

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. XXII.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1896.

NO. 37.

A SPECIFIC FOR 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



me, 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."

EMILY WOOD, North St., Elkon, Md.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Highest Honors at World's Fair. Cleanses the System with Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

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. 2.

J. D. KERNODLE,

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, 94 1/2.

Dr. John R. Stockard, Jr.,

DENTIST,
BURLINGTON, N. C.

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

Livery, Sale and Feed STABLES.

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

Hacks, merrill, trams, Good single or double teams. Charges moderate. 2-25-96

HENRY BANN, JR.,

PRACTICAL TINNER,
GRAHAM, N. C.

All kinds of tin work and repairing. Shop on W. Elm St., second door from Bain & Thompson's. Dec. 4, 95.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

Since its enlargement, The North Carolinian is the largest weekly newspaper published in the State. It prints all the news, and preaches the doctrine of pure democracy. It contains eight pages of interesting matter every week. Send one dollar and get it for a whole year. A sample copy will be mailed free on application to

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Editor,
Raleigh, N. C.

The North Carolinian and The ALAMANCE GLEANER will be sent for one year for Two Dollars. Cash in advance. Apply at THE GLEANER office, GRAHAM, N. C.

WANTED—AN IDEA

Who can think of a better plan than to have a weekly paper published in the State? It would be a grand thing to have a paper that would be read by every man, woman and child in the State. It would be a grand thing to have a paper that would be read by every man, woman and child in the State. It would be a grand thing to have a paper that would be read by every man, woman and child in the State.

WORKING MEN LIVE TOO HIGH.

So a Goldite Writes to Labor Organizations.

NO PIE AND NO HOLIDAYS FOR LABORERS.

They Should Live on Coarser Food and Get Less Wages the Goldite Says.

Hanna Wants to Take Money and Tariff Out of Politics.

Money to Buy Those Who Will Be Bought.

Saturday night, Oct. 3rd, at the regular meeting of the Raleigh Branch of the International Association of Mechanics a letter, sent to the Lodge from a corresponding Lodge in Denver, Colorado, was read which naturally caused something of a sensation. The letter is as follows:

No. 11 Wall Street, New York, August 19, 1896.
To Hon. R. C. Bell, Fort Wayne, Ind.:

Dear Sir: The committee of political education of Wall street, this city, to which the undersigned has the honor to belong, having determined that each member should write personally to at least one or more prominent party leaders of the silver cause, your name has been handed to me. You are described as of a fair mind and large influence in your State. I therefore address you in the hope that you may be persuaded from your present course, for you are leading the lower classes, the laborers, artisans, mechanics and agriculturists of your State into a step which will cause them great distress.

We whose business it is to study finance, and are therefore capable of determining such questions, know there is at this time TOO MUCH MONEY. Millions are now ready in this city to be loaned on call, with good collateral such as government gold bonds, where it is really needed, at remunerative rates. Your methods are such as to frighten all money lenders (for nothing is so easily scared as money.) No one can tell what laws your candidate (if elected) may suggest; while even now the laws are all against our people. We are forced to loan money at such rates as we can get. If we cannot get 10 per cent, we take 9; if we cannot get 9 we take 8 and in peaceful times even lower, and it is difficult even then to keep our money at work. But what do your workingmen say? If they cannot get a dollar a day they refuse to work, while they ought to take 75 cents or even 50 cents so that we may keep them at work. You ought to teach them that \$1 per day on a GOLD basis is enormous pay in this country; no gold country pays more than 50 cents for labor, while here living is the cheapest of all countries, providing the lower classes will live as they should live. They are really extravagant; they buy meat four or five days in the week; they even indulge often in pie, which is no kind of food to be enjoyed by working people and does them no good. Rice is one of the most healthy and nourishing of foods, it is CHEAP and can be raised in endless quantities, but workmen avoid it as a general food. They eat wheat bread when rye is much more suitable. These ideas grow out of wrong education, which you, my dear sir, are assisting, only to their future disaster.

Mr. Hanna, if he wins the election (and all intelligent men of the East hope and believe he will), will certainly inaugurate a much better system for the lower classes. He will try to take the money question and tariff out of politics, which should have been done long since. The law governing finances can be safely left with the national banks, insurance and railroad corporations, with through a standing committee with some well-known and honorable financier such as Mr. J. P. Morgan or Mr. August Belmont as chairman, who could formulate and have passed directly such laws on money as would be safe and useful for the whole people. All laws governing the tariff could be handled in the same way by a committee appointed by the great manufacturing and industrial enterprises, and with such honorable and charitable men as Mr. Rockefeller or Mr. Carnegie as chairman of such committees the most wise and useful tariff laws could be speedily put in force, not bothering those engaged in agriculture or other rural work, or exciting them by frequent elections, as is now the case.

