

THE ALAMANACE GLEANER.

VOL. XXII.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1896.

NO. 16.

OVERWORK —INDUCED— Nervous Prostration

Complete Recovery by the Use of
Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"Some years ago, as a result of too close attention to business, my health failed. I became weak, nervous, was unable to look after my interests, and manifested all the symptoms of a decline. I took three bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, began to improve at once,



and gradually increased my weight from one hundred and twenty-five to two hundred pounds. Since then, I and my family have used this medicine when needed, and we are all in the best of health, a fact which we attribute to Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I believe my children would have been fatherless to-day had it not been for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, of which preparation I cannot say too much."—H. O. HIRSON, Postmaster and Planter, Kilmad, S. C.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
RECEIVING MEDAL AT WORLD'S FAIR.
AYER'S PILLS SAVE DOCTOR'S BILLS.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

Practices in the State and Federal courts.
Office over White, Moore & Co.'s store, Main Street, Phone No. 3.

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

JOHN GRAY BYNUM, W. P. BYNUM, JR.,
BYNUM & BYNUM,
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Practice regularly in the courts of Alamance county.
Aug. 2, 1915.

Dr. John R. Stockard, Jr.,
DENTIST,
BURLINGTON, N. C.

Good sets of teeth \$10 per set.
Office on Main St. over I. N. Walker & Co.'s store.

Livery, Sale and Feed STABLES.

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

Has the finest harness, good single and double teams. Changes moderate. 2-28-96

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, 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 (share to patent) a method of some simple, cheap, and effective way of curing the disease of Consumption? Write JOHN W. HUBBARD & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 price offer.

You should have a county paper. Subscribe to THE GLEANER

THE NEWSPAPER AND ITS FUNCTIONS.

The Town Must Keep up With It—Gives Large Returns for any Patronage.

The newspaper is the choicest fruit of our civilization and at the same time the essential force its evolution. It stimulates individual achievement and propagates more perfect government among men. It vitally touches society to its ultimate fibre. Every stratum finds its journalistic exponent. If not omniscient it is well nigh omnipresent and omnipotent.

To this body of representatives of the press, it may not be amiss to discuss some of the functions of the newspaper. The name is significant of its mission. It gathers its material from the four corners of the earth; the north, east, west and south; and christens them news. The initials of the points of the compass may or may not have given rise to the name.

One thing is sure that which is new is the essential of success. Without the fresh, the novel, the paper is stale and unprofitable to the reader. The subscription list will dwindle so that shrewd advertisers will not care to invest in its columns. The publication which in its line gives the most news, will be the most marked success. Other considerations are secondary.

The ideal newspaper cannot be the personal organ of the editor or publisher. To make it thus robs it of its legitimate influence and degrades it to the mere personal vanities, egotism, prejudices, aims and objects of a single individual.

A newspaper is not a public charity. Times have changed in this respect. Once the editor was a dead head in every enterprise, even including his own, if a newspaper then might have been called an enterprise. This view was especially applicable to the country press.

A newspaper is a mirror of the community in which it circulates. The people of a town or city may look their papers in the face and see themselves as they are.

A newspaper can't run long in a town and be in advance of it. The paper will either bring the town along with it or the publisher will move out and let a drone put the people to sleep again.

The largest paper is not always the best one, neither is it the most profitable to the publisher. The newspaper is a daily with its circulation of tens of thousands, has its place no more securely than has the village sheet with its few thousands or even hundreds. Each fills its place and cultivates its field.

To be truly useful to the community, large or small, the paper must be its faithful exponent. Because a paper is to publish news, it does not follow that it should devote its columns merely to all that is evil, scandalous and sensational. The wisdom of the editor is here in play. He should cut down and fill out, add to and strengthen, as occasion, good sense and good taste require.

Many of the best things of a paper are those that are not in it. A wise editor knows this and avoids difficulties by judicious pruning and culling. Much of the best of the editor's work never gets into print; some of his worst does.

It is the greatest educational force in society. It atomizes and amplifies the pulpit, the rostrum, the stage, the stump and the school. The preacher addresses his hundreds, and welds within his circle great influence. The press takes his words and preaches them to thousands of readers, many of whom seldom enter within the sound of the voice of the teacher of divine truths.

It will thus be seen that whatever

the press receives from society by way of patronage and support, it returns a thousand fold on the investment. The press is a private enterprise with public functions.

