

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

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NO. 33.

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, Venereal 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 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 16)

J. D. KERNOLLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

612 S. 4th St., 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 8

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.

Greensboro, N. C. Graham, N. C.

SCOTT & WHITAKER,

Attorneys at Law, GRAHAM, N. C.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Pomona Hill Nurseries

POMONA N. C.

Two and a half miles west of Greensboro, N. C. The main line of the R. & D. B. R. passes through the grounds and within 100 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, Grocer Figs, raspberry, gooseberry, currants, plant, English walnuts, 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 and paving commission will be given.

BILE BEANS

For sale by L. B. Holt & Co.

KISSING IT TO THE BIBLE

CLEVELAND AND BLAINE TO THE FRONT AGAIN.

"Frugality and Economy Make a Thrifty People"

SAYS MR. CLEVELAND.

But though the People voted for Cheaper goods the McKinley Bill remains in force.

WE BOUGHT \$75,000.00 WORTH of goods before the bill passed and before prices advanced, and rely upon large sales, at WHOLESALE PRICES, for our money and at the same time

SAVE MONEY FOR YOU.

We bought Clothing, Overcoats, Shoes, etc., in solid cases and are making a run on our stock at the low prices.

L. B. HOLT & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS.

Cost of Feed For Working Teams.

The price of grain is now so high that the following comparisons have been made to secure an economical feed for working teams. The summaries of the value of oats, wheat bran and corn have been extracted from Prof. Stewart's work on "Feeding Animals." They are of digestible materials in value per 100 lbs.—\$0.98 for oats with nutritive ratio of 1 or 6.1; \$1.01 for wheat-bran, with ratio of 1 to 5.6; \$1.21 for corn with ratio of 1 to 8.6. The present prices in Raleigh per 100 pounds are for oats \$1.875 to \$1.963, for wheat-bran \$1.25, for corn \$1.365 to \$1.43. The advance above Prof. Stewart's valuation for new corn is proportional with bran. For oats the corresponding increase would be \$1.213, whereas the present price is as high as \$1.875—or 54.5 per cent. higher than they should be in comparison with the other standard feeds. Old corn is 5.4 per cent. higher than new corn or bran, and may not be far from the real difference in actual feeding value.

Instead of feeding oats or corn exclusively, a mixture of 100 lbs. in equal parts of wheat-bran and corn would be much more economical. This mixture gives a ratio of 1 to 7.2, and the 100 cost \$1.06. It is richer in digestible protein and nitrogen—free extract and fibre, but contains less digestible fat than oats, and the ratio is a little wider.

For all work animals, where strength rather than speed is required, this mixture would be far preferable to oats at present prices. If fed by weight in equal quantities it is very much cheaper, costing as it does in ton lots \$25, and \$27.50 per ton or \$26.25, if cost for mixing is not included. This is to be tried for profit when oats at sixty cents per bushel amount to \$37.50 per ton.

At one peck per day per horse, this substitution of corn and bran for oats would save \$11.25 in two months on five horses, or \$1.125 on each horse per month. In all cases except where high spirits and great speed are desired, this change from oats is desirable. In some cases its mechanical effects might be very great. If the corn were cracked it might be better than the oats for common road purposes.—F. E. Emery, Agriculturist, N. C. Experiment Station.

This is to certify that one jug of our Microbe Killer has been more benefit to my wife than \$75 worth of medical practice. J. E. ORRISMAN, Oak, Mo. For sale by L. B. Holt & Co.

Farm Notes.

Select the seed corn. Look out for cracked and scratched tests at this time of year.

Regularity of feeding and a constant supply of water for stock are necessary to the best results.

Cows filled up on straw alone are not apt to give much milk—far less, much cream.

It saves time to do everything on time; a regular routine of work is a great time-saver.

It won't pay you to do without a thermometer if you are going to make butter this winter.

Dig potatoes as soon as ripe. Nothing is gained by leaving them in the ground after they are fit to dig.

