PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

Feb'y 13, '90.

Jas. E Boto, W. S. Poberson, Greeneboro, N. C. Graham, N. C. BOYD & ROBERSON. ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Graham, - - N.C.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

GRAHAM. May 13/80. mirion within

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Cushion, Poeumatic and Fold tires, fully guaranteed the equal of any made. For further particulars, catamade. For further particulars, catalogue, terms, etc., call on or address
JOHN R. HARDER, Ag't
Feb. 11. Big Falls, N. C.

Danville Roller Covering Shops,

> WM. L. SCOTT, Manager, DANVILLE, VA.

to out shops for PERFECT WORK spitters ofly.
in out line and for prices us low as can be the specied for such work. We use he expected for such work. We use only FIRST CLASS MATERIAL and GUARANTEE SATISFACTION in severy mass. All classes of work in our line PROMPTLY and PEHFECTLY done. Price hist mail don application.

WE PAY PREIGHT ONE WAY. Give us a tall.

A Gold Watch and \$204.

That the what thery Acent recopes who res up a club on our \$1 per we k plan Our 14 karat gold-filled cases are warrant ed for 20 years. Fine Elgin or Wa.... m movement. Stem wind and sot. Lady's or Gent's size. Equal to any \$ 0 watch. To see rure agents where we have none, we rell on Hunting Case Watches for the club pr ce \$18 and send C. O. D. by express with privilege of examination before paying for

Our agent at Durham, N. C , writes : "Our lewslers have confessed they don't know how you can furnish such work for the

Write for particulars. Empires WATCH Co.,

Oct. 29-1 vr.



From the Progressive Farmer. AN ADDRESS

Having been bonored with a com ion from you as delegates to the In dustrial Conference on the 22nd ult, we deem it due you that we should render as the earliest practical moment, a truthful statement of the work acomplished, and of our action as your epresentatives in that body.

T. D. KERNODLE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW

GRANAM. N.C.

Cractices in the State and Federal Court.

Cli faithfully and promptly aread to all the second telegates. To these secont materials of aim. er kindred organizations (on the re-commendation of the committee on Credentials) making in the aggregate over one thousand delegates, and representing almost every State in the Union. The Committee on Platforn consisted of one hundred and twenty members, representing every State in every organization. The committee Japored faithfully and without inter-mission fourteen hours, and presented as their unaufmous report the follow-

ing : " if Gunden of March 3rd appeared the Preamble to the platform below; as well as the platform which is a little changed and hence its republication.-EDITOR GLEANER.

PLATFORM.

FINANCE. First-We demand a national curby the general government only, a full legal tender for all delits, public and private; and that without the use of hanking corporations a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people at a tax not to exoxed 2 per cent. be provided, as set forth in the Sub-Treasury plan of the Farmers' Allfauer, or some better system ; also, by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

a. We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver. b. We demand that the amount

circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than 250 per capita.

c. We demand a graduated income tax.

d. We believe that the money of the

anuntry should be kept as much as pos-sible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand all national and State revenue shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administor imprisoned not less than ter nor

e. We demand that posts! savings banks be established by the governdent for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate ex-

Second-The land, including all the natural resources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and allen ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by rall roads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all land now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual

Wis. L. SCOTT meessive for transmission of news, necessity for transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the peo-

While some parts of the above ad dress may shem at a mere glance to make partisan political distinctions, yet upon careful study one will clearly see that it is non-partisan, and surther, will be impressed with the truth of its premises, and the ability of the committee who framed it. It was adopted with only a few dissenting votes, and the platform was adopted unanimously. and received with great applaume. The Conference having completed its work as a representative body, then adjourn when the paper has made a

ed sine die. After the adjournment, a mass meeting was called, in which a great many delegates took part as citizens, to gether with a number woo were no peeded to take steps looking to political action. The result was a call for a National Convention, to be beld on the 4th day of July, in the city of Omaba, Nebrasks. This action was entirely et from the work of the Con avizations to

It will be seen that the Conference member thereof, to the support of any particular political party. In a spirit would ever magine that he is of concession and compromise, all the the kind that don't care a continuations States and sections, and all blank what the newspapers say.

