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The Battle of Alamance.

WERE THE REGULATORS PATRIOTS

The Character of Herman Husband--The Public Buildings at Hillsbore-Henored Names Among the So-Called "Tyrants"--Fought in the War for American Indepen-

from the Charlotte Observer.

In last Sunday's issue of the Observer there is an article on the insurrection of the Regulators, which a gentleman suggests the erection of a monument on the battlefield of Alamance to those who were killed "first in the great struggle for independence.'

ise even if it were desirable. But, son's property. If searched with putting this proposition aside, it fine-tooth comb and microscope character of the Regulators them-

Their leader one Herman Husband, was expelled from the Colonial Assembly for publishing a libel against Judge Maurice Moore. And after his return home he became a disturbing element in the commuance of Tryon's army and then hastbeen expelled from that sect for im- ly considered a release from the morality. So much for Mr. Hus- obligation thereby assumed.

mance the historian, Wheeler, says sisted the Stamp Act. The dift was the "first conflict of arms be tween the Royal Troops of England and the people of the Colonies." Another writer waxeth poetic-

The yielding furrow turns with tread ; Or tends with frugal care the springing corn,

Thus we have presented to us two

nasages which involve: Firstly. The character of the "Royal Troops of England" or "tyrants."

Secondly, the character of those premature "patriots" or "heroes," the War for Independence, had alwho composed the forces collected ready been among the first and

by Husband. Judging by the test of patriotism as set forth relative to these disturbances by most historians of our State we must consider among the "tyrants," who composed the armies under Tryon and Waddell on this occasion, and in 1768, such Revolutionary soldiers and statesmen as General Francis Nash, who afterwards fell a martyr to American liberty, in 1778, at the Battle of Germantown, and his brother, Governor Abner Nash; next comes Major-General Robert Howe, North Carolina's highest ranking officer in the Continental Line; then Richard Caswell, distinguished alike as general and Governor; William Hooper, signer of the Declaration of Independence; Willie Jones, president of the State Committee of Safety and member of the Continental Congress; Major-Generals Griffith, Rutherford and John Brigadier General James Moore, and Brevet Brigadier Generals Alexander Lillington and Thomas Clark. In addition to these are Richard Cogdell, Joseph Leech, Thomas Polk, Alexander Osborne, Philemon Hawkins, Sr., John Hinton, Needham Bryan, and scores of other noted patriots too numerous to mention. Had it been the poet,

instead of the historian, whose lan-

guage above quoted sets these gen-

tion, which was forcibly shown by sions of Great Britain occurred on their conduct in after years, as well as on previous occasions.

And now, turning from the conquering tyrants and bleeding heroes, High Carnival of His followers in the the Revolution, which began only to get relief from extortionate taxes Regulators serving the American confiscation, met the British forces Who Will Point Out any Regulators Who cause. One historian, indeed, has and were defeated. gone so far as to say that General Person, of Granville county, was a fire which afterward blazed up at "violent regulator," but this lan- Lexington and guage probably overdraws the case. He doubtless did all that he consistently could in that line to check the evils complained of, but it takes a vivid imagination to connect the honored name of Thomas Person with that class of Regulators in the county of Orange, who so brutually treated John Williams, afterwards It is an unfortunate state of affairs Judge Williams; and a still broadthat North Carolina has never, with er stretch of fancy is required to one exception, seen fit to perpetuate imagine him in sympathy with the in stone the memory her departed band of incendiaries who applied great ones. Hence the proposed the torch to private dwellings; a shaft would not be likely to material- was the case with Judge Hender may not be amiss to consider the is doubtful whether the rosters of our troops would reveal the name of a single person of prominence who had served in the insurgent army at Alamance. They were nearly to a man Royalists. Some writers virtually contend that the patriotism of these people was only exceeded by their hiety; that havnity, and next we find his deluded ing been compelled to take the oath followers, the "Regulators," engaged of allegiance after their defeat they in the unique method of redressing were too conscientions to violate it their grievances by assaulting the If such was the case they were sujudges who were appointed to hold perior to Washington himself, for court, taking possession and holding that great patriot had held a milihigh carnivals in the public build- tary commission under English auings at Hillsborough. During all thority prior to the Revolution, and their riotous conduct Husband stood consequently sworn allegiance to manfully by them until the appear- the King. Caswell and numerous other North Corolinians had taken ily took his leave. Being a Quaker similar oaths in filling civil as well he had religious scruples against as military posts, but the oppression fighting! And this, too, when he had of the mother country they proper-

Historians are fond of comparing Referring to the battle of Ala- the Regulators with them who recame from the highest law-making authority of the English government, and those who defied it were therefore resisting British oppression The wrongs from which the Regulators suffered came from the misconduct of subordinate officers of the State government. It should be borne in mind the Great Britain and Edmund Fanning were different individuals. General Waddell, whose brilliant career was cut short by death just before the outbreak of foremost in opposing the enforcement of the Stamp Act. in 1765, as had also General Ashe. Yet at a later period these gentlemen did not hesitate, when called upon, to aid in vindicating the authority of North Carolina over the lawless element which sought by mob violence to

strangle her courts: Alamance is often referred to by the enthusiastic writers of our State as the beginning of the War for Independence; but it is complimentary to the intelligence of their readers that they do not attempt to persuade them that the Regulators themselves even so much as dreamed of independence.

