

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. 10.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1884.

NO. 24.

The Alamance Gleaner.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
GRAHAM, N. C.

J. D. KERNODLE, Proprietor.

TERMS:

One Year \$1.50
Six Months75
Three Months50

Every person sending us a club of ten subscribers with the cash, entitles himself to one copy free, for the length of time for which the club is made up. Papers sent to different offices

No Departure from the Cash System.

POSTAGE PREPAID AT THIS OFFICE

ADVERTISING RATES:

	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.	7 in.	8 in.	9 in.	10 in.
1 week	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$4.00	\$4.50	\$5.00	\$5.50
2 "	1.25	1.75	2.25	2.75	3.25	3.75	4.25	4.75	5.25	5.75
3 "	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00
1 mo.	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00
3 "	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
6 "	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00
9 "	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00
12 "	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00

Yearly advertisements changed quarterly if desired.
Local notices ten cents a line, first insertion. No local inserted for less than fifty cents.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JNO. W. GRAHAM, Attorney at Law, Hillsboro, N. C.
JAS. A. GRAHAM, Attorney at Law, Graham, N. C.

GRAHAM & GRAHAM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Practice in the State and Federal courts, & Special attention paid to collecting.

J. D. KERNODLE,
Attorney at Law,
GRAHAM, N. C.
Practices in the State and Federal courts, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to him.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

R. A. NOELL,
Fashionable Tailor



GRAHAM, N. C.

Is prepared to make Fine Clothing for everybody. See his samples of Spring goods and styles for 1884.
mar 2 '84 y

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH
All that the doctor can do for you is to give you a good wife. Dr. J. W. Pittsford, 302 FERN AVE., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

C. F. NEESE,
COMPANY SHOPS, N. C.
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry.

I have a larger and finer line of WATCHES and JEWELRY than ever.
CLOCKS TO SUIT EVERYBODY.
SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES OF EVERY VARIETY.
Watch repairing a specialty. Can and examine my goods.
C. F. NEESE.
oc 25 8m

J. Southgate & Son,
Life and Fire Insurance Agents,
DURHAM, N. C.
Large lines of insurance placed in best companies.
Oct. 2.

66¢ a week at home. \$5.00 outfits free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Besides, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. HALLITT & CO., Portland, Me.

Subscribers for the GLEANER. \$1.50 a year in advance.

Poetry.

THE RIVER OF LIFE.

The more we live, more brief appear
Our life's succeeding stages:
A day to childhood seems a year,
And years like passing ages.

The gladness current of our youth,
Ere passion yet disorders,
Steals lingering like a river smooth
Along its grassy borders.

But as the careless cheek grows wan,
And sorrow's shafts fly thicker,
Ye stars, that measure life to man,
Why seem your courses quicker?

When joys have lost their bloom and
breath,
And life itself is vapid,
Why, as we near the Falls of Death,
Feel we its tide more rapid?

It may be strange, yet who would change
Time's course to slower speed,
When one by one our friends have gone
And left our bosoms bleeding?

Heaven gives our years 'of fading strength
Indemnifying feebleness;
And those of youth a seeming length
Proportioned to their weakness.

—Thomas Campbell.

Angola Pocosin.

Angola Bay, or Angola Pocosin, is the name under which a large tract of wild land in this section has been known for many years. It is located in Pender county and reaches from the banks of the Cape Fear river, opposite old South Washington, across, in an easterly direction, towards White Oak Swamp, with which it communicates. It is a wild, unencultivated, unbroken tract of land, and but very few persons have ever penetrated its recesses. We remember when a boy, hearing some strange stories relative to an attempt being made once to explore it by a party who clothed themselves in buckskin garments, and were armed with axes, hatchets and guns. This party, it is said, were gone seven days and then returned by the way they had entered, completely nude, having lost every particle of clothing they wore in their encounters with roots and briars and vines. This was, perhaps, a tradition, but a good many years ago an attempt, which was successful, was made to pierce this wilderness. One of the party, who were all young men, was the late Mr. John D. Love, and from an account written by him at the time, we published some years ago in the Review a report of the undertaking.

