

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. XVII.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1892.

NO. 22.

JACOB A. LONG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GRAHAM, N. C.
May 17, '88.

JAS. E. BOYD, W. S. ROBERSON,
Greenboro, N. C. Graham, N. C.
BOYD & ROBERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Graham, N. C.

J. D. KERNODLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
GREENBORO, N. C.
Practices in the State and Federal Court
will faithfully and promptly attend to all busi-
ness entrusted to him

J. B. STOCKARD, JR.,
DENTIST,
BURLINGTON, N. C.
Calls promptly attended anywhere
in Alamance county. Sept. 1, 91.

A Gold Watch and \$204.
That is what every Agent receives who
gets up a club on our \$1 per week plan.
Our 14 karat gold-filled cases are warranted
for 30 years. Fine Klein or W. A. Am
movements. Stem wind and set. Lady's or
Gent's size. Equal to any \$20 watch. To see
ours again where we have none, we sell on
of the Hunting Case Watches for the club
price of \$98 and send C. O. D. by express with
privilege of examination before paying for same.

Our agent at Durham, N. C., writes:
"Our Jewelers have confessed they don't
know how you can furnish such work for the
money."
One good reliable agent wanted for each
place. Write for particulars.
EXTRA WATCH CO.,
48 and 50 Maiden Lane, New York
Oct. 30 - 17.

A Gold Watch and \$204.

That is what every Agent receives who
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place. Write for particulars.
EXTRA WATCH CO.,
48 and 50 Maiden Lane, New York
Oct. 30 - 17.

COTTON MILLS!

Have you given the Danville Roller
Covering Works a trial on your Roll-
ers? If not, do so at once and save
your money. Read what the
proprietor of the Manchester Mills says.

"MANCHESTER, N. C.,
March 12th, 1892.
Mr. W. L. Scott, Proprietor Danville
Roller Covering Works,
DEAR SIR:—I have used rollers cov-
ered at your shop for the last twelve
months, and take pleasure in saying
that your work has given perfect sat-
isfaction, and I would advise all fac-
tory superintendents to patronize you.
You can use this testimonial as you wish.
Respectfully,
JOHN F. CLARK."
Hoping to have a trial on your roll-
ers we remain,
Yours Truly,
Wm. L. SCOTT,
Manager,
DANVILLE, VA.

MOVED!
—AND—
Ready for Business.

I am now in my new house at Davis St.,
with all the room I need and the largest stock
of goods I have ever had, such as Wagons,
Buggies, Carts, Mowing Machines, Harness
Goods of every description, including Saddles,
Lap Ropes, Whips, etc. I am agent for
Fleming and Wagon Wagons. All other
makes I will furnish on short notice. Also
everything in the Undertakers line such as
Coffins, Caskets, Burial Cases, etc. My
Books and the Purchase Tax returns will
show that I bought and sold nearly double
the quantity of goods in 1891 sold in any
previous year. WHY? Because I sell goods
at a small profit. I want to double my sales
this year. When you need anything in my
line call and see me.
C. C. TOWNSEND,
N. B. If you want a fine land-made har-
ness I will furnish them at any Wholesale
Hess's Price List for same Harness.

Of Interest to Ladies.
We will send a FREE SAMPLE of our wonderful
"Pink Pills" for female complaints to any lady who writes
for them to Geo. E. Burdette, 112 N. 7th St., N. Y. C.

"PINK PILLS" gives instant
relief and is an infallible
remedy for Female Complaints,
such as Pains in the Back,
Headache, Nervousness,
and all other ailments of the
female system. It is sold
everywhere. Write for a
copy. Geo. E. Burdette, 112 N. 7th St., N. Y. C.

PLES

SAMPLE COPIES FREE!

The Sunny South,
The great Southern Family Weekly, should
be taken in every household. The price is
only 50 cents a year, and a present worth
of \$1.00 is sent for every 50 cents sub-
scription. A sample copy will be sent free
on request. Write at once to
J. B. SEALS & CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

A HERO FOR A DAY.

