

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

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GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1891.

NO. 31.

ONE * * PRICE * * CASH * * SYSTEM. * *

We announce a proposed change to take effect Sept. 1st—that "change" will be the adoption of the Simon pure, One Price, Cash System. All country produce will be taken at cash prices, and goods given in exchange at cash prices, we do not give 25 per cent more for produce and sell goods correspondingly high to avoid loss; that is not business and it is not honest.

Our schedule of prices, on an average, is the lowest ever offered in this section, but Sept. 1st, we propose still lower figures. And we expect to make a fair living too. Our motto shall be, as in the past, to buy in large quantities, discount all bills, and give our patrons the benefit, not only of our experience, but of facilities, and special channels for buying of first hands.

Some may say, why are we not willing to offer accommodations to the trade, in giving time, simply because we do not intend to make our good customers pay for the bad debts of their neighbors. Some merchants say, "we sell to the cash man at cash prices, and to the time man at time prices," we, therefore, can not do that, as we most emphatically will have but one price to every body.

GOING NORTH SOON!

Our buyer will go North soon, and to make room for Fall and Winter stock we will unload all summer stock at slaughter prices, now is your time—come and let us prove our "newspaper talk"—get posted before you come, the more you know of the value of goods, the more you will buy.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS FOR

Baugh & Son's Bone and Potash Compound, and Raw bone phosphate, Eureka Salt Works—have 970 bags bought, Lafin & Rand's Powder—Magazine located in Graham., "Lake George," and Randolph sheetings, Oneida, Tar Heel and Tally Ho plaids, J. & P. Coats spool cotton, Williamantic Spool Cotton Co., E. P. Reid & Co.'s., Zeigler Bros., and J. A. Faust & Son's fine shoes for ladies, L. Boyden & Co.'s home tan and home made shoes for men and women, Imperial Chilled Plows; Smith's straw cutters, R. W. Roundtree & Co.'s trunks and valises, Black Hawk corn shellers, Chatham M'f'r's Woolen Mills, jeans, cassimers and blankets on hand, Our stock is complete in all departments.

MILLINERY.

Miss Francis is now North getting new designs, and will have the latest rig to show you by Oct. 1st, or sooner, so don't buy millinery without first seeing our line. Seeing is believing, so come and judge.

L. B. HOLT & CO., Graham, N. C.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JAS. E. BOYD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Greensboro, N. C.

Will be at Graham on Monday of each week to attend to professional business. (Sep 16)

J. D. KERNODLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

GRAHAM, N. C.

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JACOB A. LONG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

GRAHAM, N. C.

May 17, '88.

E. C. LAIRD, M. D.,

HAW RIVER, N. C.

Feb. 13, '90.

W. E. FITCH, M. D.,

GRAHAM, N. C.

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J. R. STOCKARD, JR.,

DENTIST,

GRAHAM, N. C.

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July 91.

UNIQUE AND CURIOUS.

The Collection of Works on Alchemy in a St. Louis Library.

In this age of electrical development and mechanical progress—this present age, when the minds of men are bent to the solution of the practical problems of daily life—it is refreshing to glance occasionally at the embodied thought of three or four centuries ago, when science was in its infancy; astronomy was, as yet, but astrology; chemistry was alchemy; mechanical invention was black art or magic; philosophy was dream and vision; religion was, on the one hand, autocratic dogma, and on the other, unquestioning superstition. Such a peep into the past is afforded by a collection of books recently placed by Mr. Henry Hitchcock in the Mercantile library. It consists of 206 volumes of the works of the alchemists, satirists and other Hermetical philosophers of the Middle Ages, gathered by Gen. Ethan A. Hitchcock while pursuing the studies which resulted in his "Remarks on Alchemy and the Alchemists," and other kindred works. The editions are chiefly of the Seventeenth and the early half of the Eighteenth centuries, although some are much older, many of them being manuscripts never printed, one of which bears date 1420, while others range from 1557 to 1597.

