidation of various lines of goods a single instance, notwithstanding the advance they put on goods, where they have advanced the pay of labor a cent. If the consumer who purchases last does not pay this in-

creased cost we do not know who does. If he reaps any personal benefit from it we would like to know where it comes in. This is not a political document, but a fair statement of the condition of certain lines of business as we daily come in contact with them.

FOSTER STEVENS & CO.,
Hardware Merchants.

Facts Worth Knowing About Manure.

Lord Kinnaird, a Scotch land owner and farmer, had the good sense to learn by direct experiment the relative value of stable manure kept some months under shelter and protected from all rain or snow, and similar manure exposed to the weather in a way once very common in Great Britain, and still not very uncommon in the United States. Four acres of good soil were measured, two of them were manured with ordinary barn-yard manure, and two with an equal quantity of manure from a covered shed. The whole was planted with potatoes. The produce of each acre was as follows:

Potatoes treated with barn-yard manure:
One acre produced 273 bushels.
Potatoes manured from the covered sheds:
One acre produced 442 bushels; one acre produced 471 bushels.

The next year the land was sown with wheat, when the crop was as follows:

Wheat on land treated with barn-yard manure:
One acre produced forty-one bushels and eighteen pounds, (of sixty-one pounds per bushel.)
One acre produced forty-two bushels and thirty pounds, (of sixty-one pounds per bushel.)

Wheat on land manured from covered sheds:
One acre produced fifty-five bushels and five pounds, (of sixty-one pounds per bushel.)

One acre produced fifty-eight bushels and forty-seven pounds, (of sixty-one pounds per bushel.)

The straw also yielded one-third more upon the land fertilized with the manure from the covered stalls, than that to which the ordinary manure was applied.

Strawberry Culture.

The American Garden says: "It is unnecessary to discuss here the relative advantages of spring and fall planting. The autumn is here, and if we are to eat berries of our own next season, we must plant now. In making choice of ground, above all else it is of importance to have clean land, not infested with weeds or weed-seeds. The methods by which straw-

berries must be cultivated are not favorable for the eradication of weeds, and a bed where weeds and fruit are struggling for supremacy is not inviting. Thus if a spot can be found that has been cultivated with some hoed crop, such as corn or potatoes, for a season or two, it is preferred to even richer land that has not been so handled. If they are once well started, strawberry plants will thrive and pick up a living where most any thing else can, but the richer the ground is made, the more fruit they will produce. While some varieties flourish best upon a heavy soil, and others upon a lighter one, it will not be wise for the beginner to attempt to adapt each to its special need in this line. A knowledge of soils and acquaintance with the land, which can only be had by experience with it, must be had before technicalities such as this can be dealt with successfully."

Care Pays.

It has been demonstrated that a good common cow, treated as the choice Jerseys are, will give better return than a finely bred but neglected Jersey. The discovery has had the effect of bringing down the price of Jerseys to a point which places them within reach of ordinary dairymen. The editor of a Vermont Journal is credited with being the owner of a "stub-tailed, one-horned, 'yaller' cow, with no pedigree," which last year, besides furnishing the milk for a family of ten persons, supplied more than \$100 worth, sold to the editor's neighbors who had the misfortune to own cows with long pedigrees. Whatever exaggeration there may be in the tale as told, it is certainly true that good feeding and care will do wonders in developing latent bovine powers. By crossing the "scrubs" with better blood, and treating the offspring as if they were thousand dollar stock, a vast improvement should be effected in the character of the ordinary dairy stock and in the profits of the dairyman. But even without the crossing, good feeding and care will greatly increase the supply and improve the quality of the milk of most cows of the ordinary breeds.—San Francisco Examiner.

Princess Victoria, of Prussia, who is betrothed to Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe, is said to be unusually clever and accomplished. She excels as a pianist and in banjo playing, rides and drives well, and is by no means a stranger to the homelier duties of the household.

Walking Over Brooklyn Bridge. A young man who lives in Brooklyn and is employed in New York walks across the bridge almost every pleasant morning. He says that he takes 2,450 steps from the Brooklyn entrance of the bridge to the exit on Park Row. He has counted them two or three times.—New York Times.

