THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. XXII. GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1896. NO. 8.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

GOOD FOR EVERYBODY.

and everyone needs it at all times of the year. Malaria is always about, and the only preventive and relief is to keep the liver active. You must help the Liver a bit, and the best helper is the Old Friend, SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR, the RED Z. Mr. C. Hinrod, of Lancaster, Ohio, says: "SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR broke a case of Malarial Fever of three years' standing for me, and less than one bottle did the business. I shall use it when in need, and recommend it."

Be sure that you get it. Always look for the RED Z on the package. And don't forget the word REGULATOR. It is SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR, and there is only one, and every one who takes it is sure to be benefited. THE BENEFIT IS ALL IN THE REMEDY. Take it also for Biliousness and Sick Headache; both are caused by a sluggish Liver.

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I am the North Carolina Agent for
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It will permanently cure falling of the hair, dandruff, scaly eruptions, postules, or any scalp disease.
It prevents hair turning gray and restores hair to original color, and brings A NEW GROWTH OF
Hair On Any Bald Head On Earth.
It is the only treatment that will produce these results.
Testimonials and treatise furnished on application.
Mr. John M. Coble is my agent at Graham, N. C.
Respectfully,
B. T. LASHLEY,
Dec. 14-tf. Haw River, N. C.

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The Jury Trial.

Kinston Free Press.

We stated in our last issue that we would have something to say on this import question. While the subject is fresh in the minds of the people we will give the result of an investigation of the law on the subject.

In the first place our county commissioners have an important responsibility resting on them. They are required to select only such persons as are of good moral character and of sufficient intelligence. It is a rare thing to see many of the most intelligent men of the county on the jury; and at most only a few, and they are generally taken off by the lawyers on one of the other side, who make use of the peremptory or other challenges allowed by law to benefit their clients. Then the tales jurors are summoned by the sheriff from the bystanders. This gives the sheriff too much power. If he is an old officer, he is apt to be friendly to one or the other side, and if inclined to do so can select the friends of either side into the box; and we understand that the friends of defendants, especially, are often gathered from over the county and purposely put in view of the sheriff so he will be apt to call them in the box, not knowing that they are friends of the defendants.

Besides all this the bystanders are not the proper persons for tales jurors. They are apt to be parties or witnesses in some other causes and may use the jury service to benefit their special interest; or they may be idlers hanging around for a job, and such are unfit to pass upon important questions, requiring good judgment and an appreciation of the grave responsibility resting on jurors.

Every juror, tales or otherwise, should be drawn from a well purged jury box. This would be troublesome, but nothing should be in the way of a fair trial.

A tales juror, who has served as a grand petit or tales juror within two years preceding the term of court, may be challenged by either side. The fact that a person has recently served as a juror ought not to disqualify him, but rather to recommend him. To say that his experience disqualifies him is a reflection on the system. This cause of objection is used mainly to enable ingenious lawyers to take off objectionable jurors and have the friends of their clients, who may be of the bystanders, called into the box.

Another and a very serious defect which we notice, is the great disadvantage the State labors under in criminal trials. In the trial of misdemeanors and felonies, not capital, the State has in all two peremptory challenges of jurors, while the defence has four to each defendant, and in capital offenses the State has four peremptory challenges to each defendant, and the defence has twenty three to each. This is the explanation of so many acquittals of guilty men.

As an example, take the late case for burning tried in this county, with four defendants. The State could take off only two jurors peremptorily—that is without assigning any cause, such as relationship, having formed an opinion, etc.,—while the defense could take off sixteen peremptorily. This practically amounted to allowing the defence to select its own jury—and they got a good one, for them.

This also explains the outrageous verdict in the Shemwell case, the verdict in Carteret county in the insurance fraud case, and the still more recent verdict in the Bonner murder case, where cold blooded murderers got off with a term in the penitentiary, whereas they deserved death.

Able and shrewd lawyers with the aid of prominent relatives and friends, can win with the law as it now is, pick just such a jury as they desire. The blame is not so much in the lawyers and their clients, so long as they do not resort to corruption, but the fault is in the jury system.

The names of only the best men ought to be put in the jury box. The law disqualifying those who have recently served ought to be abolished. Tales jurors ought not to be selected by the sheriff nor from the bystanders. Each side ought to be entitled to the same number of challenges in criminal as well as civil cases. The reply (to the last we understand, is that the State being more powerful than the defendant ought not have the same advantage. This is plausible but not sound. The State furnishes a prosecuting attorney, but the defense is nearly always, especially in important cases, represented by local counsel who have the advantage of the State in selecting a jury; and when the defendant is unable to employ counsel the court (an impartial judge) can, if it deems proper, appoint counsel and require the service.

