

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. XXII.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1896.

NO. 6.

## UNTOLD MISERY FROM RHEUMATISM

C. H. King, Water Valley, Min., cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"For five years, I suffered untold misery from muscular rheumatism. I tried every known remedy, consulted the best physicians, visited Hot Springs, Ark., three times, spending \$1000 there, besides doctors' bills; but could obtain only temporary relief. My flesh was wasted away so that I weighed only ninety-three pounds; my left arm and leg were drawn out of shape, the muscles



being twisted up in knots. I was unable to dress myself, except with assistance, and could only hobble about by using a cane. I had no appetite, and was assured, by the doctors, that I could not live. The pains, at times, were so awful, that I could procure relief only by means of hypodermic injections of morphia. I had my limbs bandaged in clay, in sulphur, in poultices; but these gave only temporary relief. After trying everything, and suffering the most awful tortures, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Inside of two months, I was able to walk without a cane. In three months, my limbs began to strengthen, and in the course of a year, I was cured. My weight has increased to 165 pounds, and I am now able to do my full day's work as a railroad blacksmith."

## AYER'S THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR SARSAPARILLA

AYER'S PILLS cure Headache.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS. JACOB A. LONG, Attorney-at-Law,

BURLINGTON, N. C.

## J. D. KERNODLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW

GRAHAM, N. C.

## JOHN GRAY BYNUM, W. P. BYNUM, JR., BYNAM & BYNUM,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law GREENSBORO, N. C.

## Dr. John R. Stockard, Jr., DENTIST,

BURLINGTON, N. C.

## Livery, Sale and Feed STABLES.

W. C. MOORE, PROP'R, GRAHAM, N. C.

## A Head of Hair!

I am the North Carolina Agent for Dr. White's New Hair Growth Treatment, the Greatest Discovery of the Age.

It will permanently cure falling of the hair, dandruff, scaly eruptions, postules, or any scalp disease.

It prevents hair turning gray and restores hair to 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 treatise furnished on application.

Mr. John M. Coble is my agent at Graham, N. C.

Respectfully,  
B. T. LASHLEY,  
Dec. 14-15  
Haw River, N. C.

## WANTED—AN IDEA

Who can think of a new idea? Who can think of a new product? Who can think of a new service? Write JOHN WOODBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,000 prize offer.

Do you use fine stationery? If so, you will find it at THE GLEANER Office.

## Our Washington Letter.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 6, '96. President Cleveland is once more showing the country that when he believes he is right he will not be swayed by either Congressional majorities or adverse public opinion. This time it is the Cuban question upon which his opinion is directly contrary to that of a majority in Congress, which has declared by the adoption of a concurrent resolution, in favor of recognition of the Cubans as belligerents and of taking steps towards the independence of Cuba. Before the House and Senate had decided upon the wording of that resolution a statement was given out by Secretary Olney showing that, in the opinion of the President and his Cabinet, the Cubans were not entitled to recognition as belligerents, and making it plain that the President would not willingly accord them that recognition until he thought them entitled to it.

Mistakes have been made before by President Cleveland, and some of his most ardent admirers think that he is making a mistake in not acting in accordance with the concurrent resolution against which a total of only 23 votes were cast in both branches of Congress, and which they believe to represent the sentiment of a large majority of the citizens of the United States. But whether one thinks the President right or wrong in this matter it is impossible not to admire the moral courage of the man who can stand up in the face of public opinion and Congress and say "I will not do this thing because I do not believe it the right thing to do."

While the President can ignore the concurrent resolution, Congress can compel him to carry out its wishes if it can get two-thirds of both the House and the Senate to vote for a joint resolution expressing those wishes, because that number of votes will be sufficient to pass the same over the President's veto, which make it a law. Some think that this will be the final outcome of the matter, but they are merely guessing; there is nothing in sight to indicate it.

According to those who know all the circumstances, the sending of the Father Marquette statue to the Statuary Hall of the Capitol building by the State of Wisconsin was the result of a political play made by a republican candidate for his party's nomination for governor of Wisconsin, away back when the late "Jerry" Rusk was governor of that State. This would be candidate introduced a bill in the State legislature providing for the sending of the statue of Father Marquette to Washington by the State and succeeded in having it passed, arguing with the republican members that it would catch Catholic votes for that party. When the bill reached Gov. Rusk he declined to sign it, and would have vetoed it had not this would-be candidate persuaded him that it was good politics to sign the bill, and then assured him that he would see that the statue was never made. But this would-be candidate not only failed to get the coveted nomination but he lacked the power to prevent the statue being made, and to-day it stands in Statuary Hall, one of the most artistic statues there. The A. P. A. has demonstrated its ability to control the present republican House, and its original programme was to have that body adopt Representative Linton's resolution against allowing the statue to remain in the Capitol, but so many republicans who live in districts where Catholic voters are numerous have been shown that

their defeat would be certain if that programme was carried out, that party pressure has been brought to bear upon the leading A. P. A. men in the House, and the programme is held up, for a time, if not for good. All of the lessons of European history are forgotten by those who are trying to use religious prejudice for partisan political purposes, and even the more recent lesson that broke the heart of James G. Blaine. When religious denominational lines shall be drawn in political parties, if such a calamity shall ever befall this country, the death of the republic will be near hand.