We have talked with Mr. Hanna as to many things which are now wronging the lower classes and diverting them from their labor. He thinks there are too many holidays and especially excursions to some what long distances where these people meet and exchange exciting converse upon subjects such as we have referred to, and which they are not capable of understanding; besides this they should be at work; they spend too much money; often going to a hotel and laying out an entire day's income on one dinner. Gentlemen like Mr. Astor and Mr. Rockefeller, who by application and economy have amassed a competence, never would think of spending a day's income for one meal. How can workmen expect to indulge in luxuries, idle away their time and prosper? We believe for their own good, if some beneficent law could be passed which would limit excursions and confine the lower classes to the township in which they live, they would be much better off at the end of the year. These local laws, we presume, must be put into effect by each State, say through the Governors, but the Governors could be appointed by committees of local bankers and manufacturers resident within the State, and we think if the present election is carried by the honest people and Mr. Hanna that by 1900 the people themselves would unanimously vote for such changes in their State constitutions as would relieve them from the turmoil and worry over elections. Committees could act quickly and noiselessly; in fact, bankers, money people and manufacturers are only too happy to be let alone, once they have good laws and good men in control.

The people West should be impressed with the fact that our people here can take care of themselves, come what may. We are concerned for only the classes that labor, whether in the factory, on the railroads, or on the farms. It is costing us a great deal of time besides several millions of dollars to teach these lessons, and they should realize that we cannot constantly subscribe millions of dollars at Presidential elections for their cause, which only by agitation is constantly increased. In talking with Mr. Hanna recently he said he would need \$25,000,000 from our city before the polls closed in November, caused by such men as you and Mr. Bryan, but we think that it treble the amount is really needed, our generous people will supply it to keep the ignorant people from committing political suicide. Every one at the last meeting when Mr. Hanna was here agreed to stand by him. Our newspapers are loyal to the people; they are terribly mad, however, at Mr. Bryan for his speech at Madison Square in New York, and we would not be surprised if some of them indulged in violent language should Mr. Bryan speak here again. Mr. Hanna has seen some of the most influential owners of these papers since, however, and we think they will still be lenient. Our efforts will be toward kindness to our fellow men. We write you in all kindness and well wishes personally, trusting you may aid in quieting your people. We are willing to aid you financially, if necessary, and are perfectly willing to trust you without fear. Mr. Hanna in many cases does not allow our treasurer to pay at once; he thinks guarantees are good enough until the poll shows the actual result in the town or precinct, but in your case if you will make known your actual needs for the beginning of the work (providing you agree to change your views in accordance with our other followers in your State belonging to the honest gold party) we will endeavor to provide you with all necessary funds. You need not answer this personally, as some of Mr. Hanna's agents will visit your city soon and will surely call on you. It is not our intention to have any one committed by letter. I assure you that our work is telling in the East: most of our manufacturers have converted their employees, who are rapidly joining our clubs. There is not much trouble once the way is shown them.

Wishing every success to you if you elect with us, and with best wishes personally, I am, yours sincerely,
J. FRANCIS FORSYTHE.

ITS GENUINENESS PROVED.

When this letter first appeared in the papers of Denver, a telegram was sent to the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Journal asking whether so brutal a letter was genuine. The reply was: FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 2, '96.

Number of Convicts Diminishing.

There are now about 1,250 convicts serving terms in the State prison. This number is not so large as for the preceding months, and Captain Flemming tells a Raleigh paper that the number of convicts is diminishing. In the prison in Raleigh there are only 152 convicts. Two-fifths of these are white. It is a singular fact, but convicts serving life and lengthy sentences generally lead a better life and are more easy to handle than those serving short terms, says the Press-Visitor.

Human life is held too cheaply

when the individual who needs a tonic for his system, seeks to cover his wants by purchasing every mixture that is recommended to him. Remember that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has a well-earned reputation of fifty years' standing.

Mr. Bryan to the Populists.

A St. Louis telegram of October 3 says:

William J. Bryan to-day gave out his letter accepting the Populist nomination. It reads as follows: "LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 3, 1896.

