

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. XXII.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1896.

NO. 43.



PURELY VEGETABLE.

The cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world. An effective remedy for all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Spleen. Regulates the Liver and prevents Chills and Malaria. Relieves Constipation, Biliousness, Headaches and Nausea.

BAD BREATH.

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common, as a bad breath; and in nearly every case it is caused by the imperfectly digested contents of the stomach, and can be easily corrected if you will take Simmons' Liver Regulator. Do not neglect to cure a bad breath, as it is a sure sign of a diseased liver. It will also improve your appetite, complexion and general health.

CONSTIPATION.

Should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. In fact, nature demands the most regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand passes the way often to serious danger. It is quite necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a morbid habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE.

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently in the morning, and is usually caused by the imperfectly digested contents of the stomach, and is accompanied by disagreeable nausea, and the condition which it denotes, is a sure sign of a diseased liver. It will also improve your appetite, complexion and general health.

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All kinds of tin work and repairing.

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Circulars, Dodgers, or any

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Call at THE GLEANER Office.

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 the 26th day of

MONDAY, DEC. 7th, 1896.

The following real property, to-wit: A tract of land on Owen's Creek in Fayette's township, Alamance county, adjoining the lands of H. H. Bannard, John F. King, J. M. Tapscott and others, containing 20.4 acres, more or less, to be sold for the principal amount of the late Wm. Murray and upon which he had \$100 in his debt.

TERMS—One half cash, the other half at one year, secured by note carrying interest from day of sale and the remaining \$50 payment to be made in cash.

Dec. 26-96. E. C. MURRAY, Com'r.

WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think of a better way of doing business than the one now in vogue? Write JOHN WEDDING, BURN & CO., Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C., for this \$1.00 plan.

WEEKLY WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20, '96.

Has President Cleveland made a deal with President-elect McKinley? Strange as this question may appear, current rumors make it pertinent. One of those rumors has it that a list of Federal employes in a number of southern states who took an active part in supporting Bryan in the late campaign is being prepared; that they are all to be dismissed and gold democrats appointed in their places, and that an understanding exists by which these gold democrats are to be allowed to retain their places under the McKinley administration. Ex-Congressman Foran, of Ill., who took an active part in the campaign as a gold democrat, and who has just been appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue to succeed Mr. Miller who resigned to enter private business, is said to have received assurances that he would be allowed to keep the office under the McKinley administration. In fact, it is said that he would not otherwise have accepted the office. These rumors cannot be authenticated, and it would be difficult to believe such things possible had it not been for the political happenings of the last year. Just imagine what would have correctly forecasted the political events of the past twelve months one year ago.

The larger number of republican Senators and Representatives in Washington grows the more probable it becomes that no real effort is going to be made by them to pass the Dingley tariff bill in the Senate. While there are a few conservatives among them who favor passing the Dingley bill or some other bill slightly amending the present tariff law at this session of Congress and sparing the country the worry of an extra session, the great majority of them are determined to have an extra session and to pass a high tariff bill in the House and to try to pass it in the Senate, and will probably have their way.

Senator Mills, of Texas, is among the early Congressional arrivals. He says he doesn't care to guess what will be done at the coming session of Congress, but his talk indicates that he doesn't expect any tariff legislation. He had a few words to say that are commended to the gentlemen who are inclined to follow the advice of Senator Peffer and favor the organization of a new party to combine all the elements opposed to McKinleyism and the gold standard. Said Mills: "The democratic party will live as long as the government lives. No amount of whipping can kill it."

Some of the friends of the McKinley administration are not talking as wisely as they might about the possible relations of the silver republican Senators to the proposed protection tariff bill which is to be put through the house and attempted to be put through the Senate at the extra session of Congress expected to be called as soon as McKinley is inaugurated. For instance, Representative Groat, of Vt., after expressing the belief that the constituents of these Senators would compel them to support a protection tariff bill, goes a step further and makes the threat that if they do not vote for it they will be ignored in the distribution of Federal patronage in their States during the entire term of McKinley. While this threat would almost surely be carried out, it is certainly impolitic, not to call it absolutely foolish, to publicly make it before the Senators have indicated their intentions. High spirited men are seldom controlled by threats, and if the fool friends of protection are not careful they will drive away votes they might have got had no threats been made. Senator Vest, of Mo., isn't one of those who thinks there is the slightest chance for the Dingley tariff bill to be passed by the Senate at this session. He said: "I have no doubt that the republican Senators who voted with the democrats at the last session against the consideration of the Dingley bill, with the possible exception of Carter, will stand with us again, and if they do

there is no possibility of passing the bill."