We need some radical changes in the jury law. We do not favor a change from the trial by jury but we do favor the changes in the jury system as above outlined. The system must be changed; or the public will not rely upon the uncertainty and the insecurity to life and property now afforded by court trials, and instead of a decrease there will be an increase of lynch law.

WHAT HE'D SAY.

How Pat Would Meet the Widow on Judgment Day.

Exchange.

Patrick Maginis went to confession, and among other sins, confessed to the good father that he had stolen Mrs. Mulcahay's pig, the loss of which had been a great blow to the poor woman. The priest looked at Pat very severely and said:

"Stole Mrs. Mulcahay's pig, did ye? That is very bad, Patrick—very bad. Don't you know that to steal a pig is a heinous sin, and to steal Mrs. Mulcahay's is worse? What will ye say in the day of judgment when Mrs. Mulcahay confronts ye before the Lord and charges ye with stealing her pig—what will ye say?"

Pat looked rather glum at this onslaught, but in a moment looked up and said:

"Sure, yer riverence, Mrs. Mulcahay won't be there."

"Indade; and why not, Pat Maginis? Mrs. Mulcahay will be there, and the pig will be there, and when ye are asked why ye stole the widdy's pig what'll ye say I'm wanting to know?"

"Will Mrs. Mulcahay be there?" asked Pat a great idea illuminating his face.

"She will," said the good father, severely.

"And will the pig be there?"

"Certainly."

"Then begorra," said Pat, "I'll say Mrs. Mulcahay, there's your pig."

Too Little Gold for a Money Standard.

Wilmington Star.

The fact is the gold standard men are trying to do business on too limited a capital, not enough to do a respectable and solid business on. And the kind of money they want to do business on they keep locked up. This country is too big to do business on a narrow guage plan. It must have money enough to meet the demands of enterprise and business just as a man must have food enough to be vigorous and healthy. Money is the blood and food of commerce and industry. This country is blood thin and hungry to-day for money, and it will never recover its full strength and activity until there is an addition, and a large addition, to the volume of currency, both by the free coinage of silver and a change in the banking system which will bring the banks nearer to the people.

Rev. Dr. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the Senate, lectured Thursday evening before the girls of the Normal and Industrial School at Greensboro.

Do you use fine stationery? If so, you will find it at THE GLEANER Office.

Confederate Generals.

Chas. E. Jones in Augusta Chronicle.

As stated in a former article, there were 478 general officers of all grades in the regular military service of the Confederacy. It maybe interesting to know just how many of these were severally contributed by the States comprehended in the Southern Confederacy:

Virginia—Three full generals five lieutenants; seventeen major generals, and fifty-four brigadier generals—70 in all.

North Carolina—Two lieutenant generals; seven major generals; and twenty-nine brigadier generals—38 in all.

South Carolina—Three lieutenant generals; four major generals, and twenty-seven brigadier generals—34 in all.

Georgia—Three lieutenant generals; seven major generals, and forty-two brigadier generals—52 in all.

Florida—One general in Provisional Army of Confederate States; three major generals; and ten brigadier generals—14 in all.

Alabama—One lieutenant general; six major generals; and twenty nine brigadier generals—36 in all.

Mississippi—Five major generals and thirty brigadier generals—35 in all.

Louisiana—Two full generals; two lieutenant generals; four major generals—30 in all.

Louisiana—Two full generals; two lieutenant generals; four major generals; and twenty-two brigadier generals—30 in all.

Texas—One full general; one general, with temporary rank; three major generals; and thirty-six brigadier generals—41 in all.

Indian Territory—One brigadier general (Stand Watie.).

France—One major general (Camille J. Polignac.).

Arkansas—Four major generals, and eighteen brigadier generals—22 in all.

Missouri—Four major generals, and twelve brigadier generals—16 in all.

Tennessee—Two lieutenant generals; eight major generals; and thirty-four brigadier generals—44 in all.

Kentucky—One lieutenant general, five major generals; and sixteen brigadier generals—22 in all.

Maryland—Three major generals, and six brigadier generals—9 in all.

Another New State Enterprise.

Messrs. J. H. Bobbitt and J. I. Ramsey, of Raleigh, have organized the Bobbitt Drug Company with headquarters in that city. They will manufacture what they claim to be a superior remedy and a certain constitutional cure for rheumatism, called "Rheumacide," an entirelly new discovery. The proprietors state that sales have already been made in three states, and cures affected in every case.

The Raleigh Press-Visitor says:

"Mr. Bobbitt is well known as one of the best and most progressive pharmacists in the State, and is ex-president of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association, and the fact of his bringing the remedy forward is alone a good guarantee for it. Mr. J. I. Ramsey will be advertising manager and has the ability to push the enterprise to success," etc.