If you are fond of ease you had better not try winter dairying as a means of getting on in the world.

The less potatoes are handled the better they will keep. They are better in a cool cellar than exposed to the sun.

You will find that it often saves time to wait a little until the temperature of cream is right, before beginning to churn.

By thorough tile drainage the fertilizing matter in water is screened and drained out upon the land for its enrichment.

Some dairymen feed higher than the profits in milk warrant, but too many feed too low for the best profit. Which are you doing?

Carrots are regarded as promoting the strength and endurance of the horse in a high degree. They are much esteemed as a feed for sick and convalescent horses. In health, carrots may be given sliced in cut feed. Half a bushel a day is sufficient, if other strong feed is not given. Boiled carrots are given to sick horses. Carrots are much used in feeding racing and other sporting horses. They greatly improve the horse's wind.

HINSLY TOWNS, KY., March 28, 1890.

Radam's Microbe Killer Co., Nashville, Tenn.: Gentlemen—In reply to your inquiry as to the effect the Microbe Killer has had on me, I will say that I have been treated for dyspepsia ever since I was seven years old, making now thirty-five years. I have now taken nearly three gallons of the Microbe Killer, and have found great relief from it; much more than anything I have ever used. You can use it if you choose. Yours truly, Mrs. R. T. McGUIRE. For sale by L. B. Holt & Co.

Suggestions.

Incubator hatching incurs some risk, but nothing risked, nothing gained. The market for home laid eggs will be larger in future.

No animal can be healthy without exercise. If it is not healthy it will not pay for its keep. Make a "run" for the winter use of your hens.

He who ploughs in the Fall is helped in the work of breaking up the ground by "Jack Frost."

Now is the time to purchase breeding fowls. They will be dearer in the Spring, and perhaps not so healthy as if you had raised them yourself.

This is also the time for them about to begin bee-keeping to make their purchases. Bees are cheaper now than in Spring, and it is often difficult to get them early enough in the Spring.

After digging up root crops and cutting corn, the weeds are frequently left to grow. They should be harrowed down or they will spread their seeds and give trouble in future years.

The farmer and the farmer's wife who are not ultra-utilitarian will find great pleasure in a little flower garden. Now is the time to see to the planting of tulip, hyacinth, crocus and narcissus bulbs. The soil in which these bulbs grow best is sandy, but not too dry. Plant small bulbs about three inches and large ones about four.

Sulphur for Hogs.

Coughing, and weakness of the hinder quarters are symptoms which often result from the presence of large numbers of worms in the digestive organs of swine. Against worms in swine the flowers of sulphur. It is a simple, harmless and effective remedy. The animals readily consume it when mixed in gruel or other sloppy food. For pigs under three months old, a teaspoonful is a dose, and for older ones a small tablespoonful. It may be given four days in succession, morning and evening, and repeated thus every alternate week. Give also plenty of oat milk, butter milk, with sliced raw onions, green fruit, scum, celery tops. Keep the hogs from access to barnyard pools, or other putrid or stagnant water. Swine should always have access to charcoal, ashes, or common salt, which should be kept in some convenient, sheltered corner.—Prairie Farmer.

A pension has lately been secured for Hoses Brown, of Linn county, Or. He is one hundred and two years old and a veteran of the War of 1812.

True Purpose in Life.

The lives of most men are mispent; for want of a certain end of their actions; wherein they do as unwise archers, shoot away their arrows they know not at what mark. They live only out of the present, not directing themselves and their proceedings to one universal scope; whence they alter upon every change of occasions, and never reach any perfection, neither can do other but continue in uncertainty, and end in discomfort. Others aim at one certain mark, but a wrong one. Some, though fewer, level at a right end, but aim. To live without one main and common end is idleness and folly. To live at a false end is deceit and loss. True Christian wisdom both shows the end and finds the way; and as cunning politics have many plots to compass one and the same design by a determined succession, so the wise Christian, falling in the means, yet still fetcheth about to his steady end with constant change of endeavor; such a one only lives to purpose, and at last repeats not that he hath lived.—Joseph Hall.