**THE SHORT, BRIGHT CAREER OF GEN.
TURNER ASHBY, C. S. A.**

A Possible Rival of Stuart and an Emu-
lating of Forrest—His Exploits in the
Shenandoah Valley, Ending in His
Death in a Skirmish.

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tion. Book rights reserved.)



It is a light
just as "Job"
Stuart's dashed
all the land with
his brilliancy. On
June 4, 1862, the
dashing leader of
the Shenandoah
valley, tumbled
from his saddle a
dead king, and six
days later, the
same hero met his
fate. "Boots and
Saddles" for
Stuart's romantic
ride around the Army of the Potomac on
the peninsula harassed a new king. These
two typical scenes of chivalry—chivalry that
was no myth—were fabled rivals at one
stage of the war. Both had taken active
part in that tragic preliminary of the
conflict, the Harper's Ferry episode of 1862—
Stuart as an officer of the United States
Army and Ashby as captain of a company
of volunteer cavalry.

At that time subsequent events in the
lives of each were molded. Another volun-
teer commander of Virginia vigilantes
as Harper's Ferry was Maj. Thomas M.
Jackson (Stonewall), leading a corps of
cavaliers from the military institute at Lex-
ington. During a campaign of several
weeks, guarding the Potomac river against
further abolition raids, Jackson and Ashby
became warm friends. Jackson, as a
trained military man, saw in Ashby, the
wild sportsman of the Blue Ridge hills,
a born soldier with hero blood in his veins.
Gen. Ashby's grandfather, Capt. Jack
Ashby, was Washington's lightning mes-
senger to announce Braddock's defeat to
the government at Williamsburg, and
Capt. Jack's son, Col. Turner Ashby, father
of the general, was a soldier of the war of
1812.

Young Turner Ashby won local fame in
the sports and pastimes of his day. He
was a crack hunter, a social hero, and one
of the most graceful and daring riders in
the tournament which during his young
manhood flourished on Virginia soil. In
the joust he personated the "knight of
Hiawatha," and in Indian paint, feathers,
beads and buckskin, suddenly swooped
down on a fiery black stallion,
baraback and without bridle or rein,
startling wild and picturesque figure,
bringing vividly to the doors of the peace-
ful planters of Virginia the scenes of the
wild west.

After the "Join Brown war" of 1858
Ashby kept up his company of volunteer
cavalry, and as soon as Virginia sounded
the secession note in 1861 took to the saddle
and marched on Harper's Ferry to seize
the government arsenal. Jackson also
hurried to the spot with a body of state
troops and extended command.

Such is the lay of the land at Harper's
Ferry that the post can only be defended
on the Maryland side by a force on Mary-
land Heights, and Jackson sent Ashby
with his company to picket those hills.
While on duty Ashby had a chance to
serve his cause a turn that an army could
not have excelled. During the first Bull
Run campaign, while the Union army was
marching from Washington on Manassas,
another Union army under Gen. Patterson
moved down Chambers and Valley to the
upper Potomac to threaten the Shenandoah.

While Jackson and Ashby were at Har-
per's Ferry, as above stated, Patterson was
gathering his army around Chambersburg,
Pa. In order to keep Patterson's strength
and plans Ashby made a spy trip to his
camp. Disguised as a humble country-
man he passed himself off as a horse doctor
and completely deceived the Union pickets
and scouts along the route. His informa-
tion put the secessionists on their guard in
the Shenandoah, and Patterson's army was
checked at every step, a fact that contrib-
uted to the Bull Run disaster.