Here is the Divine Pyramidor of Hermes Trismegistus (the thrice great god Mercury of the Egyptians), the father of Hermetic philosophy, and whose writings are claimed to antedate those of Moses; here is a volume of the learned Albertus Magnus, 1193-1280, Friar Roger Bacon, 1214-1294, is well represented; we have Geber's "Sun of Perfection," translated from the Arabic of the Eighth century—the oldest book on chemistry proper in the world. Raymond Lully (or Lulle) is here, whose life was one long romance, ending in his being stoned to death (1315), a martyr to his Christian zeal. Here we have Friar Basil Valentine (pseudonym), whose writings, legend says, were long concealed in a pillar, which heaven, at last, in mercy to the human race, shattered by a thunderbolt, thus giving to mankind the philosophic treasures; Paracelsus (1493-1541), the forerunner of modern empiricists, a violent man in a violent age, who died of a broken neck when pitched out of a window by his irate medical rivals, with a host of the greater and lesser lights of alchemical literature. Here the modern theosophist or esoteric may study at fountain head, Haydon's "Glorie of the Rosie Cross," Gilman's "Mysteries of the Invisible World," Asmode's "Grand Secret," the "Golden Sentences" of Sandovigius, and other occult and mystical writings.

Here the curious may decide by an inspection of original productions whether the alchemists were so-called because after the art of transmuting the base metals into gold and of prolonging the life on earth beyond the allotted term of nature, or whether they were pure and profound philosophers, searching for high spiritual verities and concealing their discoveries from the ignorance of the vulgar and the lynx eyed hierarchs of the Inquisition under parable and myth; using such terms as sulphur, mercury and salt, the philosopher's stone, the alchemical virgin's milk, red bridegrooms, flying stones, ruby lions, sol, luna, etc., only to veil the lofty mysteries of man.

the body and the soul, i. e. conscience and purity, of the Spirit of God, and the exaltation of the human mind and life. To all, the quaintness of style, the quaintness often, too, of handwriting, and the odor of antiquity must make the collection one of rare interest.—St. Louis Republic.

Ancient Flowers.

In Bulak, a suburb of Cairo, is the national museum of Egyptian antiquities, founded about thirty years ago by a Frenchman, commonly known as Mariette Bey. One department is devoted to an interesting collection of specimens of plants, which have been found in the sepulchral monuments of that country.

It is remarkable that, though the botanical collection is large, and contains many varieties, every plant is still to be found growing in the valley of the Nile. Moreover, the closest examination fails to reveal the slightest difference between the plants that flourished fifty centuries ago and those which the traveler sees today on the banks of the river.

The very flowers which the boy Moses or the children of Joseph picked in the prime of life in the daily round of cares and excitements incident to trade should limit the hours given to such labor and seek other associations and other occupations during the hours of leisure. Then when the time comes for him to give up business, he may gradually increase the time given to reading, to self improvement, to works of charity or public improvement, and find equal enjoyment in these. He is no longer a slave, but has earned and enjoys his freedom.

The man who has a hobby outside of his daily occupation, who permits himself to be wrapped up in selfish designs in money making, may achieve his single purpose, that of acquiring wealth, but if he should have no means of using it, he will find it no enjoyment. The business man knows very well that there is oftentimes a great difference between the intrinsic value of a given article and its commercial value. If he cannot use it or dispose of it in a profitable way it is of no value to him. Precisely the same thing is true of the wealth he is so earnestly striving to gain. It has intrinsic value, but unless he can make profitable use of it (apart from mere accumulation) it will bring him no enjoyment. He needs to learn how to spend money as well as how to make it, and he cannot learn how to spend all in one lesson after devoting a lifetime to the other study. He cannot give up the best years of his manhood to selfish pursuits and then at a given moment retire from business and begin to associate with his fellow men in literary, art, charitable, religious, and other social organizations. He is not fitted by training or inclination for such company or such occupation of his mind and energies. He is a stranger in a foreign land, unable to understand the language of the people or to make his own intelligible to them. He must pass a solitary existence or return to his own country.

This is the punishment meted out to those who selfishly pursue money getting without giving any attention to their social duties. On the other hand, the successful business man who, while diligently following his occupation, keeps in close sympathy with his fellow men, joining them in social organizations, begins to promote the

advancement of mankind, and assisting in works of benevolence and charity, is a citizen of the world, speaking all languages. When he shall reach an old age he will not find himself among an alien people, but with friends, with abundant occupation for mind and heart outside of business, and with contentment, accompanying wealth, that is a real value to him because he is prepared to make good use of it.—Baltimore Sun.

AMIALE BARBARIANIS.

Anecdotes Told About the Famous Russian Tolstoy and Melikoff.

