

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. XXII.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1896.

NO. 28.

OVERWORK

Nervous Prostration

Complete Recovery by the Use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla



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 today had it not been for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, of which preparation I cannot say too much. - H. O. HENSON, Postmaster and Planter, Kinard's, S. C.

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WEEKLY WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7, '96. Senator Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, found himself called upon very early in the game to pay the penalty of prominence in a National campaign. In addition to having been maliciously lied about and misquoted, he has been directly attacked and charged with mismanaging the campaign. It isn't Senator Jones that these people are after injuring, but Bryan and Sewall, whose prospects are looking entirely too bright to please their enemies. As to the misquotation of his interview concerning Southern Populists, Senator Jones said, before going to New York, where he will probably remain until after the National Committee meeting and the big Bryan and Sewall notification meeting, next week: "I did not say that Mr. Bryan would not accept the Populist nomination, for I have no authority to say that. I did not say that as a general rule the Southern Populists were not a creditable class. On the contrary, I said that most of them were patriotic men who were working for a cause; that they were Populists because they had believed they could promote their cause best through a new party; and that now they would support Bryan, because it was shown that their patriotic objects could be attained only through his election. That is what I said of the Southern Populists as a rule. As an exception I spoke of the class who were not creditable. I said there were some who were Populists merely for their personal advancement; some who had become Populists through selfish, and not patriotic motives. I spoke of these as the exceptional class who would not support Bryan. I said that as a rule the Populists in the South would follow the patriotic course and support Bryan; that there were some who, for selfish motives, would not do so, but would prefer to have McKinley elected."

The charge of mismanagement against Senator Jones falls of its own weight, for the very good reason that there has been practically nothing to manage and will not be until the meeting of the National Committee in New York City on the 11th inst., when the membership of the Executive Committee will be announced and the general plan of the campaign mapped out and adopted. This charge was accompanied by a demand that Senator Gorman's services be requisitioned. That really explains one of the main objects of those who made the charge—to upset the extremely cordial relations existing between Senators Jones and Gorman, thus depriving the National Committee of the advice which Mr. Gorman has promised to give during the campaign in lieu of accepting the chairmanship of the Executive Committee which was offered him.

The gold Democrats of New York will be quite the patriots they claim to be, but since it became known in Washington that they tried to make a deal with Mark Hanna to cast their votes for the McKinley electoral ticket in exchange for Republican votes in the New York Legislature for one of their number as senator to succeed David B. Hill, they are classed as plain, every-day disgruntled politicians, more bent upon getting office than upon defending principles.

Unless all the reports from West Virginia are wrong, which is not at all likely, that State will certainly give Bryan and Sewall a large majority. Among the West Virginians in Washington this week was Chairman Chilton, of the Democratic State Committee. He says it is only a question of how large a majority the State will give the Democratic ticket, as the Republicans are flocking to the support of Bryan and free coinage—in one county alone 722 Republicans have joined Bryan and Sewall clubs.

The size of the Democratic majority in Alabama indicates with unerring certainty that the most of the Populists in the South will return to the Democratic party, thus realizing the prediction made when Bryan was nominated. It also increased the difficulty of Tom Watson putting up a claim for Democratic recognition which will receive any attention. The South will be practically solid for Bryan and Sewall, although Maryland may be lost on account of the monied and corporate influences of Baltimore being thrown for McKinley and the gold standard.

BUTLER FOR FUSION.
He Denounces Republicanism and the Money Power in Strong Terms.
Senator Marion Butler, chairman of the Populist National Committee, telegraphed to the Atlanta Journal Wednesday morning the following signed statement in regard to Senator Jones' interview, criticising the Southern Populists:

"You wire me purported interview with Chairman Jones as it appears in Monday's World and ask me for a statement with reference to the same. I am not prepared to believe Senator Jones was quoted correctly. The election of McKinley would mean not only four years more of Shermanism and Clevelandism, but also many additional and culminating resulting evils. No intelligent, patriotic voter, no true American citizen, can by his action or inaction, be responsible, directly or indirectly, for such a threatened calamity. The only possible way that it can be averted is by a complete, harmonious and enthusiastic union of all parties opposed to the destructive rule of corporate greed and British gold upon the candidates for President and Vice-President that represent just the opposite of what McKinley and Hobart represent."

