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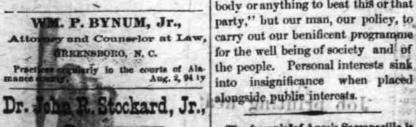
PEOFESSIONAL CARDS. JACOB A. LONG ATTORNEY AT LAW,

May 17, '88.

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

DI SETO!

Fractices in the State and Federal Courts will faithfully and promptly attend all ocsness cutrurted to him.



DENTIST. TON, N. C.

Lition of the firm gaurantees excelle seth at \$10 per set the world's experence for nearly half to over I. N. Walker a century has fully demonstrated its

REEP IT BEFORE THE PROPLE

That a Democratic administration ins repealed the Federal election aws, thereby securing the political rights of citizens-

That a Democratic administration has reduced the expenses of the government-

That a Democratic administration. ut off from the pension roll, those who ought not to have been there, saved in one year on this alone, \$25,205, 712.65—

That a Democratic administration has restored over 2.000,000 acres of land to the public domain, and that the House passed a bill restoring 54,000,000 acres-

That a Democratic administration has reduced the tariff on every item, and thus reduced the cost of necessities to the people-

That a Democratic adminstration imposed an income tax, which requires wealth to pay its proportion of the burdens of taxation-

That a Democratic administration taxed all money, thus putting a stop to a favorite way of escaping taxation. All money is made equally

That a Democratic administration has passed the most stringen; antitrust law ever put upon our statute books-

That a Democratic administration has made a saving of \$80,000,000 in the budget of public expenditures-That a Democratic administration stopped the sugar bounty, thus saving \$12,000,000 a year.

That a Democratic administration coined more silver dollars in one month (August) than were coined in eight months prior to the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act -

That a Democratic administration gave a death blow to anarchy by

putting down mob law—
That a Democratic administration has done many other things which tend to bring back an era of economy and justice in the affairs of the government, free from sectionalism and favoritism, and which will make living cheaper, thus inuring to the benefit of the whole people.

The Democracy is indeed and in truth the party, the home of the people. Its doors stand wide open, welcoming all who stand for the interest of the masses. Its platform, its code of principles, are too broad, too far reaching, too much governed by the idea of effecting the greatest good for the greatest number, to be-

come an instrument for the aggrandizement of a special class or a special section. It is no close corporation. It is not an engine for securing the political advancement of two or more antagonistic eliques by their fusing and combining to use its machinery for their selfish ends. Its mission is not to secure the offices of the State, by fusion or by any book or crook, for this set of men or for some of this set or for some of that set, combining together in a conspiracy to pool their issues and to divide the spoils. On the contrary, the first object of the Demceracy, which is the people, is the setting in motion of such a wise system of legislation and of administration of public affairs as will confer the greatest benefits upon the whole people at the smallest cost

To effect this great object, the people through their party, select men for the offices who, in their opinion, will most wisely and judiciously carry out their wishes. The offices, in their eyes, are of secondary though of great importance. Their programme is not a scramble for office. Their war cry is not "anybody or anything to beat this or that party," but our man, our policy, to carry out our benificent programme for the well being of society and of the people. Personal interests sink

alongside publie interests. The formula of Ayer's Sarssparilla Is well known to the medical profession, and universally opproved. The repuand uniformity in the methcine, and the world's experence for nearly half

The Weekly believes there is need f radical, genuine reform in the geneml Government, Things are not great upterval of 1892 was not so thist's. much a conversion of the people to compilions. The people felt there was them is to effect of \$50,000,000,000. som-thing wrong; they didn't know solved to turn it down and try the \$50 for its support Democrat'e party.

Doubiless a great many came over cratic speaker promised that his parry would undo the work of thirty years' Republicas extravegance and corrup volume of the currency of the world. tion in one session of Congress, tre promised more than he was warranted learned patience in defeat. We have hopes in a day.

With our Populist friends the case is diff rest. They are impatient. They cry sloud that there is need of reform. The demagogue is making the most of sions. They are right in Insisting that things are not what they ought to be, but they do not stop to consider where their leaders are carrying them. The rank and file are honest and are seeking the same end that all good men are striving for. But error is error, and it is an old saying that the road to perdition is payed with good intenions. The truth is that the masses of the Populists do not understand Populism, its origin and purpose. This is certainly true in this part of the State. They are Democrats at heart. They want the burdens of taxation reduced to the lowe-t limit possible and they want a currency sufficient in volume o do the business of the country or a cash basis. They were swept into the Populist movement by the Alliance 'campaign of education," upon the plea of standing by "the demands." They never had the least idea of erlorsing the crezy isms of the Western sociali to, neither do they endorse them now; but if they cortinue in that organization, their votes will

count that way. What do the Populist leaders offer for the relief of the people of North Curolina! Do they propose to cut down the pension list or any of the not mous appropriations made by the

