

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. XXII.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1896.

NO. 9.

A SPECIFIC

La Grippe, for Colds, Coughs, AND LUNG TROUBLES, AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

Two years ago, I had the grippe, and it left me with a cough which gave me no rest night or day. My family physician prescribed for me, changing the medicine as often as he found the things I had taken were not helping



But, in spite of his attendance, I got no better. Finally, my husband, reading one day of a gentleman who had had the grippe and was cured by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, procured for me, a bottle of this medicine, and before I had taken half of it, I was cured. I have used the Pectoral for my children and in my family, whenever we have needed it, and have found it a specific for colds, coughs, and lung troubles.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Highest Honors at World's Fair.
Cures the System with Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JACOB A. LONG,
Attorney-at-Law,
BURLINGTON, N. C.

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

JOHN GRAY BRYAN, W. P. BRYAN, JR.
BYNUM & 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 Grease 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. 14-11
Haw River, N. C.

WANTED - AN IDEA

You should have a county paper. Subscribe to THE GLEANER.

Claimed by Silver Men.

They Figure for the Control of the Democratic Convention.

Washington Star.

Representative Terry, of Arkansas, said last Star reporter to-day that unless the silver men neglected the primaries there would be no possible chance of the gold standard element getting control of the convention. Except in a few conspicuous gold standard centers, he said, a majority of the party is for silver.

"In the Review of Reviews for March," he said, "is the following estimate of the silver States by electoral votes, prepared by a New York gold standard paper:

Alabama	11
Arkansas	8
California	9
Colorado	4
Florida	4
Georgia	13
Idaho	3
Kansas	11
Kentucky	13
Mississippi	9
Montana	3
Nevada	3
North Carolina	11
North Dakota	3
Oregon	4
South Carolina	9
South Dakota	4
Tennessee	12
Texas	15
Utah	3
Virginia	12
Washington	4
Total	167

"In the column of gold standard States the Review's estimate includes:

Illinois	24
Iowa	15
Louisiana	8
Michigan	14
Minnesota	19
Missouri	17
Nebraska	18
Ohio	23
West Virginia	12
Wisconsin	12
Wyoming	8

"By counting all these against silver, it figures out 280 electoral votes opposed to free silver. Not a single one of these States can properly be counted against the free coinage of silver in the Democratic national convention, and the following are almost certain to send silver delegations to the national convention at Chicago:

Illinois	24
Indiana	15
Iowa	15
Louisiana	18
Missouri	17
Ohio	23
Total	92

"Taking ninety-two from the gold column of 280 and adding them to the silver column, we have 259 for free silver and 188 for gold. But in addition to this, the majority of the Democratic voters in Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming are for free silver, and this would take from the gold column and add to the silver column forty-four more electoral votes, making the silver total 303, and leaving the opposition 144. I speak of electoral votes because the Review's estimate is by electoral votes. You have just to double these to get the number of delegates to the Democratic national convention from the several States. This will give 606 silver delegates and 288 in the opposition.

"This does not include the delegates from the territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, which are overwhelmingly for silver; nor the District of Columbia and Alaska. In all the States that I count on for

silver a majority of the Democrats are in favor of free coinage. It is a question of whether they will assert themselves as the majority. I count, too, the majority of the delegates chosen controlling the vote of the whole delegation. The delegates from the gold standard States act under the unit rule, so that they get the votes of their delegations solidly. I assume that the friends of silver are not going to have divided delegations, while the opposition enforces the unit rule."

Our Colored Population.

Atlanta Constitution.

The census returns show that in 1890 of the 62,622,250 people in this country 7,638,360 were colored. Our colored people are divided into four classes: African descent, 7,470,040; Chinese, 107,475; Japanese, 2,039, and civilized Indians, 58,806. Those of African descent are sub-divided into 6,337,986 blacks, 959,989 mulattoes, 105,135 quadroons and 69,936 octoroons.

