TANT + CHANGE! + IMPORTANT + CHANGE!

On September 1st we wish to make a change in our business, and those in our debt will greatly oblige, as well as make the work much lighter, by paying their accounts at once. In order to make the change in so short a time, we will offer our entire stock of Clothing, Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, Hats and Millinery at REDUCED PRICES. We are not going out of business--simply want to make a change that will make the people in this and surrounding section open their eyes I

It is the privilege of all to tell you in their candid way, what they have and how cheap, but we know the people look and judge for themselves; and that is all we want. We will take pleasure in sending samples or quoting prices, and can make it a good investment for those who have surplus, to buy for next season, should their wants be supplied, but to those in need we urge an investigation of our stock and prices.

We will take barter in exchange for goods, but will only allow the cash value for such barter. as dur goods will be offered at much less than the regular cash market value. Those who insist upon our paying the barter prices must expect us to get our marked prices for goods, but all know our usual prices are cheaper than goods are commonly bartered. All know we do not claim for our business anything we cannot prove, though it is a common thing for merchants to advertise the "biggest stock and the lowest prices", and the usage is so general that the people have to see before believing, -- so we only have to say, come and judge,

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A MAN OF THE WORLD.

Is uppose I am one of the persons who come under the street phraseology of "a man of the world." I also suppose that phrase, in its best sense, means a man not wholly good or bad means a lead into exclusive

cially ushered into the world for a purpose. With this self sanctifying definition of my place in the social, economic, political and business world, I have closely observed the men of my class and all other classes as contradistinguished from my own. I don't pretend to say that my conclusions warrant the assertion that we of the worldly class do more in our way to make the world better by reason of our presence, but I and on-

we of the worldly class do more in our way to make the world better by reason of our presence, but I aid conscientiously prepared to say our daily contributions to the needy will challenge favorable comparison. Few men who have breasted the waves of every day life, who are deep within the shadow today and smiling in the sunshine to-morrow, 'fail to develop a liteart rich in all the impulses of human sympathy and benevolence. Now it is with no intention to cast odious reflections upon a pretentious class by relating a recent incident.

A comparatively young man, of good family and having the advantage of a good education, but who was unfortunate to the extent of leaving the parental roof prematurely, and who failed to find the world all resea, called upon a now wealthy and formerly intimate friend of his father's family for assistance. He was seedy and absolutely needed. He wanted to take his rags and all his valuable experience home again, freely admit his error and commence life anew He was not only refused assistance, but even gruffly ordered away. He returned to his old haunts and his men of the world associates disheartened, and related his day's experience to a company of three or four, and with the result that they chipped in enough to send him to his old home, and they did not ask any note for the amount advanced, with asurious interest, either.

I received a check for the amount a

amount advanced, with asurious in-terest, either.

I received a check for the amount a few days ago, and it may not be inap-propriate to state that his father has discontinued all business relations with the man to whom his con applied for assistance, which means the loss of several thousands a year.—St. Louin Globe-Democrat.

A young man named Lobenstein fitted himself out to go in the fee eream business. He bought a wagon, freezers, etc., but needed a horse. John Connerton, who sells ica and ice eream occasionally, got wind of Lobenstein's renture, went to him and offered him his horse. "You can have the horse at your own price," said Mr. Connerton. "He is gentle and will do most saything."

Thereby langs a tale. The horse could do most anything. It was a trick animal, trained by John Connerton.

to pay less than \$10 for him, and started out peddling. His cheeks were aglow with business success, and he had a large barrel of erganin his wag-

on. Connerton followed him around at a convenient distance, and waited until the young man got opposite Connerton's residence, ow A street, on the lower side of whieli place there is an embankment of about fifty feet. Then John gave a peculiar whistle from B street opposite. The horse pricked up his cars, kicked off the dashboard, and started down the embankment, with driver, wagon and all rolling after him. The cream was all spilled and the opposition swept from children licked up the cream from the

Later in the day Lobenstein, leading his horse, was hunting for Connerton, to whom he disposed of the animal for \$5.—Virginia City Enterprise.