Senator-elect Pettus, who will on the 4th of next March succeed Senator Pugh, of Alabama, was a law partner of Senator Morgan about thirty years ago and might have been in the Senate twenty years ago had he not declined the nomination. When he takes his seat Alabama will have what no other State has or ever had—two Senators who are residents of the same town. Gen. Pettus, for he was a Confederate Brigadier, will bring to the Senate a ripe experience. He is as strong an advocate of the free coinage of silver as could be found anywhere.

The Jackson Democratic Association has invited Mr. Bryan to deliver the address at its celebration of Jackson day, January 8th, 1897, and are hopeful that he will accept. The question of who the few gold democrats in Congress will caucus with at the coming Session is being much talked about. Having bolted the regular democratic nomination, unless specially to do so, it is claimed they cannot attend a democratic caucus, and nobody seems to know whether such invitation will be extended to them.

The Rotation of Parties.

Baltimore Sun.

Attention has been directed to the curious fact that for 24 years the people of the United States have chosen their Chief Executives alternately from the two parties. In 1872 Grant, Republican, was elected; in 1876 Tilden, Democrat, (though counted out); in 1880 Garfield, Republican; in 1884 Cleveland, Democrat; in 1888 Harrison, Republican; in 1892 Cleveland, Democrat; in 1896 McKinley, Republican.

This shows several things. It shows that the people do just as they think best and that they do their own thinking, and when they change their minds, or are dissatisfied with the existing order of things or a proposed change, they say so peacefully at the polls and there is an end of it. The two parties have opposite policies upon several vital questions, and yet the change from one party to the other has never produced any violent upheaval or vast social disturbance. The wheels of the republic continue to revolve and things go on pretty much as usual.

The facility with which the policy of the government is changed from time to time by the change of the party in power also goes to illustrate the strength of our government and the permanence of our republican institutions. In many so-called republics a change of administration means war. The old administration, it may be, refuses to accept the result and give up, or the defeated candidate charges fraud and there is a resort to arms to decide the matter.

Here in the United States a change of parties by the people is the occasion usually of nothing more dangerous than a torchlight procession.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertiser Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to J. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. For sale by T. A. Albright & Co.

Gatesville, the county seat of Gates county, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 11th. Scarcely any insurance was carried on any of the property.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by T. A. Albright & Co.

NIAGARA IN HARNESS.

The Great Power Company Starts Up Its Business—Power Transferred to Buffalo—Street Cars in that City Being Propelled by the Force of the Mighty Cataract.

BUFFALO, Nov. 16.—At midnight the turning of a switch in the big power house at Niagara Falls completed a circuit which caused Niagara river to flow up hill, so to speak, by returning a fraction of its resistless energy, which had already swept past the gates of Buffalo, back into that city, 27 miles distant. The harness was buckled that hitches the factory wheels of Buffalo to the greatest cataract on earth. This morning the street cars of this city started running by Falls power. Hereafter the Falls must work enough to earn their living.

The buckling of the harness could have been done as well 12 hours earlier, but owing to the fact that the father of William B. Rankine, of New York, secretary of the Niagara Falls Power Company, is a clergyman, and in deference to his wishes the Niagara Falls power was not turned into the transmitting system at noon, as had been expected. The connections were made at midnight. The force of experts having the work in charge were busy all Saturday night and until late last evening testing the various connections and going over the machinery to make sure that everything was in proper order. When everything was in readiness for the switch to be thrown open the electricians were confident that there need be no cessation of the current set flowing over the wires of the Buffalo street railway system.

The distance covered by the line between Buffalo and the Falls is 27 miles, and the expert electricians who have the work in charge estimate that the loss of energy will be less than 10 per cent. and may not much exceed 5. Careful tests are to be made in this connection, the tests covering both night and day in clear as well as rainy weather. The electricians are paying particular attention to this test as on the perfect insulation of the carrying line depends much of the future success of the undertaking.

The line that has been built to carry the current-bearing wires is of a most substantial nature. Unlike the ordinary telegraph line, the poles are placed very close together, and are braced in such a manner as to be proof against heavy storms. At curves the poles are set double, and are guyed to numerous smaller poles to prevent sagging. The overhead line extends from the power house at the Falls to the city limits of Buffalo, where the wires enter central conduits. On the overhead line glass insulators are found unequal to the strain, and porcelain insulators were made specially to hold the wires. These insulators were subjected to a current of 30,000 volts before being put in use.

There are at present on the poles eight cables each, with a carrying capacity of 5,000 horse power, or 40,000 horse power in all. The poles are of such a substantial character, however, that this number of cables can be doubled without subjecting them to a greater strain than is considered safe.

The only contract made so far for the delivery of power in Buffalo by the power company is that with the Buffalo Street Railway Company for 1,000 horse power. Under the contract with the city the completion of the undertaking of delivering power in Buffalo was not obligatory before next June. It was in order to secure the contract that the work was hurried through so far ahead of time. Contracts with others desiring to use the electrical power will now be made and it is thought that by the opening of spring the power will be well distributed throughout the city.

