

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. XXIII.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1897.

NO. 39.

Nerves

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NEWS & OBSERVER PUB. CO.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

The First Liberty Bell of America.

Nashville (Tenn.) American, Oct. 17.

The following very interesting paper was read before the Tennessee Historical Society last Tuesday by Mrs. Daniel A. Long, of Yellow Springs, Ohio, formerly Mrs. A. B. Beech, of this city. Mrs. Long was present by invitation of the society. She was highly complimented at the conclusion of her address, which was as follows:

Last summer, while visiting the home of my ancestors in Alamance county, N. C., I was reminded of the fact that Presidents Jackson, Polk and Johnson were born in North Carolina, and that the battle of Alamance, "where tyrants conquered and heroes fell," was only a few miles from the birthplace of Gov. Trousdale.

For many years very little attention was paid to the history and early struggles of the patriots in Carolina. At last Dr. Caruthers, Dr. Hawkes and Gov. Swain did much to show the trials and transactions of the Regulators in their true light.

When the sturdy and honest Carolinians of 1771 undertook to "regulate" certain abuses in their midst, allegiance to the crown of England was strong in their hearts. But the exactions of the Royal Governor and his underlings grew to be more than the children of the forest would submit to. They had that inherent love of liberty so strong in the Saxon race. "The Regulation," says Lyndon Swym, "was the earliest development of the essentially American idea that taxes and fees must be paid only by the people according to the laws of their own making."

Although the troops under Gov. Tryon vanquished the Regulators, and many of the best men in North Carolina opposed the course pursued by the Regulators, their principles were the germ of liberty which blossomed into our nation's independence. A copy of the Mecklenburg Declaration was carried by Capt. Jack from North Carolina to Philadelphia while the Continental Congress was in session; and while the North Carolina delegates in that body thought it a little premature and did not present it, no doubt Thomas Jefferson and others had an opportunity of seeing it before Jefferson penned his immortal document. He amplified but did not originate the first Declaration of Independence on this continent. That honor rightfully belongs and must forever remain with the brave and heroic sons of the old North State.

From this first assembly at Mad-dock's Mill (October, 1770) to the final catastrophe on the banks of the Alamance (May 16, 1771), the great principle laid down was no taxation without representation. Bancroft copied from originals on file in London the reports which place the "Object, end and intent of the Regulators in a true color." Col. John H. Wheeler, the historian of North Carolina, says of the engagement: "Thus ended the battle of the Alamance. Thus, and here, was the first blood spilled in these United States in resistance to exactions of English rulers."

We clipped the following from THE ALAMANCE GLEANER of Graham, Alamance county, N. C., published Aug. 26, 1897.

"The first battle of the American Revolution was fought on the banks of the Alamance in this county, May, 16, 1771. The British forces were led by Gov. Tryon, and the Regulators, known as the Alamance Regulators, by Herman Husband. It was not until 1879 that any steps were taken to mark the spot where the Regulators fell. This movement was set in motion by a speech made by Dr. Daniel Albright Long, who was at that time President of Graham College. He made a speech near the spot, July 4, 1879, and called upon the citizens to organize and erect a monument. This was done May 29, 1880, when Col. T. M. Holt, Judge Foote and others made appropriate addresses. Durham, through the generosity of Col. J. S. Carr, furnished the music. The present editor of the GLEANER was standard-bearer. A number of interesting relics were brought out on

that memorable occasion. Thousands were present.

As the Regulators had no drum, they used a large hand-bell, both to warn their comrades of the approach of the British, and to call their forces together. Since Dr. Long was the prime mover in organizing the movement for the erection of the monument, and saw it carried to a final consummation, the Liberty Bell was presented to him. It was on exhibition at Charlotte for some time this year, but is in Alamance county now, at the old homestead, Haw River Farm, owned by Dr. D. A. Long."