The reports show that the whites increase more rapidly in population than the colored people. The proportion of colored population has steadily decreased ever since 1810. The proportion of colored people is now less than two-thirds of what it was at the beginning of the century. It will surprise some of our readers to learn that Georgia has the largest population of African descent—858,815 in a total of 1,837,353, nearly one-half. The next state is Mississippi, with 742,559 in 1,289,600, much more than one-half. South Carolina has 688,931 in 1,151,149, also more than one-half. Several states are almost entirely white. Maine has only 1,823 colored people of all races, New Hampshire 690, Vermont 1,004, North Dakota 593 and South Dakota 1,518. A census bulletin gives the following facts:

The smallest proportion of the colored population is found in the New England States and New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, constituting the north Atlantic division, there being 273,564 colored in the total 17,401,545, or less than one in eighty. The next is in the north central division, including the states from Ohio to Kansas and the colored population there being 450,352 in the total of 22,362,279, or one in fifty-two. In the western division, the eleven states and territories on the Pacific slope, there are 157,356 in a total of 8,027,613, or one in nineteen. In the southern states the proportion is, of course, much larger. In the South Atlantic division, the states bordering on the ocean from Delaware to Florida, the number is 3,265,771 in a total of 8,857,920, or more than one in three, and in the south central division (Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas) 3,485,317 in 10,972,893, or one in three. In those two divisions of what are commonly spoken of as the southern states the number is 6,751,088 in 19,830,813, or almost one in three—that is, the colored are one-third of the population.

There are very few Chinese, Japanese and Indians in the Southern States; 2,103 of the first, 116 of the second and 928 of the third. It is no doubt generally understood that the great mass of Asiatic population of our country are on the Pacific coast. Of the 107,475 Chinese in the whole country 96,844 are there, 72,427 of them being in California, and of the 2,039 Japanese 1,559 are on the Pacific. 1,147 of them in California. There are some very lonely Japanese, as Maine, Vermont, North Carolina, Iowa and Arizona have each only one. In the north Atlantic division of the States, however, there are 6,177 Chinese and 147 Japanese, New York having 2,935 of the first and 148 of the second. There are some Chinese in every State and Territory, though West Virginia has only fifteen. The total increase during the decade was only 2,615. This is much smaller than at one time was feared by many would be the case. Five of the States and Territories have no Japanese.

The civilized Indians are scattered more generally over the country than is commonly supposed. There are some in every State and Territory, though Delaware has only four and West Virginia nine. California has the highest number, 11,517, and on the Pacific slope, including that, are 31,872. In the north Atlantic division there are 3,234; in the north central, 15,772; in the south Atlantic, 2,257, in the south central, 4,571.

With these figures before us, there is no longer any ground for believing that the race problem will ever give us any trouble.

McKinley and the Republican Nomination.

Fayetteville Observer, March 29th.

As our readers know, the N. Y. World has been making a canvass of the country to ascertain the strength of the several aspirants for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. It gave some days ago sundry details of its canvass indicating that McKinley would be the winner. It supplements these in its yesterday's issue with others, which it sums up as follows:

In the Republican National Convention of next June there will be 909 delegates and 455 votes will be necessary to nominate. McKinley is almost sure of a majority of the delegates from the following States:

Alabama	22
Arkansas	16
Florida	8
Georgia	26
Illinois	48
Indiana	20
Kansas	30
Kentucky	26
Louisiana	16
Maryland	16
Michigan	28
Minnesota	18
Mississippi	18
Missouri	34
Nebraska	16
North Dakota	6
North Carolina	22
Ohio	46
Oregon	8
South Carolina	18
South Dakota	8
Tennessee	24
Texas	30
Virginia	24
West Virginia	12
Wisconsin	24
Total	564

"Straddle Bags."

Charlotte Observer.