Since the inception of the undertaking and during its carrying out the company have frequently called upon Messrs. Edison and Tesla for advice, and these famous masters of electricity have been frequent visitors to the Niagara Falls power house to solve technical problems.

The power will sell in Buffalo for \$36 a horse power per annum, and under its contract with the city the

company must increase its capacity 10,000 horse power per year until the maximum of 50,000 horse power has been reached.

At Buffalo the switches in the street railway power house were turned on exactly at midnight by W. L. R. Emmett, chief engineer of the General Electric Company. Mayor Jewett was present and held the switch. Everything worked smoothly.

COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY.

England's Rivals in the East and West.

Wilmington Star.

England has two rivals for commercial supremacy, between which she will eventually be consigned to the rear. The United States is one, Russia the other. The United States will in time dominate the commerce on this side of the Atlantic, while Russia will contest for the trade of the far East, which England has for many years found a rich harvest field. The potent agency that Russia will have at her command, in competition with England's merchant marine, will be the trans-Siberian railway which will be completed within the next four years. What that will do is set forth in the following clipped from the San Francisco Chronicle:

"The enormous difference which the trans-Siberian railway is certain to make in the freight and passenger carrying trade of the world may be seen from the announcement that first-class passage will be sold from Moscow to Vladivostok for \$56, second-class for \$22. The freight rates are to be in proportion. The time required for the journey, extending practically from the Baltic sea to the Pacific ocean, will be nine days and eleven hours for express trains, and twelve days and fifteen hours for hauls of merchandise.

"At the present time the trip between the coasts—say from London via Suez to Yokohama—consumes thirty-eight days. Something like a week may be saved from this account by following the American or Canadian routes. From Bremerhaven to Shanghai consumes forty-seven days, and from Marseilles to Yokohama via the Messageries Maritime line forty days. Taking the minimum time, thirty-one days, and while it is being covered by ship and car over British routes a Russian freight train can leave Moscow and run to Vladivostok and back again and have about five days' leeway.

"Regarding expenses the scale is as much in favor of the Russians as the time card. For example, a first-class passage to Shanghai from Bremerhaven costs \$350, second-class \$240. Adding \$10 as the Russian steamship fare from Vladivostok to Shanghai and the same sum to cover the connection between Bremerhaven and Moscow, the figures in each instance being liberal, and the Russians can cut the German-English first-class rate by the sum of \$314. The freight rate will be one-fourth the present sea rate. Of course, there can be no competition with Russia under this head, and English trade with the orient will either have to make use of the Russian transportation facilities or retire from the field. Even if steamship rates could go down to a cash basis of rivalry—which, of course, would be out of the question—the Russians would still have the advantage of providing a daily against a semi-weekly service."

This covers simply the matter of transportation, but another potent factor enters, which England may well view with concern. Russia is not yet what might be called a manufacturing nation, although she has within the past few years made considerable progress as a manufacturer. But the trans-Siberian railway will not only open up an immense territory adapted to the growth of grain, cotton, &c., but also abounding also in fine timber, coal, iron and other minerals, supplying all the requisites for the successful establishment of numerous industries, in addition to which she has her own large population, and the countries of Asia to draw upon for labor. Under these conditions, with rapid and cheap transportation with which England with all her

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AN OLD BALE OF COTTON.

It Was Kept for Generations But Was Finally Sold.

ships cannot compete, what is to hinder Russia from wresting the trade of the East from England when she enters the contest with a will.

Some Queer Names Among Congressmen. Washington Post.

From over in Maryland comes Dr. Booze, and while there may be no significance whatever in this close conjunction, the name of the Representative in the very next district is Mudd. Maryland also sends a Barber and a Banker to the next House. A Cooke is found in the Illinois delegation, a Gardner in New Jersey, a Plowman in Alabama, a Cowherd in Missouri, a Bishop in Michigan, a Brewer in Ohio, two Coopers, one from Texas, the other from Wisconsin, two Taylors, one from Ohio and one from Alabama, four Smiths, two from Michigan and one each from Illinois and Arizona. A Miller comes from West Virginia, but Illinois furnishes Mills. Illinois also has a Hunter, New Jersey and North Carolina each a Fowler, but Pennsylvania contributes Robbins.

The little New England State of Rhode Island sends a Bull, Virginia a Lamb, North Carolina a Martin, Mississippi a Fox, Missouri a Cooney, and Ohio a Keer, while a Skinner comes from North Carolina and a Packer from Pennsylvania. There is a Fischer in the New York delegation, but the only thing for him to catch is Sauerhering, of Wisconsin. Fruit, too, is scarce, there being only one Berry, from Kentucky.

