THE GLEANER.

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J. D. KERNODLE, Editor.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

SUPREME COURT:

For Chief Justice—Augustus S. Merrimon.
For Associate Justice—Walter Clark.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES:

1st Dist.—Geo. H. Brown, Jr., of Beaufort.
2nd Dist.—Henry R. Bryan, of Craven.
4th Dist.—Spier Whitaker, of Wake.
5th Dist.—R. W. Winston, of Granville.
6th Dist.—E. T. Boykin, of Sampson.
7th Dist.—James D. McIver, of Moore.
8th Dis.—R. F. Armfield, of Iredell.
10th Dist.—Jno. Gray Bynum, of Burke.
11th Dist.—W. A. Hoke, of Lincoln.

For Solicitor—5th Judicial District:
E. S. PARKER, of Alamance.

For Congress—4th District:
B. H. BUNN, of Nash.

ALAMANCE COUNTY TICKET:

For the House,
ROBERT W. SCOTT.
For Clerk Superior Court,
JAS. I. WHITE.
For Register of Deeds,
J. H. WATSON.
For Sheriff,
J. A. HAMILTON.
For Treasurer,
JAS. A. DICKEY.
For Coroner,
DR. R. A. FREEMAN.
For Surveyor,
L. H. HOLT.

Are you a Democrat?

The test of one's party fealty is, does he vote and work for his party. Before the nominating convention has selected the candidates he may work for men in his party to secure their nomination for office. After the convention, the candidates named become the party in so far as they are to be voted for and their election worked for. A party can be represented only by men, and those men are the nominees of its conventions. They furnish the only opportunity of voting and working for the party. If you are a democrat you will vote for the party. That is what makes you a democrat, at least in so far as your democracy has life and effect. When you refuse or fail to vote for the nominees you are not failing or refusing to vote for certain men merely, but you are failing and refusing to vote for your party; and you are aiding, in a passive way it may be, but none the less materially, the republican party. Are you a democrat, do you claim the name and fellowship of the party, and then deliberately help its enemy by withholding your support? When you fail to vote for your party candidates, provided they are men morally fitted for the places they are named, you fail to vote for your party. We are democrats because we believe in the principles of of that party. If its candidates should secure their nominations by trickery or fraud, then their nominations in good morals would be void, but when they are nominated honestly according to the usages of the party it is a duty resting upon every democrat to vote for them, and work for their election, whether he favored or opposed their candidacy. The democratic party names no candidates unworthy of the support of good, moral men; if it did it would forfeit the allegiance of its members, but, until it does so, it has the right to expect the active support of all its members.

REGISTER TO-MORROW.

Democratic Club.

Why is it that Graham has no Democratic Club. Almost every other town in the state has a club, why is it that we are left out? Wake up, Democrats, and lets have one. If it is too late for us to be represented in the glorification in Raleigh, still a Democratic club would do lots of good.

Have you registered? If not, do so immediately.

Young man to Negro who has just registered—Did you swear to vote the Democratic ticket.

Negro—Bo-ah, boss, 'but I swared to keep the constitution.

Young man (disconsolately)—We'l, it comes to the same thing.

Off Year.

We are in the habit of calling our biennial elections when no President or Governor is to be elected an off year.

By this expression we mean that the election is not very important. That is never true, but least of all is it this year. Every ten years there are duties devolving upon the legislature that are unusual, and very important. The State is to redistrict, and by long usage, the party having the power seeks its own advantage, and it has come to be a conceded right that it should do so. The next legislature will rearrange the Senatorial, Congressional and Judicial districts in the State. This may be so done, and will be so done if republicans are in the majority, as to make say three at least republican Congressional districts, and as many or more republican judicial districts; and as to Senatorial districts they can be so arranged as to give a majority of republican Senators in our legislature though the State should be democratic. Four years ago the State was saved from the ravages of republican legislation by a democratic Senate, for which we were indebted to the arrangement of Senatorial districts. Then too there is a United States Senator to elect by the legislature we elect. Shall Vance be returned to continue his warfare against legislation in the interest of classes against the masses of the people, or shall his place be filled by a republican, who will do the bidding of monopolists, trusts and combinations? We uselessly say, a republican who will. They all will, for when they do not they cease to be republicans. The republican party today, has been and will continue to be the party of the powerful against the weak, the rich against the poor, the few against the many; of aggregated and oppressive wealth in all its dangerous attacks upon the interests of the people generally. When some quickening of a stifled conscience does occasionally show itself in individual instances, by protests and remonstrances, they are soon hushed, and the party vote made solid on the final passage of the iniquitous measure whatever it may be. As an illustration note the vote upon the passage of the tariff bill by the Senate. No republican in Congress, either Senate or House, can be a republican and fail to aid the powerful combinations that control his party, in obtaining just such laws as they desire enacted. To these combinations the republican party owes its supremacy, it recognizes the fact, and does their bidding. The democratic party holds out the only chance of escape from the slavery that is so surely approaching; and can be averted only by prompt action.