Preserving Vegetables in Winter.

There is not a vegetable grown that does not have its quality impaired if it is long exposed to light, wind and air after being taken out of the ground. Many of the root kind are greatly injured by the exposure, and it is a very rare thing to get a first-class potato from the common grocery stores. Half the trouble arises from their having been exposed to wind and air. It is not unusual to find many when peeled of a decidedly green color next the skin, and all such are not only bad to the taste, but also injurious to health. A good cellar means one that is dark or nearly so, and, providing there is little or no frost, the cooler it is the better. In cellars, putting large masses together is apt to cause them to heat at times, and so should be avoided. If a steady temperature; say thirty-four degrees to forty degrees, can always be obtained, roots, particularly potatoes, in barrels will keep perfectly. For family supplies bins of sufficient capacity to hold enough of each kind will answer. If half-dried soil is filled among the roots and if the temperature as given above is rarely exceeded, a good substitute for out-of-doors keeping is obtained. If on the other hand, the temperature often rises above forty-five degrees, growth may take place, and this is as injurious as the drying from lack of moisture.—Prairie Farmer.

Corn Harvesting.

Corn is the king crop of America. Its supreme value lies in its substitution for the old summer fallowing method of cleaning the land of weeds while giving the most nutritive value of any crop suitable over wide areas of land. The great drawback to its value now is, there is no machinery available to harvest it. Just think of the many petty operations of hand labor it has to be gone through with: First, with the little corn knife it takes a good man a day to cut and shock an acre, nearly as bad as the hundred years gone by wheat sickle. Then it is one ear at a time by hand to husk, and the same to pick up to crib and often to shell, and take to mill before it is available to feed to cattle or horses.

Last week at an expenditure of only ten dollars for hired help we put up twelve acres of corn in a silo all ready to feed. This was so expeditious to my children, who hate the tedious husking, that they all said, "Why not build another silo and put it all up," as I have a twenty-acre corn field. By way of explanation I would say it was the eight-rowed first variety quite ripe. I know by previous experience that this sound corn by being heated up to 250 degrees for three or four months, will become so soft as to be better assimilated as food for new milch cows in late winter than corn meal, and they will make nearly double the amount of butter than on dry feed.

I find that to raise corn in rows, or to plant the southern dent, is too much work for value received, for the simple reason you can only get just so much nutritive value from an acre of land, whether in the form of grain and small stalks or the hard spike wooden stalk or the southern varieties. For the great best and best producing prairie corn regions, the silo will not solve the problem of cheap corn harvesting, but for the great dairy and northern regions I contend it will.—Henry Voorhees, in American Rural Home.

Saving the Potatoes.

There is more or less rot in the potatoes this season. This is doubtless largely due to the absence of any precautions to destroy the rotten tubers of last year, and the use of infected seed. Much may be done in way of these precautions by sprinkling the potatoes, when stored, with dry slaked lime; by sorting out all those that are spotted with the disease and turning them to use; the potatoes that are partly decayed may be boiled for the pigs. The rot does not injure them for this use when they are cooked, and if some meal is mixed with the cooked potatoes mashed in the water in which they have been boiled most excellent fattening food may be made of them.—American Agriculturist.

The Prosperous South.

The Wonderful Age of the Cotton Plant.