The battle of Alamance made possible the Mecklenburg Declaration. In "Sketches of North Carolina" by William Henry Foote, (1840), you will find the following: "While the committee were out discussing these resolutions (i. e., the Mecklenburg Declaration), the convention continued in session and was addressed by several gentlemen. Gen. Joseph Graham, then but a youth, and present at the deliberation, relates an interesting incident: A member of the committee who had said but little before, addressed the chairman as follows: 'If you resolve on independence, how shall we be absolved from the obligation of the oath we took to be true to King George the Third, about four years ago, after the Regulation battle when we were sworn, whole militia companies together?'

Great excitement followed. They decided that allegiance and protection were reciprocal, and that the oath was binding only while the King protected them in their rights as they existed at the time it was taken. May 30, 1775, the second Mecklenburg Declaration was made. While comparisons may always be more or less invidious, yet it is just and right that we should turn to the pages of reliable history, and take a calm dispassionate view of facts. A few quotations only will be sufficient to show that the people of North Carolina led all others in the cause of American liberty. Bancroft well says: "Are there any who doubt man's capacity for self government? Let them study the history of North Carolina."

As early as 1687 the fiery loving sons of North Carolina imprisoned the president and deputies of the proprietaries, and with Quaker-like seriousness and deliberation organized a government suited to their needs. As early as 1764, "the people of North Carolina in an address of the assembly, claimed the inherent right and exclusive privilege of imposing their own taxes." (Bancroft, vol. v., page 222.)

In 1776, while all other colonies indulged in threats of resistance when the stamp act was proposed, or retreated for union, "the inhabitants of North Carolina set up looms for weaving their own clothes." (Bancroft, vol. v., page 359.)

In January, 1776, the sons of Liberty held regular meetings, and urged that "that there was only safety for the colonies in the firm union of the whole." (Bancroft, vol. v., page 377.)

Again, (vol. v., page 77), in speaking of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, Bancroft says: "Their training in Ireland had kept the spirit of liberty and the readiness to resist unjust government as fresh in their hearts as though they had been listening to the preaching of Knox, or musing over the political creed of the Westminster Assembly. They brought to America no submissive love for England, and their experience and their religion alike bade them meet oppression with prompt resistance. We shall find the first voice publicly raised in America to dissolve all connection with Great Britain came not from the Puritan of New England, or the Dutch of New York, or the planter of Virginia, but from the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians of North Carolina."

Tennessee is my native State, the State to which my ancestors came from Virginia and North Carolina. I love every inch of her soil, from the treeless domes of the Appalachian to the rolling tide of the Father of Waters. But the bell I now

hold in my hand—the first Liberty Bell of America—belongs to North Carolina, and was used to call together the first men who shed their blood in these United States in resisting the advocates of despotic power. The battle of Alamance took place nearly four years before the patriotic sons of New England fired a gun at Lexington.

To North Carolina will ever remain the honor of making the first Declaration of Independence, which is the pride and glory of every American.

Negroes in the Government Service.

Washington Dispatch.

In response to numerous inquiries on the subject, the number of appointments of colored persons to positions in the government during the period from March 4, last, to October 15, is ascertained to have been 179, carrying salaries amounting to \$129,390 per year. Of these appointments four were made under the State Department, 72 in the Treasury, 18 in the Interior, 10 in the Department of Agriculture, 8 in the Navy, 14 in the Postoffice Department and 53 in the Government Printing Office.

The number appointed during the same period in 1889 was 96, carrying annual salaries amounting to \$75,690. The promotions during the period from March 4, 1897, to October 4, number 125, carrying salaries aggregating \$75,740. The number promoted during the same period in 1889 was 20, with salaries amounting to \$17,830.

Sounds Like Vance.

Concord Times.

In "Dove's Life of Senator Z. B. Vance," on page 21, the following anecdote is related:

"The venerable Dr. Mitchell took his class on a geological excursion (Vance being a member). On their way they passed an old millhouse which had not been used for years. Vance, with his utmost gravity, said: 'Doctor, do you think that old millhouse is worth a dam?'