Register at once,

Sectionalism.

Nothing touches the farmers of the West more nearly than the binding twine trust, and therefore when the tariff bill was under discussion Friday a Democratic Senator offered an amendment to put this twine on the free list, and enough western Republicans voted with the Democrats to carry the amendment. "Our Zeb" at once gave notice that when the jute schedule was reached he would ask the western Senators to do something for the Southern cotton raisers. Accordingly, at the proper time, he moved to put jute on the free list and thus destroy the jute bagging trust; then the same Republicans who had so gladly accepted Democratic aid for the farmers of the west let party feeling overrun their natural ideas of justice and refused to take this yoke from the necks of their Southern brethren. This shows what southern farmers may expect from that party which legislates only for persons or sections.

Register to-morrow.

Do you expect to vote at the coming election? If so, you will have to register and do so ten days before the election, as there is an entirely new registration this year under the new election law, which law requires the registration books to be closed on the 2nd Saturday (Oct. 25th) before the election. Let every Democrat in Alamance remember this. You must be registered before 12 o'clock on the night of 25th if you wish to vote. Register yourself and see that your neighbor does and let's be the banner Democratic county of our district.

The Political Broadaxe is the name of a new paper published at Randleman, in the interest of Prohibition during the coming campaign. It is neatly gotten up under the control of Mr. W. C. Phillips. It is published by the county executive committee of the Prohibition party.

The South Carolina Democracy is all right again and it now presents a solid front that means victory for the right. Good! We should very much dislike to see one sister State in the hands of the Republicans, and we had begun to fear that this last campaign was going to put it there.

Mr. T. B. Eldridge has retired from the editorship of the Durham *Globe*. For about seven months Mr. Eldridge has conducted the *Globe* in an able and interesting manner and we sincerely regret his retirement.

Under the present management Mr. P. M. Brigs will be editor, assisted by Mr. R. E. Carr, and we have no doubt but what they will get out a newsy sheet.

One hundred and fifty millions dollars is the amount to be raised for pensions. All goes to the rich North. The poor South has to pay her share. It is nearly three dollars a head for every man, womod and child in these United States, and it will grow larger every year. Count your family, yourself, the old woman and the children, and multiply by three and you will find about how much in dollars you must pay this year. Pay it and thank the republican party for the privilege.

Let us not pity the condition of the laboring masses of European countries for the vast sums paid annually for immense standing armies to keep kings and queens and emperors on their thrones. We are paying more for our own army, pensioners and soldiers' than any country in the world, and if the republican party is kept in power, we will be very soon paying more than all Europe. North Carolina pays more for pensions to federal soldiers, many of whom are rich, than she pays for county and State taxes, school, stocklaw, road law and all. Thank the republican party.

Do you want to see Vance, the greatest champion of the people against the money power, defeated for the United States Senate? If you do and wish to help do it, refrain from voting for the democratic nominee for the legislature, and then forever hold your peace in the face of the growth and increase of power of monopolies, trusts and combinations. He is doing more to stay their progress, weaken their force and eventually destroy them than any man in America. If you fail to vote the democratic ticket, you fail to aid in the election of Vance, and so aid monopolies. Think a moment.

Political Paragraphs.

Every man who votes for a republican Congressional nominee gives his endorsement to one man power as outrageously exemplified by the conduct of Speaker Reed. The question to be decided is, shall Congress legislate for the country or shall Thomas B. Reed alone, do it, as he has during the present session of Congress?

When you hear a republican blowing and blustering about the promises made in the last republican National platform and fulfilled by this Congress, just ask him how about the promised one cent letter postage.

If any unfortunate combination of circumstances the republicans shall control the House of Representatives in the Fifty-Second Congress, this Government will be in a fair way to become a Government of Reed, for Reed and by Reed.