From the car down to the humblest mujik the Russians are more or less barbarians from the point of view of civilization and barbarism, which their daily life offers. To hear the Russians talk about the unwritten contemporary history of their social and national life is like listening to the stories of "Arabian Nights." The true narrative of Skobelev's career and death, and the true narrative of the circumstances of the assassination of the late czar, are far more thrilling and extraordinary than print has ever told.

As an example of the strange contrasts of real Russia we will cite two anecdotes that were related to us by a distinguished official, whose intention was certainly not to throw dust in our eyes, or even to astonish us beyond measure. The conversation happened to turn on Loris Melikoff, the famous chief of the dreaded "third section." The emperor, we are told by our informant, had given Loris Melikoff unbounded power to act against the nihilists, and had virtually created him vice emperor, as Melikoff himself used to say. Now, Melikoff had discovered that one of the leading nihilist chiefs was in the habit of frequently visiting Count Tolstoy, the novelist, and one day he went out to Tolstoy's country house. Before the visitor had announced himself, Tolstoy recognized him, and said:

"You are Loris Melikoff, chief of the third section. Do you come to see me officially or as a private man?"

If you come officially here are my keys; search; open everything. You are free."

"I come not officially," replied Melikoff.

"Very good," answered Tolstoy; and calling two mujiks, he said to them: "Throw this man out of the house!"

The mujiks obeyed Tolstoy to the letter, and Loris Melikoff had to accept this treatment, for in his way Tolstoy is a mightier man than even "our father the czar." In the eyes of the Russian people he is an exceptional being, being more than a saint, and almost a savior.

The mention of Loris Melikoff brought up another anecdote. Some twelve years ago the emperor sent for Melikoff and announced to him that the plague was raging in two villages of the empire, and ordered him to do whatever was useful with a view to stopping its ravages, at the same time giving him unlimited powers.

Loris Melikoff went first of all to the minister of finance, informing him that perhaps he should require a great deal of money in order to carry out the emperor's command, and demanded a credit of 80,000,000 rubles. The minister of finance made a long face, but was unable to refuse. Loris Melikoff then posted to the villages in question, and having observed the situation, telegraphed for twenty fire engines to be sent from the neighboring towns, had the pumps charged with petroleum, and ordered the firemen to approach the villages by night, inundate the cottages with petroleum, set them on fire, and save nobody. The order was executed, the cottages and their few hundred inhabitants—men, women, children and cattle—were burned to ashes, and these two villages disappeared from the map of Russia, and from the registers of the empire. The measure was radical, but it stamped out the plague effectually. Loris Melikoff therefore reported to the emperor that his commands had been executed, and then called on the minister of finance to tell him that out of the credit of 80,000,000 rubles granted to him he had spent only 200 rubles to buy petroleum, and that consequently his excellency the minister could dispose of the balance. In both these stories, which we have reason to believe to be literally exact, we find that curious mixture of the grandiose, of ostentation and of barbaric recklessness which are characteristic of the Russian temperament.—Theo. Child in Harper's Magazine.

The Harmonograph.

An invention hails from New Orleans for which very remarkable powers are claimed. This device embodies mechanism by means of which music, as it is played on the piano or similar instrument, may be indicated on paper so that it may be reproduced as desired, thus enabling one improvising music to have the music written as it is played in such a manner that it may be read and translated into the characters ordinarily employed in writing music. The invention is said to consist in the combination in the harmonograph of the marking and connecting rods arranged for engagement by the keys of the piano or other similar instrument, and by which the movement on the key may be transmitted to the marker. In the combination is also embodied a loose marker and a measure marker. Some of the finest ideas of the innumerable player on the piano appear to be the most evanescent. What composer, while abandoning himself to the flow of happy extemporization, has not longed for some means of catching the exquisite melody or the superb orchestral effect, and recording it before its form and beauty have become impudged and lost? If the harmonograph can do this, it is truly a wonderful invention, and one which will be received with gratitude by the whole musical world.—New York Telegram.

Not Grammar, but Facts.

"Did you know, Mrs. Thickly," said that lady's pedantic husband, "that man is an animal?"

"Yes, I did," replied she; "and what's more, I know that some animals is dumb animals, and that some men is dumber than all the dumb animals put together. That may not be grammar, but it's facts."—New York News.

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remedy, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using, and by mail by enclosing with money, sending U. S. paper.

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