"Those upon whom is the great responsibility of the consummation of this end should not do or say anything that would produce friction, but should, on the other hand, subordinate all minor differences, and bend every energy for harmonious union and victory, when the cause of outraged and suffering humanity is trembling in the balance, when victory for American independence is in sight."

"What a humiliating and sickening spectacle it would be should the folly of personal ambition and the demon of party spirit step into, confuse and divide the allied majority and deliver our people into the hands of the enemies of Republican institutions. But this cannot, this will not happen. The American people are not now in any humor to be trifled with. They realize the cause of our evils. They fully appreciate the threatened danger. They will this year drive the British money changers and their American Tory allies from the temple of liberty and take charge of their own affairs."

"It would be better for candidates and chairmen to do less talking for the present. But in spite of the indiscretions of individuals and so-called leaders, the American people have determined to win the fight and they will do it."
(Signed) "MARION BUTLER."

Nuts to Crack.

Charlotte News.

(1) The silver countries of the world are Mexico, Central American States, South American States, Russia, China, and the Straits Settlements. They represent 44 per cent. of the population of the world, and own 16 per cent. of the gold and 26 per cent. of the silver of the world, now in circulation as money.

(2) The gold countries of the world are the United Kingdom, Germany, Portugal, Austria-Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Australia, Egypt and Canada. They represent 14 per cent. of the population of the world, and own 40 per cent. of the gold and 12 per cent. of the silver in circulation as money.

(3) The gold and silver countries of the world are the United States, France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Greece, Spain, Roumania, Serbia, Netherlands, Turkey, Japan, India, Cuba and Hayti. They represent 42 per cent. of the population of the world, and own 44 per cent. of the gold and 62 per cent. of the silver of the world, in circulation.

(4) Russia is a silver country and has in circulation just ten times as much gold as silver.

(5) The mass of silver and gold in the world is about in proportion to each other as 16 to 1.

(6) There is little more than four billion dollars of silver coin in circulation in the world.

(7) If all the silver of the world available for money were to be suddenly dumped upon the shores of the United States and coined into money at the ratio of 16 to 1, it would only increase the circulation of your country about forty-four dollars per capita.

(8) If all the surplus yearly product of silver in the world available for money were suddenly dumped upon the shores of the United States and coined into money at the ratio of 16 to 1, it would only increase the circulation about eighty cents yearly.

(9) The United States has a per capita circulation of about \$8 of silver. France has a per capita circulation of about \$13 of silver.

Significant Talk in England.

Raleigh News and Observer.

We believe that the London Financial News is regarded as an authority on both sides of the Atlantic, and yet it is saying strange things just now about the free silver movement in this country:

"There is a plain moral in the remark that if the United States would venture to cut herself adrift from Europe and take outright to silver she would have all America and Asia at her back and the command of the markets of both countries. The barrier of gold would be more fatal than any barrier of a custom house. The bond of silver would be stronger than any bond of free trade. There can be no doubt about it that if the United States were to adopt a silver basis to-morrow British trade would be ruined before the year was out. Every American would be protected, not only at home, but in every other market. Of course the United States would suffer to a certain extent through having to pay her obligations abroad in gold, but the loss of exchange under this head would be a mere drop in the bucket as compared to the profit to be reaped from the markets of South America and Asia, to say nothing of Europe. The marvel is that the United States have not long ago seized the opportunity. It has been a piece of luck that it has never occurred to the Americans to scoop us out of the world's markets by going on a silver basis, and it might serve us right if, irritated by the contemptible apathy of our government toward the silver problem, the Americans retaliated by freezing out gold. It could be easily done."