An extra session of Congress whether obtained by the majority of that body by voting to take a recess, or called by Mr. Harrison, will be an outrage upon the tax payers of the country. There is not the slightest excuse for an extra session in the way of legitimate public business, and were it not for the desperate condition of the Republican party it would never have been heard of. Its only business will be to pass the force bill and other measures intended to assist the republican party in retaining control of the government; and the $6 a day, which it will cost, will have to be paid by the people at large, a majority of whom have, at every Presidential election since, and including 1876, voted against the republican party. A few more years of republican rule and popular Government in America will be a thing of the past.

Senator Ingalls should bear in mind that abuse of the democratic party does not and cannot be made to form a valid defense of Senator Quay from the criminal charges which have been made against him. These charges have been made and reiterated, even by a member of Mr. Quay's own party in a speech on the floor of the House of Representatives, and yet Mr. Quay has never made the slightest move to prove his innocence, if such a thing is possible. Among lawyers when counsel begins to abuse their client's opponent, it is always considered a bad sign, indicating weakness.

The Administration seems determined to carry Commissioner of Pensions Raum in spite of the damaging facts which Senator Cooper has brought out, even in the face of the open opposition of the republican members of the Congressional Investigation Committee. If the republicans can stand this sort of thing, we have no complaint to make; but, under a democratic administration, Raum's own admissions would have caused his instant dismissal.

The Congressional Apportionment bill, prepared by R. P. Porter, Superintendent of the Census Bureau, and introduced in the House by Representative Dunnell, chairman of the Census committee, is as one-sided and unjust a measure as the Tariff bill. In it everything has been lost sight of but increasing the number of republican votes in the House of Representatives and in the Electoral college, and to make it still more obnoxious, the main features of the McComas, so-called anti-gerrymandering, bill was tacked on to it. This was done to prevent the democrats from redistricting the States which the republicans have in the past gerrymandered.

The peculiar enervating effect of summer weather is driven off by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which "makes the weak strong."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19, '90.

Speaker Reed having adopted about all the prerogatives pertaining to the legislation branch of the Government, suddenly remembered that there were certain other prerogatives conferred by the Constitution upon the executive exclusively. This was more than he could stand and he determined to poach upon the Executive preserves; and he actually did, for more than a week, refuse to sign the River and Harbor bill which had been passed by both House and Senate, and to make the matter worse, he stated that unless the democratic members would agree to remain in their seats to make a "counted quorum," while the republicans passed anything they pleased, he would not sign it at all. The democrats simply laughed at his threats and let him understand clearly that they knew a method of quickly convincing him that he had no authority to veto bills. That brought him to his senses. He dismounted from his Trojan horse and attached his name to the bill without more ado. The signing of bills passed, by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, are clerical functions, exactly the same as those performed by the clerks of Courts, merely attesting that the bill has been passed; and for either official to refuse to do so should be sufficient cause for his impeachment.

Evidently Mr. Blaine did not fancy the names of the republican Senators whom Mr. Ingalls selected to settle the fate, as members of the conference committee of the reciprocity amendment to the tariff bill, so he wrote another letter hoping to save his pet. Whether he will succeed is somewhat questionable now, although if the matter had been decided before the Maine election there is no doubt that the so-called reciprocity amendment would have remained in the bill, but now it is believed that Mr. McKinley, instigated by Mr. Reed, will make a determined fight against it, for the purpose of striking at Mr. Blaine. And the fact that Senators Allison and Sherman, both opposed to the Blaine idea, are members of the conference committee, is not calculated to allay the fears of the Blainites. However, for all the good it will ever accomplish, the amendment might as well be left alone.

The conference committee on the tariff bill is made up as follows: Republicans—Senators Aldrich, Hiscock, Sherman and Allison; Representatives McKinley, Burrows, Dingley and Bayne. Democrats—Senators Vance, Carlisle and Vorhees; Representatives Mills, McMillan and Flowers. Republicans expect the bill to be reported back early next week, but whether it will or not depends entirely upon the power of the republicans to reconcile the radical differences existing among them on the sugar and other schedules.

The Senate having passed the bill closing the mails against the lotteries, it is said that the lottery people have offered Mr. Cleveland and Senator Evarts a fabulous retaining fee to take the new law to the Supreme Court in order to get a decision as to whether it is constitutional.

The House has eased its conscience by ordering that the worst parts of the speech calling Senator Quay a modern Judas Iscariot and a convicted felon, recently delivered in the House by Representative Kennedy, of Ohio, but not printed in the *Congressional Record* until Monday last, shall be expunged from the *Record*. In the mean time Mr. Quay says nothing.

