

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. XX.

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NO. 34.



## The Old Friend

And the best friend, that never fails you, is Simmons Liver Regulator, (the Red Z)—that's what you hear at the mention of this excellent Liver medicine, and people should not be persuaded that anything else will do.

It is the King of Liver Medicines; is better than pills, and takes the place of Quinine and Calomel. It acts directly on the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels and gives new life to the whole system.

This is the medicine you want. Sold by all Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

EVERY PACKAGE HAS THE Z STAMP IN RED ON WRAPPER. J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

## Are You Going to Build?

If you are going to build a house, you will do well to call on me for prices. I have a force of skilled workmen who have been with me from 2 to 3 years, who know how to do good work and a heap of it. I will build by contract or by the day; furnish material or you can do it.

Come and see me. Will be glad to give you figures. Thanks for patronage. W. W. RUFSON, Yours &c., Graham, N. C.



## SUFFOLK Collegiate and Military INSTITUTE, SUFFOLK, VA.

English, Scientific, Mathematical and Classical courses with special Business Department. If you have a son you desire to educate drop a postal for Catalogue. Address P. J. KERNODLE, A. M., July 13-14, Principal.

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Arrangements Perfected by Which We Give Subscription to Woman's Work without Charge.

We are now prepared to make a wonderfully liberal offer to all who pay in advance for THE ALAMANCE GLEANER. WOMAN'S WORK is a literary and domestic magazine deserving one of the most popular publishers. It is pure, entertaining and helpful in every department. Its pages are filled with original high class reading matter and illustrations suited to all ages; it is published to satisfy the great need for good home literature, and no other periodical meets it so well. Send us \$1.50 for our paper and WOMAN'S WORK one year—making the letter free.

Address THE ALAMANCE GLEANER, Graham, N. C.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JACOB A. LONG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, GRAHAM, N. C. May 17, '98.

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

Practices in the State and Federal Courts will faithfully and promptly attend all cases entrusted to him.

WM. P. BYNUM, JR., Attorney and Counselor at Law, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Practices regularly in the courts of Alamance county. Aug. 2, 1914

Dr. John R. Stockard, Jr., DENTIST, BURLINGTON, N. C.

Good sets of teeth at \$10 per set. Office on Main St. over J. N. Walker & Co's Store.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21 1894.

A quorum of the cabinet have been in Washington this week, but not all at one time. Secretary Smith was only in town three days and Secretary Lamont has just arrived. Secretaries Greham and Herbert have been at their desks all the week and Secretary Carlisle has not been able to get even a three-day vacation since Congress adjourned. There is considerable gossip here over the probability of Secretary Lamont being nominated for governor of New York by the democrats, although he isn't saying a word himself. There is no doubt that Secretary Lamont would make a strong candidate—perhaps stronger than any man who has been mentioned in connection with the nomination, except ex-Secretary Whitney, and the impression is that he will not accept—because, like Whitney, he would be acceptable to the two factions into which the party in New York is unfortunately divided, he having managed to keep the good will of them all. Democrats here recognize the nomination of Mr. Morton to have been about the strongest that the republicans could have made, and they believe that a very strong democrat will be needed to beat him, under existing circumstances.

Senator Faulkner has decided that he can be of more benefit to the party by giving his undivided attention to managing the Congressional campaign committee, of which he is chairman, than by going on the stump; consequently he will make no speeches, but will remain constantly at the committee headquarters. He sent President Cleveland a copy of the campaign Text Book, this week, with the compliments of the committee.

Although no official announcement has been made to that effect, and none is expected, it has been understood for some time that Treasury officials regard a woman's failure as high grade clerks in that department; consequently there was little surprise when it was learned that a considerable percentage of the hundred-odd clerks dismissed thus far in the reorganization of that department, now under way in accordance with a law enacted at the last session of Congress, were high grade women clerks. There are more high grade women clerks—that is women drawing more than \$1200 a year—in the Treasury than in any other department, and, according to statements of those over them, there are numerous reasons why men are preferred to them. It is said no more women will be appointed to or promoted to any clerkship above the \$1200 grade in the Treasury department. Although it is strictly a matter of business, those who have been dismissed are raising as great a howl as though they had been deprived of something in which they had a proprietary interest, and the howl is likely to increase in volume as soon as those who are trying to get reinstated become convinced that they cannot do so.