The debate on the resolution to defeat Col. Dupont as Senator from Delaware is on, and may last ten days or longer. The republicans are much disturbed over a rumor that the populists will join the democrats in voting down the resolution. Senator Jones, of Ark., who has just returned from a visit home, says the reports that the silver sentiment was dying out in that section are entirely without foundation. On the contrary, he says, it is getting stronger all the time.

Senator Allen, of Neb., expects to be chairman of the Senate Committee that will investigate the last Alabama Senatorial election, if his resolution, which has by a partisan vote been reported from the committee on Elections be adopted. But that "if" is a formidable one, in view of the attitude of the democratic Senators towards this unconstitutional resolution.

## War on the Tobacco Trust--First Gun Fired.

St. Louis, Mo., March 4.—A morning paper says: The anti-trust tobacco manufacturers have fired the first gun and begun the expected war, which has been predicted for some time between tobacco manufacturers outside of the trust and the American Tobacco Company. Last Saturday the Leggett & Myers Tobacco Company sent out circulars to all dealers in the United States who handled their brand, notifying them that a cut of 3 cents a pound would be made on this brand of tobacco. Three hours after this circular was prepared the Drummond Tobacco Company heard of it, and sent out a similar circular. Both of these firms are of St. Louis, and it is understood that the Lorrilards and other eastern firms, will follow.

It is probable that this cut is the beginning of a war greater than any that has taken place in this country between capitalists. On one side is the trust with a capital of \$40,000,000, and on the other side a dozen individual manufacturers whose combined capital would equal \$50,000,000 bound together by a single tie—a desire to down the trust and protect their interests.

## Did Morgan Get These Bonds.

To the Editor of the World:  
MADISON, N. C., Feb. 1896.  
Secretary John G. Carlisle, Washington, D. C.:  
Sir:—I will take three of the proposed issue of United States bonds, denomination \$100 each, coupons attached, said bonds to be delivered to me through the postmaster at this place and paid for at the rate of \$114 each in American gold coin on delivery.  
JOHN M. GALLOWAY.

This bid was accepted, so published in the World, and I was notified by the department. I had and still have the gold coin to pay for them. I expect the bonds have been turned over to Morgan & Co. as defaulted. If Secretary Carlisle objected to delivery through the postmaster he ought not to have accepted the bid. You will kindly publish this as an item for the investigating committee. I exhibited the gold to the postmaster and had him to certify it under his official seal.

JOHN M. GALLOWAY,  
Madison, N. C., Feb. 27th.

Jas. Tuggle, in an altercation with Oscar Smith, in Stokes county, Tuesday, last week, was shot dead by the latter who escaped.

## Spain's Action in 1861.

Translation of the Decree Issued During Our CIVIL War.

The following is a translation of the Spanish decree of June 17th, 1861, by which the Queen of Spain recognized the belligerency of the Confederates, declaring neutrality between the parties to the contest. It is interesting to observe that this decree was issued but about two months after Fort Sumter was fired upon, while the proposed action by the government comes more than one year after the beginning of hostilities in Cuba.

The Spanish decree is as follows: "Considering the relations which exist between Spain and the United States of America, and the expediency of not changing the reciprocal relations of friendly understanding on account of the grand events which have happened in that republic, I have resolved to maintain the strictest neutrality in the struggle engaged in between all the Federal States of the Union and the Confederate States of the South; and in order to avoid the losses which our subjects might suffer both in shipping and commerce, both for want of definite rules to which their conduct might conform, in accord with the views of my Council of Ministers, I decree as follows:

"Article 1. It is forbidden in all the ports of the Spanish realm to arm, supply, and equip any privateer vessel, whatever may be the flag she carries.

"Article 2. It is in like manner forbidden to owners, masters, or captains of merchant vessels to accept letters of marque, or to contribute in any way to the arming or equipping of vessels of war or privateers.

"Article 3. The entering and remaining for more than twenty-four hours in the ports of the realm is forbidden to vessels of war or privateers with prizes, unless in cases of necessity through stress of weather. When this latter happens, the authorities will watch the vessel, and oblige her to go to sea as soon as possible without permitting her to take any more supplies than for present necessity, but on account either arms or munitions of war.