Republican party-? Here are some of the things they propose to do for the "relief" of the people, being a 'i t of the bills introduced in Congress by Populist Senators and Representatives, which they wish to have enacted into law. Space will put permit us to ref r to all their mensures. House Bil. 3186, lutroduced by Mr. Hudson, of Kansas, provid-

"That all pensioners for service, in he Federal army and navy during the war may receive in one payment ten times the annual amount of their pen-

This would cost the Government this. rear \$1,500,000,000. Very little of it would come South. House Bill 3436, by Mr. Davis, of Kansas, provided ;

"That the mostgage debt of any mortgager of real estate, used as a home or for support, shall be path by the United States where an auptainment boar I finds the estate to be worth he full amount of the most rage, and the debtor shall be allowed to redeem his property within twenty years by paying an interest of 1 per cent. per

It would take \$12,000,000,000 to carry this into effect. But why stop at real e-tate? Why shouldn't the Governmeat step in and relieve us of our grocery and wash bills and the like, A few billions more woul in't be feit. House Bill 8637, by Mr. Davis, of

Kansas, provided for : "Granting a pension of from \$10 to \$25 per month to all soldiers or sailors of the Union army and navy in the late war, and also to widows and minars, this to be in addition to the disnors, this to be in annium at a shill ty pensions granted under present

The Commissioner of Pensions estinates that this would require \$310, 000,000 annually. House Bill 6767, by Mr. Davis, of

Kansas, provided for: "The immediate culistment of 500,

The present army of 25,000 men

habitante,"

Minnesota, would appropriate \$1,000,- and said; what they should be. We believe the 000 for the destruction of the Russian

To make a long story short, these this or that measure of reform, but was Pupulist statemen have introduced a protest of the masses against existing bills a quiring appropriations to carry

The entire wealth of the country is what it was. One thing they did estimated at \$65,000,000,000. Yet thow ; they had given the Republican these Populi-te in the Senate and party a fa'r trial, and instead of help- House have introduced measures ing them, they found they were git which would require the Government ting poorer every year. So they re- to collect out of every \$65 of property As the total estimated money of the

world, including paper, gold, silver, expecting too much. This will prove copper, brass and fron tokens, does not so in the West, we fear. If any Demo- exceed \$10,100,000,000 it appears that the amount of money called for by the bills named is nearly five times the

These figures stagger the imagination, yet they are only a sample of in doing. Here in the South we have what the Populist I aders would do it they had the power. Where would struggled on for thirty years and de all this money come from ? Out of to death. not expect this full realization of our the people, of course. The Government has no way of raising money but by texing the people. The plain, common sense people of North Carolina are asked to believe that the way to he prosperous is to tax themselves fifty. his opportunity to inflame their pust times as much as Reed's Congress dared to tax the country, and which an indiguant people repudicted in 1890 by a majority unprecedented in political annals.

But there is another point that we want our people to consider, and that s how Peffer, the high priest of Populism, would raise the revenues necessary to carry out the crazy schemes of his party. On the 8th of July, 1894, he offers a resolution in the Senate, a section of which we quote as follows: "Fifth. That all revenues of the

axes on real estate." So away goes the tax on luxuries, he income tax, etc., and the whole burden falls on laud, Why, here in Rockingham county, if the tax is raised a little to replace bridges washed way or some other nnavoidable exense the people feel it and wince but hero comes Mr. Peffer proposing to place the whole burden upon the very class that is clamoring the loudt for relief, the titlers of the soil !

No man, who is not bligded by prej dice, can full to see that Populism has in it the germs of strife and disaster. Wherever it has obtained a foothold, strife and disorder have reso't d. Kansas, Oregon and other Populi-t States have been brought to the verse of ruin and bankrujtey by

t. The only safe course for our perple is to strud together against all such evils. A good beginning has been made toward reducing the burlens that oppress the people, and the work will be carried on from the vanage ground gained. Let us remeat ber that patience is as necessary as ourage, and we have everything to gain by pressing forward.

How can sensible farmers fellowhip such cranks and Impracticables as the Western Populists ? But some of our Populist friends

will say that their party in this St. to does not endorse these wild measures. They are mistaken. Not only does the platform reaffirm the Populist creed in all its fullness, but it glories in the record made by the Populi-ts in Congress. We quote from scution 11 of the platform :

"In striking contract to the above we point with pride to the dean teo-ords made by our 1 tile band of Peo-ple's party Ser ators and Congressmon. Always at the post of duty, never arre-tod to make a quorum, nuseffish, fenciess, incorruptible, like true Spar-tus, they have stood by their pledges

R'ad the above again. How could heartier endorsement have been framed ?