We are now told by the *News and Observer* that Dr. Chas. W. Dabney has been in this swamp, although to how great distance is not mentioned, and that he brings back most interesting accounts of its wonders. It is of great extent, there being in it, upon a rough computation, 40,000 acres of land. The fertility is inconceivably great. It is now being drained and divided into sections, each four miles square. It presents such a view to the explorer as does a tropical forest. Indeed it is tropical in many of its characteristics. Enormous vines and creepers wrap the trees, large and small, in their close embrace, and run riot, at the earth's surface and far above. The most beautiful and fragrant wild flowers are there in luxuriant profusion and infinite variety of color and odor. The blue jessamine is one of the most fragrant of all. The progress of the great canal, or ditch, through the swamp is satisfactory and it will develop some of the best land to be found anywhere here.

The "blue jessamine" referred to is probably the flower known to us as the blue bell, a beautiful and fragrant blossom to be found in profusion on the banks of the ricefield near the city, and known to botanists as the blue clematis. —Wilmington Review.

How to Keep Healthy.

Never begin a dinner with pie.
Never sleep in your overshoes.
Never ride a thin horse bareback.
Never walk 15 miles before breakfast.
Never carry a barrel of potatoes on your head.
Never put your feet in the fire to warm them.
Never swallow your food before you chew it.
Never jump out of the window for a short cut.
Never drink more than you can carry comfortably.
Never give a tramp your summer clothing in the winter.
Never jump more than 10 feet to catch a ferryboat.
Never sit by a red hot stove with a sealskin cap or ulster on.
Never thrust your knife more than half way down your throat.
Never kick an infuriated bulldog when you have slippers on.
Never let your clothes dry on you when you are caught in the rain.
Never walk into a parlor at a reception and put your feet on the mantle piece. It will cause the blood to run to your head.

Why suffer with Malaria? EMORY'S STANDARD CURE PILLS are infallible, never fail to cure the most obstinate cases; purely vegetable, contain no quinine, mercury, or poisons of any kind; pleasant to take, sugar-coated. All druggists—25 and 50 cents.
Overbrain work and excesses reduce the vitality and cause nervous exhaustion, etc. The Pastille treatment is a radical cure. Harris Remedy Co., St. Louis, Mo., send free trials.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

GRAND DECLARATION OF DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES AND PURPOSES.

Fall Text of the Platform Adopted by the Democratic National Convention at Chicago July 10th, 1884.

The Democratic party of the Union through its representatives in National Convention assembled, recognized that, as a nation grows older, new issues are born as time progresses, and old issues perish; but the fundamental principles of Democracy approved by the united voice of the people remain, and will ever remain as the best and only security for the continuance of free government.

The preservation of personal rights; the equality of all citizens before the law; the reserved rights of the States, and the supremacy of the Federal government within the limits of the constitution, will ever form the true basis of our liberties, and can never be surrendered without destroying that balance of the right and powers which enables the continent to be developed in peace, and the social order to be maintained by means of local self governments.

But it is indispensable for the practical application and enforcement of these fundamental principles that the government should not always be controlled by one political party. Frequent change of administration is as necessary as the constant recurrence to the popular will. Otherwise abuses grow, and the government, instead of being carried on for the general welfare, becomes an instrumentality for imposing heavy burdens upon the many who are governed for the benefit of the few who govern. Public servants thus become arbitrary rulers. This is now the condition of the country, hence a change is demanded.

The Republican party, so far as principle is concerned, is a reminiscence. In practice, it is an organization for enriching those who control its machinery. The frauds and jobbery which have been brought to light in every department of the government are sufficient to have called for reform within the Republican party. Yet, those in authority, made reckless by long possession of power, have succumbed to its corrupting influence, and have placed in nomination a ticket against which the Independent portion of the party are in open revolt. Therefore, a change is demanded; such a change was alike necessary in 1876, but the will of the people was then defeated by fraud which can never be forgotten nor condoned. Again in 1880, the change was defeated by the lavish use of money contributed by unscrupulous contractors and shameless jobbers, who had bargained for unlawful profits, or for high offices.

The Republican party, during its legal, its stolen and its bought tenure of power, has steadily decayed in moral character and political capacity. Its reform promises are now the list of its past failures.