The newspaper is not like the common carrier, subject to legislative concessions from the State, but derives its just powers from the consent of the governed.—Owen Scott.

SETTLE CENSURED.

Republican Citizens Condemn the Young Congressman and His Method.

Whereas, The citizens of Reidsville, in mass meeting assembled in the town hall, Friday night, May 8th, 1896, condemning the action of Mr. Settle and his men in this town before and after the primaries.

And, Whereas, The said Hon. Thos. Settle and his manager, Mr. J. F. Wray, and their co-workers, have always said that they were McKinley men.

And, Whereas, The name of Thos. B. Reed has never been brought before the people openly.

And, Whereas, At the primaries, the delegates elected to the county convention were instructed for McKinley.

And, Whereas, Mr. J. F. Wray has published, through the columns of the Charlotte Observer, that the county convention went 40 in majority for Mr. Reed.

Be it Resolved, 1. That we, the voters of Reidsville assembled, pledge our unquestionable support to McKinley.

2. That the delegates from this county, having pledged themselves in their primary to support him, vote for no one who is not a McKinley man to go to the national convention.

3. That the report of Mr. J. F. Wray is inaccurate and misleading.

That we condemn the manner and conduct of Mr. Settle and his followers in the Rockingham convention May 2nd, 1896.

J. H. KAGLE, Chairman;
P. H. CARTER,
FRANK WRIGHT,
T. W. WRIGHT,
E. J. MAYES,
J. T. GIBBONS,
J. H. BIRLOW, Sec'y.
Reidsville, N. C., May 12th, 1896.

Troubles That Would Follow McKinley's Election to the Presidency.

Mr. E. L. Godkin in the May For.

If the Republicans elect a President next fall and have a majority in both houses, they will probably pass something like the old McKinley tariff bill, and they will generally suppose that this will bring in an era of prosperity; but it will not do so any more than the old McKinley tariff which led to the terrible defeat of 1890. It will be full of excesses and abuses which will bring about another reaction, and there will then be in a few years another kind of tariff with a similar result. Prosperity will wait for a settlement of the currency question. Once a community adopts the plan of getting rich by legislation it bids good-by to its steadiness. No matter what acts are passed, the mass of the population remains or falls in business, and then lays the blame on the legislation or on the legislators, and tries new men or new measures. It has always been so and will always be so. The government of the day is always responsible for both the weather and the crops, and this slogan will make McKinley's election a national misfortune. It is not that he will make a protective tariff that we fear, but that he will make another tariff which people will not put up with very long.

The Farmer's Weights.

Printers Ink.

The French-Canadians are not without a sense of humor, and they highly appreciate the following story, told of a prosperous baker in a town not far from Quebec.

The baker was in the habit of buying his butter in pound balls, or rolls from a farmer with whom he did a great deal of business. Noticing that these butter balls looked rather small, he weighed them, and found that they were all under a pound in weight. Thereupon he had the farmer brought before the magistrate and accused of dishonest practices.

"These butter balls," said the judge to the farmer, "certainly weigh less than a pound. Have you any scales?"

"I have," said the farmer.

"And have you weights?"

"No, no weights."

"Then how can you weigh your butter balls?"

"While I've been selling the baker butter, I've been buying pound leaves of bread from him, and I use them for weights on my scales!"

Durham Superior court is being held this week.

Firmness.

Baltimore Run.

