

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

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NO. 39.

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

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.

Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Gonorrhoea, Trachoma, 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 jar. 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
GRAHAM, N. C.

Practices in the State and Federal Courts will faithfully and promptly attend to all unassigned 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 18

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 crop 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, Grover Fig, raspberry, gooseberry, currants, blue plant, English walnut, pecans, Chestnut St. raspberry, 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.

J. VAN LINDLEY,

Address,
POMONA, N. C.
Reliable salesmen wanted in every county good paying commission will be given



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

BILE BEANS

Use the SMALL SIZE (40 Little Beans to the bottle). THEY ARE THE MOST CONVENIENT. Beware of cheap imitations. Price of either size, 25c. per Bottle. KISSING, 47-70 WATERBURY ST. N.Y.

WE WILL GUARANTEE YOU

LOWER AVERAGE PRICES THAN YOU CAN OBTAIN ANYWHERE ELSE.

Some may find out our prices on a certain article and TO CUT UNDER US will sell that article BELOW COST. You know that is not business. Beware of any such dealing; for they must make it up on other things, and on your whole bill or in your regular trading you will have to pay dearly for their loss. That is sharp practice. We desire to be nothing if not honest, fair and square. We know we can save you money if you will trade with us regularly—year in and year out. You will always find that we are doing the same close business according to a fixed principle, trusting only to a large volume of trade and your support in our endeavor to give you a close home market, where you can trade and know you will not be cheated nor taken advantage of when you make a mistake. If you don't know the prices, we will tell you. Are not prices lower in Alamance since we opened one year ago? You have backed our judgment by your judgment. We have not been deceived; you have not been deceived. Your confidence shall not be betrayed.

L. B. HOT & CO.

GRAHAM AND BURLINGTON.

Fall Plowing.

Joseph Harris has the following to say in American Agriculturist on fall plowing.

It is of great importance to sow barely and oats in the spring. A few days difference in the time of sowing often makes all the difference between a good crop and a poor one—and what a difference that is all experienced farmers know. It is not merely the loss of all profit from our labors, but the land is foul with weeds and in poor condition generally. My own land varies considerably in character. Much of it is rolling land, the knolls being sandy, while the lower edges of the knolls are more or less clayey, and the valleys between the knolls vary from a dark sand to a sandy loam and a clayey loam. Perhaps these terms do not convey a distinct meaning. All I wish to show is that the soil varies considerably and requires different methods of working. To get part of a field into good condition for oats or barely in the spring requires three or four times the labor required on other parts. On such land as this (say a field that has been in corn the past season, and on which one intends to sow oats in the spring) I find an immense advantage from fall plowing. As soon as the corn is cut, and while it is standing in stocks in the field, if I have time I like to start the plows on the land between the rows of stocks, and finish plowing after the corn and stalks are removed.

On plowing land I put three horses on the plow and turn up a good deep furrow, and leave the subsoil on top, where it is exposed to the ameliorating action of the air and frosts of winter. Such plowed land is cleaner and much more easily prepared for spring crops than if it had not been plowed. In plowing for corn my practice is to plow around the field, and thus avoid having dead furrows. But in plowing in the fall for spring crops I can, if necessary, make narrow lands, and by connecting the dead furrows with the necessary outlets I can get rid of a large quantity of water in the spring. These narrow lands, by running a gang plow so as to fill up the dead furrows, are easily leveled down, and by cross harrowing with an Acme or other harrow the land can soon be got ready for the drill. I drill in 150 to 200 pounds of superphosphates with the barley and oats, and have reason to expect a good crop, and the land after the oats or barely is harvested is in better condition for plowing for wheat than if it had not been well and deeply plowed the fall previous.

In advocating fall plowing what is particularly in my mind is not sod land, but land on which a crop of corn, or potatoes, or beans, or roots had been grown, and which was intended for oats or barley in the spring. Little or nothing was said about plowing sod land in the fall, on my own farm—of late years, at any rate—I seldom, if ever, plow sod land in the fall, and that not from theoretical reason only, but because there is not time and because, further, no land can be plowed in the spring at times when other land is too wet and sticky to work to advantage.