Two republican out of three taken at random will admit that Representative Cooper's charges against Pension Commissioner Raum have been proven, notwithstanding the protection given the accused by the republican members of the committee, and any report whitewashing him made by the majority of the committee will have a wilful and deliberate perversion of the evidence. Mr. Harrison is inconsistent. He refuses to speak to Dudley and yet he allows Raum to remain in an importance office.

The conference report on the Railroad land grant forfeiture bill, which does not forfeit an acre of land which any of the big railroads want to retain, has been agreed to by the Senate. Every democrat present voted against it.

The bill to repeal the Timber Culture set has also been passed by the Senate.

Mr. Harrison has sent word here that he wishes Congress to take a recess until November 10, instead of adjourning, but the indications are that if he wants Congress to come back in November he will have to issue a proclamation to that effect.

There will be no more political legislation passed by the House at this session unless the republican bosses can succeed in getting a quorum of republicans on the floor of the House, which they expect to do every day, but they have been expecting the same thing for a month past.

The investigation of the Fish commission has come to an end, and the opinion of the committee seems to be that it would never have been begun if Commissioner McDonald was not a democratic, filling a place wanted for a republican.

Isn't It True.

M. L. Mott, a good republican authority, says that the place for a man who does not believe in the Force bill is in the democratic party. True. The place for every man who does not believe in white supremacy is also in the republican party. The man who scratches the democratic ticket is giving aid and countenance to negro domination. Keep your eye on such professing democrats if you know any. They are the enemies of their race.

"We are the Republican party" said the negroes in their recent State Convention.

"And we are a part of you" is what every white man will say who votes for the white republicans nominated by this party.—*State Chronicle.*

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Munday, Esq., County Atty., Clay Co., Tex., says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malaria Fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. L. Wilmoth, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all Malarial Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach disorders stands unequaled. Price 50c. and $1, at T. A. Albright's drug store.

A New Suggestion Touching the Sub-Treasury Bill.

Georgian in Atlanta Constitution.

Now, if it can be demonstrated by discussion that all this can be done through a currency issued on the great staple crops without carrying the government into either the warehouse or banking business, I am satisfied the farmers would promptly accept such a modification of their views, and every productive industry in the whole country could be brought into accord on the subject. The short road to this end is for the government to establish at least one sub-treasury in each State of the Union. It now has sub-treasuries in New York, St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco, Boston, Cincinnati and New Orleans, and to establish them in each State would require but little time, very little governmental patronage, and the mere extension of a system that has been perfected through years of use. National banks now exist all over the country, and and any number can be chartered under the general law. If these two agencies were brought into close and harmonious relation, and the national banks of each State were given a credit with the sub-treasury to be established in each State to an amount equal to the whole or some portion of their fully paid in capital stock, and the use of the increased currency they obtained through the sub-Treasury was confined, under proper restrictions, to advances upon the great staple crops, an abundant currency, as staple as any in existence, could be brought into use and the rate of interest on money materially lowered throughout the Union. Any stringency in money from moving crops would be eliminated from the conditions surrounding commerce, and a healthful method of expansion and contraction in accordance with the volume of trade inaugurated. The government would take no part in the business of the country; it would have no voice in banking or the fixing of credits; the whole machinery of government banking and commerce would move on just as it does now, and the only change would be that the national banks, instead of having to draft on the great money centres of the country, would find ample funds for moving and handling the great staple crops in the sub-Treasuries established practically at their doors. As consumption took place the increase of currency would flow back into the Treasury, only so go out again as demanded by the exigencies of trade forced upon the country by its enormous annual productions. Each State would have one or more financial centers, and would be rendered independent of the great financial centers.

PRACTICAL WORKING OF THE BILL.

To better understand the plan, let us consider for a moment its practical working. Suppose a sub-treasury was established in Atlanta and in Savannah, and with one or the other of these sub-treasuries the national banks of the State had a credit equal to their capital stock, and that they could use the currency derived from this source only for the purpose of advances upon the great staple crops. Instead of sending to New York for currency, as they are now compelled to do with which to pay for cotton, they would be able, on the very class of security which they now accept, to obtain the currency directly from the sub-Treasury, instead of from their eastern correspondents. There would be no drain for this currency upon the financial centers. Cotton would move just as it moves now, and when it finally reached the great market and was paid for an amount of currency equivalent to that advanced in Atlanta would flow back into some one or other of the sub-Treasuries. So conservative are the national banks of the country that it is probable they could be safely allowed an increase of currency, to be used in handling merchandise generally, but so delicate is the financial machinery and so easily is it thrown out of gear, that any increase of currency should be based only upon such great staple articles of merchandise as must be consumed within a limited period. To render the rate of interest uniform throughout the country, and thus to properly regulate the of man, Congress, as by the Constitution of the United States it is authorized and empowered to do, could, in consideration of the additional concessions made to the banks, provide a low and fixed rate of interest.