Meanwhile Jackson was superseded for
a time by Gen. Joe Johnston as Confed-
erate leader in the valley, and Johnston
called Col. "Job" Stuart to the front as
chief of cavalry in that section. Stuart
was younger than Ashby, but he had been
in the old army with Joe Johnston and
Robert E. Lee, and enjoyed their favor.
Ashby was on the point of quitting the
service when Jackson interfered and got
him detached to another field beyond
Stuart's battlement. When Johnston made
his celebrated march to Bull Run field
Stuart followed him, and Ashby's star
arose again. Bull Run made Jackson
emerge as "Stonewall" and with a major
general's commission he returned to the
Shenandoah in command of the district,
and Ashby resumed his old place as chief
of cavalry. Ashby had not been idle in the
interim, but as lieutenant colonel of the
Shenandoah cavalry he defended the
hills of his neighbors with numerous suc-
cesses. The young man of the region pro-
claimed him as the leader of their choice
by flocking to his standard.



SCOUTING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Jackson began a short campaign in the
extreme winter weather of December and
January, Ashby's cavalry bearing the
load, making forced marches in snow so
deep that the horses had to be led, and
working right and left until their enemy
was driven across to Maryland, Md., being
cut and canal west of Hancock, Md., being
cut and closed against Union traffic.

The campaign of 1862 opened at Win-
chester in March, when Banks' army began
his historic "advance and retreat" in the
Shenandoah. Ashby took two companies
of his own regiment and skirmished with
Banks' advance until it entered the town.
His position for seeing what was taking
place within the enemy's lines led him to
be an observer in the struggle. He returned
he found his way blocked by a strong force
a large horse party on either bank, push-

ing far in advance of him. He was quickly
up to within a few paces of the men, then
put spurs and dashed on them at a gallop,
shooting one and dragging the other along
by main force to the Confederate lines.

This kind of personal daring had a charm
for the actors in the early scenes of the
war. It was such reckless deeds of danger
that made Ellsworth a hero, immortalized
young Winthrop at Big Bethel, crowned
the name of Lyon with laurels in the west
and made "Bill" Kearny the idolized war
god of the hour. Such deeds—and there
were scores of them during Ashby's short
career, could he possibly have survived the
penalty—would in time have placed him
beside Forrest and Custer as a leader of
brilliant attack.

Stonewall's methods, however, called for
other qualities in a cavalry commander,
and in carrying out his chieftain's policy
to "always mystify, mislead and surprise
the enemy," Ashby was as cunning as he
was reckless at other times. In Jackson's
one disastrous battle, Kernstown, March
23, 1862, Ashby played a masterly game.
All day on the 23d he skirmished with his
enemy, shields, drawing him farther and
farther from his supports. On the 23d
Jackson had his infantry on the field and
the battle opened. Ashby was stationed in
front of the Union right wing with a
meager force of cavalry, four infantry com-
panies and one battery. Jackson led the
main body of his infantry against the
Union right, and was bloodily repulsed.
Ashby held his own and covered Jackson's
retreat.

Soon after the Kernstown fight Jackson
learned that an army under Fremont was
moving on his rear from West Virginia
with the purpose of entrapping him between
two foes—one from the lower end and one
from the upper end of the valley. As he was
strong enough to cope with both, he re-
solved to disappear with part of his troops,
go around Fremont's column and head it
off, then turn against Banks, who was on
the other front. Ashby took the task
of keeping up a clear line in the old lines
facing Banks while Jackson was away, and
succeeded to perfection. Jackson fought
Fremont's advance at McDowell on May
8, Banks meanwhile actually retreating
before Stonewall's shadow, which Ashby
caused to hang over the valley.

With Fremont disposed of for a time,
Jackson turned again to Banks. The whole
force marched down the valley toward
Strasburg where Banks lay behind fortifi-
cations, and Ashby pressed the Union out-
posts, gaining a victory. Then with sudden
dash he appeared miles away on the Union
left and rear between Front Royal and
Strasburg. His instructions were to cut
the telegraph and railroad so as to isolate
Banks' army, but in carrying out these
orders he met opposition from several com-
panies of infantry guard posted along the
track. Although his enemy was sheltered
by buildings, fences and the high railroad
embankments, Ashby attacked in saddle,
and was at first successful. He burned the
Buckton railway station, destroyed the
wire and tore up rails, and then turned
upon the guards who had concentrated
across his pathway to the Union rear.
Hoping to stampede his opponents, Ashby

called upon his men to follow and rode
over fences and through up the embank-
ment, relying upon men and pistol to cope
with rifle and bayonet. Three times the
charge was repeated, and two of Ashby's
captains fell by his side before he gave up
the contest.



