

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

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VCL. XX.



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

**J. D. KERNODLE,** ATTORNEY AT LAW, GREENSBORO, N. C. Practices in the State and Federal Courts with fidelity and promptly attends all cases entrusted to him.

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## National Capital News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5, 1894.—Secretary Lamont, who has never taken any part in the democratic factional fights which have made New York a doubtful State, which it ought to be, and would be with the democrats united, has gone to New York to see his influence to bring about harmony in the State campaign. No confidence is violated when the statement is made that Secretary Lamont believes that Senator Hill should have the united support of the democrats in his campaign for the governorship, whether he intends, as has been reported, to resign the governorship, if elected, and retain his seat in the Senate, or to resign the Senatorship and serve another term as governor. Those are matters for him to personally decide. He is the regularly nominated candidate of the party, unanimously nominated against his will, and it is as little as every democrat can do to give him loyal support. That the influence of the administration will be used in his behalf is certain, and the belief is general here that he will be elected. I know of one well known republican who has wagered that he would be elected, if he accepted the nomination.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, just made public, takes strong ground in favor of encouraging the local authorities by money payments to cooperate with the government in getting in the Indian children in the public schools and says that the policy which resulted in a reduction of \$75,000 in the amount appropriated by Congress for contract schools for the current fiscal year will be continued by the government until the Indian children are all absorbed in the public schools.

Gen. Wade Hampton, U. S. Railroad Commissioner, has just returned from an official tour over the Pacific Railroads. He says the roads are in good condition and that they are doing as good business as could be expected. A detailed report of the trip will be made to the Secretary of the Interior, who will include it in his annual report to the President, which will be submitted before Congress reassembles. Gen. Hampton says that many people he met in California were clamorous not only for government control of the Union and Central Pacific railroads, but of all others. He is opposed to the idea in toto. Speaking on the subject, he said: "In the first place the bonds of these roads held by the government are not due until 1897, and the government cannot foreclose until default has been made in their payment. Then it becomes a question of expediency. If the government should foreclose, having only the second mortgage, it would be compelled to pay the first mortgage, amounting to many millions. Even then the government would find itself in possession of roads without terminals. A government such as ours cannot operate railroads. In autocratic governments it is possible, but not in this. The demand for foreclosure of the Pacific roads does not come from the best informed people of the Pacific coast, although it has become popular in the West."

Hon. John S. Seymour, Commissioner of Patents, who has just returned from his home in Connecticut, reports the democratic party in that State as in a splendid condition and enthusiastic over the unusually strong State ticket it has nominated, and as making an aggressive fight in the Congressional districts. He says that nearly every manufacturing interest in the State is helped by the new tariff in one way or another. "Free lead and free copper will help the brass goods manufacturers. Free wool will aid the makers of many lines of textile goods, and free alcohol in the arts has long been demanded by the hat makers to whom it is a necessity. Free lumber and reduced duties on coal and iron ore, will also be appreciated by the manufacturers, while they can find no fault with the textile schedules." Still, the Republicans are claiming Connecticut as certain. It does seem to be certain—certainly to go democratic.

The populists in two of the Alabama districts must have had difficulty in finding candidates for Congress, or they would not have nominated two men who are well if not favorably known in Washington. One of these men—Mr. Howard—is the author of one of the five best books ever put on sale in Washington, with the scrupulous title of "If Christ Came to Congress," and the other—L. C. Crandall—has for years been the editor of a Washington weekly paper which has existed solely for the purpose of selling its columns to whoever would buy. Alabama democrats should experience no difficulty in beating such a man as these.

## WAGES GOING UP.

### UNUSUAL PROFITABILITY IN OUR FACTORIES.

A 25 Per Cent. Wage Advance—More New Wools and Cotton Mills Than for Four Years.

There are the bad times, very bad times, for political wool growers and calamity howlers. Not only do prices of domestic wools remain firm, at an advance of about 10 per cent. above the McKinley prices of two months ago, but there is unusual activity in the woolen and cotton mills.