Of this the *News and Observer* says: "In the *Atlanta Constitution* is a very long and able paper communicated by a "Georgian", which the *Constitution* commends very highly. In it the sub-treasury bill is discussed, and an amendment suggested to the original plan, which the *Constitution* thinks will meet with favor among the Georgia alliancemen. In brief, it seems to provide for the opening of a government agency in each state, which would be authorized to advance an amount of greenbacks to each National Bank equal to its capital, under an agreement that this new currency shall be used by the banks in moving crops, being lent by them on the security of farm products. We print elsewhere the suggested proposition. The objection raised by constitutional lawyers to the sub-treasury plan is that it provides for a loan of money by the government. In that case the loan is direct to farmers; in this new proposition the loan would be to the banks; and we think the farmers would find that an objection, while the constitutional lawyers would doubtless hold that the government has no more power to lend money to the banks than to a private individual.

But this last objection might be avoided by allowing the National Banks to issue more of their own notes than at present. This new issue would in that case be under the immediate direction of a government officer and the notes themselves should state that they were issued to "move crops." It is probable that the details of the plan might be worked out satisfactorily if the plan itself should be favorably considered by the Farmers' Alliance. If they don't want it it would answer no good purpose to perfect it.

Rheumatism is caused by a poisonous acid in the blood and yields to Ayer's Pills. Many cases which seemed chronic and hopeless, have been completely cured by this medicine. It will cost but little to try what effect the Pills may have in your case. We predict success.

Ex-Governor Cameron, of Virginia, has announced his withdrawal from the Republican party.

The Coffee Plant Dying.

Bloomington Pantagraph.

"The time will come, and it is not very far off, when coffee will cease to be a beverage with the people of this world and tea will take its place." These words were spoken yesterday to a Pantagraph reporter who had called on Hon. J. J. Grimliston of Colombo, Ceylon. He was at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Hanna Wood of East Chestnut street. As may be imagined, after a residence of thirty years and over in Ceylon, he has the coffee, tea and cinchona business at his tongue's end. Aside from this he is a most entertaining talker on all subjects and is especially lavish in his praise of the American people after his first week's stay in this country.

"Some few years ago," said he, "the annual export of coffee from the island of Ceylon was one million hundred weight. Last year it was only one tenth as much. The coffee grows there at an altitude of from 1700 to 5000 feet above the sea. After the ground has been put to coffee for some time, its producing quanties die out. But this is not the chief reason for the decadence of coffee raising.

"Some few years ago a fungus parasite attacked the plant, and it is gradually killing it out. Not only is this true in Ceylon, but it is also the case in Brazil and elsewhere. People must learn to take tea instead. You have noticed that the price of coffee has been gradually ascending. It will continue to do so, and the time is not far distant when the plant will have died out.

"When many of the planters in Ceylon saw the berries drop off and the plant die, they cast about for something else to take its place. This they found in tea. Only a time ago we exported 50,000 pounds of tea annually; this year it reaches 60,000,000 pounds. I have been sending the tea from my plantation to Russia and Ireland. But Europe alone cannot consume all of ours, in addition to that raised by other countries.

"That being the case, we have had to look to America. We formed the Ceylon-American Tea Company and have appointed agents in New York. My business here was to see them.

The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any Throat, Lung or Chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial bottles free at T. A. Albright's drug store.

Rev. Sam. P. Jones recently made use of the following: "To be a Christian you must be a prohibitionist. I don't mean a third party man; but you must be a man that opposes everything that favors whiskey, and in favor of everything that is against it." To this some of the preachers shouted "amen," when Jones said: "If you say 'amen' to that you can never vote the Republican ticket again."

Boils, pimples, and skin diseases of all kinds speedily disappear when the blood is purified by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has no equal as a tonic alterative, the results being immediate and satisfactory. Ask your druggist for it, and take no other.