Renovating Old Meadows.

It often happens that old meadows become unprofitable; the grass of meager growth and of inferior quality. When a meadow falls off in productiveness many farmers suppose that the soil is impoverished to such a degree that it is no longer able to produce profitable crops. This, says Rural Home, is in many cases a mistake. There is no question that grass as well as other crops, if cut and removed year after year, will impoverish the soil, but not as fast as is generally supposed. The meager growth is due to the closeness of plants, and these meadows are thickly matted so as to form a compact sod. Now all that is necessary to restore such a meadow to a state of profitable productiveness—unless the soil is so far worn as to be the cause of the unproductiveness—is to thin out some of the growth, which is readily done by passing over the meadow with a sharp toothed harrow. By this operation the sod is lacerated, the superfluous grass killed, and as a result the remaining plants make a luxuriant growth. This may be done either in the fall or in the spring.

It is well or even necessary to pass over the meadow with a heavy roller, as the harrowing makes the sod rough, and if this be allowed to remain the crop cannot be cut so low as it might be, or small pieces of sod are sure to get into the hay, and this is certainly not desirable. A judicious application of well rotted barn yard manure applied as a top dressing just after harrowing will greatly increase the productiveness of the meadow, especially if it be old and quite worn. A disc harrow will answer, but a harrow with teeth is preferable.

The largest fresh water lake completely within the boundary of a single state of the United States is Lake Okechobee, in Florida.

Snarlers.

All conditioned dogs do not all go upon four legs. Most of us have seen snarling curs upon two. If there is a hateful biped on the face of the earth it is your habitual snarler—the man who has reduced his nature to a system, and practices it methodically at all times and seasons.

These professors of the snarling art of course snarl at everybody and everything but their especial targets are their families. They reverse the chemistry of the bee. Instead of extracting honey from the weeds of life they contrive to extract poison out of its honey. It has been said that "man never is, but always to be blest;" but that's not the case with the snarler. He neither is nor can be blest. In fact he won't be blest; but on the contrary is a curse to himself and to all who come in contact with him.

Oh! the wives that are snarled at! Vain are their efforts to please. All their winning ways are met with contempt, all their fond words choked in the utterance with snappish yelps of anger and contempt.—Ex.

One Theory About Heads and Brains.

Dr. Starr, of London, says that it is impossible to draw any conclusion from the size or shape of the head as to extent or surface of the brain, and so as to the mental capacity. It is absurd to judge of the brain surface by either the size of the head or the extent of the superficial irregular surface which is covered by the skull, without taking into consideration the number of folds or the depth of creases. "For a little brain with many deep folds may really, when spread out, have a larger surface than a large brain with few shallow folds. Phrenologists will probably dispute this theory.

Scratches in Horses.

Years ago I had a horse affected by scratches. I tried many recommended remedies without success. Knowing from experience that pine tar would cure chapped hands I applied it to the cracked and sore parts, and only three applications were necessary to effect a complete cure. Since then I have several times applied it with equally good results. It softens the diseased parts and keeps out moisture and dirt. I do not want a better remedy, and were I to add anything to it is in obstinate cases it would be a very little pulverized blue vitrol.—Cor. Rural New Yorker.

There is a spring in Georgia which has the reputation of curing the scate for strong drink.

Protecting Crops from Frost.

Every reader knows that some thin covering, such as is afforded by newspapers, old sheets and the like, will protect the plants so covered from frost. Professor Hazen's explanation of this protection is that the thin covering prevents the soil and plants from radiating their heat. He says: "If we can produce an artificial covering or cloud, no matter how thin, we shall accomplish the desired protection." He advises that farmers having crops to protect shall, when frost is imminent, try burning damp refuse straw, horse stable bedding or damp chips to the windward of a field. In order to determine just where to locate this smoldering fire burn a little damp straw, and the direction of the smoke will show on which side of the field the straw should be scattered. If the smoke should go straight up Professor Hazen advises that the straw be burned near the center of the field. When the sky is cloudy or the wind high there is, as most readers know, but little danger from frost.