For the week ending September 6 the Reporter mentions five new mills, one of which is a cotton mill, to cost \$150,000, twenty-light enlargements and improvements, and twenty mills starting up, one of which has been closed nine months and another five years.

Lawitzer Bros., of Stafford Springs, are mentioned as having settled with their dissatisfied weavers, giving them a 25 per cent. advance in wages. This wage advance is more than the American Economist could find in any projected industry during the first two years of McKinleyism.

The record is a good one, but that for the week ending September 13 is better. During this week there were fifteen items under the column headed "New Mills." One of the mills mentioned is to have 49,000 spindles, and to be one of the largest mills in the South.

Another, for making cotton, wool and worsted yarn, 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 is said the construction of the mill depended 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 Beth, S. C. Two hundred thousand dollars have already been subscribed.

The other new mills are for the manufacture of woolen, cotton, knit hosiery, and silk goods. Under the column "Enlargement and Improvements" there are eighteen mentions. Under the column "Starting Up and Shutting Down" ten 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.

## DO NOT FORGET.

### Pointers for the Thinking People.

Wilmington Messenger.

Do not forget that prior to the Forty-fourth Congress (the present one is the Fifty-third), the Republicans for five years averaged \$161,826,351.52 for regular appropriations. When the Democrats came into power they reduced the appropriations to \$149,572,894.44—saving each year \$32,253,457.08 to the taxpayers.

Do not forget that as soon as the Republicans again got into power they went the expenditures. They controlled the Forty-seventh Congress and the regular appropriations were well over \$149,572,894.44 to \$264,652,624.96. Think of that. They increased the average annually \$86,084,554.04. Fact.

Do not forget that two years later the Democrats were in again. They at once in the Forty-eighth Congress began to cut down the wild expenditures of the reckless Republicans. They reduced appropriations to \$212,552,985.63—an actual yearly saving to the tax-payers of \$51,999,639.33. That is much and speaks much for Democratic economy and fidelity.

Do not forget what the Democrats did during their six years control of the House. Mark you, they did not control all the branches. If they had done so they could have done even better than they did. But during the six years they held the House ending with the 50th Congress, they did this; they kept the annual average of appropriations at \$255,587,660.05.

Do not forget that when the Republicans went in with the 22nd Congress, at once expenditures leaped away up and averaged each year the stupendous sum of \$382,150,961.17—an actual increase of annual appropriations above the Democrats of \$128,263,301.10. That was the extra sum the people had to pay every year because of Republican control.

Do not forget that under Democratic supremacy in the present Congress a great saving has been made and the people should know it. Do not forget that the actual saving to the taxpayers for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last, was this: in appropriations—\$28,886,985.80.

Do not forget that under Republican the pension appropriations for the current year would have been \$185,000,000. But Democrats cut them down to \$151,000,000, a great saving to the tax-payers.

## Juggernaut McKinley grider and oppressor of the people.

Do not forget that the actual saving under but one of the twelve schedules composing the new tariff is over \$140,000,000. That is the wool schedule, and the calculation is based upon consumption and is made by one of the best and most notable experts in this country.

Do not forget that the reduction on bar iron, steel and wrought iron spikes, woolen yarns, woolen cloths, woolen shawls of certain grades, are reduced more than 75 per cent. That is what Representative Hall, of Minnesota, gives in his speech in the House delivered 13th September last.

Do not forget that there is upon it a long list of imported goods, including castor oil, borax, opium, cotton cloth, carriage and woolen goods of certain grades, including yarns, cloth, shawls, knit goods, blankets, hats, flannels, carpets, etc., and also common velvet and plushes, an actual reduction of between 50 and 75 per cent. tax—in all upon 114 different articles and items.