shades of political opinion, sought only the cummon good of the whole people, and with remarkable unanimity adopted a declaration of opinions which, in their judgment, will restore peace, prosperi y and justice to the country. It will also be observed that this declaration or platform embraces essen-Sially the great principles enunciated by our Order at St. Louis in 1889, at Ocala in 1890, and at Ind anapolis in 1891. The underigned, therefore heartily and unanimously gave their

endorsement to these principles. Impressed with the solemn convic low that the enactment of these principles into law, and the faithful enrelief to our distressed industrial people, and insure to the common good of all interests and classes, we earnestly appeal to all Alliancemen, and all patriots of whatever calling, to aid us in electing to office only such men as

will faithfully execute the laws. It is gratifying to state that all the Southern States were represented in the body, and every delegate voted for the platform.

MARION BUTLER, J. F. BRINSON, J. T. B. HOOVER. E C REDDINGSTEIN W. C. WILCOX,

P. H. MASSEY, J. F. JOHNBON, A C. SHUFORD,

J. C. BROWN. The North Carolina Seed Law.

Seedman, retail merchants and pur asers of seed will take nonice that the last Legislature passed the followlog law :

Section 1. That any person or persons doing business in this State, who shall sell seed or ofter for sale . bny vegetable or garden seed that are not plainly marked upon each package or bag containing such seed, the year in which said seed were grown, shall be guilty of a misdemessor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than fity dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, for each and every offence, provided that the provisions of this act shall not apply to farmers selling seed in open bulk to other farmers

or gardeners. Sec. 2. That any person or person who shall, with intention to deceive, wrong mark or not label as to date nny package or bag containing garden or vegetable seed, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be flued not less than \$50.

Sec. 3. That this act shall be torce from and after the first day of September, 1891.

They Appreciate the Country Paper.

The New York Sun says : It would do the bearts of country editors good to ride up town on the elevated cars in the afternoon of Friday and Saturday on any week in the year. On these two days a great many business men give only a hasty glance at the evening papers and immediately draw from a porces a paper that is market contrast to the city paper, so far as type and general appearance go.

The type is invariably larger and the displays of advertisements and headings to news articles commonly coarser. The ink is not always apread evenly over the page. Nevertheless the business man opens the paper to the page devuted to village news and reads ever line there. After that he not infrequently reads the village advertisements and gives a brief look at the editorial. The city man used to hve in the vittage where that paper was printed, and he recognizes the names of people there as old aquaint ances and commonly old friends. The village paper comes like a letter from home to the city man who was once a villager.

Don't Care What the Newspapers Say. Have you over meta man who doesn't may say of him, good, bad or indif ferent? If you have met him, and when the paper has made a little severe-if deserved-mention of him. you need not be told that he is the madelest min outside of a lonatic saylam. His contempt for newspapers is expressed in vehement malediction and yows of vengeance on the head of

omething pleasant has been said of him. He doesn't care for such things, not he; but notwithstanding this in difference you have observed, no doubt, that he rends the landing paragraph over and over, and audibly won ders how the dence those newspaper follows manage to get bold of so many facts, and how they happen to know so thanot, by its action, bind any one of much about him. He is pleased all over, and gives so much outward exwould ever magine that he is one of the kind that don't care a continental

At the Ohio Experiment Station, where a careful soiling experiment has been conducted by Director Wilson. hese conclusions have been arrived at : That the average cow will est about

eventy-five pounds of green feed a day, kept in the stable with grain raion added.

That cows fed on oats and peas, clover and corn, fed green in the stable in mid-summer will give more milk than when feeding on a good blue grass pas-

That a cow fed on green feed tin a stable darkened and ventilated, will gain in weight more than she will in well-shaded pasture.

That the cow responds as prompfly to a well-balanced ration of grain while eating g een feed as she does on dry feed.

An acre of peas cut green weighed 13 5 tons. An acre pens and oats cut green

weighed 24 tons. An acre of coru cut green weighed 33 6 tons.

The second out of clover drought was 3.1 tons. It is not becessary to cut green food oftener than twice a week, if it is spread to avoid heating.

Agricultural News and Notes

The salmon canning on the Pacific coast is a great industry.

Nebraska's contribution to the needs of Russia is 2,000,000 bushels of corn.