The remainder of the campaign, so dis-
astrous to Banks, was an inglorious one
for Ashby's cavalry. For some reason the
man, with few exceptions, fought on their
own hook and but a handful rallied around
their leader to follow up and harass Banks'
retreating column.

When, in turn, Jackson made his retreat
up the valley a few days later to anticipate
Fremont's column that was threatening
the rear, while Gen. Shields pressed the
Confederate front, Ashby made a skillful
defense with the rear guard. One day a
Union battery advanced close enough to
stampede the cavalry and infantry of the
rear guard with a volley of well aimed shells.
This stroke was followed up by a charge
of Union cavalry, which Ashby repulsed
by personally leading a small ambush
party made up of stragglers which hovered
in the wake of the retreating Union rear
guard with a volley of well aimed shells.

In an affair of this kind Ashby ended his
career at Harrisonburg, June 8. Fremont's
advance, under Gen. George D. Bayard,
was pressing Ashby's guard closely, and
the leading detachment was successfully
ambushed and its leader, Col. Perry Wyn-
ham, captured. Col. Kane's Pennsylvania
Bucktails were behind Wyndham, and
Ashby laid another ambush for them, and
with two infantry regiments attempted to
strike the Union column in the flank.

Kane's men, however, delivered a fire
and Ashby, who bravely rode at the
head of his men, was shot down almost
instantly. So it was with him as with his
chieftain, Stonewall; with "Job" Stuart
also, and with our own Kearny, and with
the ill starved Bayard himself a few
months later. Death came not in the line
of some grand hurricane of battle, but
in a trivial collision that counted for nothing
in the final result. Had Ashby lived it
is quite probable that the Shenandoah val-
ley would have become the theater of ep-
ic exploits as startling as those which in
west made Forrest renowned as the great-
est volunteer general of his time.

George L. Kilmer.
A Storyway in Central Africa.
A person hiding himself on board a ship
until the vessel has sailed, as far
from land that it is not worth while to
turn and get him ashore is usually called
a "stowaway." But the term may be
applied to land traveling, too, as Mr. Stanley
discovered when he was leading his small
army of Africans from Lake Albert to
Senjalis. A few Europeans, including
Raimi Pasha, accompanied him. One found-
ing a little boy eleven years old was moving
in the camp. It seemed that a week be-
fore this he had left his father's village
and joined Mr. Stanley's party, having
covered his head with cloths in order to
escape detection. His father, however, turned
up to claim him. When asked why he
had gone away with strangers, he said that
he wanted to see the place where the gum
comes from and where the tender medicine
(gum-resin) was made.

Mr. Wilson's Speech.

Below is the speech of Hon. W. L.
Wilson, of W. Va., an- taking his seat
as permanent chairman of the Demo-
cratic convention which convened at
Chicago on 21st of June. It is patriotic,
full of good democracy, and a severe
arraignment of the Republican party.
He spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the convention: I
thank you most heartily for this honor.
I shall try to meet the duties of
the high position to which you call me
with the spirit of fairness and equality
that is democracy. This convention
has a high and patriotic work to per-
form. We owe much to our party;
we owe much to our country. The
mission of the democratic party is to
fight for the under dog. When that
party is out of power we may be sure
there is an under dog to fight for, and
that the under dog is generally the
American people. When that party is
out of power we may be sure that some
party is in control of our government
that represents a section and not the
whole country; that stands for a class
and not the whole people.

"Never was this truth brought home
to us more definitely than by the re-
cent convention at Minneapolis. We
are not deceived as to the temper, we
are not in doubt as to the purpose of
our opponents. Having taxed us for
years without excuse and without mer-
cy, they now propose to disarm us of
further power to resist their exactions.
Republican success in this campaign,
when we look to the party platform,
the party candidates or the utterance
of the party leaders, means that the
people are to be stripped of their fran-
chise through free bills in order that
they may be stripped of their substance
through tariff bills.

