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THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

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NO. 25.

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In office Mondays and Saturdays.

WINE OF CARDUI
THE NEW WAY.
WOMEN used to think "female troubles" could only be treated after "local examinations" by physicians. Dread of such treatment kept thousands of modest women silent about their ailments until the introduction of Wine of Cardui.
Wine of Cardui has now demonstrated that nine-tenths of all the cases of menstrual disorders do not require a physician's attention at all. The simple, pure
MILBERRY Wine of Cardui
taken in the privacy of a woman's own home insures quick relief and speedy cure. Women need not be bothered now. Wine of Cardui requires no humiliating examinations for its adoption. It cures any disease that comes under the head of "female troubles" or "menstrual disorders," without the use of medicine, pills, or "whites," change of life. It makes women beautiful by making them well. It keeps them young by keeping them healthy. \$1.00 at the drug store.
For sales in each county send descriptive address, giving name of the nearest drug store. The Chamberlain Medicine Co., Canton, Mass.
W. LAMSON, R. R. Corp., Sole agents of Wine of Cardui, 1000 Broadway, New York City.
Be sure to get the
CARDUI
The End to the Endless Night
The Chamberlain Medicine Co. Canton, Mass.

GARCIA WRITES

To General Shafter of His Grievances.

WITHDRAWS TROOPS.

Notifies Gen. Shafter That He Has Sent His Resignation to General Gomez.

New York, July 22.—A dispatch from Santiago gives the following as being a letter sent by General Garcia to General Shafter:

"Sir: On May 12th the government of the Republic of Cuba ordered me as commander of the Cuban army in the east to co-operate with the American army, following the plans and obeying the orders of the commander. I have done my best, sir, to fulfill the wishes of my government, and I have been until now one of your most faithful subordinates, honoring myself in carrying out your orders as far as my powers have allowed me to do it.

"The city of Santiago surrendered to the American army and news of that important event was given to me by persons entirely foreign to your staff. I have not been honored with a single word from yourself informing me about the negotiations for peace, or the terms of the capitulation by the Spaniards. The important ceremony of the surrender of the Spanish army and the taking possession of the city by yourself took place later on, and I only know of both events by public reports.

"I was neither honored, sir, with a kind word from you, inviting myself or any officer of my staff, to represent the Cuban army on that memorable occasion.

"Finally, I know that you have left in power at Santiago the same Spanish authorities that for three years I have fought as enemies of the independence of Cuba. I beg to say that these authorities have never been elected at Santiago by the residents of the city, but were appointed by the royal decrees of the queen of Spain.

"I would agree, sir, that the army under your command should have taken possession of the city, the garrison and the forts.

"I would give my warm co-operation to any measure you may have deemed best under American military law to hold the city for your army, and to preserve public order until the time comes to fulfill the solemn pledge of the people of the United States to establish in Cuba a free and independent government.

"But when the question arises of appointing authorities in Santiago de Cuba, under the peculiar circumstances of our thirty years' strife against Spanish rule, I cannot see but with the deepest regret that such authorities are not elected by the Cuban people, but are the ones selected by the Queen of Spain, and hence are ministers to defend against the Cubans and Spanish sovereignty.

"A rumor, too absurd to be believed, general, ascribes the reason of your measures and of the orders forbidding my army to enter Santiago for fear of massacre and revenge against the Spaniards. Allow me, sir, to protest against even the shadow of such an idea. We are not savages, ignoring the rules of civilized warfare. We are a poor, ragged army, as ragged and as poor as was the army of your forefathers in their public war for independence, but, as did the hopes of Saratoga and Yorktown, we respect too deeply our cause to disgrace it with barbarism and cowardice.

"In view of all these reasons, I sincerely regret to be unable to fulfill any longer the orders of my government, and therefore I have tendered to-day, to the commander-in-chief of the Cuban army, Major General Maximo Gomez, my resignation as commander of this section of our army.

"Awaiting his resolution, I withdraw my forces to the interior.

"Very respectfully yours,
"CALIXTO GARCIA."

At Asheville Tuesday night of last week Walter S. Cushman stepped off a second-story porch and was injured so that he died next morning. He was a native of Massachusetts, and was a lawyer. He married a daughter of the late John D. Cameron, and was highly esteemed.

ENGLAND ON THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Captain Phillips' Noble Sentiment. Ships and Men Second to None. Scientific American.

Although the achievements of our navy in the brief ninety days of the war speak for themselves and stamp the quality of our ships and men as second to none, it would be mere affectation to say that we are insensible to the instant recognition which our brilliant success has received at the hands of the English people. This recognition has been too instant, unanimous and altogether spontaneous for us to doubt for a moment that it represents the national sentiment.