"GENTLEMEN: The nomination of the People's party for the presidency of the United States has been tendered me in such a generous spirit, and under such honorable terms, that I am able to accept the same without departing from the platform adopted by the national convention at Chicago. I fully appreciate the breadth of the patriotism which has actuated the members of the People's party, who, in order to consolidate the sentiment in favor of bimetalism, have been willing to go outside of party lines and support as their candidate one already named by the Democratic party, and also by the Silver party. I also appreciate the fact that while during all the years since 1873 a large majority of the Democratic party and a considerable minority of the Republican party have been consistent advocates of the free coinage of silver at the present ratio; yet since the organization of the People's party its members have unanimously supported such coinage as the only means of restoring bimetalism. By persistently pointing out the disastrous effects of a gold standard, and protesting against each successive step towards financial bondage, the People's party have exerted an important influence in awakening the public to a realization of the nation's political peril. In a time like this, when a great political party is attempting to surrender the right to legislate for ourselves upon the financial question, and is seeking to bind the American people to a foreign monetary system, it behooves us as lovers of our country and friends of American institutions to lay aside for the present such differences as may exist among us on minor questions, in order that our strength may be united in a supreme effort to wrest the government from the hands of those who imagine that the nation's finances are only secure when controlled by a few financiers, and that national honor can only be maintained by acquiescence in any policy, however destructive to the interests of the people of the United States, which foreign creditors, present or prospective, may desire to force upon us.

"It is a cause of congratulation that we have in this campaign not only the support of Democrats, Populists and Republicans, who have all along believed in independent bimetalism, but also the active cooperation of those Democrats and Republicans who, having heretofore waited for international bimetalism, now join with us rather than trust the destinies of the nation in the hands of those who are holding out the delusive hope of foreign aid while they labor secretly for the permanent establishment of the single gold standard.

"While differences have always arisen in the settlement of details of any plan of co-operation between distinct political organizations, I am sure that the advocates of bimetalism are so intensely in earnest that they will be able to devise some means by which the free silver vote may be concentrated upon one electoral ticket in each State. To secure this result charity towards the opinion of others and liberality on the part of all is necessary, but honest and sincere friends who are working towards a common result always find it possible to agree upon just and equitable terms. The American people have proven equal to every emergency which has arisen in the past, and I am confident that in the present emergency there will be no antagonism between the various regiments of the one great army which is marching to repel an invasion more dangerous to our welfare than an army with banners.

"Acknowledging with gratitude your expressions of confidence and good will I am, very truly yours,
W. J. BRYAN."

THE GOLD STANDARD BEARER.

And again he said: "I will not vote against this bill and thus deprive my people and my country and the laborers and the producers and the industries of my country of thirty millions annually of circulating medium."

In 1890 Mr. McKinley declared that in the interest of his country, in the interest of laborers, in the interest of producers, in the interest of the industries of the country he would vote to add to the increase of the \$24,000,000 in the circulating medium an additional increase of \$30,000,000. That was the McKinley of 1890. Let me read you the McKinley of 1896:

"It is not more money we want. What we want is to put all the money we have already at work." In 1890, when he advocated \$24,000,000 to the circulation each year. This year we have no such provisions. We have repealed the Sherman law and the Bland act, and make no provision to utilize silver, no provision to add to the currency by the increase in our silver money. Yet when the currency is decreasing and we have decreased the money in circulation in the last two years by \$150,000,000; yet when money is decreasing instead of increasing, the same McKinley, who wanted more money in 1890, tells you now that it is not more money we need, but to put that money we already have to work.

Which does my friend favor? The McKinley of 1890, who wanted more money, or the McKinley of 1896? (Great applause and cries of "1890.")

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

At Burlington, Iowa, last Friday Mr. Wm. J. Bryan spoke to 18,000. The following is a portion of his speech as reported:

There is this difference between Republicans who come to us and Democrats who go from us. The Democrats who go from us must reproduce the history of the Democratic party and abandon that which has been Democratic from the time when Jefferson organized the Democratic party. (Applause.) The Republicans who come to us have simply to stand by that which the Republican party used to advocate, and which in this campaign it has abandoned. (Great applause and a voice: "Hurrah for McKinley!") Applause and hisses.)