The News and Observer also gives an extended notice, and after speaking of a number of remarkable cures, says:

"Mr. Bobbitt and Mr. Ramsey are the very men to push it actively and wisely."

The remedy is said to be entirely vegetable and non-alcholic. The method of manufacture and ingredients are different from any proprietary medicine on the market.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

FARM AND GARDEN

Let us Reason About It.

From the N. C. Agricultural Bulletin.

What are the farmers of North Carolina going to do this year about planting cotton and other crops?

Will they follow the plan of last year, reducing the acreage of cotton to the increase of corn and other crops, or will they, misled by the present prices and under the vain delusion that the size of the crop has nothing to do in fixing the price of it, put all their eggs into the cotton basket and take the risk of a five cent market.

Both roads are open to the Farmers as a whole, and in a measure, to each one individually. Surely past experience has taught us a lesson not to be forgotten soon.

Five cent cotton was bad medicine, but had its effects. Let's look at the pictures, before taking and after taking. This was the way with many a farmer in the years gone by.

He started his crop by going in debt; if he wanted a mule he bought him on credit, and gave a mortgage; if he needed a wagon or new tools, he bought on a credit; he bought his corn and flour and bacon and gave a lien on the crop not yet planted, he bought his fertilizers and put them in the lien; he paid his hands from the neighborhood store; he lived hard and worked hard, and kept hoping that prices would go high, his debts be paid and he would save something to start the new year on.

But prices didn't go high, and he was obliged to sell. If prices after awhile got better somebody else made the profit. He would have made it himself if he had been able to hold.

The next year he traveled the same hard road over again. He staked all on cotton and grew poorer as the years went by. There is no reason to suppose that the same policy will not produce the same results. After this experience culminating in the five cent dose, let's look at the other side of the picture.

Well, we moved the corn crib and smoke house and garden nearer home and we found almost to our surprise that old North Carolina dirt would make corn, and North Carolina corn would make hogs. We had nearly enough corn and bacon for home use last year and saved the profits of the middlemen. Cotton acreage was reduced, and the crop was made cheap for the farmers had prepared for it. The price went up. Many old debts have been wiped out, few new ones made, and we begin this year in the enjoyment of more substantial comforts than ever before.

Which road shall we take? One leads back to the corn cribs of Kansas and the pork houses of Chicago, to the old days of middlemen and high prices for supplies, to crop liens and mortgages and debt slavery. The other leads to home supplies, with comfort and independence, to farm improvement, to better houses and stock, and after awhile, to savings sufficient to begin new enterprises with, keeping our money at home, adding to the wealth of our own people and developing the resources of our great State.

Culture of Parsnips.

Parsnips are very easy to grow, as they soon get ahead of the weeds, which are the greatest difficulty in the culture of all root crops. The soil should be free as possible from weeds, and made fine and mellow. It is laid off in rows two feet apart, and eight pounds of seed is required for an acre. The seed is evenly sown in the rows, shallow furrows being made for the seed. The seed is covered about one inch deep with fine soil. As soon as the rows of plants are visible, a narrow, light harrow is run or pushed by hand, if the plot is small, between the rows, to kill the weeds, and the rows themselves are weeded by hand or a narrow footed hoe that will leave the plants six inches apart. The same method is practiced with carrots or mangels, except that the last mentioned, being larger, more room is given to the row. If fertilizer is needed, 250 pounds to the acre of good superphosphate of lime is given, spread on the surface immediately after the sowing of the seed.—New York Times.

Orchards in Grass.

Where orchards have been kept in grass a few years a large proportion of their feeding roots will be near the surface. To plow these orchards when in full leaf is very injurious, as the trees are growing and the lessening of plant food gives them a check. Plowing while the buds are dormant does little harm, for though it destroys the feeding roots others will start lower in the soil from the main roots by the time the leaves are out. It is sometimes advisable to plow young thrifty orchards in summer to check the excessive production of leaf and wood, and induce fruit bearing.—Boston Cultivator.

The Farmer Pays the Tax After All.

Asheville Citizen.

The last legislature taxed everything in sight. One result of this is that, when the farmer comes to buy his seed for spring sowing he will have to a duty of 4 per cent. (2 levied by the legislature, 2 by the county) on the value thereof as a tribute to fusion. For instance, a bushel of clover seed will cost him 20 cents more than it would had not the tax been levied; and other seeds in proportion. The tax, it is true, is laid on the dealer in seeds, but, like any other tariff, falls on the consumers.

Unexpected Attention.

Chicago Tribune.