SELF GOVERNMENT.

"Free government is self government.
There is no self government where the
people do not control their own elec-
tions and levy their own taxes. When
either of these rights is taken away or
diminished a breach is made, not in the
outer defenses, but in the citadel of our
freedom. For years we have been
struggling to recover the lost right of
taxing ourselves, and now we are
threatened with the greater loss of
the greater right of governing our-
selves. The loss of the one follows in
necessary succession the loss of the
other. When you confer on govern-
ment the power of dealing out wealth
you unobtain every evil that can prey
upon and eventually destroy free
institutions—excessive taxation, clam
taxation, billion dollar Congresses, a
corrupt civil service, a debauched hal-
lot box and purchased elections. In
every campaign the privilege of tax-
ing the people will be barred for con-
tributions to corrupt them at the polls;
after every victory a new McKinley
bill to repay these contributions by
which taxes were wrung from the
people. For every self governing people
there can be no more momentous
question than the question of taxation.
It is the question, and as Mr. Burke
truly said, they question around which
all the great battles of freedom have
been fought. It is the question out
of which grow all the issues of govern-
ment. Until we settle this question
wisely, permanently and justly, we
build all other reforms on a foundation
of sand. We and the great party we
represent are to-day for tariff reform
because it is the only gateway to gen-
uine democratic government.

EFFECTS OF PROTECTION.
"The distinguished leader who pre-
sided over the republican convention
boasted that he does not know what
tariff reform is. Whoever said that
let us hope, with that charity which
endureth all things and believeth all
things, that he is truly as ignorant as he
vaunts himself to be. Unfortunately
the people are not ignorant of the
meaning of protection—at least of the
protection which is dealt out to them
in the bill that bears his name. They
see that meaning 'writ large' to-day in
a prostrated agriculture, in a shackled
commerce, in stricken industries, in
the compulsory idleness of labor, in
law-made wealth, in the discontent of
the workmen and the despair of the
farmer. They know by hard exper-
ience that protection as a system of
taxation is but the old, crafty scheme
by which the rich compel the poor to
pay the expenses of the government.
They know by hard experience that
protection as a system of tribute is but
the old, crafty scheme by which the
power of taxation of the people is made
the private property of a few of the
people.

WHAT TAX REFORM MEANS.
"Tariff reform means to read just
this system of taxation and to purge
away this system of tribute. It
means that we have not reached the
goal of perfect freedom so long as any
citizen is forced by law to pay tribute
to any other citizen, and until our
taxes are proportioned to the ability
and duty of the tax payer rather than
to his ignorance, his weakness and
his patience.

THE PEOPLE'S GAIN.
"It is not for me, gentlemen the im-
partial servant of you all, to attempt
to foreshadow what your choice should
be or ought to be in the selection of
your candidates. You will make the
selection under your own sense of re-
sponsibility to the people you repre-
sent and your country. One thing
only I venture to say. Whoever may
be your chosen leader in this cam-
paign no telegram will flash across

the democratic party believes in tax-
ing ourselves. I'm afraid, gentlemen,
we must admit this charge. What
right or excuse have we for taxing
anybody else, with a content for a
country, with freedom and intelligence
as the instruments for its develop-
ment? We stand disgraced in the
eyes of mankind if we cannot and if we
do not support our own government.
We can throw that support on other
people only by beggary or by force.
If we use the one we are a pauper
nation; if we use the other we are a
pirate nation.

"The democratic party does not in-
tend that we should be either. No
more does it intend that they shall
falsely call it taxing other people to
transfer our taxes from the possessors
of those who own the property of the
country to the bellies and backs of
those who do the work of the country.
It believes that frugality is the essen-
tial virtue of free government. It be-
lieves that taxes should be limited to
public needs and be levied by the
plain rule of justice and economy.