Here the author stops, but a writer in Fayetteville finishes it as he has heard it: "The doctor replied: 'Well, Mr. Vance, it has the appearance of having been a valuable place in the past, and with a good house and a new dam it might be made a valuable place again. Now, I would like to know what you think of it?'

"Vance, still retaining his gravity, said: 'Well, sir, I am of the same opinion. Although the house is dilapidated and about rotted down, there is a dam site there yet.'"

The Meanest Man.

Kinston Free-Press.

That mean Onslow county man who wanted to put his poor old father on the county as a county charge is named J. W. Shepard and does a mercantile business at Pollockville. He is said to be worth \$8,000 to \$10,000. The old man was offered a home by a son-in-law. If ever there was a proper subject for "far and feathers" we think J. W. Shepard one. The people should boycott his business and ostracize him socially.

What Cured the Baby.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured our baby of running sores for which we doctored her for a long time. It has relieved me of rheumatism. My wife was troubled with sick headaches and could get nothing to relieve her until she took Hood's Pills." H. L. PICKNEY, Lock Box 9, Ellenboro, W. Va.

Hood's Pills are the only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy yet efficient.

Parties who have recently passed through the Dismal Swamp say that everywhere can be seen dead animals which have either been burned or perished for lack of water. Large quantities of valuable timber, cordwood, farm fencing and pest land have been destroyed. Immense trees are burned to their roots. There is no water in the swamp, and bears, panther, deer and other wild animals flock to Lake Drummond to sate their thirst. The lake is lower than was ever known before.

How to Cure Bilious Colic.

I suffered for weeks with colic and pains in my stomach caused by biliousness and had to take medicines all the while until I used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy which cured me. I have since recommended it to a good many people. Mrs. F. BUTLER, Fairhaven, Conn. Persons who are subject to bilious colic can ward off the attack by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms appear. Sold by T. A. Albright & Co.

WEEKLY WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29, '97.

Mr. McKinley and his administration have nobody but themselves to blame for many persons regarding their now-you-see-it, now-you-don't-see-it, manipulation of the Union Pacific Railroad question as a thimble-rigging game in which the people have been buncoed. For the sale of the road was to be postponed and then it wasn't. Those who have carefully studied this matter say that the administration deserves no credit for the raise of \$8,000,000 in the bid for the reorganization committee for the property; that it was a question with the reorganization committee of losing all the swag or of giving up enough of it to hush the public clamor which had compelled the announcement that the government would ask the court to postpone the sale of the road for six weeks, in order to give intending competing bidders a chance, and that Mr. McKinley was in too great a hurry to withdraw the application for a postponement of the sale. No interest could possibly have suffered by the postponement of the sale, and the creditors, other than the government, of the road might have been greatly benefited. Members of the administration may throw bouquets at each other over this business, as they try to make the country believe that they accomplished something which deserves praise, but the country has a way of getting at the inside of things, and it will do so in this case.

There must be something about the New York city campaign which provokes men to profanity. Secretary Bliss is not ordinarily a profane man, but he has been using ugly cuss words in public to emphasize his denial of the charge that funds of the Republican National Committee, of which he is Treasurer, were being used in behalf of Gen. Tracy, the Platt-McKinley candidate for Mayor of greater New York. Mr. Bliss should read his Shakespeare, and ponder his comments upon the fellow who protested too much.

The screws have never been turned upon Ohio republicans employed in the government department harder than during the present week. Many of them having pleaded as an excuse for not going home to vote, Boss Hanna sent a big batch of railroad tickets—something like 500—from Washington to Columbus, Ohio, and return, to his Washington agent, and these tickets have been placed in the hands of those Ohio republicans who had claimed to be too poor to buy their railroad tickets, and each of them has been informed that by calling at the Hanna headquarters in Columbus in person he can secure round-trip free transportation from that city to his voting place in the State. And that isn't all; every one of these men has been given a hint that it will be very unwise for him not to go home and cast his vote for the Hanna ticket. Nothing worse than this was ever done, even in the days when a republican candidate for President unblushingly telegraphed asking the chairman of the National Committee, "How are the departments doing?" Still, there are people who swallow all the stuff about civil service reform that emanates from Mark Hanna's administration.