My friends, I beg you to refrain from any manifestations of displeasure. I am glad to have that man here who is in favor of my opponent. I only hope that there are many such, because it is to such persons that I desire to express my remarks. (Cheering and applause.) My friend has declared his preference for McKinley. I want to ask him which McKinley he is for, the McKinley of 1890 or the McKinley of 1896? (Great applause and long cheering.) Let me read you what Mr. McKinley said in 1890, when he was advocating the Sherman law, which added to the volume of the nation's money. He said in that speech:

"But all agree that we must have a larger volume of money, and that the added volume should be silver or its equivalent, based on silver." At that time we were putting into circulation about \$24,000,000 a year under the Bland act, and Mr. McKinley advocated the Sherman act, on the ground that it would increase the amount of money to be put in circulation among the people. Let me read you what he said then: "We propose to give to this country what gentlemen upon the other side of the House could not do; what they did not dare to do for four years. We propose to give to the country a silver bill that will take all of the silver, practically, of the United States and make it available for the use of the people."

Again he said: "So, Mr. Speaker, this bill is just to the silver producers of the United States. It does what the present law, as demonstrated by every administration for ten years has not done. It takes every dollar of silver bullion that is purchased in the United States and places it at the disposal of the people as money."

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Which does my friend favor? The McKinley of 1890, who wanted more money, or the McKinley of 1896? (Great applause and cries of "1890.")

LAND SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Alamance Co., I will sell at public outcry to the best bidder, at the court house door in Graham, on

MONDAY, NOV. 2, 1896,

the following real property, to-wit: A tract of land in Melville township, Alamance county, adjoining the lands formerly owned by S. M. White, dec'd, the lands lately owned by J. L. White and others, containing 150 acres, more or less, it being the plantation whereon the late Wm. McAdams lived up to his death and the only lands of which he died seized. This land will be sold subject to the dower right of the late Wm. McAdams therein.

TERMS:—One half cash, the other on a credit of 6 months, secured by the note of the purchaser, carrying interest from day of sale and title reserved until payment of purchase money is complete.

J. L. SCOTT, Jr., Pub. Adm'r,
as Adm'r of Wm. McAdams,
Oct. 1, '96.

Land Sale!

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Alamance county, I will sell at the court house door in Graham, on

MONDAY, NOV. 2, 1896,

the following real property of which the late Jas. H. Johnson died seized, to-wit:

A lot or parcel of land near Haw River, in Melville township, Alamance county, containing 1/2 acre, more or less, upon which is a dwelling house occupied by the said Jas. H. Johnson up to his death. Terms: CASH.

J. L. SCOTT, Jr., Pub. Adm'r,
as Adm'r of J. H. Johnson,
Oct. 1, '96.

North Carolina—Alamance County.

In Superior Court Before the Clerk.

SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS.

Joseph A. Long and others, the heirs at law of Catherine Albright, better known as Aunt Katy Fowlie, vs.

Henry Long, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, TO THE SHERIFF OF ALAMANCE COUNTY GREETING: You are hereby commanded to summon Henry Long, the Defendant above named, if he be found within your county, to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for the County of Alamance on Monday, the 22nd day of October, 1896, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of said Clerk on or before said day, and in the said Defendant take notice that if he fail to answer the said complaint within that time the Plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Herein full not and of this summons make due return. Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 22nd day of Sept. 1896. G. D. VINCENT, C. C. C.

TAXES!

CANDIDATES!

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the taxes for 1896.

- Morton's Store, Morton's township, Monday, Oct. 12.
- McRay, Faucett's township, Tuesday, Oct. 13.
- Pleasant Grove, Pleasant Grove township, Wednesday, Oct. 14.
- Melrose, Melville township, Thursday, Oct. 15.
- T. L. Bradshaw's, Thompson's township, Friday, Oct. 16.
- Joe Chasden's Shop, Albright's township, Saturday, Oct. 17.
- Stephens's Mill, Newlin's township, Monday, Oct. 18.
- Hornaday's Store, Patterson's township, Tuesday, Oct. 19.
- Fred. Gray's, Coble's township, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
- Green College, Boone Station township, Thursday, Oct. 21.
- Burlington, Burlington township, Friday, Oct. 22.
- Graham, Graham township, Saturday, Oct. 23.

All persons who owe taxes are requested to meet me promptly.

R. T. KERNODLE,
Sheriff Alamance Co.

EXECUTION SALE!

By virtue of a writ of execution issued by the Clerk of the Superior of Alamance County, to-wit: E. J. Sanders & Sons against John M. Coble, I will sell at the court house door in Graham, to the best bidder, for cash, on

MONDAY THE 16TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1896,

the following real property, to-wit: One acre of land, it being the same conveyed by T. G. Horner and wife A. Horner to said John M. Coble. Terms: CASH. R. T. KERNODLE, Sheriff of Alamance Co. Oct. 6, 1896.