We have heard this prophecy before. It has been made by more than one prominent European writer on finance. Moreton Frewen has insisted for a long time that the United States was blind to its own interests in hesitating to adopt free silver coinage and then enter into a commercial union with Asia and South America. He has always insisted that under such arrangement the silver countries of the world, while they might sell to England, would do all their buying here. Prof. Abrent, the great German authority, has also argued that the United States, if followed by Germany, Belgium, and Italy—as he thinks it would be, sooner or later—could, through the medium of free silver coinage, almost destroy England's foreign trade. He has been extensively quoted by the gold men, but chiefly as to the difficulty, in his opinion, of our acting alone.

He has invariably said that a concert of action among the nations named above would give them control of commerce in every quarter of the globe. And now comes the London Financial News with the positive statement that free silver coinage by the United States, acting independently, will multiply its trade beyond conception and isolate Great Britain so far as concerns the silver using countries.

It is needless to say, of course, that the Post does not intend to surrender its convictions at the instance of a British newspaper. The Post, however, believes in a fair and impartial discussion of public questions, and we therefore reproduce this rather unexpected utterance as a contribution to the controversy—a contribution, by the way, from a source hitherto regarded as of high authority.

The honor of inventing spectacles is given to Salvino Armati, an Italian, who died in 1317.

that of gold was about 40 to 1, yet the ratio in value remained the same.

From 1831 to 1840, the ratio of production was 32 to 1, and the ratio of value was not affected. Since 1873, the ratio of production has been 17.5 to 1, and the ratio of value has fluctuated one hundred per cent. From 1850 to 1873, nearly two dollars of gold to one of silver was produced.

(21) In the days of Jefferson the question of ratio was purely a "mercantile problem." To-day, with changed conditions, it seems to be purely a legislative problem.

BREVARD NIXON.
Significant Talk in England.
Raleigh News and Observer.

The economic and social issues of the times have at last entered the camp of the old political parties, and a most remarkable upheaval is the result. Party lines are being redrawn and the bosses of both parties who so well served corporate and moneyed interests have joined hands in order to maintain their prestige.

Since the civil war the old party conventions have been mere machines for nominating opposing sets of candidates, but the two late national conventions represented a battle royal between the champions of existing conditions and those who desire relief from the economic thralldom which has resulted in the unparalleled industrial stagnation of the past three years.

Aside from the theories of gold or silver money involved, the agitation represents a deep and widespread discontent among the agricultural and other workmen, directed against those who are held responsible for the well-known abuses and distress prevailing. The tariff issues which heretofore led into a great inextricable tangle and represented a contest for advantage between rival industrial interests, has been thrown aside so as to clear the way for the battles to come.

The restlessness, even though it may still further disturb business affairs, is far preferable to the usual lethargy and indifference which permitted the money combination to dominate the courts, the legislatures and the administration.

A Little Accident It Was a Girl.
The Cleveland Plain Dealer says that an aged man sauntering across Superior street the other day was somewhat rudely jostled by a youthful wheelman. The shock of the collision tumbled the rider off, and the old gentleman promptly grabbed him by the ear. "Durn you," he said, with considerable asperity, "I've a great mind to take you across my knee and spank you good." But he didn't do it. He just held the young fellow a minute, and then let him go. "Why didn't you spank him, uncle," said a bystander. "Well," replied the old man, with a humorous twinkle, "I certainly would if I hadn't been a little afraid that webby it was a girl."

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Awful Force of an eight-inch Gun. Philadelphia Ledger.

In dwelling upon the wonderful power of modern guns, Albert Matthews gives illustrations from the recent Chilean civil war, showing the effectiveness of the smaller sizes of breech-loading rifled guns.