The great McKinley Cuban policy, which was used at the extra session to prevent the House from taking up and adopting, as it should have done, the joint resolution which the Senate adopted, directing the recognition by this government of the belligerency of the Cubans, has, if the friends of the administration know what they are talking about, been abandoned, and Mr. McKinley will refer the whole business to Congress for solution. This seems an astounding statement to make, but it is the McKinley followers who are making it in Washington. Spain's reply to the McKinley policy, which reached Washington this week, seems to have broken the main spring of the policy, if there really ever was a definite policy, which many doubt. It is semi-officially stated that the communication from Spain will, as a result of an understanding between the two governments, be kept from both the Spanish and the American public until after it has been submitted to Congress by Mr. McKinley. Last Spring Mr. McKinley said in effect to Congress: keep your hands off this question; I can handle it without your assistance, and in December he will appeal to Congress for orders as to what he shall do with it. This sort of thing would be humiliating to a sensitive man. Meanwhile everything else has been dropped and Mr. McKinley, John Sherman, Mr. Day and other prominent members of the administration have gone to Ohio to try to persuade the voters to keep their hands off Marcus Aurelius Hanna.

WASHING FLANNELS.

Mrs. S. T. Rorer Describes How it Can be Done Perfectly.

"Shave a quarter of a pound of soap into a granite saucepan, add one quart of boiling water, stir over the fire until dissolved," writes Mrs. S. T. Rorer of "Handling the Family Wash," in the November Ladies' Home Journal. "Pour this into a tub half filled with water at a temperature of 100° Fahrenheit. Mix well. Have on the left side of the tub a bucket of clear warm water, 100° Fahrenheit, into which you may put a half-teaspoonful of household ammonia. Take each piece of flannel singly and immerse it in the suds. Soap should never be rubbed on flannels, nor should flannels ever be rubbed on a board. Wash them by pressing and drawing through the hand, rubbing the soiled places quickly with the hands. Rinse at once in clear water, and wring by pressing one hand under the other, or through a wringer. Never twist in the wringing. Shake well and hang to dry immediately; then proceed to wash the second piece. The flannels when nearly dry must be taken from the line and pressed with a hot iron. Be careful that it is not, however, too hot, or it will destroy the color. Flannels washed in this way will retain their soft texture and original size until completely worn out. No deviations from these directions, however, can be made. For colored flannels make a suds as above. To the warm water for rinsing add four tablespoonfuls of white wine vinegar, or a tiny bit of acetic acid which has been thoroughly dissolved. It is always well to wait for a bright day before washing flannels. They should be dried as quickly as possible."

The three-year-old boy of J. A. Johnson, of Lynn Center, Ill., is subject to attacks of croup. Mr. Johnson says he is satisfied that the timely use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, during a severe attack, saved his little boy's life. He is in the drug business, a member of the firm of Johnson Bros. of that place and they handle a great many potent medicines for throat and lung diseases. He had all these to choose from, and skilled physicians ready to respond to his call, but selected this remedy for use in his own family at a time when his child's life was in danger, because he knew it to be superior to any other, and famous the country over for its cure of croup. Mr. Johnson says this is the best selling cough medicine they handle, and that it gives splendid satisfaction in all cases. Sold by T. A. Albright & Co.

Swainsboro correspondent Newbern Journal: Elias Ambrose, col., had five ten dollar bills in his pocket yesterday in the rain, he got them wet and laid them on the stove with a flat iron on them to dry, the got too hot for the bills and burnt them to a dust before Elias knew it.

When in need of a remedy to relieve pain you want the surest, quickest and best, such as one is Rice's Goose Grease Liniment, it relieves all pain at once, it cures croup, cough and colds as soon as used. For sale and guaranteed by all druggists and general stores. It relieves whooping cough.