Rev. J. O. R. Collins, pastor of the Methodist Church at New Greens, Burlington County, N. J., writes very encouragingly as follows:

Dr. G. W. Kirk, Dear Sir—About four years ago I took a heavy cold that resulted in a stubborn catarrh. It increased in severity, gradually extending downward to the pharynx and larynx, thence to the bronchia. The back part of my throat was covered with ulcers; my voice lost its strength and resonance, sometimes falling away into aspirations. To go out into cool air was to be filled up with phlegm and mucus until it was no pleasure to leave the house. I tried remedies official and remedies patented, with no relief, the disease still increased in malignance. Radam's Microbe Killer was suggested to me, and had some one other than yourself had charge of it I should have dismissed it from my mind. Having confidence in your judgment, I felt "there must be something in it." A faithful use of the remedy has convinced me that there is salvation in it for every catarrhal sufferer. I feel improved in every case; health much improved, voice strong, discharges much less profuse, ulcers healed, hoarseness gone, can get a full breath of air—in short, can say the remedy is all that is claimed for it.

Yours,
J. O. R. COLLINS.
For sale by L. B. Holt & Co.

A bill to provide for establishing a uniform standard for wheat, corn, oats, barley and other grains has been reported and recommended to the national house of representatives by the committee on agriculture. The president of the National Farmers' Alliance is credited with the statement that "a standard for grain is as important as a standard for money."

Submarine Surveys.

The lines over which it is proposed to lay a telegraphic cable are now as carefully surveyed beforehand as a line of railway is surveyed before construction. Not only are soundings taken to find out the inequalities of the ocean bed, but the nature of that bed is also investigated. This is done by using a sounding machine which brings a portion of the bottom with it. The following account of the survey between Cadiz and the Canary Islands gives a good idea of the care with which the work is done.

Two ships made zigzag courses across the proposed line of the cable, and soundings were taken every few miles, and more frequently if circumstances warranted the delay. In this manner the ground was covered effectually. On board the Dacia we had a pleasant time and made some remarkable discoveries.

We came across several banks where deep water had been supposed to exist. One of these banks nearly escaped us, as we were sounding at long intervals, but a suspicious shoaling was noted on comparing one sounding with the previous one, and as a little further on deeper water was found, we tried back, stopping to sound every few miles. The depth decreased very rapidly, and excitement ran high when the sinker found bottom at sixty-eight fathoms. We had found a submarine mountain raising its crest to within a few feet of the surface, rising precipitously from a depth of nearly two thousand fathoms.

Such incidents as this show clearly the necessity for careful surveys of ocean cable routes. This bank was right on the proposed course of the cable, and if this had been laid as was originally intended the strain would have proved fatal to its existence.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, June 26, 1888.

For the public:
My wife has been troubled with chronic liver complaint and kidney disease for many years coupled with indigestion and a stubborn constipation of the bowels. She has taken three jars of Radam's Microbe Killer, and feels greatly improved in all respects, and has strong hopes of a permanent relief by continuing the use of the Microbe Killer.
W. HARRAL.
For sale by L. B. Holt & Co.

Hamilton Gray has been postmaster at Gray's Hill, Tenn., since 1828. In 1806 there were thirty-five translations of the scriptures in existence. A very large portion of the fish sold as sardines are in reality cornish pilchards.

The Heccon Embraced the Dog.

That the raccoon is the smallest representative of the bear family is a fact very well known to naturalists and generally set forth in dictionaries, but the average hunter refuses to recognize the relationship. Silas Barnes, of Newburg, who for twenty years has earned his living by selling small furs and rattlesnake oil, after half a lifetime of doubt, was finally convinced at dawn the other day that the familiar 'coon is a true ursine minor, and his eighteen pound bull terrier learned the lesson at the same time, but too late to profit by it.