A shot weighing 250 pounds from an eight-inch gun at Fort Valdivia, in Valparaiso harbor, struck the cruiser Blanco Encalada above the armor belt, passed through the thin steel plate on the side, went through the captain's cabin, took the pillow from under his head, dropped his head on the mattress with a thump, but without injuring a hair, passed through the open door into the mess-room, where it struck the floor and then glanced to the ceiling.

Then it went through a wooden bulkhead an inch thick into a room 25 by 42 feet, where forty men were sleeping in hammocks. It killed six of them outright and wounded six others, three of whom died, after which it passed through a steel bulkhead five inches thick and ended its course by striking a battery outside, in which it made a dent nearly two inches deep. It was filled with sand. Had it released deadly gases, no one knows what damage it might have done.

A 450-pound missile from a ten-inch gun in the same fort struck the same vessel on its eight inch armor. It hit squarely on a bolt. The shell did not pierce the armor, but burst outside the vessel. It drove the bolt right through, and in its flight the bolt struck an eight-inch gun, completely disabling it. Such is the power of the small-sized guns.

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LAFAYETTE HOLT,

MACHINIST AND ENGINEER,
BURLINGTON, N. C.

Southern Railway

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East Bound	No. 26 Daily	No. 27 Mixed Daily
Lv Greensboro	12:05 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
Edon College	12:25 p.m.	1:50 p.m.
Burlington	12:45 p.m.	2:10 p.m.
Greensboro	1:05 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
Hillsboro	1:25 p.m.	2:50 p.m.
University	1:45 p.m.	3:10 p.m.
Durham	2:05 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
Ar Raleigh	2:25 p.m.	3:50 p.m.

West Bound	No. 28 Daily	No. 29 Mixed Daily
Lv Greensboro	7:05 p.m.	7:30 p.m.
Edon College	7:25 p.m.	7:50 p.m.
Burlington	7:45 p.m.	8:10 p.m.
Greensboro	8:05 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
Hillsboro	8:25 p.m.	8:50 p.m.
University	8:45 p.m.	9:10 p.m.
Durham	9:05 p.m.	9:30 p.m.
Ar Raleigh	9:25 p.m.	9:50 p.m.

South	No. 30 Daily	No. 31 Mixed Daily
Lv Washington	11:15 a.m.	10:45 p.m.
Charlottesville	11:35 a.m.	11:05 p.m.
Richmond	11:55 a.m.	11:25 p.m.
York	12:15 p.m.	11:45 p.m.
Roanoke	12:35 p.m.	12:05 p.m.
Greensboro	12:55 p.m.	12:25 p.m.
Winston-Salem	1:15 p.m.	12:45 p.m.
Raleigh	1:35 p.m.	1:05 p.m.
Ar Salisbury	1:55 p.m.	1:25 p.m.

North	No. 32 Daily	No. 33 Mixed Daily
Lv Washington	9:40 p.m.	6:45 a.m.
Charlottesville	10:00 p.m.	7:05 a.m.
Richmond	10:20 p.m.	7:25 a.m.
York	10:40 p.m.	7:45 a.m.
Roanoke	11:00 p.m.	8:05 a.m.
Greensboro	11:20 p.m.	8:25 a.m.
Winston-Salem	11:40 p.m.	8:45 a.m.
Raleigh	12:00 p.m.	9:05 a.m.
Ar Salisbury	12:20 p.m.	9:25 a.m.

South	No. 34 Daily	No. 35 Mixed Daily
Lv Washington	11:15 a.m.	10:45 p.m.
Charlottesville	11:35 a.m.	11:05 p.m.
Richmond	11:55 a.m.	11:25 p.m.
York	12:15 p.m.	11:45 p.m.
Roanoke	12:35 p.m.	12:05 p.m.
Greensboro	12:55 p.m.	12:25 p.m.
Winston-Salem	1:15 p.m.	12:45 p.m.
Raleigh	1:35 p.m.	1:05 p.m.
Ar Salisbury	1:55 p.m.	1:25 p.m.

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