Do not forget that there is a long list of important articles, including boracic acid, alum, glycerine, chalk, leaded oil, common china and earthenware, common window glass, spectacles, iron and steel, oil cloths, fine flannel, cloaks, etc., upon which the reduction is from 25 to 50 per cent. of tax. This will do for to-day. Other lessons as to taxation will be given and other facts brought out.

Among the benefits of the new Tariff law is the reduction in duties on hats, flannels, shawls, and blankets. These necessities of life were enormously taxed under the McKinley act. Cheap foreign flannels, hats, shawls and blankets were practically prohibited, the taxation on them being heavier according to their value, than the tax on the more expensive articles of the same classes.

In 1893 the taxation on flannels valued at 30 cents a pound was 95 per cent. Only \$62 worth of these cheap goods was imported. Flannels worth on the average 32 cents a pound paid a tax at the rate of 103 per cent. The value of the imports of these flannels in that year was \$561. The tax on flannels at 48 cents was 103 per cent. Flannels worth 95 cents a pound paid a tax of 96 per cent. and the imports were \$76,323.

The cheapest blanket, worth 28, 84 and 48 cents a pound tax paid at the rate of 84, 100 and 104 per cent. respectively blankets worth 96 cents paid a tax-rate of 81 per cent. The cheapest shawls imported, worth 35 cents a pound, were taxed at 150 per cent.; the dearest, worth \$1.14, paid 88 per cent.

The tax on the cheapest hats was 86, 105, 104 per cent. Of the cheapest only \$5.53 was imported in 1893, and on these a tax of \$4.58 was paid. The dearest hats paid a tax of 87 per cent.

## THE DEMOCRATIC RECORD.

AVAILABLE CASH IN THE TREASURY, EXCLUSIVE OF THE GOLD RESERVE, March 1, 1893:

Agency account, Net balance in Treasury,	\$ 61,000,466.02
Total available, Gold reserve,	24,784,471.19
March 1, 1893:	\$ 85,784,937.21
Agency account, Net balance in Treasury,	\$ 82,520,274.16
Gold reserve,	100,000,000.00
When the Democrats put Mr. Cleveland back in the White House, March 4, 1893, the surplus had been dissipated by Republican waste and extravagance, and Mr. Harrison's Secretary of the Treasury had been begging Congress for authority to issue bonds to enable him to hide the deep hole made in the Treasury. Indeed, in anticipation of receiving Congressional directions to issue bonds, Mr. Foster had already caused the Bureau of Engraving to prepare plates upon which the bonds were to be printed.	

In an attempt to cover up the bankrupt condition of the Treasury the bonds were not issued, and the Democrats received depleted and bankrupt vaults. Having looted the Treasury, the Republicans now charge the Democrats with responsibility for their own misdoings. Sublime cheek! The credulous Populists are the only persons who believe and repeat this Republican falsehood.

The amount collected from all sources during Harrison's administration was \$1,536,450,842.96 (one billion, five hundred and thirty six million, four hundred and fifty thousand, eight hundred and forty-two dollars and ninety-six cents.) Every cent of this was expended as was also the surplus left by Cleveland and the future was mortgaged to meet the extravagance of the Republicans.

## EX-EMPRESS OF CHINA.

A Lady Who Manages Things and Who Settles Governmental Policies. The great respect in which the young emperor of China holds his mother, who for more than twenty years directed the destinies of the Flowery Kingdom, adds much to his popularity. According to Ostastaticher Lloyd, his majesty pays a visit every day to the palace in the Cho park, where his mother resides, about ten miles from the capital. The conversation, as a rule, is devoted to political questions. The Franco-Siam trouble was the subject of a recent consultation. After the young ruler had reported to his mother that Siam, although a tributary state of China, had for years paid no money nor excused herself for not doing so, he asked her what stand China should take in the controversy. According to the Lloyd the ex-empress replied:

"Siam pretended, as long as she considered herself rich and powerful, to despise China, declining the protection of a foreign power. She chose her role voluntarily; let her, therefore, reap the natural consequences of her acts. We have everything to lose and nothing to gain by intervention in the affairs of Siam, and at the least it would be a thankless undertaking. The first duty of your majesty lies in looking after the safety, the wealth and the welfare of your own people. We have enough to do for ourselves, without troubling ourselves with the affairs of other countries. As the matter now stands, and until your majesty has strengthened inwardly your own empire, it would be pure folly to intervene in the affairs of other countries."

