THE LATEST OUTRAGE. which the people of the South are resenting, is the efforts of some to sell them imitations for the real Simmons Liver Regulator, because they make more money by the imitation; and they care little that they swindle the people in selling them an inferior article. It's the money they are after, and the people can look out for themselves. Now this is just what the people are doing, and merchants are having a hard time trying to get people to take the stuff they offer them in place of Simmons Liver Regulator—which is the "King of Liver Medicines," because it never fails to give relief in all liver troubles. Be sure that you get Simmons Liver Regulator. You the same of the Red old stamp
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never failand people
been perknow it by

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ZEILIN & Co., Philadelphia,

who have been per-suaded to take something else have

always come back again to The

Old Friend. Better not take any-thing else but that made by J. H.

JACOB A. LONG,

May 17. 188.

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VOORHEES ON SILVER.

He Takes Good Grounds in Favor of the Dollar of Our Daddies.

A telegraphic account of an interview with Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, chairman of the finance Committee of the United States Senate, appeared in these columns a few days ago says the News and Observer. During the contest over the repeal of the Sherman Purchasng act, Senator Voorhees led the fight in favor of repeal. Not a few silver men denounced this act as a betraval of the cause of silver. Whatever may have been the result, Senator Voorhees was consistent with his record, having voted against the Sherman law when it became a law, ' He believed it worse than no silver legislation, and sincere in the belief that silver legislation would follow the repeal of seen anywhere a stronger arraignment than it contained in a recent | the act of April 2, 1792, formulatinterview in the Indianapolis Sen- ed by Hamilton and Jefferson tinel a few days ago of the men who and approved by Washington." demonetized silver, and who now seek to put this country permenently on a gold standard. We quote:
"The truth is danger from the

coinage and the use of silver as money in this country never occured to a sane man until greed, avarice and unholy speculation reared its serpents head and aimed a vicious, deadly blow at the honored dollar of the fathers in 1873. Since that time we have had nothing but financial vexation, distrust, business depression and ruinous panies. The five years which immediately followed the demonetization of silver in 1873 were freigted with more calamity and suffering on the part of the laboring and producing people than was ever before known on this continent in the same length of time. A wave of cf confiscation swept over the country, annihilating values, depriving labor of its reward, destroying all market prices for property for, except such as were did at sheriff sales. Nor did this wretched condition of affairs' show any signs of improvement until the partial restoration of silver to its money function took place in 1878.

that silver bullion as a marketable commodity at this time commands a low price, my answer is that if gold had been conspired against, persistently assailed by foul means as well as fair, stabbed in the dark, in the day time, and in the back, under the fifth rib, and whereever else a dagger could be planted for nearly a quarter of a century past, it would be a far worse crippled condition than silver. No other form of money on the face of the earth could have withstood as silver has done such a malignant, unsparing have witnessed in this country. It and confidence of the people. Battered and bruised as it has been, yet it will buy all that gold will buy and pay all the debts that gold will people will never give it up and sooner the minions of aggressive, insolent consolidated wealth, and the arrogant apostles of gold mono-metallism ealize and act upon this fact, the better and safer it will be for them in the future of this country. In every State and Territory silver has been known and indorsed by people for three quarters of a century, not merely as sound money, but merely as honest money, but as land-office money besides. With it their homes were bought and paid for, and not much patience now remains with them or their decendants for those who stand and stigmatize the great white metal which has done its work so well.

"And the need of the white metal in the hands of the people is even greater now than ever before. There is scarcely a speck of gold in sight of the laboring class. In round numbers there are nearly four thousand millions of gold money in the world, and about the same amount of silver. With silver demonetized the plain people, the wage workers and those who raise and sell the produce of the soil will handle specie money no more forever, and will catch even a glimpse of it but seldom. Gold will be boarded and hid away in the vaults of the great magnates of wealth and the people in their business will be put on the half rations of paper money to which the shrinkage and contraction from a basis of monometallism will reduce them. I wish to impugn the motives of no one and avoid hard words in discussion as far as possible, but the time has come when speech, though temper-

ver will be tolerated in the next national convention that takes place in this country. Words will mean what they say, and men will be nominated whose lives and records will constitute a guarantee that the principles declared will be carried out. Nor are the people to be imposed on any further by the ominous air with which the money-

lords and money lenders prate about the terrors and disasters of being put on a silver basis by the free coinage

"If the free and unlimited coinage of silver as full legal tender money and as the standard of values and the unit of account and payment, without a word of international agreement on the subject, will put this country on a silver basis, then we were on such a basis every day and hour from the passage of the first coinage act in April 1792, until the demonetization act of February, 1873, a period of eightyhis recent course shows that he was one years, during which we rose from weakness to the foremost rank among the nations of the earth. I that act. We do not recall of having commend to all croakers in regard to a silver basis a careful reading of

Atricas Fanorale.