So much is to be gained by moderation and firmness of speech as opposed to hysterical passion, that it is worth while for every one to try to learn how to control the tongue and the pen so as to obtain the greatest amount of influence over others. Strong language is never needed to enforce the opinion of a man who is firm in his faith, clear in expression and logical in his methods. It is usually the resort of bullies, of those who cannot reason, or of men who are guided by their prejudices rather than by logical deductions from facts. The objection to strong or intemperate language is that it gives rise, unnecessarily, to contentious opposition. A radical in religion or politics takes such extreme views and urges them so offensively that he provokes quarrels, yet, never makes a convert. Another man, just as firm in his convictions, more moderate in giving expression to them and more considerate of the opinions of other people, can say substantially the same things without irritating those who differ with him. He does not provoke a quarrel, but invites a calm discussion. He thus has the chance at least of winning people over to his views, whereas the radical drives them off at once. Moreover, the moderate man may remain firm because he says nothing that he cannot maintain, whereas the radical is vacillating. He goes to such extremes that he is obliged to retract and loses the respect of his hearers because he is not consistent or firm. Firmness, it is to be observed, is consistent only with intelligent, honest thought. The ignorant may be unyielding, but in their case obstinacy takes the place of firmness. One who has well-settled principles, a mind free from prejudice and a disposition to think before speaking, can be firm in expression and unyielding in his adherence to opinions once expressed without being obstinate. Such a man wins the respect not merely of his followers or those who agree with him, but also of his opponents, and is much more influential than the radical who presents extreme views in strong language. Frequently the teachers or leaders of men are obliged to combat some wide-spread movement resting perhaps on sentiment, and to do so successfully they must be considerate of the feelings of those whom they address, moderate in their language and yet firm. They would be misunderstood if they should use violent language or attempt coercion, and would thereby lose influence. Firmness, coolness, deliberation, these are the elements that ally strife and convince the understanding. Hot-headedness, extravagance of language, ill-considered railing may stir men to action, but they also arouse opposition and do nothing to promote the rational settlement of disputes.

THE Foe THAT JACKSON FEARED.

How It Was Vanquished by a Captain Who Was a Total Abstemious.

Youth's Companion.

"About daylight of the day before the second battle of Manassas," said a Confederate officer at a recent re-union of the blue and gray. "I was ordered to report to Gen. T. J. Jackson, with a detail of 100 men, for special orders. I went at once to headquarters and presented the orders I had received. Gen. Jackson came out, and beckoning me to follow him, rode some fifty yards from his staff and then turned to me and halted.

"Captain, do you ever use liquor?" he asked.

"No, sir," I replied.

"A smile lit up his rugged face as he said, 'I sent for a special detail of 100 men under command of an officer who never used spirituous liquors. Are you that man?'"

"Yes, sir," I said, "I was detailed on that account."

"Well, then," he continued, "I have an order to give upon the execution of which depends the success of the present movement and the result of the battle soon to be fought."

"If to keep sober is all that is needed, general, you may depend upon me," I said.

"No," he answered, "that is not all; but unless you can resist the temptation to drink you cannot carry out my orders. Do you see that warehouse over there?" pointing to a large building a little way off.

"Take your command up to that depot, have the barrels of bread rolled out and sent down to the railroad track, so that my men can get them as they pass, and take your pickled men into the building and spill all the liquor there; don't spare a drop, nor let any man taste it under any circumstances. This order I expect you to execute at any cost."

"He turned, and was about to ride back to his staff, when I turned and called hastily:

"One moment, general. Suppose an officer of superior rank should order me under arrest, and then gain possession of the warehouse?"

"Coming up close to me, and looking me through and through, as it seemed to me, he said, with a look of solemnity that I never shall forget:

"Until I relieve you in person you are exempt from arrest except upon my written order. I fear that liquor more than Pope's army," he added as he rode rapidly away.

"I took my men down to the warehouse which had become so important, and threw a guard around it, placing five men at each entrance, with orders neither to allow anyone to enter nor to enter themselves.

"The next thing was to roll out the bread, which we did. Just as we were finishing that task I was called to one of the entrances to find a general officer with his staff demanding that the guards should either allow him to enter or bring him out some liquor. Of course I refused to comply with the command, upon which he ordered his adjutant to place me under arrest.

"I told him I was there by Gen. Jackson's personal order, and was especially exempt from arrest. He ordered his staff to dismount and enter the warehouse, and I gave my men the order to level their guns and make ready.

"This made the general halt, in spite of his thirst, and hold a consultation with his officers. They concluded to try persuasion, since they could not get what they wanted by force. But they found that method of no more avail than the other. Then they demanded to know my name and what command I belonged to, and threatened to report me for disobedience.

"I should never have yielded, and whether they would have pushed things to an extremity, in their raging desire for the liquor, I do not know; but just at that moment Gen. A. P. Hill came galloping up with his staff and naturally wanted to know what was the trouble. I explained the situation, which the

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

quick-witted general took in at once, and ordered the thirsty squad off.

"Have you orders to burn the building?" he asked.

"No," I answered, "I have not."

"Without a word he rode away, and within an hour there came an order from Gen. Jackson to fire the warehouse, and when it was well destroyed to report to him.