English potato growers who experinented with the Boldenux mixture last reason are almost unanimous in its praise. The Texas State Beekeepers' Conention will be held April 6 and 7 at

Greenville, Tex. A. H. Jones, Secretary, Golden, Tex. Enccessful swine-breeder in Kansas about once a week puts a quart of coal oil and two pounds of sulphur into

each barrel of swill. At the late annual meeting of the National Association of Oxford Down Breaders the sum of \$1,175 was voted in cash prizes to be given at the ture.

Columbian Exposition in 1893. According to testimony at the Town horticultural meeting, Shaffer's Colossal, because of its shallow root, suffers from drouth, although it will stand 30 degrees below zero.

After a respite of seven years the exremely contagious and highly dieastrous foot-and-mouth disease has, according to on English exchange, again found a foothold on the shores of that

The Illinois State Exposition Board has set apart \$40,000 as a special fund for the encouragement of live stock exhibits at the fair. The fund is apportioned as follows : Horses, 37 per cent.; cattle, 30 per cent.; hogs, 15 ceut. ; sheep, 12 per cent. ; poultry, 6

per cent. The Danish investigator Jensen has stroduced for smut the method of oaking the wheat in water at a temperature of from 127 to 133 degrees Fahrenhelt for five minutes. American experimenters recommend fifteen minutes. Smut is much more common and destructive on oats than on wheat The same treatment is recommended.

Phosphatic Fertilizer on Wheat In response to a request from Salem County (New Jersey) Board of Agriculture, experiments were planned by the Director of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station to test the relative value of like amounts of phosphoric acid in the form of boneblack or South Carolina rock, and wheat was selected as the crop. The experiments were carried out on four farms in Salem County and on the college farm, "The farms to Salem Countyl are all underlaid by marl bed." From six or nine tenth-acre plots were used in each experiment. A mixture furnishing afteen pounds of nitrogen and twenty pounds of potash per acre was applied on all the plate. In addition to this, 330 pounds of boueblack (containing 1972 per cent, available phosphoric acid) 440 pounds of disolv ed South Carolina roc't (containing 12 40 per cent. available phosphoric acid) were applied on all the plate except two or three, which received no phosphate. The hields and financial results are tabulated for each experi neat. "The value of crops on those plats fertilized with phosphoric acid from other bineblack or South Carolius rock were practically identical. The widest difference in value of crops, \$2 48 per scre, is shown on the college tarm.

Competition is the great trouble liv he way of us farmers. And there is but one way cul; reduce the cost of production by better methods, and growing more per sere .- T. B. Terry. The average yield of corn for the whole of New England is one bushel more per acre than in the great "corn belt" of the West-New England

Nix Big Strawberries.

In his "Guide to Hartleulture" for 1892 J. T. Lovett, of Little Silver N. J., describes the following under he head of six big strawberries Beebe, a prolific bearer of very large berries that ripes in mid-season locunda Improved, a reproduction o the good old Jocuuda, that begins to lowa Beauty, exceptionalty perfect in form and color and ripening in mid season; Lovett's Early, one of the most valuable of the early varieties Shuster's Gem, very productive and good sort for a main crop ; Gundy, ex tra firm, latest of all to ripen and an equalled for canning purposes."

The Canning Industry.

The total pack of curn last year was 2 777.453 cases, against 1,588,000 cases in 1890, 1,760,300 in 1889, 8,491,474 in 1888, which was the largest in the his tory of the trade. Maine packed 613. 885 cases hast year; Macyland and Virginia together, 451,240; New York 536,814 ; Illinois and Indiana, 478,735 ; lowa 218,000 : Ohio 194,800, &c. O. tomatoes, 3,405,365 cases (two dozen tin cases) were packed last year, against 3.166.177 the year before. New Jersey stands first in tomato canning with 950,833 cases last year ; Marlan comes next with 744,010 cases: Indiana packed 341,217; Delware 264; 940. California 228,311 and Onio 90, 000.-American Grocer.

The Current Borer.