These words resulted in the dissolution of the secret council called to discuss the Franco-Siam incident, and Siam reckoned in vain on the aid of China.

## By an Armless Painter.

A remarkable art exhibition is announced at Bristol. It is an exhibition of thirty paintings by Bertram Miles, an artist who, while quite a boy, met with an accident by which he lost both arms. Having from childhood shown a strong disposition and love for drawing, he was taken in hand by some artistic friends and taught to draw, holding the pencil in his mouth. After a time he became a student at the Merchant Venturers' schools and studied so assiduously that he won a national scholarship, value one hundred and four pounds sterling, which also carries the privilege of studying at the national art training school at South Kensington for two years, during which time he also won one national silver medal and two national bronze medals. In consideration of his having won these honors, the authorities at South Kensington sent him to Paris for some months to study at the museums, paying all his expenses. The armless painter at Antwerp is well known; but it will be news to many people to hear of an English artist contending with the same disability.—St. James Gazette.

## Your Heart's Blood.

Is the most important part of your organism. Three-fourths of the complaints to which the system is subject are due to impurities in the blood. You can, therefore, realize how vital it is to keep it pure.

## GLUBBING ANNOUNCEMENT.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS. 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-culture, growing, &c., to develop which, we shall offer in premiums, for the best sugar producing beets grown, and other new agricultural pursuits which will commence with the January number of the Progressive South, or we will club with it 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 particular feature of this cure is that it is a non-operative one, and is free from all the dangers and discomforts of the ordinary treatment. It is especially adapted for children's use. GUARANTEED to cure any case. Mailed on receipt of price by RICHARDSON & PARIS, Wholesale & Retail Druggists, Greensboro, N. C.

## Leakville Woolen Mills.

LEAKVILLE, 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 Sheep or for Cash into Blankets, Fancy Bedspreads, Cashmere, Jersey, Flannels, and Yarns, &c. Write for information and samples. Take your wool to A. B. Tarr, Agent, Graham, N. C. or S. K. Scott, Melrose, N. C. and they will forward it to Mill free of charge. LEAKVILLE, N. C. Leakville, N. C. May 10 04.

## PATENTS.

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS. CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a person to secure a patent for an invention, it is necessary that he should first ascertain if the same has not already been patented. A handbook of information concerning Patents and how to obtain them, and how to protect them, is published by the U. S. Patent Office, and is sent free to all who send for it. It is a valuable work in every household. It is published by the U. S. Patent Office, and is sent free to all who send for it. It is a valuable work in every household. It is published by the U. S. Patent Office, and is sent free to all who send for it. It is a valuable work in every household.

## 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 falling of the hair, dandruff, scaly eruptions, psoriasis, or any scalp disease. It prevents hair turning gray and restores hair to its original color, and brings a New Growth of Hair on any Bald Head on Earth. It is the only treatment that will produce these results. Testimonials and treatises furnished on application. Mr. John M. Coble, at Coble & Thompson's store, is my agent at Graham, N. C. Respectfully, B. T. LASHLEY, Haw River, N. C. Dec. 14-11.

## FONVILLE HOTEL.

GRAHAM, N. C. We are a NEW FIRM with NEW FURNITURE, so we give the old Union Hotel a new name. We will put you into the Hotel, and keep a FIRST-CLASS table at reasonable prices. When you come to Graham, remember that you can get a nice meal at the Fonville Hotel. Give us a call. MRS. A. S. HARWARD, Proprietor. Aug 23-32.