For the information of the public in general and himself in particular the writer of this article respectfully invites any person who can do so, to give the name of a single individual, out of the two thousand composing the army assembled at Alamance, who afterwards materially aided in the establishment of American independence.

MARSHALL DELANCEY HAYWOOD, Raleigh, N. C.

The Regulators.

Every event in the history of our tlemen down as "Royal Troops of England," we might consider it land which increases our pride in it, poetic license and let the matter should be kept from oblivion for the Pitcher's Castoria. drop, but not so as it is. They inspiration of our children. It is were Americans all, bound to the surely a cause of just pride that the colonies by every tie of filial devo- first armed resistance to the oppres-

Southern soil. Few are familiar with this page of history, yet long before Concord and Lexington, the men of North Carolina, after vainly and again easting your eyes toward endeavoring by petition and protest four years later, we seek in vain for and imposts which amounted to

> Had the result been different, the "Kindled the land into flame with its heat

would have started the conflagra tion on the banks of the Alamance But the spark was quenched in

blood and the Revolution was post poned for four years.

The cause of the outbreak was es entially the same, North and South -unjust taxation. Under the protection and with the countenence of Governor Tryon, the officers of the Crown, especially in the counties of Orange and Granville, oppressed the people with the most iniquitous fees and charges. Petition after petition, praying for relief in respectful terms, brought no redress. The Colonists then called a convention which met at Maddock's Mill in October, 1766, to consider their

In April, 1768, they again met and formed an association "for regulating public grievances and abuse of power."

Hence they were called Regulators. Their formal "resolution" bound them "to pay only such taxes as were agreeable to law, and to pay no officer more than his legal fees.' Their action was regular, and their resolution published and a

respectful protest sent to the Gover-The history of the next three years is one of continued unrest.

Petition after petition was sent to the Governor, only to be disregarded. On the side of the Colonists the royal officers were beaten, the courts broken up by force, and prisoners taken from the hands of the sheriffs.

Finally in April, 1771, Governor Tryon marched from Newbern with taught to roost in special houses. 30) men, and being joined by various bodies of Royalists, encamped on the 14th of May on the banks of the Alamance river, where the Regulators had assembled in force. The royal army was 1.100 strong, the regulators about 2,000. They were warned to disperse, but returned a defiant reply and on the 16th of May the royal troops advance l upon them, and a battle took place lasting two hours. It resulted in the defeat and dispersion of the Regulators, with the loss of 20 killed and many wounded. The loss of the royal forces were 61. The prisoners taken were tried in Hillsboro a few days after, and 12 were sentenced to death. Six were respited to await the King's pleasure, and six were hanged. The spot of their execution is now marked by a plain unlettered slab. Thus upon the banks of the Alamance river and in the town of Hillsboro, was shed the first blood of the revolution, four years before Concord and Lexington. The records in the Court house at Hillsboro, the published book of Herman Husbands, the leader of the Regulators, and Gov. Tryon's official reports, now on file in London, are the sources from which

this sketch is drawn. Now that North Carolina has built a monument to her Confederate dead in Raleigh, she should build one on the banks of the Alamance to those of her sons who fell there first in the great struggle for

As a son of the old North State, and one who is proud of her history, I commend this duty to "The Sons and Daughters of the Revolution" in North Carolina.

W. E. ANDERSON, Camp Ward, No. 10, W. C. V. Pensacola, Fla.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Hatching and Reering Chickens.

Jonathan Perlam in Breeder's Gazett.

The incubator and brooder has already fairly revolutionized the raising of chickens for early broil; ers. They are already appearing in the market; not quotable in the daily markets yet, but hotels and restaurants of the first class and private families who will have them know where to get them. The eggs placed in au incubator Feb. 1, on the first day of May are chicks two and a half months old and should each and sell for fity cents. They will probably not bring more if kept one month longer, when they should weigh two pounds. When large enough to become quotable in the daily markets the price will not be less than 25 cents a pound. When broilers become plenty the price will drop to 12 to 15 cents per pound. This price will not vary until broilers come into the market raised by the mother hen, and then the season for incubator broilers will have passed.