Mam at Wendquarters.

A striking looking fellow he is, and as he walked late Democratic headquarters with his beaver cocked a little to one side, and his smooth shaven face I t up with a mischievous smile, as be brushes ande the tail of his jim swinger and straddled over-a chair, whittling on a piece of white pine, anybody might have known it was Ham, of Georgia, Snolly yester Ham, the lecturer; H. W. J. Ham, the editor; Col. Ham, the Democratic tump speaker.

one, to be fud, clithed, paid aird provided for, 'he same as the regular army, said army to be employed in works for public improvement, canals, rivers and harbors, 'trigst'on works, public highways, tto."

"Howdy fellows; you all well?" said he, and upon being answered in the affirmative he shoved his but on the back of his head and said:

"Me and Joe James woke 'em up "Howdy fellows ; you all well ?" said

over yonder at Thomaston yesterday. co-t \$23,700.000; the proposed army We had a regular camp meeting time to a few trait, as of my own party in House Bill 7908, by Mr. Boen, of my it advisedly. When I talk to them movement is my opion is not only an House Bill 7908, by Mr. Boen, of say it advisedly. When I talk to toem abundonment of principle but to my tien of the reciprocity."

Mingerets, provides for the issue of I say, Now, look a berr, I want to talk abundonment of principle but to my tien of the reciprocity. \$1,000,000,000 in legal tender notes of to you niggers over there ashile. I'm' mind it is a total disregard of ordinary which \$500,000,000 is to be expended not a going to talk to you as colored political decency." in five years in building or, purchasing genriemen, but I'm not going to, talk in five years in huilding or, purchasing gentlemen, but I in het going to, take railroads; \$.50,000,000 in improving to you like a sensible man would Pott it."

How the Populists Would strip Us. rivers, and not less than \$250,000,000 There was a nigger up yonder at the in building pastoffices in "each village Chicago exposition. He was a Georor city containing more than 1,000 in- gia nigg-r, and he was mighy hungry. He asked a strange man for a quarter House Bill 5745, by Mr. Boen, of at which the stranger turned on him

You den black rascal, what are you doing 'way here ?"

"My Gawd, boss, von'se fum Goorgy sho, an' now I know s I'm gwieter gl sup'o to est. You talks plain, You don't talk lak dey does up here. Dese yere Vankees calls us mister so an but dey don't give us nuthin' to est. You fokes kinder eus us s leetle but you allus gie us rashuus when we gits hongry."

"When I told that story," continued Col. Ham, "the niggers woke up and shook hands with each other while they laughed.

One old fellow hill out his hand and cried out : 'You got sense, white man ; talk some mo' dat way." Then I went went at them again.

'Id they'd be like the prodigal sonthe f llow that went off from home for a good time and got fed on shucks and corn-cobs and when he went back to his father be was mighty nigh starved

"These here Third party fellow are feeding you on shucks and corn-cohs in the way of promises. When you are tarvel out on them you'll come back to us Democrats and get something to

"These Populists make me t'red," continued the Spollygester, shifting himself in his chair. "They remind me of a story I heard. A little, one gallus fellow away out in the country was driving a cow and a calf down the road. It was one of these here little hard, nubbin-looking calves. The little fellow drove the cow and calf with out any t-ouble until h : met a big old teer in the road. The three passed he time of the day and then when the boy tried to drive the cow on the Fteer drove too. He tried to sun the ster back and finally got him away from the cow, but the calf followed him. He tried to head the calf off, but the old steer struck into a tret, and the calf, with tail in the air, lit out after him in a dead lope. The boy was unable to catch him, and as he fired a parting rock at him, and he velled out go it, you durn little fool. I games you'll learn some sense when milkin'

ime comes '71 "When I see some of these fellows unning around the State, after the Populist steer, leaving the Democratic cow, I feel lik saying, 'Go it durn you, I reckon you'll learn some sense when milking time comes."

MR. WIE SE BEAND TALKS.

Pusion Menna Not Only on Abondon ment of Principles but of Ordinary Political Decency.