Owing largely to the dullness in political news, a regular "tempest in a teapot" has been made out of the resignation of Mr. O'Rourke, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, at the request of Secretary Carlisle, by the Washington correspondents. It is a very simple case, without any of the elements of a sensation. Mr. O'Rourke failed to run the business of his office as smoothly as Secretary Carlisle thought it ought to be run, rather from lack of adaptability than lack of ability, and his resignation was asked for, received and accepted. That's all. One of the best campaign documents sent out by the Democratic Campaign Committee is a list of the new enterprises inaugurated and of old ones which have resigned work since the new tariff became a law. It answers better than pages of argument could possible do the republican charge that tariff reform would injure American industries.

Among the prominent spell-binders who were the occupants of a special car which left here Wednesday for Raleigh N. C., were the following: Senators Ransom and Jarvis; Governor-elect Oates, of Alabama; Hon. Charles H. Mansur, Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury; Secretary Hoke Smith, President Black and Secretary Gardner, of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, and Chief Clerk Daniels of the Interior Department. The magnet which drew this aggregation of democratic talent to the capital of the tar-heel State is the State convention of Democratic Clubs, which met there yesterday.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla does what no other blood medicine in existence can do. It searches out all the impurities in the system and expels them harmlessly through the proper channels. This is why Ayer's Sarsaparilla is so pre-eminently effective as a remedy for rheumatism.

## THE BEST ANTI-TRUST LAW EVER PASSED.

The new Tariff Act has three excellent features:

1. It reduces taxation to the people. 2. It compels the wealth of the country to pay a fair share of the taxation by the imposition of an income tax. 3. It embraces the best anti-trust law ever enacted.

The so-called anti-trust law passed by Reed's Congress in 1890 was found to be of little or no effect, and the following sections were inserted in the Tariff Bill, and these sections are now law: "Sec. 73. That every combination, conspiracy, trust, agreement or contract is hereby declared to be contrary to public policy, illegal and void, when the same is made by two or more persons or corporations, either of whom is engaged in importing any article from any foreign country into the United States, and when such combination, conspiracy, trust, agreement or contract is intended to operate in restraint of lawful trade, or free competition in lawful trade or commerce, or to increase the market price in any part of the United States of any article, or articles imported or intended to be imported into the United States, or any manufacture into which such imported article enters or is intended to enter. Ever person who is or shall hereafter be engaged in the importation of goods or any commodity from any foreign country in violation of this section of this act, or who shall combine or conspire with another to violate the same, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any court of the United States, such person shall be fined in a sum not less than \$100 and not exceeding \$5,000, and shall be further punished by imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court, for a term not less than three months nor exceeding twelve months."

"Sec. 74. That the several Circuit Courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of section 73 of this act; and it shall be the duty of the several District Attorneys of the United States in their respective districts, under the directions of the Attorney General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. Such proceedings may be by way of petition setting forth the case and praying that such violations shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of shall have been duly notified of such petition the Court shall proceed, as soon as may be, to the hearing and determination of the case; and pending such petition and before final decree the court may at any time make such temporary restraining order or prohibition as shall be deemed just in the premises."

"Sec. 75. That whenever it shall appear to the Court before which any proceeding under the 74th section of this act may be pending that the ends of justice require that other parties should be brought before the Court, the Court may cause them to be summoned, whether they reside in the district in which the court is held or not; and subpoenas to that end may be served in any district by the Marshal thereof."

"Sec. 76. That any property owned under any contract or by any combination, or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof) mentioned in section 73 of this act, and being in the course of transportation from one State to another, or to or from a Territory, or the District of Columbia, shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law."

"Sec. 77. That any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by this act may sue therefor in any Circuit Court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained, and the costs of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee."

## Democratic Times.

The Calamity Howler Must Now Take a Seat.