"I carried out the order to the letter; not a man got a drink that day, and for that time the foe that Stonewall Jackson most dreaded was vanquished."

The Pay of Kings.

"Huck, how much do a King get?" inquired Huckleberry Finn's Senegambian friend. Huck did not go into details; if he had the magnitude of the figures would have probably been beyond the grasp of his questioner. Some Kings receive very small wages. A little Kingdom, we forgot the name of it, was recently purchased by a wealthy corporation and the King retired on a life pension of 25 cents a day. The King business is not very remunerative in some countries, but in others the possession of a throne yields a mighty good living. For instance, the Emperor of Russia, receives a salary of \$25,000 a day and house rent. He owns a farm of a few million acres that bring him in a rather neat sum in good crop years. The Sultan of Turkey receives \$18,000 a day, but as he maintains a large herd of women he is not able to save much out of his income for a rainy day. The Emperor of Austria gets \$10,000 a day for his services, while Emperor Bill, of Germany, has to worry along on \$8,000 per diem; he has a family too. Queen Victoria gets about \$35,000 a week, which shows that women are about as well paid as men, especially if they have got a job of reigning over a whole country instead of one household. Queen Vic does not have to pay any rent, and she is able to do her own cooking, if necessary, which cannot be said of some women who are not—but let that pass. The President of the United States collects a salary of a little less than \$1,000 a week and a furnished house; he can be sure of his job for only four years, and is subject to campaign taxes, and other things that eat a large hole in his wages. As a rule the pay of a King is higher than that of a President, and a King is not so liable to be hoksmithed as a President is every four years. Still, the office of President is a very good job and by living economically the holder can save some money out of it, even in hard times. If any of our readers however, are thinking of looking out for a public office we would advise them to take only a life-time office—a Kingship or Federal judgeship, or something of the sort. They pay about as well as the newspaper business, have less responsibility attached and require no more intelligence.—Exchange.

Gold and Silver.

Ignorant people talk of the United States as a silver producing rather than a gold producing country. The fact is, however, that during the last forty-eight years we have produced more gold than silver by the value of \$600,000,000. In that time we have contributed to the world's supply \$1,400,000,000 of the white metal. We have sent abroad over \$300,000,000 worth of all over. Yet the so-called financier of the East is actually disposed to cry down silver as if it were a substance that was better hidden in the earth than dug out of it.—Senator Teller of Colorado.

Subscribe for THE GLEANER, \$1.50 a year in advance.

You may not realize it, but if you have rheumatism your life is constantly in danger. But if it does not take a fatal turn, years of suffering are before you. For a reliable cure and for the best tonic and blood purifier, ask your druggist for Rheumacide.

Southern Railway.

FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS

In Effect Apr. 15, 1896.

Greensboro, Raleigh and Goldsboro.

East Bound

Ar Greensboro 12:05 p.m. 1:30 a.m.

Elon 12:45 p.m. 2:10 a.m.

Burlington 1:25 p.m. 2:50 a.m.

Graham 2:05 p.m. 3:30 a.m.

Hillsboro 2:45 p.m. 4:10 a.m.

University 3:25 p.m. 4:50 a.m.

Durham 4:05 p.m. 5:30 a.m.

Ar Raleigh 4:45 p.m. 6:10 a.m.

West Bound

Ar Greensboro 7:05 p.m. 7:30 a.m.

Elon 7:45 p.m. 8:10 a.m.

Burlington 8:25 p.m. 8:50 a.m.

Graham 9:05 p.m. 9:30 a.m.

Hillsboro 9:45 p.m. 10:10 a.m.

University 10:25 p.m. 10:50 a.m.

Durham 11:05 p.m. 11:30 a.m.

Ar Raleigh 11:45 p.m. 12:10 a.m.

Ar Raleigh 6:05 p.m. 6:30 a.m.

Clayton 6:45 p.m. 7:10 a.m.

Salma 7:25 p.m. 7:50 a.m.

Ar Goldsboro 8:05 p.m. 8:30 a.m.

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Elon 7:45 p.m. 8:10 a.m.

Burlington 8:25 p.m. 8:50 a.m.

Graham 9:05 p.m. 9:30 a.m.

Hillsboro 9:45 p.m. 10:10 a.m.

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Durham 11:05 p.m. 11:30 a.m.

Ar Raleigh 11:45 p.m. 12:10 a.m.

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