Hence the farmer who would now

make the most of chickens must use hen. incubators and be prepared to get profits when the markets for eggs and broilers range at top prices. The day for making money tast from sitting hens is about past. The incubator has come to stay. Nevertheless the sitting hen has heruse. Chickens hatched and brooded by the hen are undoubtedly the best breeding stock. They get exercise, insects and a variety of natural food in the fields, giving them stamina, good digestion and of course strong constitutions. They are longer lived than artificially hatched birds, but for autumn and early winter layers the incubator again has its place. Pullets lay freely at from six to seven months of age. Chicks hatched April 1st may be turned out to pretty well take care of themselves by the first of June if well fed and housed at night and during cold storms. At three months old they should be the latter quickly dies. part of October or the first of November. Fresh laid eggs generally

the same age. When the young egg-producers cease laying fatten them and sell them. The cockerels may be fattened and sold as soon as the pullets commence laying. Fowls for breeding should be hatched as soon as possible-not later than June 1st. The proportion of cocks to hens to insure perfect fertility in the eggs should be one to 6. Where they are to be sold for cooking it is not neccessary that they be fertilized, yet I think young pullets lay easlier and and more eggs where there is a due proportion of cockerels running with the flock, at least until they get fairly well under way with their lay-

Where hens are to rear chicks it is necessary that they have nests where mittees on itinerary, with the unthe eggs are secure from small predatory animals, rats for instance, and also danger from chilling. Early in Atlanta. the season nine eggs make a clutch that are fully and securely covered; later they may have 11 eggs, when the days are warm 13 eggs are not too many. After the middle of May nests immediately on the ground in a dry place, secure from driving storms, I have found always the

One of the most successful chicken raisers in the country tells the Salisbury Herald of a cure for cholera that he tried with good effect. He had lost a number of fowls and gave them common epsom salts—a strong solution in their drinking water and mixing it with corn meal dough. After eating of this only three chickens died. This was last fall and not one has died from cholera since. He also fed parched corn every other day, in connection with the salts, and found it very beneficial.

Feeding By Method.

Feeding by rule may answer well enough with a few hens, and especially when all the conditions are favorable ; but after all, the poultryman must use his judgment and be governed by circumstances. It is for want of variety of food that hans often fail. The better plan is to be governed by rules as long as the rules serve the purpose, but as soon as the profits begin to fail the rules are obsolete. There can be no fixed weigh about one and a half pounds | rule adopted for feeding any kind of animal or poultry. The farmer knows that some foods that are highly relished by his stock at times will not be so readily accepted at others. The best way is to feed anything that the hens will eat which allows them to reject that which is not desired. Foods are intended to accomplish something, and the more applicable the food for the object sought, the better can economy be practiced. There is something in method and system. but method must be the result of crose observation of the wants of the

Eggs for Hatching.

The eggshell is porous, and whenever it comes in contact with filth of any kind the quality of the egg is very quickly injured, says the American Cultivator. Eggs for hatching ought to be washed in warm or at least tepid water before being set. This removes obstructions that may have closed the pores of the egg. Whenever an egg is broken in the nest the thorough washing of all the remaining eggs should be attended to at once. If the albumen remains over the eggshell for even a short time after the germ has started into life, the egg will quickly be addled. Chicks in the shell need the air which comes to them through their covering. If the broken egg is smeared over an egg which contains a living chick,

The Liberty Bell Will Stop at Charlotte

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.-The bring a good price. Hence it is a joint councilmanic committee which wise man who selects the best of will accompany the Liberty bell to the pullet chicks hatched in April the Atlanta exposition, in the events or May, with cockerel chicks in pro- of the court refusing to grant an inportion of one to every 8 or 10 pul- junction restraining the transfer of ets. The eggs resulting are not to the relic, met this afternoon. The be used for hatching Hens of one sub-committee on the transportaor two years old are best for the tion presented a new itinerary to corbreeding stock and with cocks of respond with the change in the time of the departure from September 16th to October 5th, as agreed upon at the last meeting. The schedule as arranged shows the time of arrival and departure of the train from all the stations along the route. Copies will be sent to all the points in order that the residents will be enabled to obtain a view of the bell while en route.

A communication was received from Scnator Butler, of Nor:h Carolina, calling attention to the fact that the first and the last battle of the revolutions were fought in North Carolina and suggesting that the route of the bell be changed so that one stop be made at Greensboro and another at Greensboro. The letter was referred to the sub-comderstanding that these points would be taken in on the return trip from

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Every one who keeps hens know of one or two or more who are persistent layers. These should be bred from as they will transmit their good qualities to their pro-

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