Writing from Unangu, Mr. Jos. Williams says; "Funerals are very lively affairs here among the natives. The procession to the grave is generally headed by a man bearing a white or rel flig, who runs along before the body. Then comes a woman with a basket of flowers, to the laid on the grave af er the interment. A large number of people usually follow the dug after the corpse has reached the spot chosen for its re-ting place. A ple sing and dance and sometimes the body itself is pushed along at a roland the requisite depth has been reached, a place is dug in the side of the grave in which to place the body ; sticks are placed across, and then the earth is thrown in. The divining rod is nearly always consulted after every death, and somebody accused of having caused it, who is made to pay damages to the relatives. Even after 'If I am told in this connection the death of a caw or a goat they sometimes consult the diviner."

A Level-Hended Kditer

has got tire-I of the obituary resolu-

tions writes: "If this world should be so unfortunate as to lose me, I intend to have it understood before I go, that the eight lodges to which I belong shall not publish resolutions in each of the city papers, nor furnish a copy to the bereaved family, informing the public crusade as the last twenty-two years and my loved ones two weeks after the funeral that it has 'pleased' the still holds its place in the affections Allwise Ruler of the Universe to interfere with my terrestrial pareer; that I ave in fact, been 'removed from our midst. Neither will I have a black bordered hand-bill distributed about pay, unless a special contract has town advertising my untimely leave been made for gold. The American taking—good news travels fact enough. taking-good news travels fart enough. And lastly, but not least my grief stricken relatives will confer on me a great favor by not having a 'card of thanks' signed by the family and addressed to the kind friends and neighbors who so generously aided us and sympathised with us in the r cent'unpleasantness. Of course these customs were launched into use by the best and kindest of motives, but the fifty or more years of hardship to which they have been subjected, has reduced them to cold stereotyped formalities, meaningless and useless."

Weather Binte.

Watch the sky for what are called mares' tails." Tuese appearing after clear weather show the track of the wind in the sky. A rosy sunset predicts fair weather. A red sky in the morning foretells bad weather. A gray sky in the morning means fine weather. If the first streaks of light dawn are seen above a bank of clouds look out for wind ; if they are clo e to or on the borizon, the weather will be fair. In general soft delicate colors in the sky, with indefinite forms of clouds, means foir weather ; gaudy unusual colors, and hard edged clouds mesn rain, and probably wind,

A dark, gloomy blue sky is windy ; but a bright light blus sky ladicates fine weather. Generally, the softer clouds look, the less wind (but perhaps more rain) may be expected, and the harder, more 'greasy', coll-d, rufied, or ragged, the stronger the coming wind will prove.

A bright yellow sky at minset pre-

TOBACCO GROWING.

Working the Crop-Implements Us

and thew-Cantien.

The cultivation of the t hacree crop differs but little from that of any other crop, says the Southern Tobacco Planter save that the soil must be stirred often and all grass kept out of the field, The tobacco plant grows rapidly alter it gots a stort, and is not in the planter's way very long. If the preparation of the soil has been thorough

few quick workings will see the crop large lenough to take care of itself, and shade out all appearance of weeds and grass. For this article six successful planters have condensed their experience which is given below. The planter who follows their advice will not go amiss and will do full justice to his crop:

Col. Page, Iredell county, N. C., ays: "Plant to bacco as soon as possible after the first of May. When my tobacco has taken a start to grow, I break out the middle of my rows and with hoes scrape around the plant. loosening the crust that has formed around the plant. The first plowing after this should be with a small cultivator, running as close as possible without tearing up the plant. After this plowing pull a lit.le dirt to the plant. The next plowing should be with a cultivator running a little farther off from the plant. After this plowing use the hoe as before. The pext and last plowing should be with a cultivator in the middle of the row. After this with boes put a good hill."

W. J. Groome, Guilford caunty, N C., says : "Tobacco should be planted body to the grave, which is always the first season in May, and in order to have good plants by that time the beds should have guano put on them before drum is beaten on the way, and peo- every rain, after the plants are well up -s small quantity-say a gallon to a bed ten yards square. After your licking pace. When the grave is dug tobacco is planted it should be worked as soon as the buil turns green and the roots are beginning to take hold, but be careful and not shake the plant loose ; If the plant is loosened it is apt to die in dry weather; do not plough to it the first time it is worked : if so you are apt to retard its growth. Tobacco should be worked three times, about two weeks between times. It has been my observation that early tobacco always sells for more money than late tobacco."