It demands the restoration of our navy—it has squandered hundreds of millions to create a navy that does not exist. It calls upon Congress to remove burdens under which the American shipping has been depressed—it imposed and continued the burdens.

It professes a policy of reserving the public lands for small holdings by actual settlers—it has given away the people's heritage till now a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of our farms between the two seas.

It professes preference for free institutions. It organized and tried to legalize control of State elections by Federal troops.

It professes a desire to elevate labor—it has subjected American workmen to the competition of convict and imported contract labor.

It professes gratitude for all who were disabled, or died in the war leaving widows and orphans—It left to a Democratic House of Representatives the first effort to equalize both bounties and pensions.

It professes a pledge to correct the irregularities of our tariff—It created and has continued them.

Its own tariff commission confessed the need of more than twenty per cent. reduction—Its Congress gave a reduction of less than 4 per cent.

It professes protection of American manufacturers—It has subjected them to an increasing flood of manufactured goods and a hopeless competition with manufacturing nations.

It professes to protect all American industry—It has impoverished the many to subsidize the few.

It professes the protection of American labor—it has depleted the returns of American agriculture, an industry followed by half of our people.

The Democracy pledges itself to purify the administration from corruption, to revive respect for the law and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with a due regard to the preservation of the faith of the nation, to its creditors and pensioners, knowing full well, however, that legislation affecting the occupations of the people should be cautious and conservative in method, not in advance of public opinion, but responsive to its demands.

The Democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests; but in making a reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth.

From the foundation of this government the taxes collected at the Custom House have been the chief source of Federal revenue—such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regarded of the labor and capital thus involved.

The process of reform must be subject in its execution to this plain dictate of justice—all taxation shall be limited to the requirements of economical government. The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of a higher rate of wages prevailing in this country. Sufficient revenue to pay all the expenses of the Federal government, economically administered, including pensions, interest and principal of the public debt, can be got under our present system of taxation from Custom House taxes on fewer imported articles bearing heaviest on articles of luxury and bearing lightest on articles of necessity.

We, therefore, denounce the abuses of the existing tariff (and subject to preceding limitations) we demand that Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes and shall not exceed the needs of the government economically administered.

The system of direct taxation known as "internal revenue" is a war tax, and so long as the law continues the money derived therefrom should be sacredly deposited to the relief of the people from the remaining burdens of the war and he made a fund to defray the expense of the care and comforts of worthy soldiers disabled in the line of duty in the wars of the Republic and for the payment of such pensions as Congress may from time to time grant to such soldiers, a like fund for the sailors having been already provided, if any surplus should be paid into the treasury.

We favor an American continental policy based upon more intimate commercial political relations with the fifteen sister Republics of North, Central, and South America, but entangling alliances with none.

We believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the constitution, and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss.

Asserting the equality of all men before the law, we hold that it is the duty of the government in its dealing with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all citizens of whatever nativity, race or color, religious or political opinion.

We believe in a free ballot and a fair count, and we recall to the memory of the people the struggle of the Democrats in the 45th and 46th Congress, by which the reluctant Republican opposition was compelled to assent to the legislation making everywhere illegal the presence of troops at the polls as a conclusive proof that a Democratic administration will preserve liberty with order.

The selection of Federal officers for the Territories should be restricted to citizens previously resident therein.

We oppose summary laws which vex the citizen and interfere with individual liberty.

We favor honest civil service reforms and the compensation of all United States officers by fixed salaries; the separation of Church and State and the diffusion of free education by common schools, so that every child in the land may be taught the rights of citizenship.

While we favor all legislation which will tend to the equitable distribution of property, to the prevention of monopoly and to a strict enforcement of individual rights against corporate abuses, we hold that the welfare of society depends upon a scrupulous regard for the rights of property as defined by the law.

We believe that labor is best rewarded when it is freest and most enlightened. It should therefore be fostered and cherished.

We favor the repeal of all laws restricting the free action of labor and the enactment of laws by which labor organizations may be incorporated, and of all such legislation as will tend to enlighten the people as to the true relation of capital and labor.