"Article 4. Effects taken from the prizes shall not be sold in the ports of the realm.

"Article 5. Transportation under the Spanish flag, of all articles of commerce, is granted, except when directed to blockaded ports. The carrying of war material, papers, or communications for the belligerents is forbidden. Trespassers shall be responsible for their acts, and shall have no right to the protection of my government.

"Article 6. All Spaniards are forbidden to enlist in the belligerent army or to engage themselves to serve on board vessels of war or privateers.

"Article 7. My subjects should refrain from every act which, by violating the laws of the kingdom, may be considered contrary to neutrality.

"Article 8. Transgressors of the above violations shall have no right to protection of my government, shall suffer the consequences of the rules which the belligerents may prescribe, and shall be punished as provided by the laws of Spain.

"Given at the palace, on the 7th day of June, 1861.  
(Signed by the royal hand.)  
"SATURNINO CALDERON CALLANIES,  
"Minister of State."

## VANDERBILT BUYS COWS.

The Millionaire Acquires the Famous Pittsford Herd of Pittsford.

N. Y. World.  
Geo. Vanderbilt has bought and shipped to his great farm, Biltmore, near Asheville, N. C., the whole herd of Jersey cattle, 125 in number, of the Pittsford farm, near Rochester. The sale of this famous herd, owned by Frank W. Hawley, the third of the five owners or great heads of Jerseys in New York, is due to the action of the State Board of Health in its attitude as to tuberculosis in cattle and the confirmation of its action by the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Hawley, discouraged because of the condemnation of his fine stock and the ridiculously low compensation allowed by the Board of Claims, offered his herd to Mr. Vanderbilt's manager then in Philadelphia, by telephone. The offer was accepted, and within three days the stock was en route to North Carolina.

It is believed that Governor Morton and the other breeders of Jerseys will also dispose of their cattle, and that the industry may disappear from the State. It is said—first, that the test for tuberculosis adopted by the authorities is too severe, unjust and unreliable. A score or more of Governor Morton's cows were killed under orders. Then the Board of Claims decided that a cow was only a cow, whether a Jersey or otherwise, and awarded the Governor \$35 apiece for his animals. Their market value was \$2,000.

Among Mr. Hawley's herd was Katherine of Pittsford, who won the butter test at the World's Fair and was valued at \$2,400. She was killed the other day and \$35 was received as compensation for the famous prize-winner. Others of Mr. Hawley's cattle, worth \$30,000, were taken, for which only a trifling return was made by the State.

The purchase of the Pittsford herd by Mr. Vanderbilt is the only intimation that he proposes to go in for stock farming on a large scale.

## Our Senator Butler Roasted.

Wolcott, of Colorado, Pitched Into Him and so Tamefully Submitted to the Drubbing.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Butler got a good "roast" in the Senate just before adjournment late yesterday afternoon at the hands of the impetuous young Coloradoan, Senator Wolcott. Right or wrong, and Wolcott was seemingly right in his contention, this Western whirlwind was quite offensive in his tone and bearing and it was mortifying for a North Carolinian to witness the spiritless way in which Butler tamely submitted to the foolish drubbing he got.

Unanimous consent was asked to take up the bill "To regulate mail matter of the 4th class," whereby it was provided that dynamo, roller top desks and other unwieldy packages should not as heretofore be permitted to go through the mail as 4th class matter, but that other provision should be made for this class of mail.

Senator Butler objected to its consideration, Wolcott flew into an unconcealed passion, and filled the galleries with his voice, which was contemptuously swearing, socially, when Butler said he was not conversant with the provisions of the bill.

Wolcott insisted that he was, then, the only Senator who had not read it.

Butler then said, without a fluster, that, if he alone of all the Senators was not conversant with it, therefore, he should have to object.

This put Wolcott on his feet again in a still greater rage, and he exclaimed hotly:

"Then, Mr. President, I beg, in behalf of the public service that the Senator from North Carolina will attend the next meeting of the committee on Postoffices and Postroads, etc."

This was a stinging rebuke to the seeming negligence of Butler in the matter of attending to his legitimate duties, instead of possibly frittering away the people's time in making political deals with this man or breaking political deals with that one as with Major H. E. Grant. Moreover, it also emphasizes the story I have before sent to the News that it was no doubt through nothing else but this same slovenly absence from this same committee that the Democratic postmasters were held up so long. It will be remembered that Senator Butler tried to hide this negligence behind the absence of Senator Pritchard, but Senator Pritchard is a conversation with me yesterday indignantly repelled any such stab of the case.