Because Senator Pritchard does not come out unequivocally for free silver, "the other end of the combine's" paper, the Caucasian, calls him a "straddle-bug." "Bug" is the Populist anathema, and any man or anything that is a "bug" is accused henceforth and forever in Populist minds. And yet aren't Butler and his paper nice things to be talking about "straddles" and "straddle bugs"? Of all disgraceful, dishonorable, unholly straddles, where principles have been flung to the winds, fusion is the worst, and of this immense straddle, Pritchard is one leg and Butler the other—leaving up the tottering fabric of a fusion "horn of hate and hunger"—a sort of disreputable Colossus of Rhodes. And the legs of this straddle are getting mighty weak. Each wants to raise itself, give the other a kick and walk off. But doesn't it sound nice, now, to hear one leg turn to the other and call it a "straddle bug"? Even "Butler bug" must see the humor in this!

His Tune Would Change.

Union Free Press.

We are told that a year or so ago Dr. O'Hagan, of Greenville, was driving in the country and caught up with a countryman hauling several bags of guano home. The countryman was sitting on the bags of guano and gaily singing "Sweet Bye and Bye." Dr. O'Hagan said, "Yes, you're singing Sweet Bye and Bye now, but next fall you'll be singing 'Show Mercy, Lord.' We hope our farmers who are buying so much of commercial fertilizers will not have to sing a defeat tune this fall."

Our Washington Letter.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 27, '96.—An open confession of the inability of the republicans to legislate is contained in Senator Platt's resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on May 2, and Mr. Platt clinches the confession by saying of his resolution: "It is perfectly clear that there will be no important legislation this session except the appropriation bills, and I see no reason for remaining here merely for the purpose of introducing and talking upon agitating resolutions, and am persuaded that the country would be better satisfied to have us at home than to have us here." If that isn't humiliating, coming from a party which controls both branches of Congress and which made such wonderful promises of what it was going to accomplish in a legislative way when it again got control, pray what would you call it?

The Reed and McKinley republicans are now at daggers points, so to speak, and they are growing more bitter toward each other every day. Each side is charging the other with being guilty of all sorts of disgraceful tactics. The McKinley men are charged with trying the fat out of the manufacturers in order to buy delegates, and the Reed men are charged with every species of duplicity in connection with the favorite son scheme, the latest being that they originated the story of a combine to nominate Harrison so as to prevent the Indiana delegates committing themselves to McKinley. The average democrat regards it merely as another case of "the pot calling the kettle black", and yells like shouting "go it Mac!" "go it Tom!" and enjoying the fight all the way through without caring a continental how it ends.

Boutelle, of Me., had another attack of contrariness this week which resulted in a considerable exposure of ears as he stood up and brayed against the purely sentimental bill for the repeal of the law prohibiting Confederate officers who held commissions in the U. S. Army previous to the war being commissioned again therein. Everybody admitted that the bill, which unanimously passed the Senate Christmas eve, was merely an evidence of cordiality toward the ex-Confederates, and that there is not even a probability that any ex-Confederate will thereby become an officer in the U. S. Army, except in the very improbable event of an early foreign war. But Boutelle would not see it that way. He hinted against it for the greater part of one session of the House, and finally cast the only vote that was recorded against the bill in either branch of Congress. Boutelle's constituents must be different from other men if they are not heartily ashamed of him and his antics.

Although there is little expectation that the bill will be acted upon at this session, even if reported, a joint sub-committee composed of three members of the House and three of the Senate Pacific Railroads Committee has been selected to see if it is possible for both committees to agree upon one bill dealing with the indebtedness of the Pacific Railroads to the government.

It looks like the Cuban business was ended so far as Congress is concerned. But to many who did not catch the drift when the Senate sent the Cuban resolutions back to conference things did not look promising. But they soon saw that the conference had only to agree to the original Senate resolutions and the House to do likewise to end the affair.

