

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. XXII.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1896.

NO. 19.

TURNING GRAY AND THINNING WITH BALDNESS

The Danger is Averted by Using
AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

"Nearly forty years ago, after some weeks of sickness, my hair turned gray and began falling out so rapidly that I was threatened with immediate baldness. Hearing Ayer's Hair Vigor highly spoken of, I commenced using this prepara-



tion, and was so well satisfied with the result that I have never tried any other kind of dressing. It stopped the hair from falling out, stimulated a new growth of hair, and kept the scalp free from dandruff. Only an occasional application is now needed to keep my hair of good, natural color. I never hesitate to recommend any of Ayer's medicines to my friends."—Mrs. H. M. HARRIS, Avoca, Neb.

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Hair On Any Bald Head On Earth. It is the only treatment that will produce these results.

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Respectfully,
B. T. LASHLEY,
Dec. 14-17. Haw River, N. C.

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WEEKLY WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, '96. A bombshell has been exploded in the camp of the jubilant McKinleyites by the positive announcement that Speaker Reed will not under any circumstances play second fiddle in the McKinley orchestra. Mr. Reed is a thoroughly disgusted man. He thought he had his party in hand as well as he has had the republican majority of the House, and it hurts him to be knocked out by the man who has less ability than any of the prominent candidates for the nomination; and makes him mad to see men who had pledged their support to him falling over each other to announce their allegiance to McKinley.

President Cleveland was not surprised when Congress passed the River and Harbor bill over his veto, nor has that changed his opinion of the merits of the bill, and predictions are freely made that a very small portion of the money appropriated by the bill, now a law, will be paid out by the present administration. There are more ways to kill a dog than hanging him.

The Butler bill prohibiting the further issue of bonds without the consent of Congress was passed by the Senate, the vote being 32 to 25, silver being the dividing line, but was quickly shelved by the House, which voted to lay it on the table, after it had been adversely reported from the Ways and Means committee.

Unless the difficulty of keeping a quorum present in the House, which is becoming greater every day, shall delay the transaction of business Congress will adjourn by the middle of next week, probably a little earlier. But there are several members of the House who stop everything by raising the point of "no quorum" every time they get the opportunity. There is no expectation of doing anything else than to finish up the regular appropriation bills.

Ex-Gov. Campbell, of Ohio, who is considered by many to stand a good show for the democratic nomination, is in Washington. He doesn't believe there will be a split in the party at the Chicago convention. Speaking about it, he said: "I feel quite certain that when the democratic meet in National convention at Chicago they will exercise good enough wisdom and moderation to frame a platform liberal enough and broad enough for all members of the party to stand upon. I believe that conservatism and good sense will prevail, and that differences of opinion will be subordinated to party welfare. The silver men appear to be in the majority and will doubtless exercise the rights always accorded a majority, but that is no reason for imagining that the party will split into fragments, as has been so cheerfully predicted by a good many people who don't in the least know what they are talking about. The democratic party has survived two many ordeals to dread shipwreck now, and it will continue to exist and to win victories as it has been doing from the beginning."

It would be amusing, if it were not such a really serious matter, to see the care with which the republicans in Congress are guarding their talking talk in Cuban affairs. Such men as Senators Sherman and Chandler, who were talking nothing but sporting jingoism a few weeks ago are now as mum as Quakers on the subject. The reason is that somehow or other the republicans have become convinced that President Cleveland is getting ready to beat Congress at its own game, by an early recognition of the outright independence of Cuba. Whether the President has any such intention is a matter about which those who could speak by authority will not talk. It is probable that the republican scare grew out of President Cleveland saying to Senator Sherman and two other members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who called at the White House to discuss Cuban

affairs, that he thought recognition of the independence of Cuba was preferable to recognizing the Cubans as belligerents.

It is now openly conceded even by such sturdy opponents of silver as Secretaries Smith and Morton that a large majority of the delegates to the Chicago convention will be silver men, but there is much less talk of a bolt by the opponents of silver than there was when the control of the convention was in doubt, in fact, a number of the strongest advocates of the gold standard in Congress have voluntarily stated to silver democrats their intention to support loyally the ticket and platform of the Chicago convention. So far the democrats in Congress are doing very little talking about any particular candidate for President, and while most of them have a personal preference there is nothing like a concentration of sentiment upon any one man.

SAVE THE STATE THE CALAMITY.

What Russell's Own Neighbors Think of Him—One of Them Out About Him.