He said he had raised no word at any time against the nominations, and Butler was perfectly free to have

## Highest of all in Leavening Power—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The bird law goes into effect on the 15th of this month. Lafayette Holt, MACHINIST AND ENGINEER, BURLINGTON, N. C. MACHINE, BLACKSMITH SHOP, FOUNDRY, GEAR-CUTTING, Piping, fittings, valves, etc.

## Southern Railway.

FEDERAL MAIL LINE. FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS. In Effect Feb. 9, 1896.

Greensboro, Raleigh and Goldsboro.

Best Route	No. of Daily	No. of Mixed Daily
Lv Greensboro	12:45 pm	1:30 am
Raleigh	1:30 pm	2:15 am
Goldsboro	2:15 pm	3:00 am
Ar Raleigh	3:00 pm	3:45 am
Lv Raleigh	3:45 pm	4:30 am
Ar Greensboro	4:30 pm	5:15 am

West Bound

Best Route	No. of Daily	No. of Mixed Daily
Ar Greensboro	5:15 pm	6:00 am
Raleigh	6:00 pm	6:45 am
Goldsboro	6:45 pm	7:30 am
Lv Goldsboro	7:30 pm	8:15 am
Ar Goldsboro	8:15 pm	9:00 am
Lv Goldsboro	9:00 pm	9:45 am

THROUGH SCHEDULE

South	No. of Daily	No. of Mixed Daily
Lv Washington	11:15 am	12:00 pm
Richmond	12:00 pm	12:45 pm
Roanoke	12:45 pm	1:30 pm
Ar Roanoke	1:30 pm	2:15 pm
Lv Roanoke	2:15 pm	3:00 pm
Ar Raleigh	3:00 pm	3:45 pm
Lv Raleigh	3:45 pm	4:30 pm
Ar Raleigh	4:30 pm	5:15 pm
Lv Raleigh	5:15 pm	6:00 pm
Ar Raleigh	6:00 pm	6:45 pm
Lv Raleigh	6:45 pm	7:30 pm
Ar Raleigh	7:30 pm	8:15 pm
Lv Raleigh	8:15 pm	9:00 pm
Ar Raleigh	9:00 pm	9:45 pm
Lv Raleigh	9:45 pm	10:30 pm
Ar Raleigh	10:30 pm	11:15 pm
Lv Raleigh	11:15 pm	12:00 am

SLEEPING CAR SERVICE

No. 21 and 22, Washington and South-western Limited, composed entirely of Pullman cars, running between Washington, New York and New Orleans. Memphis, New York and Tampa and Washington, Asheville and Hot Springs. Also running first-class coach between Washington and Jacksonville. Dining car between Greensboro and Montgomery.

No. 11 and 12, New York and Florida Limited, Pullman train between New York, Washington, Jacksonville, and St. Augustine. Pullman Compartments and Dining Cars. First Class Vacant Seats between Washington and New York. Also between Washington and New York. Also between Washington and New York. Also between Washington and New York.

No. 13 and 14, New York and Florida Limited, Pullman train between New York, Washington, Jacksonville, and St. Augustine. Pullman Compartments and Dining Cars. First Class Vacant Seats between Washington and New York. Also between Washington and New York. Also between Washington and New York.

No. 15 and 16, New York and Florida Limited, Pullman train between New York, Washington, Jacksonville, and St. Augustine. Pullman Compartments and Dining Cars. First Class Vacant Seats between Washington and New York. Also between Washington and New York. Also between Washington and New York.

No. 17 and 18, New York and Florida Limited, Pullman train between New York, Washington, Jacksonville, and St. Augustine. Pullman Compartments and Dining Cars. First Class Vacant Seats between Washington and New York. Also between Washington and New York. Also between Washington and New York.

No. 19 and 20, New York and Florida Limited, Pullman train between New York, Washington, Jacksonville, and St. Augustine. Pullman Compartments and Dining Cars. First Class Vacant Seats between Washington and New York. Also between Washington and New York. Also between Washington and New York.

No. 21 and 22, New York and Florida Limited, Pullman train between New York, Washington, Jacksonville, and St. Augustine. Pullman Compartments and Dining Cars. First Class Vacant Seats between Washington and New York. Also between Washington and New York. Also between Washington and New York.

No. 23 and 24, New York and Florida Limited, Pullman train between New York, Washington, Jacksonville, and St. Augustine. Pullman Compartments and Dining Cars. First Class Vacant Seats between Washington and New York. Also between Washington and New York. Also between Washington and New York.

No. 25 and 26, New York and Florida Limited, Pullman train between New York, Washington, Jacksonville, and St. Augustine. Pullman Compartments and Dining Cars. First Class Vacant Seats between Washington and New York. Also between Washington and New York. Also between Washington and New York.

## C. A. SNOW & CO.