RECIPROcity.
"But, gentlemen, we are confronted
with a new cry in this campaign. The
republican party, says Governor Mc-
Kinley, now stands for protection and
reciprocity. He was for protection
alone when he framed his bill in the
House, or rather permitted his benefi-
caries to frame it for him, and firmly
resisted all efforts of the statesman
from Maine to annex reciprocity to it.
No wonder that he favors the reci-
procity added by the Senate. You
may explore the pages of burlesque
literature for anything more unap-
propriate than the so-called reci-
procity of the McKinley bill.

"It is not reciprocity at all. It is re-
taliation, and, worst of all, retaliation
on our own people. It publishes
American citizens for the necessities or
the follies of other people. It says to
a few small countries south of us: 'If
you are forced by your necessities or
led by your follies to make bread
higher or sugar to your people, we
will make shoes and sugar higher and
sarcos to our people.'

"And now we are told that reci-
procity is to be their battle-cry. Already
we are regaled with picture of Ben-
jamin Harrison clad in armor and go-
ing forth to battle for reciprocity on a
plumed steed. Simple Simon fishing
for whales in his mother's rain-barrel
and in great triumph capturing an oc-
casional wiggly-waggle is the only
true, realistic picture of the reciprocity
of the McKinley bill.

"We are for the reciprocity that re-
ciprocates. We are in favor of protect-
ing every man in the enjoyment of
the fruit of his labor, diminished only
by his proper contribution to the sup-
port of the government, and we are
for that real reciprocity, not though
dickering diplomacy and presidential
proclamations, but by laws of Con-
gress, that removes all unnecessary
obstacles between the American pro-
ducer and the markets he is obliged to
seek for his products.

DEMOCRACY'S PROMISE.
"But gentlemen, I must not keep you
from the work that is before you. Let
us take up that work as brothers, as
patriots, as democrats. In so large a
convention as this—larger in numbers
than any previous gathering of our
party and representing a larger con-
sistency than ever before assembled
in any convention—it would be strange,
ominously strange, if there were not
some divergences of opinion on matters
of policy and some differences of judg-
ment or of preference as to the choice
of candidates. It is the sign of a free
democracy that it is many voiced, and
within the limits of true freedom, tu-
multuous. It wears no collars, it
serves no masters. We cannot shut
our eyes to the fact that many who
have heretofore followed our flag with
enthusiasm are to-day calling, with
excusable impatience, for immediate
relief from the evils that encompass
them. Whatever can be done to re-
lieve the burdens, to restore broad-
ness and increase the prosperity of the
people or any part of them, within the
limits and according to the principles
of free government, that the demo-
cratic party dares to promise that it
will do with all its might. Whatever
is beyond this, whatever is incom-
patible with free government and our
historic liberty, it dares not promise to
any one.

"Investor's evils is the body politic
cannot be cured in a moment any
more than liverate diseases in the
human system. Whoever professes
the power to do so is himself deceived
or himself deceiver. Our party is not
a quick or a worker of miracles.

THE PEOPLE'S GAIN.
"It is not for me, gentlemen the im-
partial servant of you all, to attempt
to foreshadow what your choice should
be or ought to be in the selection of
your candidates. You will make the
selection under your own sense of re-
sponsibility to the people you repre-
sent and your country. One thing
only I venture to say. Whoever may
be your chosen leader in this cam-
paign no telegram will flash across

the sea from the castle of absentee
tariff lords to congratulate him. But
from the home of labor, from the side
of the toiler, from the hearts of
all who love justice and equality, who
wish and intend that our matchless
heritage of freedom shall be the com-
monwealth of all our people, and the
common opportunity of all our youth
will come up praise for his success and
rejoice for the great Democratic con-
vention that strikes down the beast of reaction-
ism and the moth of monopoly before
we can have ever again a people's
government run by a people's faithful
representatives."

Paper for English Bank Notes.

Bank of England notes are made
from new white linen cuttings—never
from anything that has been worn. So
carefully is the paper prepared that
even the number of dips into the pulp
made by each workman is registered
on a dial by machinery, and the sheets
are counted and booked to each person
through whose hands they pass. They
are made at Laverstock, on the River
Whit, in Hampshire, by a family named
Porter, descended from a French Hugue-
not refugee, and have been made
by the same family for more than 160
years.