It is well known that the ideas of the English people are reflected with great fidelity in their leading journals, and the following comments on the Santiago engagement will be of special interest. The Saturday Review remarked:

"It is impossible not to feel a certain pride in these achievements of men of our own race. Every Englishman, too, will remember that it was the possession of the same quality—the fine marksmanship which the Americans display—which gave us victories, both on land and sea, from Crecy to Crimea, and something peculiar and noble happened in this fight which showed in a far higher way the kinship between the two peoples. 'Don't cheer,' shouted Captain Phillips, 'the poor devils are dying.' It seems to us that this expression of tender, sympathetic humanity is just as fine as the 'Kiss me, Hardy,' of the dying Nelson."

The Spectator in a long article on the same subject says:

"The first thought of all Englishmen is that the American fleet did its work splendidly. The whole performance of Admiral Sampson's fleet was in accordance with the best traditions of Anglo-Saxon navies, and every Englishman has read of their doings, with a flush of pride. There was the same old, hard pounding as the Elizabethan sea dogs used; the same curious mixture of steadiness, daring coolness and reckless dash. The moral aspect of what was almost the first and what may be the last fleet action between the Spanish and English races is very much alike. In both cases it was the man behind the gun; who, in the last resort, won the battle.

"The battle shows that the American navy is a most efficient fighting machine. We did not need to be told that. We knew it already and realized of what stuff the lion's whelps are made. They, however, did not know it on the continent, though they apparently know it now. For ourselves we have little doubt that the American fleet could face even that of France without any great risk of disaster, in spite of the fact that, by the rule, the French fleet is ten times stronger. We believe this could be done if it were needed, but it won't be attacked by France without our taking a hand in the game. Sampson, Dewey and the officers that have the happiness to command are able to destroy French ships of vastly superior power, just as we did a hundred years ago.

"As for the German and American navies, there can, of course, be no comparison. The Germans are fine sailors and brave men, but a struggle between the United States and Germany would be very short and very complete."

The Speaker says: "The greatest credit is due to the American navy for the manner in which the war has been carried on. The exploit of Dewey and the sea fight at Santiago have proved that the British sailor has in his American kinsman a worthy ally and rival. So far as her fleet is concerned, America need not fear comparison with any country in the world."

It will be seen that the English people, who follow all naval operations and development with a feverish interest, have been quick to realize that the secret of our successes lies in our excellent gunnery. The estimate of our ability to face the French fleet, "ten times stronger" than our own, makes too much both of our own prowess and the numerical superiority of the French. Their fleet is not ten times nor even three times as strong as our own. If it be taken as three times as strong in ships and material, we agree with The Spectator that the personal element would probably, as in the last century, more than offset the difference.

SANTIAGO'S BOOM

Remarkable Change in the Condition of Affairs Since Surrendering.

The City Taking on New Life—The Stores Opening Food for the Destitute. Yellow Fever Under Control—Troops Moving.

Associated Press Dispatch.
Santiago de Cuba, July 19.—Hundreds of American and Spanish soldiers who but a few days ago were shooting at each other crowd the streets of Santiago today, meeting and mixing on the most friendly terms. A general feeling of good fellowship is evinced everywhere, victors and vanquished apparently being equally rejoiced that the strife and bloodshed are over, and that the horrors of the siege are ended. Quiet stores with gaudy displays of wares are opening rapidly, and the storekeepers eagerly accept American money and courteously receive American customers. The narrow, cobble-paved streets, grilling in the fierce sunshine, are crowded from morning to night by chattering groups of uniformed Spanish soldiers and crowds of laughing, rollicking men belonging to General Shafter's army.

FOOD FOR THE DESTITUTE.
Great barge loads of provisions and supplies have been going to the wharves all day from the Red Cross steamer State of Texas, and the United States army supply ships, and there is evidence that privation is rapidly disappearing. Along the water front under every awning dozens of women and children may be seen munching American hardtack, and food is being distributed very rapidly. About the plaza and in the numerous airy cafes, the officers of the opposing armies lounged throughout the day. The Americans are buying swords, medals and buttons from their late foes. All talk cheerily whenever an interpreter can be obtained.

THE CITY TAKING ON NEW LIFE.
Santiago today presents a bright and cheerful spectacle to what it did two weeks ago. Over thirty steamers are flying the stars and stripes proudly in or near the harbor. Small boats are plying briskly to and fro on the blue waters. In short, everything denotes bustle and activity. The immense sheds packed with merchandise and the large store rooms rented along Marina street are busy receiving goods, which are being steadily unloaded. Everywhere there are signs of a revival of commercial activity and prosperity. Miss Clara Barton yesterday began distributing supplies, relieving thousands of cases of distress from hunger and sickness. The ice factory has resumed work and the water supply will be turned on today.