> J. M. McMichael, Summerfield, N. C., after the plants are set out, or as soon as they begin to take root into the earth the ground around them should be Dosened or scratched gently to admit the heat from the sun and start the young tobacco to growing more rapidly. Harrows and hoes should be used in the first working and afterwards larger plows and boes may be used. Plowing and hoeing should be repeated every ten days or two weeks nutil the tobacco is large enough to top. Do not put too much bed to the tobacco or make the bills too high in hilling unless it be a wet serson. If the land he left as level as possible in the last working the tobacco will suffer less from drought and will not "fire" at the buttom of the plant. It is a good plan to plow tobacco ust after a good rain, when the land gets dry enough to plow, and then put in the hoes, as it is less liable to be checked in its growth,"

Col. Pavis, Hickory, N. C., says : The cultivation of the tobacco crop, bough thorough, should be superficial -that is to say, only the surface soil should be stirred, the subsoil being left intact. As soon as the plant has taken root, which is shown by its shauging color it should be worked with the hoe only by semoving the crust of the hill and drawing loose earth around the plant. This destroys the crop of grass and belos to destroy the out worm, but if the land between the rows has become foul, it should be plowed with a bull-tongue or sh vel at the first working. When the plants have covered the hills, say a breadth of twelve inches, they should be worked throughly with both plow and hoe this plowing should be with bull-tongue shovel, using short single-trees on shovel, and running it close to the plants, and throwing out the rows with four or five furrows. If the land has become very find, a turning plow is preferable. With the hoe all the surface soil should be drawn into hills around the plants as at first. This working is a lay-by with the plow, which should never be used after the plants have come to top. But later than this should the land again become foul it should be scraped with the hoe on'y. Any vegetation which spri- ga up after the plant has attained to growth does not harm, but is ben-ficial rather in keeping the lower

'It is important to commence cultivation soon after planting, to loo-en the soil and start the plants growing. Just at this point many planters fail to do their duty, which no subsequent work can atone for. Eurly, rapid, and thorough cultivation is necessary to produce first class tobacco. It the preparation has been thorough thrice plowing, followed each time with a

and hoe, will suffice for the crop. "For the first plowing an implement s better than the wing coulter; the next hest, the cultivator or double shovel with coulter points. The second plowing may be effectually done with the turning plow or cultivator. If s most effectually done-three furrows with single shavel, a furrow on each side, then splitting the middle with bird and last furrow.

"Never "scrape down" tobacco with he hoe without putting back on the nill or bed as much dirt as is scraped down. This will prevent baking, and uve many plants should a dry spel follow the hand-hoe working.

"Any process which stirs the soil ffectually and often, and keeps the plants free from grass and weeds, will constitute good cultivation, don't matter how and with what implement done. Old land will require more work in cultivation than new, and dark grades more than bright. Snort single-trees should be used after the plants are half grown to prevent tearing and breaking of leaves." Another contributor says: "The

lants are set by haud, whenever they are ready and the season suits. As oon as they show signs of living the field is plowed with side grabs or small shovels, running as close to the tobacco as may be done without covering

it. This plowing is followed by the hoes, and in about ten days the second plowing is given with double shovels, throwing out the middle and giving a light mold to the tobacco. If there is any grass left the hoes follow the plows and where the plants are large enough small hills are drawn around them, The third plowing is done with straigth much dirt is thrown to the tobacco as possible, and if it has been well work. ed before, hoeing will not be necessary. If the tobacco is not too large, a fourth plowing may be given running a sweep through the middle, but if there is danger of brenking the leaves too much with the plow, a good hoeing, with than any ther; it will be easier cured if thills drawn around the plant, will finish the cultivation,"

The caution hinted to shove in reard to breaking leaves w o co is too large should be carefully considered. Careless hands can and often will do great damage to the crop, unless they are watched. It does not pay to use the flow when the leaves parity between the two metals. have grown a certain size, for the hoe can be made to answer all purposes. A little care along this line will save in accordance with the national parpounds often of fine to bucco in a single ty and prepared for a straight fight

Morse's Eleven Requests.

- 1. Don't nound or heat me 2. Cover me when I am too warm or cold.
- 3. Don't stand me in a draft.
- Dan't over load me. 5. Don't compel me to work when
- I'm rick. 6. Don't cut my fect too much, when
- I'm shod.
- 7. Don't over-il rive and under-feed
- Remember that I have feelings. Dor't water me when I have been

driven a long distance, until I cool.

10. Talk to me kindly. 11. Treat me as you would like to be trested if you were a horse.

A Remurkable firm.