News and Observer, Sept. 27th. Mr. Wm. H. Rand, of Rand's Mill, Wake courty, was in Raieigh yest-rday. He was busily engaged on market square, selling cetten, making pur chases, &c., but he storped long enough to give a reporter of the News and Observer his views on the fusion movement. Mr. Rand is a prominent Wake county planter, a man of high character, a gentleman by birth and training. He is a man who thinks for himself and has nothing to concent. In 192 he was among those who embrac d the principles of the People's party and he became at once a bold exponent of tuore principles and stood up for them with charact rotic firmness. Remained with the party mutil a few weeks ago when it was sold out by Otho Wilson and a few others to the Loge Harris faction of Republicanism. He then aunounced that he would not support any such unboly coal tion,

"Are you at il opposed to the fusion licket in Weke county," asked the report r yesterday. "Opposed to it? Yes sir, and I shall

do all in my power to defeat it." "What are your principle regrous Mr. Band, for withholding your suppost from this conlition movement,"

asked the reporer. 'I decline to support it sir, because believe it de-t-oys every particle of pre-tige gained by the People's party in 1882; because further, it is an abandcoment of the principles for which such men as Polk died, and which prompted all our people in the campaign of '92 to forenke past affilia i m, brest away from neighbors and friends and seek sarpe-tly but honestly to establish them, believing these reforms to be essential to the well being of the masses of the people."

"I decline to support this fusion movement continued Mr. Rand "because I can not and will not encourage by my vote any such abandonment of principle and I will not be sold out

"I will say further that this fusion

"No sir, I cannot and I will not sup-

Deposit of the William

Editorial Notes.

Chairman Faulkner, of the Demo oratic Congressional Campaign committee, come ted tois week for the first time to give out his estimate of the result of the Congressional elections He figures, after making a most liberal allowance for doubtful district too liberal mary democrats think-, that there will be in the next House 190 democrate, 158 republicans and 10 popel ulists. As instances of his litterality in making allowance for doubtful districts it may be mentioned that he only elaims the election of ulue democrat of representatives in Illinois, while the estimate of the republican campaign committee concedes the election of 11 democrats in that State; he only claims 5 in Louisiana, while the republicans concede 6, in South Carolina he claims 4 and the republicans concede 6. That will give a fair idea of the care exercised by Senator Faulkner in making up his figures. He prefers undere-timating the democratio strength to overestimating it, and has no desire to encrouch upon the bluster and bragging which has been such a marked fenture of the campaign on the republican

Sonator Hill is just the sort of a man who makes strong friends and bitter enemies in his own party, but the bitterest of his enemies will concede that he has a wonderful hold on the democratic voters of New York, which he has demonstrated time and time again. Circumstances having made it necessary that the democratic candidate for governor of New York should be a man who could bring out the full democratic vote of the State, which is al ways a majority, it logically followed that Senator Hill was that man. For that reason democrats in Washington, whi ther they be his friends or his enemies, were pleased with Senator H.ll's nomination and are confident that he will be elected. He has never been def-ated by the voters of New York and he will not be this year. There is much disapp atment over Senator Hill's nomination, but it is confine I to the republicans who were not counting upon such a formidable antagoni-t. A memben of the Cubinet was asked how he supposed President Cleveland would regard the nomination of Senator Hill, and he quickly replied : "Why just as Leaksville Woolen Mills. all other good democrats do; as the best that could possibly have been made under existing circumstances. The President wishes New York to be carried by the democrate, and he believes that with Senator Hill at the head of the ticket it will be," "But what about 1896 ?" queried this inquisit ve friend. "Let us win the campaign of '94," replied the member of the Cabinet; "then we can begin to discurs the probabilities and possibilities of

Public Printer Benedict has made a lecided reform in the Government Printing Office by abolishing piece work and putting all the printing on time. Nothing around that establishmest has caused more bickering and icalously than the piece-work sy-tem. which a portion of the men worked no der. It made a man's pay dependent more upon his luck in striking liphat, or the favor of his foreman than upon bis merits or skill as a printer. By purting them all upon fime work the pay is equalized and it is believed that the work will be better done. It is cert in that the Public Printer will be enabled to devote much time to more important duties than he has beretofore been compelled to waste in listen ing to the friends of those working on time who wished to get transferred t the piece department, because they could make more money. The start of the party was the starter of

The new tariff abrogated all the recprocity treaties made under the Me Kinley law, and the formel notice ser yed apon the State department by Brizil of its Intention to abrogue the reciprocity treaty between that government and the U. S. on January 1 1895, was merely a compliance with the expressed terms of the treaty, which were that either country should give the other three, months notice So far as this country was concerned the treaty was abrogated the day the new turiff became a law. Mr. Meu-donca, the Brazil an Minister, when asked what effect be thought the abro valion of the treaty would have upor the trade relations of the two countries said ; "The rates will not be materially raised by Brazil against this country, and I am expecting this country to make large increase in sending manufactured woolen goods to Brazil as a result of the new woolen many acturing induced by free raw wool lo the new t'sriff law. Guteide of these item few changes will occur by the termina-

in consumption, even in selvanced

the sampling which



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