The change in the appearance of the city is kaleidoscopic and a couple of days, when further shipments arrive, will suffice for the normal business to revive. All the stores are open this morning, by General McKibbin's order, but the saloons remain closed for the present in order to avoid the possibility of a clash between the soldiers in case of drunkenness.

The electric light plant is working. The pawn shops are doing a rushing business, their counters being crowded by people of all sorts of color and condition, pawning heirlooms, clothes, dresses and furniture. Officers tender their medals, spurs and swords, and civil employes offer their tortoise shell, gold-headed canes, which are in turn bought at fancy prices by American soldiers, officers of newspaper correspondents as relics of the war. There have been more machetes sold to our men as souvenirs than were laid down on the morning of the surrender.

About 4,000 Spanish troops remain in the city, but the majority will be removed as soon as a camping ground beyond the rifle pits can be arranged.

AMERICAN TROOPS MOVED TO THE HILLS.
The American troops are being removed from their old encampments behind the trenches to cooler and better spots in the hills north of the town.

Officers assert that there is not a case of yellow fever in Santiago and that there are but few cases of small pox. The streets look fairly clean and show signs of care taken by the Spaniards to prevent an epidemic during the siege.

General Shafter has placed a censor in charge of the cable office and only government dispatches are allowed to be sent today. It is said, however, that press and commercial dispatches will be received, subject to the censor's blue pencil soon probably tomorrow.

Spanish merchants who have been interviewed on the subject say they expect business to revive at once and hope for large investments of American capital within the next year. There seems to be no race hatred, the bitterness being all directed against the Madrid government, which is charged with gross mismanagement of Cuba and bungling during the conduct of the present war.

YELLOW FEVER UNDER CONTROL.
The hospital headquarters are still located at Juragua. Two deaths from yellow fever were reported there yesterday, but the names of the victims have not been made public. The physicians say there are few new cases appearing and that the epidemic is under control. They also think that the danger to the army is about passed.

Commodore Schley with a party of officers visited the city this morning coming up the bay in a steam launch. The Commodore called on Gen. McKibbin and strolled about the streets, making several purchases and apparently greatly enjoying shore leave. He was received with great respect by the Spanish officers who learned his name.

TO TAKE A TOUR OF SANTIAGO PROVINCE.
Lieutenant Miley, of General Shafter's staff, left here this morning with a troop of the second cavalry under Captain Brett to make the rounds of the entire military district of Santiago de Cuba, and for the purpose of receiving the formal surrender of the Spanish forces. He goes first to San Luis, where there are about 4,500 of the enemy's troops. Lieutenant Miley will then receive the formal surrender in order, of 800 men at Cobre, 1,200 at Catakina, 2,500 at Guantonamo, and 3,500 at Baracoa. A total of 10,000 Spaniards are expected to surrender to this one troop of American cavalry. To reach Baracoa, Lieutenant Miley will be compelled to ride straight across the island to the northern coast, led by a Cuban guide. He will ride under a white flag for protection, but Gen. Toral has sent members of his staff ahead of them to notify the post commanders of the terms of the surrender.

The wound of General Linares is much more serious than was reported. His left arm has been amputated and tonight he is in a serious condition.

WEARING SPANISH UNIFORMS.
There is no clothing in the city except the blue and white striped linen uniforms, and many of our men are dressed in these Spanish uniforms. They present a strange appearance and are greeted with laughter.

The readiness and avidity with which the storekeepers accept greenbacks is remarkable.

General Shafter's order to close all the rum shops has had the effect of keeping the city quiet and peaceful. So far there have been no drunken brawls and noises.

Many of the Spanish soldiers are anxious to become American citizens and are applying for naturalization papers.

A number of officers of high rank in the Spanish army condemn their government's policy in dividing its forces in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines instead of concentrating them, and possibly saving one colony. The cutting of the fleet is also strongly censured, and the Spanish naval officers all argue that it is impossible under the present crippled condition of Spain to make a successful resistance anywhere.

The usable ammunition of the Spanish troops here was exhausted before the surrender, as the 2,000,000 cartridges found in the magazines at Santiago do not fit the Mauser rifles.

OUR TROOPS FIGHT LIKE TIGERS.
The Spaniards say our troops fought like tigers and that their discipline was excellent, but they insist that more lives were lost on either side than was warranted by the conditions of July 1st. They assert that our troops could have walked into the city without firing

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Look At This!

For 30 days we will sell you this Organ DELIVERED AT YOUR HOUSE, with nice stool and book for only \$55.00—generally sold at \$75.00.

