

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. XIX.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1893.

NO. 3.

## CHILD BIRTH MADE EASY!

"MOTHERS' FRIEND" is a scientifically prepared medicine, every ingredient of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. These ingredients are combined in a manner hitherto unknown.

### "MOTHERS' FRIEND"

WILL DO ALL that is claimed for HANCOCK'S Little's Kidney Pills, Lemon Plaster, Diphtheria Remedy, Life of Mother and Child, Book for "MOTHERS" mailed FREE, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

Send us express receipt of price \$1.50 per bottle. **GRANDFIELD REGULATOR CO.,** Agents, No. 602 N. W. 11th St., ALBANY, N. Y.

## PROFESSIONAL CARES.

**JACOB A. LONG,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
GRAHAM, N. C.  
May 17, 1893.

**J. D. KERNODLE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
GRAHAM, N. C.

Practises in the State and Federal Courts and faithfully and promptly attend to business entrusted to him.

**J. R. STOCKARD, JR.,** W. E. LONG, JR.

## Stockard & Long,

Dentists,  
BURLINGTON, N. C.  
Will be at Haw River first Monday in each month. Calls attended every where in the county.

## COTTON MILLS!

Have you given the Danville Roller over to W. L. Scott? It is a trial on your roller. It is not, do as a once and save your money. Read what the proprietor of the Manchester Mills says.

"MANCHESTER, N. C., March 12th, 1893.

Mr. W. L. Scott, Proprietor Danville Roller Covering Shops.

DEAR SIR:—I have used rollers covered at your shop for the last twelve months, and take pleasure in saying that your rollers give perfect results, and I would advise all factory superintendents to patronize you. You can use this testimonial if you wish.

Respectfully,  
JOHN F. CLARK."

Hoping to have a trial on your roller in the future,  
Yours Truly,  
W. L. SCOTT,  
Manager,  
DANVILLE, VA.

**C. C. TOWNSEND & CO.,**  
Burlington, N. C.

Manufacturers Agents for  
Bledsoe Wagons,  
Nissen Wagons,  
Standard Wagon Co. Buggies and Carts,  
Perry Mfg Co. Buggies and Carts,  
Cook Carriage Co. Buggies,  
Indianapolis Wagon Co. Buggies,  
Seehler & Co. Buggies,  
Collins Mfg Co. Carts,  
Michigan Buggy Co. Carts,  
Walker A. Wood's Mowers, Binders and Rakes,  
Bicycle Mowers and Binders.  
We carry in stock Feed Cutters, Corn Shellers, full stock of Harness, Collars, Saddles, Blankets, Lap Robes, Whips, Halters, &c., also a full line of Undertakers' Goods, such as Coffins, Caskets, Burial Robes, &c. Hearse furnished on short notice.

## SAMPLE COPIES FREE!

The Sunny South,  
The Great Southern Family Weekly should be read by every household. The price is only 10 cents a year, and a present worth at least as much as the money. Send for a copy today. A sample copy will be sent free to any address. Write express to:  
J. H. SEALE & CO.,  
Atlanta, Ga.

## GRAHAM SCHOOL.

Male and Female.  
Location desirable. Instruction thorough and practical. Curriculum complete. Discipline strict. Terms reasonable.  
Fall term opens Sept. 19, 1893. We invite correspondence. For full particulars address:  
J. T. FARRELL, Principal,  
Graham, N. C.

## EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to me by the court of the estate of Thomas H. Long, deceased, and I have qualified as executrix, I hereby give notice that all persons indebted to said estate in any manner, or who have any claims against said estate, are to present their claims and pay to me on or before the 1st day of December, 1893, on this notice will be pleased to fax of their receipt.  
This 25th day of Nov. 1893.  
ANN LONG, Exec.



THE WASHINGTON FAMILY.

## HE REFUSED A CROWN

AN EXAMPLE OF WASHINGTON'S NOBLE AND UNSELFISH NATURE.

How this action impressed Gladstone and Carlyle is a story which has been told in many a book. It is a story which has been told in many a book. It is a story which has been told in many a book.