We believe that the public lands ought as far as possible to be kept as homesteads for actual settlers; that all unearned lands heretofore improvidently granted to railroad corporations by the action of the Republican party should be restored to the public domain and that no more grants of land shall be made to corporations or be allowed to fall into the ownership of alien absentees.

We are opposed to all propositions which upon any pretext would convert the general government into a machine for collecting taxes to be distributed among the states or the citizens thereof.

In reaffirming the declaration of the Democratic platform of 1856, that the "liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes our land a land of liberty and an asylum of the oppressed of every

nation, have ever been cardinal principles in Democratic faith," we nevertheless do not sanction the importation of foreign labor or the admission of servile races unfitted by habits, training, religion or kindred for absorption into the great body of our people or for the citizenship which our laws confer. American civilization demands that against the immigration or the importation of Mongolians to these shores our gates be closed.

The Democratic party insists that it is the duty of the government to protect with equal fidelity and vigilance the rights of the citizens, native and naturalized, at home and abroad, and to the end that this protection may be assured United States papers of naturalization issued by courts of competent jurisdiction must be respected by the executive and legislative departments of our own government and by all foreign powers. It is an imperative duty of this government to efficiently protect the rights of persons and of property of every American citizen in foreign lands and demand and enforce full reparation for any invasion thereof. An American citizen is only responsible to his own government for any act done in his own country or under her flag and can only be tried therefor upon her own soil and according to her laws and no power exists in this government to expatriate an American citizen to be tried in any foreign land for any such act.

This country has never had a well defined and executed foreign policy save under Democratic administration. That policy has ever been in regard to foreign nations so long as they do not act detrimental to the interests of the country or hurtful to our citizens to let them alone. As a result of this policy, we recall the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, California and adjacent Mexican territory by purchase alone, and contrast these grand acquisitions by Democratic statesmanship with the purchase of Alaska, the sole fruit of the Republican administration of nearly a quarter of a century.

The Federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and the other great water ways of the Republic so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to tide water.

Under a long period of Democratic rule and policy our merchant marine was fast overtaking and on the point of outstripping that of Great Britain. Under twenty years of Republican rule and policy our commerce has been left to British bottoms until the American flag has almost been swept off the high seas. Instead of the Republican party's British policy, we demand for the people of the United States an American policy.

Under Democratic rule and policy our merchants and sailors flying the stars and stripes in every port successfully searched out a market for the varied products of American industry; under a quarter of a century of Republican rule and policy, despite our manifest advantages over all other nations in high paid labor, favorable climate and teeming soils; despite the freedom of trade among all these United States; despite their population by the foremost races of men, and an annual immigration of the young, thrifty and adventurous of all nations; despite our freedom here from the inherited burdens of life and industry in the old world monarchies, their costly war navies, their vast tax-consuming, non-producing standing armies; despite twenty years of peace, Republican rule and policy have managed to surrender to Great Britain, along with our commerce, the control of the markets of the world.

Instead of the Republican party's British policy, we demand in behalf of the American Democracy, an American policy; instead of the Republican party's discreditable scheming and false pretense of friendship for American labor, expressed by imposing taxes, we demand in behalf of the Democracy, freedom for American labor, by reducing taxes to the end that these United States may compete with unhindered powers for primacy among the nations in all the arts of peace and fruits of liberty.

With profound regret we have been apprised by the venerable statesman, through whose person was struck that blow at the vital principle of the Republic, acquiescence in the will of the majority, that he cannot permit us again to place in his hands the leadership of the Democratic hosts, for the reason that the achievement of reform in the administration of the Federal government is an undertaking now too heavy for his age and failing strength; rejoicing that his life has been prolonged until the general judgment of our fellow countrymen is united in a wish that the wrong were righted in his person, for the Democracy of the United States we offer to him, in his withdrawal from public cares, not only our respectful sympathy and esteem, but also that the best homage of freemen, the pledge of our own devotion to the principles and cause, now inseparable in the history of this Republic, from the labors and name of Samuel J. Tilden.

With this statement of the hopes, principles and purposes of the Democratic party, the great issue of reform and a change in administration is submitted to the people in calm confidence that the popular voice will pronounce in favor of new men and new and more favorable conditions for the growth of industry, the extension of trade and employment, and the due reward of labor, and of capital, and the general welfare of the whole country.