Congress is a large body of itself, but it has only a Foote in New York and a Tongue in Oregon. A Mann in Illinois, however, is Handy in Delaware. Moody in Massachusetts, a Minor in Wisconsin, still Young in Virginia and Pennsylvania, and above all, Bland in Missouri. New York aggregates to itself all the Payne, North Carolina all the Love, and Missouri all the Joy. Utah is represented by a King, Illinois by a Price, and the people of Illinois by their Cousins.

The silver Moon, from Tennessee mountains, looks down peacefully upon a Hill in Connecticut, a Marsh in Illinois, near which is planted a Cannon, that has done much service; a Flood in Virginia, a Beach in Ohio, an Eddy in Minnesota, a Strait in South Carolina, and a Hull of long standing in Iowa; while it sheds a bright Ray upon the State of New York.

Color lines are not sharp drawn, for there are only Browns in Ohio and North Carolina, White in the latter State, and both White and Jett in Illinois.

A Bell from Colorado may ring Loud in California and Sweet and Low in New York. Pennsylvania sends two fine-looking Stones, both of whom have been here before, while Vermont, which has such an abundance of fine marble, sends only Groat.

Three good Walkers will be in the next House, one from Massachusetts, and two from Virginia, to say nothing of Strode from Nebraska. The little man from Arkansas may offset Grow in Pennsylvania.

Messrs. Robb, Stee'e, and Gamble would hardly be a success as a firm in any other business than bank-breaking or train-rocking, in either Missouri, Indiana, or South Dakota. Should they decide to divide their Gains in Tennessee they might settle in Kentucky, or possibly in North Carolina, after a Sharp contest.

Should any of the members of Congress desire to indulge in the national game they may use the Ball which will be sent here by Texas. Illinois will be sure to make a safe Hit.

If afflicted with scalp diseases, hair falling out, and premature baldness, do not use grease or alcoholic preparations, but apply Hall Hair's Restorer.

The Augusta, Ga., Evening News says there was recently sold in that city what was probably the oldest bale of cotton in the world. The cotton was grown in Laurens county, S. C., in 1834, by an old man by the name of Watts. The cotton, though old, was snowy white and not the least tinged with yellow. It was a curiosity to the cotton men of to-day and attracted considerable attention. The bale was of usual size and was packed in a coarse, home-made cloth, woven from old rags into a sheet. The ties which held the bale together were made from grape vines and were as hard and taut as rawhide thongs. The cotton has been in the family ever since it was made and dumped from the cotton press into the yard. It was then taken into the old barn, where it has been safely sheltered from the weather for more than sixty years. Mr. Watts, though fairly a rich planter, refused to sell the cotton at any price. Old man Watts, after his crop was ginned and baled, in 1834, set one bale aside from the entire lot, saying to his son at the time: "I may be a poor man when I come to die, and in case I am I want that bale of cotton (pointing to that particular bale) sold and the proceeds used to defray my funeral expenses." The years rolled by, he continued to add to his wealth, and when he had lived his allotted time he was pretty well fixed in this world's goods, and the cotton was left unsold. Some time before Mr. Watts' demise he took occasion to remark to his son that in case the cotton was not used, to keep it in the family, guarding it carefully, and not to sell under any circumstances except for funeral expenses. The bale was more carefully watched by him than his father. Mr. Watts, Jr., was industrious and when he crossed over it was not necessary to dispose of it to pay the expenses of the funeral. Before the young man died he made a will to his sister and in that will it was his expressed wish that his precious bale be disposed of only for the purpose of obtaining money to pay her funeral expenses, if it be necessary. When she died she was wealthy and the cotton was not sold. Miss Watts recently died intestate, and when the final wind up of her estate was made the cotton was put on the market and sold.

Mr. Wyatt Meeke, living in the northern part of Pitt county, lost by fire on the 18th a barn containing seventy-five barrels of corn and five bales of cotton. Just after the fire the terrible discovery was made that two of Mr. Meeke's children, aged 3 and 5 years, respectively, had perished in the flames. It is supposed the children went in the barn to play, and, setting fire to some shucks near the door, ran up on the corn, piled up in the back of the barn. Their charred bodies were found on the pile of corn after the building had burned down.

"I escaped being a confirmed dyspeptic by taking Ayer's Pills in time." This is the experience of many. Ayer's Pills, whether as an after-dinner pill or as a remedy for liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, water brash, and nausea, are invaluable.

The Greensboro Record says there are already four candidates for postmaster in Greensboro: Tyre Glenn, B. C. Sharp, J. D. White, and John D. Broadnax. It says Colonel Boyd can have the district attorneyship for the asking, but that he wants something better.

A cup of muddy coffee is not wholesome, neither is a bottle of muddy medicine. One way to know a reliable and skillfully-prepared blood purifier is by a freedom from sediment. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is always bright and sparkling, because it is an extract and not a decoction.