The calamity howler is greatly discouraged by the reports coming in from every industry, but by none more so than those in the woolen and cotton and other textile industries which have just been "annihilated" by the passage of the "free trade Wilson bill." Suppose the pessimist goes to the Wool and Cotton Reporter of September 13 for consolation and material, what does he find? Under the column "New Mills" there are fifteen items. One of the mills mentioned is to have 48,000 spindles, and to be the largest cotton mill in the South.

Another, for making cotton, wool and worsted yarns, is to occupy a building 110 by 200 feet, which structure alone is to cost \$30,000. "The plans for the new plant," says the Reporter, "have been ready for some time but it depends upon the settlement of the tariff question." It is located at Philadelphia.

Another cotton mill, with 25,000 spindles is to be built at Gaffney, S. C., with a capital of \$250,000.

Another cotton mill, with 400,000 capital, is proposed for Bath, S. C. Two hundred thousand dollars has already been sub-scribed.

The other new mills are for the manufacture of woolen, cotton, knit, hosiery and silk goods.

Under the column "Enlargements and Improvements" there are eighteen mentions. Under the column "Starting Up and Shutting Down" twenty mills are mentioned as having started or about to start up. One of these has been closed since April last; another over a year, and a third for two years. All three are woolen mills. Only four are mentioned as shutting down; one to make repairs, another for two weeks, another because of a death, and the last is running on short time on account of low water.

It is probable that the Reporter's weekly bulletin of new enterprises has not contained such a clear record since the McKimley bill struck the textile industry in 1890.

The record for the week ending September 6th is perhaps the second best in four years. The Reporter mentions five new mills, one of which is a cotton mill to cost \$150,000; 25 enlargements and improvements, and 20 mills starting up, one of which has been closed nine months and another five years.

Hawtitz Bros., of Stafford Springs, have settled with their dissatisfied weavers, giving them a 25 per cent advance in wages. Of the five shut-downs mentioned, two are because of low water." The record is marred only by the shut-downs of one mill because of "lack of orders," and another because of "accumulation of stock."

The increasing imports of foreign wools, under the free-goods schedule, also foreshadow a vastly larger demand for domestic wool, since the latter cannot be largely used in the finer textile manufactures without a liberal admixture of the former. Great interest centres in the trade auction sale of wool, which begins at London to-day.—New York World, September 18th.

## 1200 MEN GO TO WORK.

A dispatch from Birmingham, Ala., September 17th, says: "The Birmingham Mill went to work this morning, after many months of idleness, giving employment to 1200 men. The owners of the mill are about to erect a tin mill, to be run in connection with it, for the manufacture of tin plate. It will be the first plant of the kind in the South."

## CANADIAN CAPITAL COMING IN.

The Massey manufacturing Company, of Toronto, employing 2,000 men, has determined to remove its factory to the United States, and is looking for a site near Niagara Falls. H. A. Massey tells a reporter that it is the new Tariff bill that has attracted him to these shores. He says: "The Canadian Government reduced the duty on manufactured goods from 20 to 35 per cent, but kept the duty on raw materials as high as ever, thus enabling the Americans to ship here their manufactured products very advantageously. Under such conditions we could not compete with the markets of the world."

"That new Democratic tariff will help your country immensely. By freeing raw materials it will cheapen the cost of manufactured articles, both to the manufacturer and consumer. It will draw to your side many manufacturing concerns of Canada, which want a wider market, and an opportunity to manufacture goods more profitably."—New York World.

## LUMBER TRADE IMPROVING.

A dispatch from Oswego, N. Y., September 17th, says: "The effect of the Wilson bill in placing lumber on the free list is being felt here. Ten cargoes, with a total of 1,700,000 feet of lumber, have arrived within the

past thirty-six hours. Twice that amount is on Canadian wharves awaiting shipment. Lumber men are jubilant, as are also 500 longshoremen, most of whom have done nothing all summer."