You Can't Down the Editor.

Day before yesterday the engine on the Oxford & Henderson railroad got off the track. All the passengers vacated the car except editor Britt, of the Oxford Ledger, who retained his seat. It was found necessary to move the passenger car, and it required about fifty hands to perform the task. While this was being done, the aforesaid editor could be seen in the car reading his own paper, and as unconcerned, and apparently get to be in this life. He contended that his free pass entitled him to a ride, and he was just bound to have it, engine or no engine.—*Raleigh Chronicle.*

Eight years ago William Walter Phelps, United States Minister to Berlin, bought a piece of ground in Washington for $80,000, and the other day, without the expenditure of a penny in improvements of it, sold it for $250,000.

Peculiar

Many peculiar points make Hood's Sarsaparilla superior to all other medicines. Peculiar in combination, proportion, and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the full curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom. Peculiar in its strength and economy—Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine which can truly be said, "One Hundred Doses One Dollar." Medicines in larger and smaller bottles require larger doses, and do not produce as good results as Hood's. Peculiar in its medicinal merits, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown, and has won for itself the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered." Peculiar in its "good name at home,"—there is now more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell, where it is made, than of all other blood purifiers. Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales and success, no other preparation has ever attained such popularity in so short a time, and retained its popularity and confidence among all classes of people so steadfastly. Do not be induced to buy other preparations, but be sure to get the Peculiar Medicine,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is Peculiar to Itself

Sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Mebane Academy.

A school for young ladies and children. Fall term begins Sept. 8th, 1890. Unexpired endowment, tuition at reasonable rates. For full particulars, address

MISS JENNIE FOUSHEE,
Principal, Mebane, N. C.

sept. 25-2m

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Safest

AND most powerful alterative is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Young and old are alike benefited by its use. For the eruptive diseases peculiar to children nothing else is so effective as this medicine, while its agreeable flavor makes it easy to administer.

"My little boy had large scrofulous ulcers on his neck and throat from which he suffered terribly. Two physicians attended him, but he grew continually worse under their care, and everybody expected he would die. I had heard of the remarkable cures effected by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and decided to have my boy try it. Shortly after he began to take this medicine, the ulcers commenced healing, and, after using several bottles, he was entirely cured. He is now as healthy and strong as any boy of his age."—William F. Dougherty, Hampton, Va.

"In May last, my youngest child, fourteen months old, began to have sores gather on its head and body. We applied various simple remedies without avail. The sores increased in number and discharged copiously. A physician was called, but the sores continued to multiply until in a few months they nearly covered the child's head and body. At last we began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In a few days a marked change for the better was manifest. The sores assumed a more healthy condition, the discharges were gradually diminished, and finally ceased altogether. The child is livelier, its skin is fresher, and its appetite better than we have observed for months."—Frank M. Griffin, Long Point, Texas.

"The formula of Ayer's Sarsaparilla presents, for chronic diseases of almost every kind, the best remedy known to the medical world."—D. M. Wilson, M. D., Wiggs, Arkansas.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

WHAT

SCOTT'S EMULSION CURES

CONSUMPTION
SCROFULA
BRONCHITIS
COUGHS
COLDS
Wasting Diseases

Wonderful Flesh Producer.

Many have gained one pound per day by its use.

Scott's Emulsion is not a secret remedy. It contains the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites and pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, the potency of both being largely increased. It is used by Physicians all over the world.

PALATABLE AS MILK.

Sold by all Druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N.Y.

North Carolina—Alamance County.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Laticia C. Boon

vs.

Thomas Cheek and his wife, Mary C. Cheek, Thomas Smith and his wife, Barbara Smith, Hilora Shepherd and his wife, Margaret C. Shepherd, J. S. Phelps and his wife, Emily Phelps, James Smith and his wife, Nancy C. Smith, Rebecca A. Boon, W. N. Boon and others.

Notice.

The defendants above named will take notice that an action entitled as above, has been commenced in the Superior Court of Alamance county, for the partition and sale of lands owned by the late L. S. Boon, dec'd, to make assets for the purpose of paying to his widow, the plaintiff in this action, the present money value of her dower interest, and for such other and further relief as may seem just. Said defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county on the 6th day of October, 1890, at the court house of said county in Graham, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This 25th day of Aug., 1890.

A. TATE, C. S. C.

REMEMBER

THE DATES:

OCTOBER,
14th, 15th, 16th, 17th.

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