The question is often asked current bushes grow weakly. Now and then a strong, vigorous shoot will appear, while most are pany. Mehau, in his monthly, says that in most dases this results from the work of the cur rant borer. If a branch be cut across it will be found hollow. The channel is where the borer has been. Only a very small black paneture on the out side of the stem shows where the in sect laid his egg. If one could get us ed to noting this puncture in the fall of the year, and cut out such twigs and burn them, it would help current cut-

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Samples of Grasses, Grains, Minerals, &c., wanted.

OFFICE OF STATE BOARD OF AGRIBUL TURE.

RALFIGH, N. C., March 7th, 1892. To FARMERS: It is very much desir ed to show at Chicago specimens of our Cereals, Grasses, &c., in the straw. Every farmer who has a flut field of wheat, outs, rye, barley, millet or any unmixed variety, should take a pride in curing it properly for exhibi-tion purposes. We want only the best, and will need a goodly quantity. When it is remembered that this display is to go into competition with the handling will become apparent to all. We know that this State cannot suffer any country, as we produce as good as can be found; not only so, but in some instances better than can be found any-

HOW TO PREPARE EXHIBITS OF GRAIN IN THE STRAW.

It is very important that the Grains, Grasses, Millers, &c., intended for exhibition should be properly cured and protected from the disculoration incl. den's to the usual methods of harvest ing. In order to preserve the strate at its best in length and color, it should be carefully cut near the ground, by hand, in advance of the general har yest, and sta time when the straw has attained its full growth and the grain just hardening from the milky state. The straw should be carefully tied at straight after it has been dried. Let it cure in the shade, so as to insure bright straw. Then weap each sheaf seperate in strong paper and pack for shipment with the wrappers on. This treatment applies to wheat, oats, rye.

harley and rice.
For the Millets and Hay Grasses is important that they be dug so that the roots are preserved entire. West careful not to injure the grass. Ther thin layers between several thicknesses of absorption paper—old newspapers will answer. These dryers should changed several times the days, to avoid moulding. In this was the color can be well preserved Gather the grass just before it is ripe The the specimens into sheaves of amail size, wrap to paper, box and for ward to the undersigned as soon as dried, as it will be necessary to use poison to keep off inaccts. THE POLLOWING INFOMANTION SHOULD

ACCOMPANY MACH SPECIMEN : Name of Object, Name of Producer,

Character of Soil,
Date of Planting,
Quantity of Seed Planted po Method of Cultivation.

Date of Harvesting.

Yield per Acre. These questions, or as many of them as may be answered, will scence full credit to the producer. Freight or express charges will be paid by the nuder-igned, to whom all shipments chould be made. Cannot von undertake to fusaisi

ome of these questions? If so, write, o me at once, and oblige,

Very respectfully,

Very respectfully, T. K. BRUNER Commissioner of Exhibits. BREAKING THE CORD.

10 Is a Long Priendship That Has No Interruption, as This Story Shows. Deacon Jones and Elder White had Deacon Jones and Edger white madived on adjoining farms for over thirty years, and never a word of dispute had passed between them. Their wagons, plows, drags, hoes, rakes and other utensils were used n common. They had lots side by side in the graveyard, and more than once they had loaned and borrowed chairs for, a funeral. Two brothers would not have agreed as well as these two men did in politics, religion and all else. One afternoon as the elder was mowing his dooryard the descon came over to trade assessapers with him, and they sat down under a charry tree to talk. Pretty soon along came a stranger who an-nounced that he was a surveyor, and he asked if they didn't want the line

"Why, bless you!" replied the elder, "we've bin livin by that line fur thirty years!" natrib min "That doesn't make it right," replied the surveyor.
"I guess that line is right on the

spot," said the deacon.

The surveyor wanted a job, and he kept talking and talking, and finally offered to run the line so cheap that the elder said:

"We might do it jest to hunt up the old landmarks." "Well, I'm willin to pay my sheer," eplied the deacon.

After the stranger had seen their leeds and dug out the old stakes as a four fest over on the deacon.
"I allus suspected it," said the deacon, "but I didn't keer about them,

"And I've knowed fur over twenty years that you was over five feet on o me," replied the elder. "I had the line run that time you went to Ohio, but I didn't want to say nuth-

in."
"Til warrant my work to be correct," said the surveyor.
"Can't be," replied the elder.
"He orter know his bizness," put n the deacon: "What! D'ye claim that I'm four

feet on to you?"
"I've allus suspected."
"Wall, 'tain't so, and I'll bet the farm 'tain't! You've bin havin five feet of my land all this time!"