The penitentiary directors week before last unanimously decided that Kirby Smith, son of the superintendent, had been guilty of the grossest immorality with two of the criminal inmates; that the charges against him were fully proved; and commend Dr. Geo. L. Kirby and Superintendent Smith for promptly discharging him as supervisor.

"The worst cold I ever had in my life was cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," writes W. H. Norton, of Sutter Creek, Cal. "This cold left me with a cough and I was expectorating all the time. The Remedy cured me, and I want all of my friends when troubled with a cough or cold to use it, for it will do them good." Sold by T. A. Albright & Co.

Halifax county has a large number of negro postmasters. Beside those already reported the offices at Essex and Ita are managed by negroes and efforts are being made to get a negro appointed postmaster at Ringwood. There are now eight or nine negro postmasters in Halifax county.

J. C. Berry, one of the best known citizens of Spencer, Mo., testifies that he cured himself of the worst kind of piles by using a few boxes of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. He had been troubled with piles for over thirty years and had used many different kinds of so-called cures; but DeWitt's was the one that did the work and he will verify this statement if any one wishes to write him. Simmons, the Druggist.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



Negro Ticket in Ohio.

Wilmington Star. In Ohio the negroes have a full state ticket, composed entirely of men of their own race. It is called the "Negro Protection" ticket, and the petition to put it on the official ballot was signed by 10,845 voters. These were nearly all negroes, and if the ticket is supported only by those who signed the petition it may cause trouble in the Republican camp. There are 30,000 negro voters in the state and the nomination of the ticket results from a failure of the Republican white bosses to give the negroes proper recognition in dealing out political pie.

Southern and Western stock men know a good thing when they see it therefore for scratches, sweeny, ring born, strains, sprains, bruises, saddle and harness galls and ailments of horses, they use Rice's Goose Grease Liniment, it is good for man as beast. Sold and guaranteed by all druggists and general stores.

Raleigh correspondent Messenger, 25th: B. P. Williams, of Craven county, was here to-day to confer with the state superintendent of public instruction relative to the building of a public road from Riverdale in Craven to Stella in Carteret county, through 100,000 acres of State swamp lands. State Engineer John R. Ramsey is to lay off this road and the State is to furnish thirty convicts to grade it.

J. M. Thirstead, of Grobeck, Tex., says that when he has a spell of indigestion, and feels bad and sluggish, he takes two of DeWitt's Little Early Risers at night, and he is all right the next morning. Many thousands of others do the same thing. Do you? Simmons, the Druggist.

It is stated that one of the stockholders of the North Carolina railroad will make application for a receiver for the road, on the grounds that the governor is squandering the funds of the road. A large number of stockholders are said to favor this plan and say Gov. Russell is hiring a large number of lawyers in the State with the object of furthering his own political ends, and that the treasury of the road is footing the bill.

Details, little things, utmost care, the having everything right, are all helping to make the BUCKSKIN BREECHES the most popular working pants on earth. The seams are right, cut right, look right—they keep their buttons and never rip; they are nearly wear-proof.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Newbern Journal says: Populists are losing ground in two directions—one part going toward the Democrats and one portion toward the Republicans. Thus both Butler and Harry Skinner are losing ground.

You can't afford to risk your life by allowing a cold to develop into pneumonia or consumption. Instant relief and a certain cure are afforded by One Minute Cough Cure. Simmons, the Druggist.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, major general commanding the United States army, recommends an appropriation by Congress of \$397,000 for the coming fiscal year for modern fortifications and high power guns for the defense of Wilmington.

Disfigurement for life by burns or scalds may be avoided by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great remedy for piles and for all kinds of sores and skin troubles. Simmons, the Druggist.

The Leukaville Gazette says Morrison is making considerable headway in Rockingham county and a church is to be erected to the "Nance neighborhood." There is no need of little children being tortured by scald head, eczema and skin eruptions. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve instant relief and cures permanently. Simmons, the Druggist.