## FALL RIVER MILLS STARTING UP.

The Kerr thread mill, the Durfee and the Seacoast mills resumed operations Monday. All are running under a reduction of wages. The Kerr thread mill and the Durfee are not running all their machines, but the Seacoast has started up with a full force and the management has promised to tell the operatives on Wednesday what will be done in regard to wages. Twenty-three thousand, two hundred and twenty operatives are now idle in the city, in consequence of the attempt to reduce wages.—New York World.

The Harris Star (Independent), September 17, says: "Work at the Steelton works is very encouraging. The mills in lower end of the city, the Lochiel, Paxton and Central rolling mills, were busy all week with full turns at work in one-half of their departments. The Lalance Grojean plant was also busy, and the Chesapeake nail works made a full week to fill large orders."

"All departments of the Pennsylvania Steel Works, except one of the foundries employing 200 men, were at work last week. The blast furnaces and the open hearth departments produced heavily. The Bessemer mill ran slowly, making a light tonnage of rail steel. The iron and steel foundries were fairly busy. The rail mill delayed several times to change rolls. Street railway rails were worked on mostly. Among the contracts filled was one of the grooved rails for the East Harrisburg Railway Company. The frog, switch and signal department is fairly active. The bridge department is rushed with work and at present has enough to keep it going all winter. Last week both turns were at work. The machinists and roll turns made a fair week. All of the plate and slab mills were very busy. Nos. 1 and 2 blooming, the two branches of the merchant, the slab universal and billet mills, and the hammers were very busy all week. Receipts of material were very heavy and shipments were large."

## REMARKABLE FALLY.

The avowed object of the fusion between the Populists and the Republicans is the election of a delegation to Congress made up partly of Populists and partly of Republicans, and the election of two United States Senators, one a Populist and one a Republican. The Populists say that they support this fusion only because they desire a reform in the National administration. They say that there is nothing in common between them and the Republicans as to their National demands, but for the sake of getting a reformer, as they call him, in the Senate they agree to assist in putting a Republican there with him. They pretend to think that this will do them some good, and think it will aid in their great work of reform.

On the contrary, even if fusion succeeds, this plan will have the effect of making North Carolina a nullity in the United States Senate. Instead of casting two votes for or against any proposition, as the interests of this State may demand, on all great questions, North Carolina would cast one vote for or one vote against; for on all National questions Mr. Butler and Mr. Pritchard, the two avowed fusion candidates for the Senate, occupy antagonistic positions.

If the lowering of tariff is the subject voted upon Butler, if he sticks to his principles, will vote aye and Pritchard will vote no. If the income tax is the question voted upon Butler, if he holds out, will vote aye, and Pritchard will vote no. If more pensions are to be voted to Federal soldiers Butler will vote no, if he remains faithful, and Pritchard will vote aye. When we come to the definite Populist demands it will be the same way. When the bill to buy all the railroads comes to a vote Butler will vote aye, and Pritchard no. When Puffer's bill to issue five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000) of bonds is before the Senate Butler will vote aye, and Pritchard no. When an amendment to the Constitution, giving women the right to vote comes up Butler will vote aye, and Pritchard no, and North Carolina would be the same as if it had no Senators there, for the two Senators would kill each other's votes.

If the people of North Carolina had no intelligence or no political capacity this state of affairs might come to pass, but the people of North Carolina send me to Congress for a definite purpose, and they purpose to express their will in no uncertain tone. They ought to have, and they will have, either two Populists in the Senate, or two Democrats in the Senate, or two Democrats in the Senate, and two Democrats it will be.

The best way to avoid scalp diseases, hair falling out, and premature baldness, is to use the best preventive known for that purpose—Hall's Hair Renewer.