The Manufacturers' Record of November 15, says:

The excitement in Wall Street, if combined, would necessarily have an injurious influence upon all lines of business in all sections of the country, but as trade and manufacturing interests everywhere are prosperous, it is not probable that the stock jobbing operations of New York will have more than a temporary effect upon general business. Under any circumstances, though the South is in a better position to stand even a panic than any other section. It has gathered big crops that will aggregate in value for the year nearly \$1,000,000,000, its cotton alone, including the seed, counting up this year between \$450,000,000 and \$500,000,000, every dollar of which it will draw from the North and Europe. Its farmers are practically out of debt, and many of them have a good surplus; its manufacturing interests are prosperous, and its railroads are crowded with freight traffic. The whole South is advancing rapidly, and if dependent upon its own financial resources could stand the strain far better than the West. But the enormous shrinkage in value in Wall Street will tend to drive money from that center of speculation to safer investments in Southern development and manufacturing interests. The decline in 53 stocks on the New York Exchange since November 1 represents a wiping out of \$100,000,000, and the people who have seen fortunes swept away like this will prefer to put their money elsewhere in the future. The daily accumulation of wealth in the United States is enormous, and it must find a field of investment somewhere. Driven from Wall Street speculation, and no longer finding it profitable, opening in the West in former years, it must inevitably turn to the South. Thus, instead of Wall Street's injury to the South, it will help to drive a still larger volume of money this way. The past week shows continued activity in the organization of industrial enterprises and of town-building companies. Salem, Va., leads off with an appropriation by the general land companies there of \$500,000 in cash to secure the establishment of a rolling mill, cotton mill, car works and other enterprises; in Boone Vista a \$4,000,000 company has been organized to build basic steel works, and three improvement and building companies with an aggregate capital of \$300,000 have been started in the same place; Glasgow has organized a \$100,000 car works company; Norfolk, three land improvement companies with a capital of \$700,000; Wheeling, W. Va., is to have new steel works; at Victorburg, Miss., a \$200,000 phosphate company has been chartered, and at Aberdeen, in the same State, a \$50,000 machine shop company; at Algiers, La., a \$75,000 brewery will be built; Beaumont, Ala., has organized a \$500,000 pipe manufacturing company; Baltimore, a \$200,000 car company; Hartford, Fla., a \$50,000 manufacturing company; Blacksburg, S. C., a \$50,000 stove foundry; Rock, Texas, a \$50,000 company to build an iron furnace, and Rogers, Ark., a \$40,000 ice factory. These enterprises scattered all over the South, show how widespread is the activity that is seen from Maryland to Texas. Without any fiction or wild boasting the South is steadily pressing forward, building new towns, new railroads, new factories and furnaces, and everywhere shows evidence of activity and prosperity.

ALL SORTS.

McKinley's back fell as if he had stepped on a star spangled banner.

Twice within the year has Jay Gould refused to serve on a jury, and each time he has been fined \$100.

William Abraham, the handman man in the House of Commons, is now on his way to this country.

The largest family among members of Congress is that of Mr. Bullock, of Florida, who has thirteen children.

How good a man is to his wife the first day after she has caught him doing something wrong.—Albion Globe.

An Ohio court gave a woman \$2,000 damages for a kiss. The Ohio man's mouth causes no end of trouble.—Washington Post.

W. A. Astor is travelling in Europe under the name of W. H. Chan, in order to escape the annoyance of beggars and adventurers.

Nothing in life is more unfortunate than the position of husband and wife when both realize that they have married beneath them.—Boston Courier.

There are now four widows of Supreme Court Justices living in Washington, Mrs. Wall, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Stanley Matthews and Mrs. Miller.

The most handsomely endowed college in this country is Columbia, with Harvard second. The endowments are \$9,000,000 and \$8,568,000 respectively.

Miss Lillian Mason Brown, daughter of the late B. Gratz Brown, has been appointed a lady Commissioner to represent Missouri at the World's Fair.

My eleven-year-old daughter has been a complete wreck for four years from rheumatism, catarrh and kidney trouble. Two gallons of the Microbe Killer have entirely cured her. Louis DONAH, Winfield, Kansas.

For sale by L. B. Holt & Co.

Ignatius Donnelly having been elected to the State Senate in Minnesota, the public need not be surprised to hear of a bill to change the name of Shakespeare to Bacon.

Subscribe for the GLEANER. Price \$1.50 a year in advance.