The equestrian statue of Gen. W. S. Hancock, which is to be erected in Washington, has arrived and will be in position inside of two or three weeks. The unveiling of the statue is to be made the occasion of a big public celebration, military and civic, under national auspices. Art critics say the statue will be the best of its kind at the National Capital. The date for the formal unveiling has not been definitely set, but it will be on or about May 1. Gen. Hancock had many anti-slavery admirers and they will all

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A new photograph of the heavens shows 68,000,000 stars.

The National Advisory Board of the A. P. A. held a secret meeting here this week, it is said to agree as to which of the republican candidates for President should receive the support of the organization.

Gen. Thomas Lincoln Casey, U. S. A., retired, who has been in charge of the construction of the Congressional Library building since it was begun, died very suddenly Wednesday afternoon. Gen. Casey was the engineer in charge of the erection of the State, War and Navy Department Building, and of the Washington Monument.

Senator Davis, of Minn., is one of the most disgusted men in Congress. Of course he didn't expect to get the Presidential nomination, but he did hope to get second place on the ticket, if an eastern man headed it. Now his hopes are dead.

Where Is Economy?

Baltimore Sun.

One of the striking signs of the times is the disappearance of the issue of economy in the conduct of the Federal government. For several years the government has been spending more than its income. Deficits since Congress in the face. Yet nothing is done to secure a return to "Spartan simplicity." No voice is lifted in Congress for the policy of reducing expenditures till they fall within income, much less for a reduction to the scale of 1861 or even 1871. Nor do the people clamor for economy. They want it, but their mouthpieces, the politicians of both parties, are silent. Formerly the Democratic party stood out boldly for economy, but with the defeat of the cause of States' rights the basis of its policy was weakened. Now we are all "for the old flag and an appropriation." The most powerful factor, however, in silencing the cry for economy is the emergence of two powerful interests which profit by continued high taxes—the protectionists and the pensioners. These play into each other's hands. High taxes are good, protected manufactures think, because they give them control of the American market. They give excessive revenue and pensions are multiplied to increase the number of votes for protection. The more apathy the letter. Doubtless the impoverishment of the South in the interest of the Union promotes a desire in that section to get out of it compensation in one way or another for the interests sacrificed in its behalf, and the inequitable effect of tariff and pension laws tends the same way. But the South, strange to say, is less eager than the North and West to utilize the Washington government's purse for selfish purposes. There is unquestionably less patriotism of a self-sacrificing character in the West than in the South. The larger benefits of the Union in the way of Federal expenditure all go that way and the laws are shaped chiefly to enrich the richer sections and impoverish the poorer. The general effect is bad. It is forgotten that Federal taxes after all come from the people and reduce their resources. We are a great nation, no doubt, but we are not as great as to ignore with impunity all laws of prudent living.

Through Schedule.

South

Station	No. 25 Daily	No. 27 Daily
Lv. Washington	11:35 a.m.	10:15 a.m.
Charleston	12:15 p.m.	11:15 a.m.
Richmond	1:00 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
Lynchburg	1:45 p.m.	12:45 p.m.
Jarvisville	2:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
Ar. Greensboro	3:15 p.m.	2:15 p.m.
Winn-Salem	4:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
Haltersville	4:45 p.m.	3:45 p.m.
Salisbury	5:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
Ar. Norfolk	6:15 p.m.	5:15 p.m.
Ar. Norfolk	7:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Charleston	7:45 p.m.	6:45 p.m.
Richmond	8:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.
Ar. Washington	9:15 p.m.	8:15 p.m.

North

Station	No. 25 Daily	No. 27 Daily
Ar. Washington	9:45 a.m.	8:45 a.m.
Charleston	10:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
Richmond	11:15 a.m.	10:15 a.m.
Lynchburg	12:00 p.m.	11:00 a.m.
Ar. Greensboro	12:45 p.m.	11:45 a.m.
Winn-Salem	1:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
Haltersville	2:15 p.m.	1:15 p.m.
Salisbury	3:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
Ar. Norfolk	3:45 p.m.	2:45 p.m.
Ar. Norfolk	4:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
Charleston	5:15 p.m.	4:15 p.m.
Richmond	6:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.
Ar. Washington	6:45 p.m.	5:45 p.m.