STILL MASTER OF THE BEASTS!

Lion Tamer Martin Recognized by the Animals After Years of Absence.

When the celebrated animal tamer, Martin, had retired to private life one day he took a notion that he would visit his former large menagerie, which he had not seen for five years. It was in Brussels, and he started for that city from his country seat near Rotterdam.

At 4 o'clock, the time for feeding, he entered the menagerie. Being winter time Martin was wrapped in a cloak. He mingled with the crowd and waited until the animals would receive their food, for which they were waiting with wild impatience. While they were eating he began to cough. Suddenly the animals paused in their treat and listened, then broke into wild howls of joy and tore at the iron bars, so that many of the timid visitors fled from the menagerie. The parrots, kangaroos, pelicans and monkeys began to screech and scream, the hyenas and the wolves howled—in short, it was a perfect bedlam.

Then Martin stepped forward. With a movement of his hand and with his powerful voice he commanded silence and suddenly everything was quiet. He swung himself over the bar which separated the visitors from the animals, and put his hand in the cages to fondle the animals. A mighty tigress showed more joy than any of the others. When Martin's hand glided over her magnificent fur her limbs trembled nervously; she uttered weak, tender grunts and through the iron bars, with her rough tongue, she licked the face of her former master. When he went away she lay down without eating any more food.

There was a lion named Nero, who had once bitten Martin in the hip, and had been severely punished for it. The lion had an unrecaltable hatred for the animal tamer. Nero made no other motion at Martin's approach than to lift his head and eye him intently. He remained in his place, lying still in the back of his cage when Martin came near. Martin spoke to him. He did not answer, and viewed Martin with apparent indifference. But when Martin was going away the lion, with a mighty spring, entirely unexpected, threw himself against the grating, pushed his claws through the iron bars, and with his claws tore off a part of Martin's cloak. By a quick movement Martin escaped another injury from this animal.—Philadelphia Times.

Buying a Hotel at Auction.

I heard a story about how E. B. Stokes strewingly bought Fenwick Hall, his summer hotel at Saybrook, Conn., at auction without any opposition. The property had been advertised to be sold at sheriff's sale, and Mr. Stokes had gone up to look at it. He thought it was just what he wanted for a summer place and concluded to buy it. On the day of the sale he arrived there in the morning on his yacht. He found that the only competitor he would have at the sale was a Catholic priest, who wanted to buy the place for a Catholic institution of some kind and was willing to pay \$50,000 for it. Mr. Stokes got into the good graces of the priest, and invited him to stop on board the yacht and take a little sail in the bay.

There being three or four hours before the time of the sale the father consented. Just as the yacht was casting off Mr. Stokes, having ensconced the priest in his private room on board, stepped ashore. The yacht shot out three or four miles, when by some mysterious act of Providence—which Mr. Stokes and the engineer could probably have explained—the machinery got out of order. The yacht could not be operated until half an hour after the time set for the sale, at which moment Mr. Stokes had bought in Fenwick Hall for \$16,000. At least that is the way the story is told.—New York Press.

Little Yarns Make a Rich Nation.

There are millions of farms in France containing from a quarter of an acre to four acres.

I find that an acre and a half is about all the most ambitious man wants. The rent for land is always one-half the crop. The land is worth about \$600 an acre, or if in grape vine \$600.

This is why France is like a garden. In England there are 227,000 land owners. In France there are 7,000,000 land owners. The Frenchman on his two acres, with his barefooted wife cutting grain with a sickle by his side, is happy and contented because he knows no better. Such a degrading life would drive an American farmer mad. The Frenchman thrives because he spends nothing. He has no wants beyond the coarsest food and the washings of the grape skins after the wine is made.—Paris Letter.

Or on the Classics.

Jack was 8 years old when he first heard the Biblical story of the flood, and it made a deep impression upon him. He talked a good deal about it, played ark and expressed profound regret that he was not yet alive when Noah built the ark. "There must have been so many shavings," said he. One day his teacher said to him, "Jack, you are so much interested in Noah, I wonder if you know the names of his sons?" "Yes, sir," was the proud reply, "Sham, Ham and Hlad."—New York World.

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