"Progress," of Wilmington, in Messenger.

The heavy cloud of calamity lowers over our State and threatens to arrest developments, to stay the hand of enterprise and to destroy the happiness of our homes. Daniel L. Russell has been nominated for Governor of North Carolina. Memory of the dark and terrible days of reconstruction comes like a nightmare to disturb our feeling of security and fill our minds with apprehension. The possibility of the re-enactment of that reign of pillage and corruption when the personal liberty of the Southern white man was put in jeopardy, and his property rights violated must cause men to pause and take their bearing. The veteran hater of the Southern white man and despiser of the negro asks their support to lift him to power that he may humiliate the one and dominate the other. Born to the higher walks of life, Judge Russell has ostracized himself from the society of respectable men by his traitorous course. Since when he "fell out" with the Confederate cause and began his abuse of the Confederate soldier, his life has been one protest against organized society and the best elements of manly character. Liked a caged and untamed animal that fights the air that environs it, he chafes under an ostracism that his own course has imposed. In a political career of thirty years he cannot point to one act having for its object the advancement of the public good or the betterment of the people's condition. His record is as devoid of public spirit as a vacuum is of air. What did he do to stay the hand of the despoiler in those terrible days of reconstruction? Was his voice raised to save the school fund dedicated to the education of the poor children of the State? Let his record answer. What has he done to the cause of civilization, especially among the race that he delights to call "savages"? What religious tenet does he hold or what code of morals has he essayed to enforce by precept or example for the betterment of mankind? His name is the synonym of selfishness; he worships at the shrine of the white man's degradation and sacrifices his manhood on the altar of hatred. He arraigns himself against what he is pleased to term "society" (which he makes convertible with respectability) because the company of honorable men know him not. He denounces the negro as a thief by nature and denigrates him by the Christian epithet of "savage," and yet he would ride to power as the friend of the "thief" and the cham-

panion of the "savage." He deals out a pittance of preferment to the negro only so great as to buy his support, and against the race who dare think for themselves, he issues his political bull. A fomentor of discord between the races, his election to the position of Governor would lower the standard of our civilization, drive capital from the State, and turn back the wheel of progress ten years. When reason is dethroned and virtue leaves the breast of man, then, and not till then, can D. L. Russell be Governor of North Carolina.

IT WAS UNIVERSAL.

Wilmington Star.

The effect of the demonization of silver by European nations and by the United States was not wholly felt in a day, nor a week nor a year. It has been doing its work silently like a wasting disease the seat of which is hidden from the eye. It has been preying upon the nations, its victims, sapping their energy and their life in making those that were once prosperous, healthful and vigorous unhappy wretches. There is not a really prosperous nation in Europe to-day. We know the United States are not.

English financiers—that is the Government financiers and the bankers and other money dealers—boast of England's prosperity. But as a matter of fact England is not prosperous. Her cotton manufacturers are suffering from depression caused by competition with the "yellow man with the white metal," and some of them are establishing factories in China and in India, to get the benefit of the cheap labor and the white metal and thus save themselves from ruin. The farmers of the United Kingdom are in a deplorable condition and are pleading for Governmental protection from foreign competition to save them from ruin, and the masses of the people who toil for their bread or live in idleness much of the time, because they cannot find work to do, are not many degrees removed from pauperism, while thousands have been reduced to that condition. Despite the fact that England's revenues are full and that there is much idle money in London awaiting a call for investment, England is not a prosperous country.

With all their thrift and sturdy self reliance the German people are not prosperous for agriculture, the industry for most of the people, is suffering in Germany as it is in England.

The French are a very economical people, and from an economic standpoint possess a wonderful tact for saving what others let go to waste and utilizing it for their sustenance and comfort. It is said that the French people could support themselves well on what the American people waste. A Frenchman will get more solid comfort and enjoyment out of a franc than the average American can out of a dollar. But with all their tact and genius for economizing and utilizing the French people, although about the most prosperous in Europe, are not to be envied and would be miserable if it wasn't for the happy faculty of turning everything to account and letting nothing go to waste. In this they almost equal the Chinese and Japanese who are forced to the extreme economy to feed their many millions from a higgardly soil. The condition of the masses in France is thus described by a Paris correspondent of a Philadelphia paper:

"But life is becoming harder and harder for the French masses. Wine has entirely disappeared from the menu of the working men and artisans. Beer is now as much a national beverage in France as it is in Germany. It is impossible for a people like Americans, indulged by everything of an edible nature that soil and climate can produce to comprehend the straits of a people where potatoes are a luxury. Take a well-to-do bourgeoisie family, for instance, 'reduced by war,' and thus obliged to share the hospitality of its apartment with some of the better to do of the pretentious world, and you will find the

daily life a series of side-splitting white lies. Economy is the law of French life. I don't mean that economy which with us means the laying up of a penny for a rainy day, if it so happens that there is a penny left after we have filled our stomachs and covered our backs. The French idea is that whether they cover their backs or fill their stomachs, they must economize, and we be to hunger if it stands in the way! I am inclined to think that seven out of ten of the inhabitants of France have never known what it was to have a square meal."

Life is becoming harder with the masses in France and so is it with the masses in all the gold standard countries of Europe and in this country. And yet France is one of the most self-reliant and self sustaining countries in Europe, so self-reliant and self sustaining that the Government never calls for a loan of money from the outside. All it needs being furnished by her own people, something they could not do if the Government had not provided them with a large volume of circulating medium. It is this that has enabled the people to hold their own as well as they have done. If that circulating medium were reduced one-half there would be political upheavals and revolution within sixty days.

We do not depend upon newspaper correspondents to know the conditions in France, or other countries on that side of the sea, for the European press and the cable reports tell the story, and illustrate it occasionally with accounts of labor demonstrations and bread riots.

There is in France as there are in England and Germany Bimetallic Leagues, the purpose in establishing which was to agitate for the restoration of silver as a money metal. A banquet was given by one of these leagues recently in Paris at which M. Meline, the new head of the Cabinet, was present. That he realizes the situation, understands the causes and comprehends the remedy is shown by the following cable dispatch speaking of the banquet:

"At a banquet given yesterday by the Bimetallic League, M. Meline, president of the cabinet of the French Republic made a speech in which he said that he had always regretted that the European nations had renounced the monetary system which was assuring prosperity. 'The prolonged commercial crisis of the present time,' said M. Meline, 'dates in reality from the day that this system was abandoned. The only remedy is to return to bimetalism. This movement spreads rapidly in England, in Germany, Belgium, and in America. All that is necessary is to bring forth Monetary reforms in an electric spark which will flash out from the force of circumstances.'"

The evil has been working, Premier Meline says, "ever since the day that the system was abandoned," that is ever since the conspirators succeeded in having silver demonetized, thus destroying one-half the world's metallic money. There is nothing strange in the fact that the nations are feeling this more now than formerly, because, like the hibernating bear, they have been living on their own fat, and although sustaining life, becoming poor and lean. In these days when steam and electricity have drawn the nations of the earth so close together, one nation cannot suffer much or long without others feeling it. They are all suffering now from the criminal plotting and the stupendous folly that deprived one-half the world of one-half the money that circulated in the channels of industry and trade.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

Let North Carolina Assert Herself. Fayetteville Observer.

It has been the policy of the Democrats of the South since the war to lay no claim to a place on the Presidential ticket of their party. They have done this in recognition of the folly of handicapping their main purpose by flying in the teeth of Northern war prejudice. The effort of the extraordinary upheaval in politics which has followed the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, has been to accelerate very greatly the forces that were removing this prejudice in the country at large and to complete their work in the agricultural States of the West.

As a result, several Southern statesmen have been put forward in Georgia, Virginia, Alabama and Kentucky as proper representatives of our section on the Presidential ticket—Mr. Crisp for both Vice-President and President; Senator Daniel for Vice-President, on a ticket with Boies of Indiana; Senator Morgan for both first and second place; and, lately, Senator Blackburn for both places.

After her fashion, North Carolina lags behind in this remittance of Southern assertion. Now that we have discovered, in our tardily adopted State motto, what is the matter with us, let us take a new turn and resolve to be no longer hewers of wood and drawers of water for our more forward sisters.

We have several times had occasion in the past few years to refer to Judge Walter Clark as the leading man in our State. Without in the slightest degree, so far as we are aware, having compromised his standing as a strict Democratic party man, he received in 1894 the largest vote ever cast for any person in North Carolina.

So much for the estimation in which he is held in his native State. Outside of it, there is none of her sons who approaches him in reputation. His tremendous capacity for labor and the remarkable variety as well the excellence of the work he turns out, particularly of his magazine articles in the field of political economy, have brought him a reputation beyond our borders that the mass of our people are ignorant of.