Mr. Gladstone, in one of his chats with Chauncey M. Depew, said that he was inclined to the belief that all in all perhaps the greatest man since Martin Luther was George Washington, and the great English statesman went on to explain what he meant by this characterization. He did not regard Washington as intellectually possessed of such genius as any one of half a dozen men whom he could name. His military genius is undisputed, although of course it is hardly fair to compare it with that displayed by John Churchill or Napoleon or Wellington. Judged simply by results, it was as great as the victories of any of these men, since it led to the establishment of a nation destined to be pre-eminent in the nations of the world.

Every one who has studied the military movements of the Revolution on both sides is aware that Washington was very greatly helped by the distractions which existed in Great Britain and which made it impossible to concentrate its efforts in the American colonies. What the result would have been had Great Britain sent a Wellington commanding a great British army in case he and Washington joined in battle no man can say.

Yet Mr. Gladstone thought that in some respects Washington stood the greatest test. His so-called Fabian policy, which consisted in extraordi-

arily his moral greatness, but, according to the opinion of Mr. Gladstone, and other great English thinkers who have studied his life, made it impossible that a monarchy could ever be established in the United States.

Carlyle, who had no great opinion of the American Revolution, believing, if his private talks with Americans whom he met had been correctly reported, that it was little more than a guerrilla warfare, nevertheless has said that this half sorrowful, half angry and contemptuous repulse to those who were bringing to him a crown was something greater than the command of the American armies through seven years to ultimate victory. It was an act that Europeans could not understand.

Bonaparte was always inclined to believe the story purely apocryphal, although he was a great admirer of Washington and paid a higher tribute to his military genius than some other great captains have done. But it was incomprehensible to Bonaparte that a man should have conducted a prolonged warfare to success without any idea of personal aggrandizement, and, moreover, Bonaparte himself had no conception whatever of any other form of republicanism which followed the French revolution.

Washington's greatness was imposed upon some of the great men of the times in which he lived even before the world understood his victories, and there are some anecdotes traditional respecting his relations with two of the ablest men of the Revolutionary period which have not become threadbare by constant repetition, and which illustrate this impression of greatness which he gave to his contemporaries.

Two of the ablest men produced by the Revolutionary era were Jonathan Trumbull and Benedict Arnold. They were both natives of eastern Connecticut. Arnold was born only a few miles from Trumbull's home. Trumbull was a man of great piety, splendid executive capacity and possessed in the highest degree the qualities of statesmanship. Arnold was intellectually brilliant, but even in childhood had revealed deficient moral quality. He would have made a great business man, and was in fact em-

arked on such a career when the guns at Lexington brought him into the field. Trumbull, who was governor of the Connecticut colony, greatly admired Arnold's energy in getting his country together within an hour after the messenger brought the news of Lexington, and at the bayonet's point demanding powder from the hesitating New Haven authorities, and then, equipped, leading them in the march across country to Boston. It was Trumbull who advised Washington of this exploit, so that Washington became early impressed with Arnold's military ardor and ability.

Arnold's achievement in taking an army across the wide of Maine to Quebec, which has been likened by some writers to the march of Xerophon or Hannibal, gained for him the warmest friendship of Washington.

Arnold's letters show that the only man in Revolutionary times for whom he felt either fear or respect was Washington. In Washington's presence Arnold was subdued, gracious and respectful. Some of his letters indicate that he had for Washington a feeling he had for no other man, something of affection, and it was apparent to those who studied the life of Arnold that the only person before whom he truly bowed and whose authority he cheerfully acknowledged was Washington. That indicates something of that great moral quality which led Mr. Gladstone to speak of Washington as perhaps the greatest man since Luther. When he was contemplating his awful treason the only thought that gave Arnold pain was that Washington would suffer. For the rest he cared not one jot.

Trumbull, although not so conspicuous in the history which led to the revolution as Ben Adams or John Hancock or Roger Sherman or Thomas

Jefferson, was nevertheless regarded by Washington as the strongest friend that he had to lean upon. It is probable that he revealed more of his confidence to Trumbull than to any other man. They were something alike in their moral qualities, although Trumbull was of Puritanic piety, while Washington was not, though each of them was a religious man.