"Might as well call me a liar!" "If anybody lies tain't me!"

"Can't see it that way."

"Of course not! It's me, I spose! Elder! I'll git right off your land!" "And you kin stay off till you git nome sense!" Sense! I've got more sense in my little finger than you have in your

whole body!"
"Git off! I hain't no use for land

"Nor L either, and don't you rile me or I'll lay hands on you!" "Come and lay!" "I would if you wasn't sich an old man! Don't you never dare to speak to me again! I've just found out what a snake in the grass you are!"
"Speak to you! I'd see you dyin
fust! Go home and pay yer honest

lebts!"
And the surveyor shouldered his instrument and went of down the highway softly singing, "All Is Peace Over There." He had accomplished his mission.—Detroit Free Press.

The origin of the problem squaring the circle is almost lost in the mist of antiquity, but there is a record of an attempted quadrature in Egypt 500 years before the exodus of the Jews. There is also a claim, according to Hone, that the problem was solved by a discovery of Hippocrates, the geometrician of Chios—not the physician—500 B. C. Now, the efforts of Hippocrates were devoted toward converting a circle into a crescent, because he had found that the area of a figure produced by drawing two perpendicular radii in a circle is exactly equal to the triangle formed by the line of junction. This is the famous theorem of the "limes of Hippocrates," and is, like glauber's salts out of the philosopher's stone, an example of the useful results which sometimes follow a search for the unattainable. - All the World

Use of the Cue. An officer swallowed a fish bone It was a large one, and after strug-gling to draw it out the officer fell back in his chair, turned black in the face and appeared to be in great danger and, indeed, was so. Every one looked aghast, not knowing what to do. The doctor alone preserved his presence of mind. From the op-posite side of the table he saw what had happened. Not a moment must

Spring across the table, with one opened the mouth of the imfortun down his throat. Away went fish bone and every other obstruction. roung officer finished a practically expe f a cue. — Dundas of

A SPLENDID PAPER FREE

That popular agricultural journal he American Farmer, which has been Hered free in connection with a venr's subscription to THE ALAMANCE GLEAN ER, will hereafter be published at Springfield and Cleveland, Ohio, in order to increase facilities for publication. The American Farmer has also been considerably enlarged, beginning with the January number, and many excellent fentures added which will make the American Farmer a welcome visitor in every home. It is national in its character and strictly non-political. We will continue to offer this great paper to our readers absolutely free. We give a year's subscription to the American Farmer free to any of our old subscribers who will pay one year in advance, and also to any new subscribers who will pay one year la advance. This generous offer is open of all. Sample copies can be seen at out

In Illinois the outlook is at present neouraging. From 47 per cent, of the correspondents come reports that the op is in dest-clas a condition. In an additional 30 per cent, of the State the starting point he got down to busi-ness, and in about half an hour he announced that the line fence, was Kacias, Iawa, Ohlo, and Kentucke oot so good. Missouri reports 42 per cent. as poor, 30 fair and 28 good,-Farmers Review.

Sorgiums for Bry Bensons.

It has been found that some of the ccharine sorghums are smo Best of drought resisting grasses. These sorghums will compare favorably with corn in the amount and quality of seed they will produce. German miles giver a good yield of hay it Kansas where it has been fested, and following closely are the Hungarian, broom



MOFINIO MED. CO., 61

SAMPLE COPIES FREE The Sunny South

The great Southern Family Wenkly, should be taken in every homestold. The pure is only \$3 a year, and a present worth that amount or more is sent for every \$ axiy hab recipiton. A sample copy will be sent tree for any address. Write at once to J. H. SEALS & CO...

LAND SALE!

MONDAY, APRIL 4th, 1892, that tract of land about one inhe east of Gr ham, adjoining the lands of H. M. Ray, V H. frolinger, Jacob Long and others, know as the Falancy place containing

125 ACRES. which Mary can be to the price cash, the other two thirds in capit containments at one and two verse, secure 1 by bonds carrying he ferest from day of sale -t 8 per cent per an include the per and the containment of the co

W. S. LONG, Guardian Notice of Incorporation

Notice is here're given at the