A young man who was walking along Dearborn street the other day stopped in front of an engine house and looked in

"Have many fires in this town?" he inquired of one of the firemen standing in the door.

"We have 'em pretty often," replied the other.

"Do you have to go to all of them?"

"No; not unless they're in our district, or unless there's a general alarm?"

"Ever try to see how quick you can hitch up?"

"Oh, yes."

At that instant there came an alarm. At the first stroke of the gong the men ran to their posts, the doors of the stalls opened, the horses ran out and were quickly hitched to the hose cart, and within a few seconds men, horses and cart were out of the door and speeding down the street.

The interested young man watched the performance with undisguised admiration.

"By gam!" he exclaimed. "That's Chicago all over. There ain't another town in the United States where they'd go to all that trouble to show a stranger what they can do!"

Ordered out His Ad.

Printers' Ink.

Once on a time a man there was
Who strongly did desire
A rest to take from business cares—
In short, get out, retire.
He told his friends of his intent,
He got out bills, in fact,
To close his stock and business out
He used his utmost tact.
But, strange to say, his trade held up
New goods he had to buy,
It looked as if he could'n't quit,
No matter how he'd try.
Until one day a friend explained
Why he such trade had had,
And now he's out of it for keeps—
He's ordered out his ad!

When Baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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AND ITS CURE
TO THE EDITOR:—I have an absolute remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been already permanently cured. So proof-positive am I of its power that I consider it my duty to *send two bottles free* to those of your readers who have Consumption, Throat, Bronchial or Lung Trouble, if they will write me their express and postoffice address. Sincerely,
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Lv Greensboro	10 15 a m	1 33 a m
Elon College	10 48 a m	2 30
Burlington	10 58	3 05
Graham	11 09	3 18
Hillsboro	11 37	4 22
University	11 48	4 45
Durham	12 00 p m	5 00
Ar Raleigh	1 10	7 30
		Mixed Ex. Sun.
Lv Raleigh	1 10	9 05 a m
Clayton	1 42	10 05
Selma	2 10	11 25
Ar Goldsboro	3 00	12 50 p m

West Bound	No. 35. Daily.	No. 11. Mixed.
Ar Greensboro	7 00 p m	8 28 a m
Elon College	7 41	7 46
Burlington	7 51	7 28
Graham	8 07	7 20
Hillsboro	8 47	6 46
University	8 55	6 31
Durham	9 15	6 10
Lv. Raleigh	4 10	5 05
		Mixed Ex. Sun.
Ar Raleigh	4 10	10 15 p m
Clayton	3 30	9 18
Selma	3 54	8 18
Lv Goldsboro	2 00	6 30

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THROUGH SCHEDULE.

South	No. 35. Daily.	No. 37. Daily.
Lv Washington	11 15 a m	10 45 p m
Charlottesville	2 22 p m	1 55 p m
Richmond		
Lynchburg	4 00	2 45 a m
Danville	6 15	8 50
Ar Greensboro	7 40	7 05 a m
" W'ns'n-Salem	8 00 p m	9 50 a m
Raleigh	7 20 a m	11 20 a m
Salisbury	9 12 p m	3 17 a m
Lv Asheville		3 25 p m
Ar Hot Springs		4 18
Knoxville		7 22
Chattanooga		11 00
Charlotte	10 40 p m	9 25 am
Columbia	2 10 a m	1 00 p m
Augusta	5 00	4 15
Savannah	8 30	6 00
(Central Time)		
Jacksonville	9 45	9 35
St. Augustine	p m	
Atlanta	8 20 a m	8 35 p m
Birmingham	12 20 p m	10 10
Memphis	10 00	7 45 a m
N. Orleans	6 30	7 35

North	No. 36. Daily.	No. 38. Daily.
Ar Washington	9 40 p m	6 40 a m
Charlottesville	5 45	3 30
Richmond		
Lynchburg	8 35	1 50
Danville	1 30	12 00 nght
Lv Greensboro	12 08 p m	10 48 a m
Winston-Salem	10 30 a m	6 30 p m
Raleigh	9 00	4 05
Salisbury	10 30	9 28
Asheville		1 03
Hot Springs		11 43
Knoxville		8 30 a m
Chattanooga		4 25
Charlotte	8 50 a m	8 20 p m
Columbia	4 50	5 05
Augusta	7 00 p m	2 05
Savannah	10 50	11 50 a m
(Central Time)		
Jacksonville	6 20	7 30
St. Augustine		
Atlanta	11 15	12 00 N'n
Lv Birmingham	3 35	5 55 a m
Memphis	5 30 a m	9 00 p m
N. Orleans	7 10	7 50

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