Some fifty years ago the Hon. Learned Edmund was appointed executor of the estate of William Williams, who was a grandson of Jonathan Trumbull, and whose father was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In the settlement of the estate Judge Edmund came across a vast amount of correspondence, including letters which passed between Washington and Governor Trumbull. Some of these letters were formal business documents; others were of a more confidential nature. They revealed on the part of Washington a freedom from reserve which none of his other correspondence shows. One or two of them contained that term which Washington publicly applied to Governor Trumbull, and which for many years was regarded as a nickname for the American nation, "Brother Jonathan."

Some of Trumbull's correspondence was also found, which shows that this man of genius and clear intellect, a man born to be of authority himself, had recognized in Washington that quality of greatness early in the time of the Revolution and before he had demonstrated it to the world. Trumbull's letters, while not extravagant, for he was not the man to use extravagant terms, indicate that Trumbull regarded Washington as having been specially furnished by Providence with those greater qualities, not only military, but moral, which were necessary to establish the American nation. He had almost the feeling for Washington which Arnold had, although in his case there was personal intimacy and almost an equality of relation which probably no other man of the Revolution enjoyed.

Thus the impression and influence which Washington created and exerted upon these two men—two of brilliant intellect and moral integrity and of statesmanlike quality—suggest how it was that to men of all qualities that great impression, exactly as to the greatest intellects of this day, like Gladstone's, the same impression has been given by a study of his life.

THE WASHINGTON FAMILY.

In the presidential campaign of 1870 it was often remarked as a curious coincidence that of the men elected president every third one was childless. The list ran: Washington, Madison, Jackson Polk, Buchanan and—but there seems to have been a break in the line, so that the oven failed on Tilden. It is also worthy of remark that these childless men had singularly happy home lives, and none more so than George Washington.

Martha Dandridge was a beauty and a Virginia belle when at seventeen she married Daniel Parke Custis. Of their four children two preceded their father to the tomb, and when the Widow Custis married George Washington in 1759 she had but a son and a daughter. History gives us a few exquisite glimpses of the home life of Washington for the next few years. He and his wife were very nearly of the same age; both born in 1732; both were wealthy, refined and of the highest standing among their Virginia contemporaries. Washington loved the two children as his own. There was nothing to mar their domestic life.

But in 1774 Martha Parke Custis died, and Washington was long affected with a strange restlessness. Indeed his domestic life never again seemed so calm till after the Revolution. Martha was sometimes called the "dark lady" or "dark beauty" because of her brunette complexion, but she was both beautiful and amiable. The son, John Parke Custis, at the age of sixteen married one of the famous Calvert family at Baltimore, but, no, too, died young—died of camp fever at Yorktown soon after the surrender, leaving four children. Of these General and Mrs. Washington adopted two, and these constituted the Washington family seen in the familiar pictures.

Eleanor Parke Custis, the daughter, was so young at her father's death that she knew no home but Mount Vernon. In 1769 she became the wife of Major Lewis, Washington's eldest son. The son was the well known George Washington Parke Custis, an author of some note, who acquired the famous Arlington estate, where he died in 1857. His only child, a daughter, married Robert E. Lee, who thus became the owner of Arlington.

A Remarkable Visit.

Teacher—Willie, when I called at your house yesterday and saw the "Life of Washington" I gave you Christmas I was much pleased to notice that the leaves had not been cut.

Willie (wonderly)—No, I'd cut those leaves I wouldn't have had the chance to sweep it off.

Washington's Fellowship.

George Washington was polite almost to the point of punctiliousness. The story is often told of him that, having bowed to a colored man who had saluted him, a friend expressed surprise. Washington's quick reply was: "What do you wish to have me outside in politics as a slave?"



GENERAL WASHINGTON.

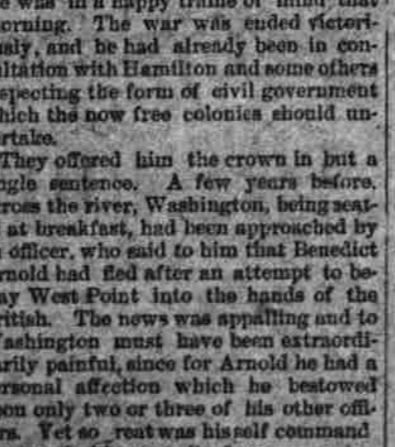
Early skillful avoidance of battle when defeat would have been almost certain and when it required strategy of the highest order to avoid it, was carried out with the patience and the conviction of genius. His retreat after the battle of Long Island was of itself, in Gladstone's opinion, sufficient evidence of great military ability to justify his appointment as commander in chief of the American army.