These things being so, we are glad to see that there is a decided movement taking place, in and out of the State, for his nomination at Chicago as Vice-President. The Observer seconds that with all its heart, and we trust that the State convention, which will meet at Raleigh on the 24th instant, will have the patriotism as well as the good sense to instruct the North Carolina delegation to present and urge his name at Chicago for such nomination.

It is not our idea that this should be done in the usual perfunctory way of presenting the name of a "favorite son." Not by any means. It were, our delegation would soon discover that they had called up a name to conjure by, so very strong is he with the kind of people—we mean the true Democrats—who will be in control of the national convention.

Let it be Walter Clark for Vice-President, as the nominee of the party at Chicago, and not only will he ticket be greatly strengthened in the country at large, but we shall have no difficulty in uniting the true of North Carolina against Russell.

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FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS.
In Effect Apr. 19, 1895.

Greensboro, Raleigh and Goldsboro.		
East Bound	No. 25 Daily	No. 26 Mixed Daily
Lv Greensboro	12:05 p.m.	1:30 a.m.
Rion College	12:45 p.m.	2:10 a.m.
Burlington	1:30 p.m.	3:00 a.m.
Graham	2:15 p.m.	3:45 a.m.
Hillsboro	3:00 p.m.	4:30 a.m.
University	3:45 p.m.	5:15 a.m.
Durham	4:30 p.m.	6:00 a.m.
Ar Raleigh	5:15 p.m.	6:45 a.m.

West Bound		
No. 25 Daily	No. 26 Mixed Daily	No. 27 Mixed Daily
Lv Raleigh	6:30 a.m.	7:00 a.m.
Clayton	7:15 a.m.	7:45 a.m.
Salma	8:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
Lv Goldsboro	8:45 a.m.	9:15 p.m.

THROUGH SCHEDULE.		
South	No. 25 Daily	No. 26 Daily
Lv Washington	11:15 a.m.	10:30 p.m.
Charlottesville	12:00 p.m.	11:15 p.m.
Richmond	12:45 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
Lynchburg	1:30 p.m.	12:45 p.m.
Danville	2:15 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
Ar Greensboro	3:00 p.m.	2:15 p.m.
Wise-Salem	3:45 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
Halegh	4:30 p.m.	3:45 p.m.
Salisbury	5:15 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
Ar Hot Springs	6:00 p.m.	5:15 p.m.
Knoxville	6:45 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Chattanooga	7:30 p.m.	6:45 p.m.
Columbia	8:15 p.m.	7:30 p.m.
Augusta	9:00 p.m.	8:15 p.m.
Savannah	9:45 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
(Central Time)	10:30 p.m.	9:45 p.m.
Ar Jacksonville	11:15 p.m.	10:30 p.m.
St. Augustine	12:00 a.m.	11:15 p.m.
Atlantic	12:45 a.m.	12:00 a.m.
Birmingham	1:30 a.m.	12:45 a.m.
Memphis	2:15 a.m.	1:30 a.m.
N. Orleans	3:00 a.m.	2:15 a.m.

SLEEPING CAR SERVICE.		
North	No. 25 Daily	No. 26 Daily
Lv Washington	9:45 p.m.	6:45 a.m.
Charlottesville	10:30 p.m.	7:30 a.m.
Richmond	11:15 p.m.	8:15 a.m.
Lynchburg	12:00 a.m.	9:00 a.m.
Danville	12:45 a.m.	9:45 a.m.
Ar Greensboro	1:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
Wise-Salem	2:15 a.m.	11:15 a.m.
Halegh	3:00 a.m.	12:00 p.m.
Salisbury	3:45 a.m.	12:45 p.m.
Ar Hot Springs	4:30 a.m.	1:30 p.m.
Knoxville	5:15 a.m.	2:15 p.m.
Chattanooga	6:00 a.m.	3:00 p.m.
Columbia	6:45 a.m.	3:45 p.m.
Augusta	7:30 a.m.	4:30 p.m.
Savannah	8:15 a.m.	5:15 p.m.
(Central Time)	9:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.
Ar Jacksonville	9:45 a.m.	6:45 p.m.
St. Augustine	10:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.
Atlantic	11:15 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Birmingham	12:00 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
Memphis	12:45 p.m.	9:45 p.m.
N. Orleans	1:30 p.m.	10:30 p.m.

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