We have secured three counties for the celebrated **Standard Rotary Sewing Machine**—the lightest running and most noiseless machine made. We have sold ALL KINDS (now have all kinds in stock) but the standard downs them all. 75c a week buys one from **ELLIS**.

ELLIS FURNITURE CO.,
Burlington, N. C.
C. B. ELLIS, Manager.



INSURANCE!

I wish to call the attention of insurers in Alamance county to the fact that the Burlington Insurance Agency, established in 1893 by the late firm of Tate & Albright, is still in the ring.

There is no insurance agency in North Carolina with better facilities for placing large lines of insurance, that can give lower rates or better indemnity. Only first-class companies, in every branch of the business, find a lodgement in my office. With a practical experience of more than ten years, I feel warranted in soliciting a share of the local patronage. I guarantee full satisfaction in every instance. Correspondence solicited upon all matters pertaining to insurance.

I am making a specialty of Life Insurance and will make it to the interest of all who desire protection for their families or their estates, or who wish to make absolutely safe and profitable investment, to confer with me before giving their applications to other agents.

Very respectfully,
JAMES P. ALBRIGHT,
BURLINGTON, N. C.

Suppose--What?

Suppose you had a nicely displayed advertisement in this space, then what? Why the 2,500 eyes that scan these pages every week would see it and would know of your business, and when something in your line was wanted they would naturally look you up.

See? Had you ever thought of it?

HELD A SECRET SESSION.
Centenary Directors Decline to Tell What They are Doing with the People's Money.
Raleigh Post, July 27.
The Board of Directors of the Penitentiary met again yesterday and after being in session an hour and a half adjourned.

A member of the board was asked last night what business was transacted. The reply was: "The Board was in executive session and the proceedings are secret."

Now isn't this a beautiful display of nerve? A Board of Directors of a State institution transacting the State's business in secret. There has been much apprehension on the part of the public about the mismanagement of the State prison. It has been charged by an appointee of the Governor that His Excellency said that the funds of the institution had been squandered and even stolen. What must the public think now, when the transactions of the Directors of the institution are kept secret?

These directors are here drawing the people's good money. This they do not wring taxes from the public by secret methods. The Board cannot justify any such procedure. The voters of this State have a right to know what the Board is doing with the matters confided to its care and they will not countenance any such methods.

As yet no reply has been made to Mr. Simmons' request for John R. Smith's report and other information asked.

English Spain's Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blisters from Horns, Blood Spots, Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Ring Burns, Hives, Scalds, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Sells \$5 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Remedy ever known. Sold by T. A. Albright, Druggist, Graham, N. C.

The Republicans have renominated Thos. H. Sutton to be judge of the eastern criminal district.

LATEST NAVAL BATTLE.
Spanish Gunboats and Shipping at Manzanilla Destroyed.
Associated Press Dispatch.
Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, July 21.—The following is the official account of the latest naval victory, that at Manzanilla, modestly told by Commander Todd of the United States gunboat Wilmington in his report to Admiral Sampson:

"At 7 o'clock in the morning of July 18 the vessels on blockade duty in this vicinity, the Wilmington, Helena, Scorpion, Hist, Hornet, Wampatuck and Osceola, approached the harbor of Manzanilla from the westward. At 7:30 o'clock the Wilmington and the Helena entered the northern channel toward the city; the Scorpion and the Osceola the mid-channel and the Hist, Hornet and Wampatuck the southern channel, the movement of the vessels being so timed as to bring them within effective range of the shipping at about the same moment.

"At 7:50 o'clock fire was opened on the shipping, and after a deliberate fire, lasting about two and a half hours, three Spanish transports, El Gloria, Jose Garcia and La Pariciana Concepcion, were burned and destroyed. The Postoon, (which harbor guard and storeship), probably for ammunition, was burned and blown up. Three gunboats were destroyed. One other was driven ashore and sunk and a third was driven ashore and is believed to have been disabled.

"The firing was maintained at a range which is believed to be beyond the range of the shore artillery. It was continued until after a gradual closing in, the shore batteries opened fire at a comparative short range, when the ships were recalled, the object of the expedition having been accomplished, and the ideas of the commander-in-chief carried out, as I understood them; that is, to destroy the enemy's shipping, but not to engage the field batteries or forts.

"No casualties occurred on board any of our vessels. Great care was taken in directing the fire that as little damage as possible be done to the city itself, and so far as could be observed little if any was done."

WARDEN—Trustworthy and active. Good and kind to travel. For a responsible established house in North Carolina. Monthly \$1500 and expenses. Position nearly permanent. Position self-addressed, blank envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. 5, Chicago.

CASTORIA
The End to the Endless Night
The Chamberlain Medicine Co. Canton, Mass.