But it was not in respect of military quality that Mr. Gladstone regarded Washington as so pre-eminent. It was in the perfect balance of all his greater moral and intellectual qualities that this pre-eminent lay. His patience, according to Mr. Gladstone, was something exceeding that of any other man who achieved greatness, for it was patience and extraordinary irritations, and patience exercised for no personal ambition, but simply for the cause.

His conception of what the government which he was seeking to establish should be was quite as distinct and comprehensive as that of Hamilton, Jay, Madison or Jefferson, although he probably could not have set forth in legal argument as they did the reasons for that conception. They were admirably set forth in his messages, and especially in his farewell address, although there are indications that some of the messages were written by Hamilton, while the farewell address was unquestionably written by Livingston, although some writers believe that Madison wrote it. If the foregoing is true, that of the secretary the three were of Washington, and he undoubtedly set them forth to his secretaries, asking them, who were more familiar with the literary use of the pen than he, to put them in fitting language.

Mr. Gladstone regards the finest triumph of noble, unselfish patriotic and majestic impulses to be illustrated by one brief incident in Washington's career. When Washington refused the crown, then the world had the finest example of a noble, majestic nature.

The incident is not so familiar as it



BENEDICT ARNOLD.

marked on such a career when the guns at Lexington brought him into the field. Trumbull, who was governor of the Connecticut colony, greatly admired Arnold's energy in getting his country together within an hour after the messenger brought the news of Lexington, and at the bayonet's point demanding powder from the hesitating New Haven authorities, and then, equipped, leading them in the march across country to Boston. It was Trumbull who advised Washington of this exploit, so that Washington became early impressed with Arnold's military ardor and ability.

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## AN OLD WASHINGTON STATUE.

It Was Purchased by Contributions from New York School Children. (Copyright, 1903, by American Press Association.)

There is now on one of the most picturesque spots on Manhattan island a statue of George Washington which has an interesting history. The statue stands in Riverside crescent, and is to the lower end of Riverside drive what the Grant Mausoleum is on a grander scale to the upper. The figure stands with its back to the Hudson, about eighty feet above the tide. General Egbert L. Viele, who saved the statue from oblivion, told me about it as follows:

"This piece of statuary is a life size representation of Washington. The first thing you notice about it is its apparent smallness. It shows the pates patina to have been a much smaller man than every body supposes. That is because all his statues are either heroic or colossal. In exalting his character the people have magnified his person. It is so the world over with military and political heroes. In person Washington was not a man of gigantic proportions by any means. This is a truthful counterfeiter. If I may use the paradox. It is one of five which show him as he was. All others make him out a man of heroic build. Suppose you look up his biography and see if you can find in a single one of them a specific description of his person, with reference especially to his weight and stature.

"The original of this effigy is in the capitol at Richmond. It is by Houdon, the celebrated French sculptor. Houdon was given the commission through Thomas Jefferson.

"He stripped his subject to the buff and made a plaster cast. It is the only perfect model ever made of Washington. The result was the statue at Richmond.

"Some time before the rebellion the general assembly of Virginia authorized a German sculptor—Guthrie, by name—to make a duplicate of the Houdon statue, and from this four copies were made. One of these is the statue in Riverside drive. Just after the war the sculptor's widow brought it to New York and placed it on exhibition in one of the public halls. She wanted to sell it to the city for one of the parks. Her price was \$10,000. It was very cheap for such a piece of art, but the offer was declined by the city authorities, and it was finally decided that a subscription should be opened among the children of the public schools to raise the money in sums of a dime or less.

"After considerable exertion \$5,000 was raised, and there the matter stood until the widow agreed to accept that sum and to give a bill of sale to the city.