## Clark's Horse Review.

Breeding horses has become one of the greatest industries of the country, and those interested are anxious to learn all they can about the business. The price of this excellent journal or magazine which is published weekly is \$3.00 a year, and those who pay that amount will receive the Christmas or holiday number, which of itself is worth a half a year's subscription, complimentary. Your subscription will be taken at this office and forwarded without extra expense. Call and get a sample copy. Subscribers to THE GLEANER who pay \$2.75 in advance will receive both papers one year and a complimentary Holiday Number. Call at this office.

a million and a half pounds of Montana by a manufacturer," and concludes that "if has been, on the whole, a fair week for trade, and wools in general have been sold at as high a price as at any time during the month, medium wools are specially firm. The feeling in general is hopeful." Under New York, the Reporter says, "despite the uncertainty surrounding the markets there is no quotable change in prices. There are a good many arguments favoring a steadiness in prices of domestic for some time to come." Prices of domestic wools, then, have not tumbled with the adoption of free wool, as was predicted by the protection prophets. This is mistake number two. It might be supposed that after such monstrous failures Delano, Lawrence and Harper would withdraw into their shells and never peep again on the wool question. This is, however, unlikely. The real question now is, will the real growers ever again believe these false prophets.

## Happy Heesters.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gaidner, hardware merchant, same town, says: "Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and doesn't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c a bottle, at T. A. Albright's drug store."

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## The Best Way to Avoid Scalp Diseases.

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## Clark's Horse Review.

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Advertisement for "Woolen Goods" and "Disorders" with decorative border.

## CLUBBING ANNOUNCEMENT.

Farmers and Gardeners, who are desirous of joining in making the South the most prosperous section of the Union, by developing the new agricultural industries, such as garden seed growing, flower-bulb raising, growing sugar, etc., to develop which, we shall offer in premiums, for the best sugar producing garden grown, must read the special articles on these and other new agricultural pursuits which will commence with the January number of the Progressive South, published at Richmond, Va. The price is only \$1.00 per year, which you can send direct to the office at Richmond, or we will club with Hall and send you THE ALAMANCE GLEANER and the Progressive South for \$1.75, cash in advance, for both papers one year. Address, THE GLEANER, Graham, N. C. Nov. 30, '93

## JAPANESE PILE CURE

A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of SUPPOSITORIES, Capsules of Ointment and two Boxes of Ointment. A New and Complete Cure for every nature and degree. It makes an operation with the knife or injection of carbolic acid and other painful remedies unnecessary. Why endure this terrible disease? Why not try this PILE CURE? It cures any case. You only pay for medicine received. Each box 50c. Sent by mail. Guarantees issued by our name.

## Leaksville Woolen Mills, LEAKSVILLE, N. C.

Are still at the old place under the same old management, and still making the same line of EXCELLENT GOODS so well and favorably known through this section. We Work Wool on Shares or for Cash into Blankets, Fancy Bedspreads, Cassimeres, Jeans, Flannels, and Yarns, &c., &c. Write for information and samples. Take your wool to A. B. Tate, Agent, Graham, N. C., or S. K. Moore, Secretary, N. C., and they will forward it to Mill free of charge. LEAKSVILLE WOOLEN MILLS, Leaksville, N. C. May 10 6m

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CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a FEW DOLLARS and an honest opinion, write to B. T. LASHLEY, a New York City Lawyer, who has had many years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free. Patents taken through B. T. Lashley, New York City, are guaranteed to be valid. If they are not, the money is refunded. B. T. Lashley, New York City, is the only man in the world who can guarantee to secure a patent for you. He has the largest and best equipped office in the world. Write to him for a free copy of his book, "HOW TO OBTAIN A PATENT."

## A Head of Hair!

I am the North Carolina Agent for Dr. White's New Hair Grower Treatment. The Greatest Discovery of the Age. It will permanently cure fall of the hair, dandruff, scaly eruptions, postules, or any scalp disease. It prevents hair turning gray and restores hair to its original color, and brings New Growth of Hair on any Bald Head on Earth. It is the only treatment that will produce three results. Testimonials and treatise furnished on application. Mr. John M. Coble, at Coble & Thompson's store, if my agent at Graham, N. C. Respectfully, B. T. LASHLEY, Dec. 14-17, Haw River, N. C.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been issued to the undersigned, upon the estate of Leonard Rippy, dec'd, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons holding claims against said estate to present them on or before the 1st day of September, 1895, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. This 17th day of August, 1894. L. D. RIFFY, Adm'r.