SLEEPING CAR SERVICE.

No. 27 and 28, Washington and Southwestern Division, connect at Greensboro with minimum Pullman rate \$3.00 on "the fare." Through sleeping cars between New York and New Orleans, New York and Memphis, New York and Tampa and Washington, Asheville and Hot Springs. Also connect first-class coach between Washington and Greensboro and Hot Springs. Dining car between Greensboro and Montgomery. Through cars between Washington and Florida, Florida and Jacksonville, Jacksonville and St. Augustine, St. Augustine and Palm Beach, Palm Beach and Fort Pierce, Fort Pierce and Ft. Pierce, Ft. Pierce and Ft. Pierce, Ft. Pierce and Ft. Pierce. Through cars between New York, St. Augustine and Tampa, and New York, St. Augustine and Tampa. Also sleeping car between Charlotte and Augusta.

Gen. Hancock's 92d Birthday.

Gen. Hancock, the "father of prohibition," celebrated his 92d birthday at his home at Portland, Me., Friday.

LAFAYETTE HOLT,

MACHINIST AND ENGINEER.
BURLINGTON, N. C.
BLACKSMITH SHOP, FOUNDRY, GEAR-CUTTING.
Pipings, fittings, valves, etc.

Southern Railway.

FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS
In Effect Feb. 9, 1896.

Greensboro, Raleigh and Goldsboro.

Station	No. 25 Daily	No. 27 Daily
Lv. Greensboro	11:35 a.m.	10:15 a.m.
Winn College	12:15 p.m.	11:15 a.m.
Burlington	1:00 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
Freshwater	1:45 p.m.	12:45 p.m.
Graham	2:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
Hillsboro	3:15 p.m.	2:15 p.m.
University	4:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
Durham	4:45 p.m.	3:45 p.m.
Ar. Raleigh	5:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.

West Bound

Station	No. 25 Daily	No. 27 Daily
Ar. Greensboro	7:30 p.m.	6:30 a.m.
Kion College	8:15 p.m.	7:15 a.m.
Burlington	9:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.
Freshwater	9:45 p.m.	8:45 a.m.
Hillsboro	10:30 p.m.	9:30 a.m.
University	11:15 p.m.	10:15 a.m.
Durham	12:00 p.m.	11:00 a.m.
Ar. Raleigh	12:45 p.m.	11:45 a.m.

THROUGH SCHEDULE

Station	No. 25 Daily	No. 27 Daily
Lv. Washington	11:35 a.m.	10:15 a.m.
Charleston	12:15 p.m.	11:15 a.m.
Richmond	1:00 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
Lynchburg	1:45 p.m.	12:45 p.m.
Jarvisville	2:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
Ar. Greensboro	3:15 p.m.	2:15 p.m.
Winn-Salem	4:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
Haltersville	4:45 p.m.	3:45 p.m.
Salisbury	5:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
Ar. Norfolk	6:15 p.m.	5:15 p.m.
Ar. Norfolk	7:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Charleston	7:45 p.m.	6:45 p.m.
Richmond	8:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.
Ar. Washington	9:15 p.m.	8:15 p.m.

Central Time

Station	No. 25 Daily	No. 27 Daily
Ar. Washington	9:45 a.m.	8:45 a.m.
Charleston	10:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
Richmond	11:15 a.m.	10:15 a.m.
Lynchburg	12:00 p.m.	11:00 a.m.
Ar. Greensboro	12:45 p.m.	11:45 a.m.
Winn-Salem	1:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
Haltersville	2:15 p.m.	1:15 p.m.
Salisbury	3:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
Ar. Norfolk	3:45 p.m.	2:45 p.m.
Ar. Norfolk	4:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
Charleston	5:15 p.m.	4:15 p.m.
Richmond	6:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.
Ar. Washington	6:45 p.m.	5:45 p.m.

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