Fifty-seven guineas is not a bad price for a pack of cards, and it was given by a dealer at a sale held in Bir-mingham. The pack is stated to be the only one of its kind in the world. Every card is specially engraved, and the pack comprises an exhaustive pic-torial history of the principal events in the reign of Queen Anne down to 1706. They include the victories of Marlborough, the sea fights of Admir-Marlborough, the sca fights of Admiral Benbow, all the various changes connected with the parliamentary proceedings of the day, and the conclusion of the treaties between Eagland and France and Spain. The queen of hearts is a very well drawn picture of Queen Anne herself, and the king of hearts represents Prince George of Denmark, her husband. The queen of diamonds is Annie Sophia, queen of Denmark; the queen of clubs is the princess royal of Prussia, and the queen of spades is the Princess Anne of Russia. The knaves were represented by leading politicians of the day. This curious pack was the occasion of much spirited bidding between the gentlemen who held commissions for the purchase. Had they gone to these the local art gallery would have eventually received them. As it is their destination is Shropshire.—Pall Mall Gazette.

A singular story is told of Chief Justice Holt, a celebrated English jurist

tice Hoit, a celebrated English jurist of the last century.

When a lad he was wild and fond of adventure, and or othe occasion he found himself without money at a country inn. While in doubt how to pay his bill, he noticed a child lying sick in the room.

Learning that it had the ague, and that the electors could not cure it, he wrote some words at random on a piece of parchanent, and told the mother to the it round the child's wrist, and thus cure the ague.

The woman obeyed, and the delighted parents asked Holt to accept his board in payment for his medical ser-

LAUGHING AND CRYING.

"I suppose the most prominent cause of laughter," says Dr. William A. Hammond, "is a sudden revolution of the emotions—that is, a change from one emotion to another, especially when the changes are of a pleasant character. Thus, for instance, when we have been reading some and we come to something of a ridicu-lous character our tendency is to laugh, while if we had the ridiculous all through we want all through we probably would not laugh at all. Then we laugh at at-tempted wit rather than at true wit. True wit excites pleasure, but does not produce laughter, as does buffoonery. We laugh at the antics of a clown, but not at the sayings of Moliere."

"What is the immediate cause of

the causes I have mentioned acting through the brain and nervous systhrough the brain and nervous sys-tem upon the respiratory muscles throwing them into spasmodic action. Laughter is a spasm of the respiratory muscles, accompanied by a relaxion of the muscles of the face and some-times by the shedding of tears."

"At what age do people laugh the most?"

"At what age do people laugh the most?"

"I think it is not often the case that adult men laugh. They smile, but langhing is in greater part confined to women and children. A mere child latights readily, and an elderly person who has long passed the middle of life is very apt to laugh at slight causes. This, however, is dangerous for them to do, as they may bring on apoplexy or drop dead from some heart disease if they indulge too immoderately. I have known several instances of death being brought on in this way by old people. Then persons of enfeebled faculties will laugh at certain things which would not excite risability with an adult of well ordered mind. A very curious circumstance connected with laughter is that, especially with children, and sometimes with women and frequently with old people, the visible expression of the emotion does not correspond with their real feeling. They laugh when surprised. I had a patient once who laughed immoderately whenever he faw a funeral. He meant to cry rather than to laugh. There was another who laughed immoderately whenever he felt so sorry. He would laugh from five to ten minutes at a time before he could control himself."

"Do not ignorant people laugh more than the educated?"

"Yes; that is because they have not been so accustomed to control their emotions as are people of refined life. But the reasons for latighter are most intricate. I have a patient who laughs over a solemn French book he is reading. He laughs over it in a most excitable manner, and what he laughs at I cannot imagine."

"What are the facts in regard to weeping?"

"We be intricated in he solution of tears is adulted in he solutions of tears is a control of the solution of tears is a control of the "I think it is not often the case that

"What are the facts in regard to weeping?"

"Weeping, the shedding of tears, is rarely indulged in by adult men of good minds for causes of real sorrow. Old persons, women and children, weep; men of well ordered minds do not. Man does not weep as a rate under pain; be may grean, but he does not shed tears, though children

and women will do so often on stight

"What produces weeping?"
"Generally physical pain. Adults
do not usually express sympathy for
real suffering with tears. It is a very
curious thing that men will witness
the real suffering of a poor woman
having her leg amputated in a perfectly stoical manner. They go to the
theatre, and seeing a girl taking the
part of one in distress, shed tears during half of the play. I have looked
upon many distressing scenes unupon many distressing scenes un-moved so far as weeping is concerned, but upon watching acted suffering I have had tears come into my eyes. A remarkable example of this principle is that of Nans Sahib, the Indian mu-tineer. He could never read a pitful story without crying over it, yet he inflicted the most horrible tortures on the men and women who fell into his hands, and seemed to enjoy their mis-

"At what age do people weep most readily?"