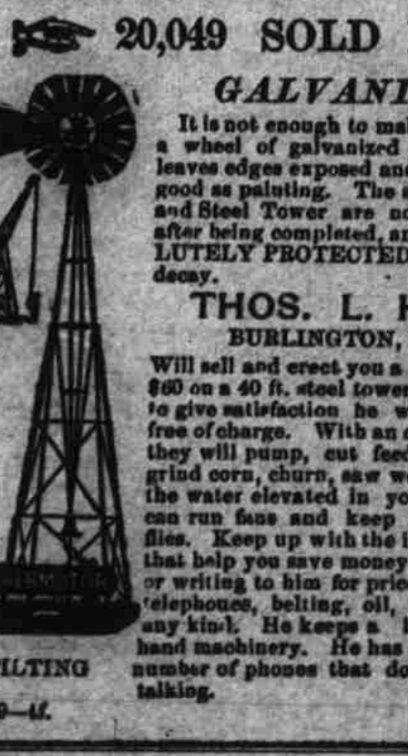
About 1800 a large quantity of the
paper was stolen by one of the em-
ployees, which caused the bank a great
deal of trouble, as the printing is a com-
paratively easy matter, the great diffi-
culty with forgery being to get the
paper. They are printed within the
bank building, there being an elaborate
arrangement for making them so that
each note of the same denomination
shall differ in some particular from the
others.—American Freeman.

A Little Rapidity on Love.

Love is the great inspiring principle
in all animate nature. Without it this
world would be a den of men and
women beasts. It robs the leopard in
beauty, plumes the bird with all the
glories of the rainbow and puts into its
throat its sweetest song. Love is the
artist that tints the rose, that gives to
all the flowers their varied hues and to
the magnolia bud its rich perfume. It
glorifies the race of man. It builds
palaces and summer gardens and
weaves the delicate fabrics and soft
carpets which exalt the loom. It in-
spired the divine tragedies of Shaks-
peare and the incomparable melodies
of Moore and Burns. It nerves the
arm of the patriot and impels the
genius of invention to burn the mid-
night oil. It is the life of beauty and
the voice of song.—Bradford (Pa.)
Rep.



LeRoy King & Co.,
DRUGGISTS,
have exclusive sale of these celebrated
glasses in Graham, N. C.
Kellam & Moore,
The only Manufacturing opticians in
the South, Atlanta, Ga.
Peddlers are not supplied with
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GALVANIZED.
It is not enough to make portions of
a wheel of galvanized metal. That
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good as painting. The steel Aermotor
and Steel Tower are now galvanized
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LUTELY PROTECTED FROM RUST AND
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THOS. L. HOLT,
BURLINGTON, N. C.
Will sell and erect you a windmill for
\$60 on a 40 ft. steel tower and if it fails
to give satisfaction he will remove it
free of charge. With an ordinary wind
they will pump, cut feed, shell, corn,
grind corn, churn, saw wood, and with
the water elevated in your tank you
can run fans and keep cool without
flies. Keep up with the improvements
that help you save money by calling on
or writing to him for prices on pumps,
telephones, belting, oil, machinery or
any kind. He keeps a list of sec-
ond hand machinery. He has sold quite
number of phones that do their
talking.
June 9—4f

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Hair Vigor

Restores faded, thin, and gray hair
to its original color, texture, and
abundance; prevents it from falling
out; checks tendency to baldness,
and promotes a new and vigorous
growth. A clean, safe, elegant, and
economical hair-dressing.

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"Nine months after having the ty-
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I was induced to try Ayer's Hair Vigor,
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Perfectly Well.
FILLMORE, Dubuque Co., Ia., Sept. 1891.
Miss K. Flanagan writes: My mother had
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Nerve Tonic has done me much good and has
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For four years my rheumatism was subject
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