The hunter and his dog had passed the night in the woods at the foot of Storm King mountain, on the Cornwall side, and at daybreak Barnes "traced" a 'coon in a fall pine. He never carries a gun, because he says it frightens the game he wants to catch—and besides, he hasn't one. He climbed the tree and drove the 'coon down, noticing as it passed him that it seemed to be considerably more bulky than his dog. Then he sat upon a bough about thirty feet above the ground to watch the sport.

He saw the terrier seize the 'coon by the throat. The shaggy animal made a desperate effort to release itself. Falling in this it stood upon its hind feet, and throwing its strong fore legs around its enemy's body it gave him a deadly hug. The dog's eyes bulged, and so did those of the hunter, for never before, through a long experience as a woodsman, had he seen anything like this. He went so rapidly to the rescue that he fell the last ten feet; but he was too late. The 'coon was gone, and the terrier was gasping his life away. The blood that welled from some ruptured organ filled his mouth, his back was badly lacerated, and in a few minutes he was dead.

The squeeze of the little bear had been more than even his seasoned frame could stand.—New York Tribune.

Bismarck's Truthfulness.

Prince Bismarck has always been noted for his love of truth, not only in his domestic but also in his public life. This desire for truthfulness was instilled into his heart by the mother whom he loved devotedly, and to whom he was a most tender and respectful son.

Once when he was a little boy his mother, when bidding him good night, asked carelessly, "And did you eat your broth?"

To her surprise the boy ran away without making her any answer, but he quickly reappeared and said "Yes," with great grace. It seems that his memory had failed him in regard to the broth, and he humied up his governess, Lotte Schlemmer, to make sure that he had eaten it!

His ideas in regard to the love parents hold for their children were always outraged by the story of William Tell, who was not a hero to his mind at all. On one occasion the talk had turned on Schiller's version of the tale and Bismarck said:

"It would have been nobler and more natural, according to my way of thinking, if instead of aiming toward the boy and displaying his skill by shooting an apple on his son's head he had shot at the governor! That would have been nothing more than righteous anger at an inhuman demand!" — Youth's Companion.

A Vivid Imagination.

Indeed the idea of transmigration, which is a poetic forecast of the more scientific doctrine here enumerated, is a very familiar one. Coleridge in his boyhood one day was proceeding through the Strand, stretching out his arms as if swimming, when a passer by, feeling a hand at his coat tail, turned rudely round and seized him as a pick-pocket. Coleridge denied the charge and confessed that he had forgotten his whereabouts in the impression that he was Leander swimming across the Hellespont, a wretched street lamp being transformed by his imagination into the signal light of the beautiful priestesses of Sestos.

Now it would be a little too fanciful that Coleridge may have numbered Leander among his ancestors and that Leander's memory was suddenly in an abnormal moment resuscitating itself through the brain of Coleridge. It would be too fanciful, and besides it is possible that Leander may really never even have existed.—American Notes and Queries.

Feminine's Odd Well.

There is, not far from Fennimore, Wis., a peculiar well, which at present is but little known. It is about 80 feet deep, the lower 40 feet being drilled. About 20 feet from the surface there enters a crevice, out of which rushes a current of air with force as great as to be felt at the top of the well, and a temperature so low as to freeze a small stream which enters on the opposite side about 5 feet above the crevice. The first 40 feet of the well is through a shaly sandstone, so soft as to require cribbing nearly the whole depth. Lower down, where it is drilled, there is a stratum of very hard rock several feet in thickness. Below this again the rock is soft. The well is located on the side of a deep sandstone ridge, from which the cold air crevices come.—St. Louis Republic.

Irresponsible.

Charles—Cruel one, can it be that you utterly refuse me?
Clara—Exactly.
Charles—Sweetest, I beg! At least permit me to congratulate you.
Clara—For what?
Charles—For your absolute immunity from heart disease.—Pittsburg Bulletin.