Mr. J L. Base has a young ben that has never laid an egg, yet this pullet took a notion to set. She began to cluck around the yard. Mr. Bass in order to see what she would do, made a nest for her and put some duck eggs in it. The young ben took posession and petiently continued on the ne-t until she had hatched out a full nest of young ducks. She now goes about the yard with her little brood, apparer tly very happy and proud of them .-Weldon News.

How to Keep n Boy Unt of Mischief.

How to keep a boy out of mischief is a question that has confronted every purent "possessed" of a boy. A gentleman who knows says the only way under heaven to keep a live, healthy boy out of mischi-fis put him to a barrel, head it up and feed the boy through the bung. He is right.-Mouror

ate, should be plain. Party platforms from this time forward will not be framed to cheat on this subject, whatever may have been done heretofore. No dubuious phraseology nor straid-dling plauks on the question of sil-

THE DEATH KNELL OF FUSION. Capt. Raves Holds on A mispoy. In a Letter to Col. Cowies He Pronounces

The following is a copy of a letter written by Capt, John B. Eaves, exchairman of the Republican 8 ate executive committee, to Col. H. C. Cowles, of Statesville, a member of national Republican committee:

DEAR FIR: - Your letter of a few lays ago in which you ask my views n regard to several phases of the political situation received.

The county government law enacted by the recent Legi-lature bears no grassy, use the first. The last plowing similarity to that expected at the hands of the fusionists. The same fear and distrust of the negroes is evinced that has always been shown by the Democrats. But the fusionists carry this feature of the law further even than the democrate before them. The election of three commissioners is all right, but becomes a travesty upon local self government when it is made so easy for the opposite political party to cause the appointment of two additional commissioners, whose power when appointed will equal the power of the three elected by the people. This angle peculiarity of the new law has stripped it of every vestige of kinship to that vouchsafed by the Republican State platform, in lieu of which it is a mean and oswardly excuse. The passage of this law marks the end of fusion or co-operation between the R publican and third parties in North Carolina. Since fusion's inception the Republicans have made concessions in principle and patronage, wille in both the populists have been dictators. In the state this was true to a marked degree. Now it appears to be encroaching upon the vital principles, of national Republicanism as evidenced by the fact that some R epublicans are not scrupling to lay aside the principles upon which the national Republican party has long been established and according to which it has conducted this government through its greatest prosperity, and to place in their shovels with cotton bows attached; as stead the visionary and extravagant plank of the populist platform. I refer to those republicans who are advocating the idea of free silver. The republican party will continue to advocate financial faith of the soundest kind, and those who wish to be of the party must do likewise. This government can no more afford to coin sil ver free while every other gover nment refuses and maintains a gold standard than it can commit say other abourd impossibility. Under the pros ent condition of things the United Et tes will be safe fluancially only with gold as a standard and silver

> The next campaign will see the Republicans of North Carolina strictly in the state. In no other way can the manifold injuries already wro ught by fusion be successfully overcome. In short this is the only policy and it is the one that will control in this state henceforth. The first work of the republicans in the state should be the reorganization of the party on its original basis.

coined as fully as can be with a just

Very respectfully, JOHN B. EAVES

Le Will Wall I. ike a Bomb Shell.

Hon, John B. Eives, of this county, who was chairman of the state Repuls-!can executive committee, from 1888 to 1895, has addressed a letter to Col. H. C. Cowles, of Statesville, a member of a republican national executive committee, in which he gives his views upon the result of fusion in this state and makes a prediction that Fusion is at an end.

Those who know Mr. Eiver bnow that he is a republican from principle. and that he is the unrelenting enemy of any movement that may entail a compromise of the principles and int-grity of his party. Ho was, as is well known, opposed to Fusion last vear. He is still as much opposed to it as ever, and has found nothing in the hist ry or accomplishments of the movement to cause him to alter his

"It is a very well established fact that Senator Pritchard is engaged in an effort to commit his parry in this state to McKinley for the presidential nomination. It is also equally as well known-inconsistent as it may seem -that he is trying to commit his party in this state for free silver.

Capt. Enves' letter is an important document and antigonizes Senatur Pritchard's free silver movement. It is a strong argument in favor of the North Carolina Republicans' close adherence to the tenets and principles of the actional republican party.

We are permitted to publish a copy of Caps. Eaves' ! t'er, and we predict t will fall like a bomb shell in the camp of the fusionists,-Rutherford

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are indispensible, they keep the

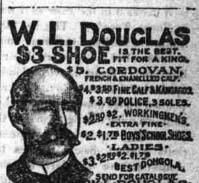
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