The proclivity to shed tears is very well marked in old people, especially when they are suffering from some brain disease, such as apoplexy, or have suffered from it. They weep over trifles. I had under my care at one time one of the most eminent gentlemen of his time, who occupied a post next to the highest under the government, who would cry because his coffee was cold, and yet that man's mind in its best condition was one of the best this country ever produced. I have seen him cry for ten minutes on such occasions. He was suffering from brain disease. Some persons can't weep even when they want to, though the grief of those persons is very distressing, and is very apt to very distressing, and is very apt to produce serious disturbance of the nervous system, and when tears do come it is a great relief for them."

"What effect do these emotions have on people?"

"I think that laughter is better for

"I think that laughter is better for mankind than weeping. I think those amusements which tend to pro-duce laughter tend, other things being equal, to prolong life, while those cir-cumstances that tend to produce weep-ing and emotional distress tend to shorten life."

"What harm might excessive laugh-"It might cause death."
"What would be the effect of ex-

"What would be the effect of excessive weeping?"

"People are more apt to die from
that than from laughter. Laughter
kills only as it interferes with five action of the heart, or as it would restrict the muscles of respiration so
greatly that they press upon the large
muscles of the neck and causs spoplexy, whereas weeping produces
heart disease quite often. It is better
to laugh than to weep, that is certain."

—Washington Post.

A swallow had enought its foot in a sling which was hauging from the water pipe on a root. It fluttered and pulled and tried to extricate itself, but got tired out and hung helplessly down by its leg. Presently all the swallows of the neighborhood assembled round it and gave the alarm. After a good deal of twittering and parleying one of the birds struck the sling with its beak; the others followed suit, and after an hour's work like thread was cut and the prisoner freed.—The Intelligence of iswallows.

SCHOOL OVER A GROCERY.

I taught one of the first school aught in the great mining cadville, Colo., and naturally

Everything in the schoolroom was of the most primitive kind. The seats were long pine benches. There were no deaks, no blackboards and not as inch of plastering in the whole building. There was nothing between the grocery store and the schoolroom but a locally laid floor of unseasoned pine that became looser as it seasoned. It was, unfortunately, full of knot holes, and whenever a customer came into the store for a bar of soap or a pound of sugar, the school heard the entire transaction, and as the merchant was a very loquacious man we often heard some funny things.

The schoolroom water pail was kept on a pine box at one end of the room and it was accidentally overturned a good many times that winter, and, strangely enough, the boys sitting near it could never tell just how these accidents happened, but they always occurred when there were more than the usual number of customers in the store below, and they never failed to throw the school into parcaysms of joy. The effect was different on the groceryman.

"Here you Mister Tescher!" he

groceryman.

"Here you, Mister Teacher!" he would roar up to me.

"Well, what is it!" I would ask in as calm and dignified a manner as I could assume when talking through knot holes at my feet.

"Them boys is pourin' water down here ag'in and wettin' my goods and my customers, and I sin't goin' to stand it!"

stand it?"

"Boys!" I would say sternly, "did any of you tipset that pall?"

"No, sir," would come from a dosen of the innocent ores.

"And they did!" the grossryman would shrick out, "you just come down here and see! If you ean't make tem behave I kin now and I'll do it too!"

One day be earried his threat into execution. There were several customers
in the store and I was busy with a class
in geography when an ordinous splash
and the giggling of two boys told me
that the newly filled water pail had
gone over again. There were little
feminine shrieks below, and the next
minute the grocer, sugar scoop in
hand, appeared in the school room.

Without deigning to notice me he
ran back to where the overturned pail
was and began laying about him with
the sugar scoop, and before I could the
cover from any amasement nearly
every pupil had gone shricking and
latinghing down the stairs, with the
leate groces in mad pursuit, hauntering away with the scoop on the heads
and backs of the guilty and the innocent alile.

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