"The authorities now accepted the statue, and ordered it to be placed in a storage room in the park with a lot of rubbish, and there it remained something like twenty years. When I became president of the park department this statue came under my notice as I was inspecting the city's property which I was to have charge. It was covered with dust and was hardly recognizable. Its history had been forgotten. No one knew what it was or how it came there. The Tweed regime was past, and new people were in. Finally I found an old clerk who knew, and he told me of it.

"We were then laying out the park and decided that the statue should be placed in the little crescent where it now stands. A number of residents along the new park joined me in a subscription, and we brought a block of granite from New Hampshire and had a pedestal made. When the pedestal was ready the statue was dedicated. It was on a Fourth of July. Children to the number of 600, detailed in military form from the various public schools, carried out unaided on that day the programme that had been begun before any of them were born. The school commissioners and 5,000 other citizens, with Cappa's Seventh regiment band, assembled at the crescent, and the children united in anthem and song and oration to complete in their own way the programme of inauguration. The little girls were dressed in white, and the boys were all bright and decently clad. Every girl and boy carried a little flag of the country, and they all marched in procession two and two, singing and scattering flowers about the statue as they passed. The scene was the most interesting and touching of any I ever beheld. And thus the statue was dedicated."

"So it now being baselid from Fort Washington, more than three miles up the river, to complete a bastion front for the statue, and congress will be asked to donate two or more Revolutionary cannon to place at the angles. This fort was the first geographical point to be named for Washington, and there is not a square foot of its soil but was consecrated by the blood of Calverton's noble Marylanders and Pennsylvania's when they made their final and hopeless stand, a Spartan band of 3,000, against the king's army, seven times as strong. General Vial originated the idea of making the bastion front with this soil. It will be when completed an exact duplicate of one of Alexander Hamilton's bastions at the old fort.

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## LONG LIFE

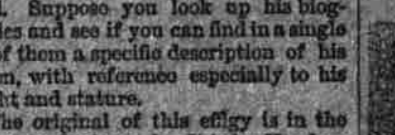
It is possible only when the blood is pure and vigorous. To expel Scrophulous and other poisons from the circulation, the superior medicine is AYER'S Sarsaparilla. Its ingredients are permanent strength and efficiency to every organ of the body. Restoration to perfect health and strength.

Results from Using AYER'S Sarsaparilla. Mary Schuberl, Kansas City, Mo., writes:

"I am convinced that after having been sick a while from liver complaint, Ayer's Sarsaparilla acted very life. The best physicians being unable to help me, and having tried three other proprietary medicines without success, I at last took Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The result was a complete cure. Since then I have recommended this medicine to others, and always with success."

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Cures others, will cure you.



Perfectly Well.

FRANKLIN, Dubuque Co., Ia., Sept. 1892.

After I had been sick for several weeks, I was advised to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took it for several weeks, and it acted very life. The best physicians being unable to help me, and having tried three other proprietary medicines without success, I at last took Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The result was a complete cure. Since then I have recommended this medicine to others, and always with success."

When I was young my mother had a bad cough and she was very weak. I had the first attack of lung disease. After taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla she was cured and she has since been perfectly well.

JOHN BOWEN, Danvers, N. H., Oct. 25, 1890.

For over twenty years my mother had a bad cough and she was very weak. I had the first attack of lung disease. After taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla she was cured and she has since been perfectly well.

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"I am convinced that after having been sick a while from liver complaint, Ayer's Sarsaparilla acted very life. The best physicians being unable to help me, and having tried three other proprietary medicines without success, I at last took Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The result was a complete cure. Since then I have recommended this medicine to others, and always with success."

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Cures others, will cure you.



Perfectly Well.

FRANKLIN, Dubuque Co., Ia., Sept. 1892.

After I had been sick for several weeks, I was advised to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took it for several weeks, and it acted very life. The best physicians being unable to help me, and having tried three other proprietary medicines without success, I at last took Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The result was a complete cure. Since then I have recommended this medicine to others, and always with success."

When I was young my mother had a bad cough and she was very weak. I had the first attack of lung disease. After taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla she was cured and she has since been perfectly well.

JOHN BOWEN, Danvers, N. H., Oct. 25, 1890.

For over twenty years my mother had a bad cough and she was very weak. I had the first attack of lung disease. After taking Ayer's S