Not a particle of calomel or any other deleterious substance enters into the composition of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. On the contrary, they prove of special service to those who have used calomel and other mineral poisons as medicines, and feel their injurious effects. In such cases Ayer's Pills are invaluable.

Peter Francisco.

We copy the following interesting bit of history from the Winston Leader, which is furnished to that paper by a correspondent at Leaksville, and at the same time we may add that what is said of Peter Francisco's strength corresponds with the stories of him which were extant at the time of his death:

LEAKSVILLE, N. C., June 27, '84.
—In your issue of the 24th your correspondent from Smithville, (Charlotte C. H. Va.) relates an anecdote of Peter Francisco which differs somewhat from the manner in which, when a boy, I heard Francisco himself tell it. He said that he was in his garden at work one morning before breakfast when a stranger rode in at the garden gate and rode right to him and told him that he had come there to whip him and to prepare at once to defend himself. Francisco said he told the man he was not a fighting man and had no wish to engage in anything of the sort. He however still asserted that he had to fight him. Francisco said that he had pretended to see some small objects at the fellows feet, and asked him to look and see what it was. He stooped over to look, and while in that attitude he caught him by the nap of the neck and the seat of his breeches and pitched him over the paling. After recovering himself and getting on his feet he said I would be glad if you would throw my horse over also and save me the trouble of walking all around the garden to get him, whereupon he picked up the horse and threw him over. The fellow mounted his horse rode off and said not a word. Persons who know nothing about Peter Francisco will no doubt hesitate to give credence to the above anecdote. Such as are familiar with his character for extraordinary strength and who knew him personally and did find no difficulty in believing it. I have heard it asserted by the eye witnesses that he could lift a thirty gallon cask full of whiskey by the chimes and take a drink out of the bung-hole. I was well acquainted with a lady who was rather over the ordinary size, whom I have heard repeatedly tell of his taking her in his hand and carrying her about at arms length with as much ease as an ordinary man would do a doll baby. He belonged to Lee's legion in the Revolutionary war and used a sword nearer the size of a scythe blade than an ordinary sword. I heard him tell of cleaving the skull and neck of a British soldier at the battle of the cowpens with a single blow down to his shoulders—one side of his head falling on one shoulder and the other on the other.

G. L. A.

A Horse Building Ape.

In the middle of Africa is found an ape which builds a shelter for himself in a tree. He selects a tall tree with a branch growing nearly straight out, and about twenty feet from the ground. This branch is for his floor, and over it he makes a roof, exactly in the shape of a large umbrella, with the trunk of the tree for a handle. It is made of leafy branches, tied on to the tree with vines, of which African woods are full, and is so well shaped and neatly made that it would do credit to a human builder.

When the ape is at home, he sits in the branch with his head up under the green roof, and an arm around the trunk to hold on. One animal lives in each house alone, and he uses it only until he has eaten all the food he cares for near, and then he builds a new house in another place.

What Peter Cooper Said.

"In all the towns where a newspaper is published every man should advertise in it, even if nothing more than a card stating the business he is engaged in. It does not only pay advertisers, but it lets people at a distance know that the town you reside in has a prosperous community of business men. As the seed is sown so the fruit recompenses. Never pull down your sign while you expect to do business, for it often indicates that business is poor commercially speaking. The judicious advertiser will receive in return ten dollars for every one inserted in the columns of a local paper.

Crushed Again.

"I understand that the young man who comes to see you has the reputation of being quite a masher," said a father to his blooming daughter.

"Why, pa, I am surprised that you should—"

"Oh, I have no fault to find, but if he is a masher, you might take him into the kitchen at night to mash some of the water bugs that are overrunning the house.

—Somerville Journal.

Wisconsin is the leading dairy State in this country. There are in that State 1,000 creameries and cheese factories and 500,000 cows. Its dairy products last year were worth \$19,500,000; that is about equal to the value of the cotton and tobacco crops of North Carolina. Why shouldn't we pay more attention to the business of dairying?

As well expect life without air, as health without pure blood. Cleanse the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla.