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The editor will not be responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

GRAHAM, N. C. March 14, 1901.

For want of time the editor has been unable to prepare any editorial matter for this issue.

The impeachment trial begins today. It will be notable and will attract many spectators to Raleigh during its continuance.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison died at his home in Indianapolis yesterday afternoon at 4:45 o'clock. He was a strong man as president, and as a lawyer he had few equals in this country. In a subsequent issue we will give a sketch of this honorable man.

The amount of gross gold in the Treasury is \$489,412,158, the highest point ever reached in the history of the Government. This amount includes the \$150,000,000 held as a reserve, \$278,019,989 held against gold certificates and \$63,392,169 in the general fund.

Secretary Hay was recently obliged to testify to his own ability and fidelity. On signing his own commission, as he is required to sign all the commissions of Cabinet officers, he thereby declared that he reposes implicit confidence in himself and in his own fidelity and ability.

Senator Allen's name is still carried on the rolls as a Senator from Nebraska, and it is understood he will be until the Nebraska legislature elects or adjourns. There was some contention that his appointment would expire March 4th with the close of the last Congress, but the authorities held otherwise.

While no formal action to that effect has been taken by the Republican Senators, it has been practically decided that there will be no reorganization of the Senate Committees during the present session of the Senate. This decision will have the effect of leaving the appointees of retiring Senators in their various positions until the convening of Congress next December.

The St. Louis people are jubilant over their success in getting an appropriation for their Exposition, while the South Carolina and Buffalo people are exasperated at their failure. It does seem a little inconsistent for Congress to give St. Louis \$5,000,000 and refuse Charleston \$250,000. St. Louis, however, occupied a better situation from a parliamentary point of view than did either of the others, both of which were really subject to points of order.

The officials of the War Department are much disappointed because nothing was done toward building a cable to the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands. Committees of both Houses reported favorably upon this project, but the Speaker and the members of the Committee on Appropriations were opposed to it because of the expense. It has been demonstrated over and over again that a government cable would be economy, the cable bills now paid equal to interest upon the cost of a line from San Francisco to Manila, without reckoning the inconvenience.

The House calendar shows that Congress was in session 197 days at both sessions, this being less than any Congress for years, the following is given of bills, acts, etc.: Number of bills 14,336; Number of reports, 3,000; Public Acts, 345; Private Acts, 1,250; Total Acts, 1,595; Number of joint resolutions, 395. At almost the last moment, the President signed the bill for the protection of railroad employees, which had been urged by the railroad brotherhoods. The final stages of the bill were marked with sensational effort on the part of the railroads to prevent its passage. At last, when the bill was ready to be signed and prepared for the President's signature, it mysteriously disappeared. A search failed to locate it, and it would have failed had not Senator Pettigrew introduced a resolution in the Senate aimed to correct the loss. This had the effect of reintroducing the bill.

Washington News Notes

The rule for Senate cloture which Senator Platt, of Connecticut, has introduced will not be pushed during the special session, and it is an even chance that it will not be heard of again in its present form. It was sent to the Committee on Rules which will not report it until the opening of the regular session, when it will be taken up and, if possible, forced to a vote.

It is generally understood here that an extra session of Congress was avoided by the Democrats yielding their opposition to Cuban and Philippine legislation in return for certain concessions made to them in the River and Harbor bill, by which their states received large appropriations. Consequently, they are very sore over the defeat of that measure by Senator Carter, of Montana, and are charging that they have been "bunked" and are making ugly remarks about the Republicans not "staying bought." However, the less said on each side about these bargains the better.

Several Congressional junketing parties have completed plans that include visits to Cuba, the Pacific Coast and the Philippines. The excursions at government expense are being arranged by Representatives who during the last Congress served upon Committees on Rivers and Harbors, Military Affairs and Insular Affairs. They expect to be reappointed when the Committees are organized for the next Congress, and say the investigations are to be conducted to better equip them to discharge their official duties. The first of these junkets has already started for Havana. Thus the Committee is rewarded for preparing an outrageous bill appropriating some \$10,000,000 for improvements, two-thirds of which were utterly unworthy.

Washington has had quite enough of Pennsylvania state troops. Eight years ago they committed depredations upon private property which were so serious and extensive that the Governor of that State was compelled to send down a commission to make an investigation and appraise the damages, which were afterward settled by an appropriation from the legislature. They plundered stores and private houses, maltreated innocent citizens, particularly colored people, and acted like a lot of hoodlums generally. This year their conduct was even worse. They had several encounters with the police, and on two occasions the entire reserve force of patrolmen had to be called out to quell the riots they occasioned. They shot two innocent bystanders, smashed windows and bars, tore down signs, robbed bakeries and eating stands and clean several street fruit stands and peddlers.

Every Family in the South Should Plant Pecan Trees.

The Pecan tree not only bears one of the most delicious nuts, but it is one of the most hardy trees that grows in the South, and makes a fine shade tree as the Elm or Maple and no family ought to be without a few trees. It would pay the town authorities to do as the French authorities do, plant nut bearing trees on the sidewalks and get a revenue therefrom. A town that would this year put a thousand trees on the sidewalks at comparatively small cost would, in ten years, get an annual return of at least \$500.00 and each year there would be an increase until the income would reach from three to five thousand dollars annually. Enough to more than pay all taxes of an ordinary size town.

The trees do well planted in cotton and corn fields, and farmers can cultivate the lands in crops of corn and cotton until the trees get to bearing, and after they commence bearing a farmer with ten to twenty acres has a small fortune in his Pecan grove and don't need to plant cotton and corn. The tree is hardy and stands the cold weather anywhere South of Maryland. At Pinebluff, North Carolina, there is a company that makes a specialty of growing the young trees for sale, and we advise the town authorities, and all readers of our paper, to write the Pinebluff Grape & Pecan Company, Pinebluff, N. C., for circulars.

The Asheboro Courier is agitating a county fair for Randolph the coming fall.

The two-year-old son of W. W. M. Connell, of Maricopa, was drowned in a spring Saturday.

The News says it is probable that Mc. Aivry will have another furniture factory in operation in a short while. While playing with an "unloaded" pistol Sunday Aivry found, of Statesville, was shot and seriously wounded.

Our Raleigh Letter

Raleigh, N. C., March 11.—The great impeachment trial began at noon to-day, in the Senate Chamber, and will continue throughout this week and a portion (if not all) of next week. The speeches of counsel are expected to consume fully one week's time.

On last Wednesday the accused Judges appeared in the Court for the first time, in propria persona, with their counsel, and filed their answer to their charges. The reading of this paper consumed nearly two hours, and makes sixteen columns of the average newspaper. It is an exhaustive document, in which a general denial of the main charges is made; states that the mandamus was against a Special appropriation, and that the great majority of cases decided by these two Justices (and the late Chief Justice Furber) involving title to office were against the claims of those affiliating with the party to which the Judges belonged and in favor of the Democrats—including the attempts of the Fusionists to turn out the Democratic directors of the charitable institutions four years ago.

On Friday, 8th instant, the House managers filed their replication in the case, which brought the progress of the trial up to where it began today. There is a wide difference of opinion hereabouts, among public men and the general public, as to whether the Court will convict or acquit the defendants. You can meet men at every turn who are equally certain that it will or will not.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of Agriculture Patterson is probably highly pleased with the result of the efforts of his partial friends to make him supreme in the Department of Agriculture.

The several bills passed not only make him chairman of the board of directors, as well as Commissioner of the department, but he is given authority to appoint the Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture and the Secretary (positions now held by J. W. Thompson and T. K. Bruner) and all other officers and employees of the department, down to spittoon-cleaners, and to remove any of them at will. In addition to this he and Prof. Holmes of the geological department are given additional powers, and may survey roads and the like and travel at the expense of the railroad companies and other common carriers of the State.

The members of the board of agriculture (who must now all be practical farmers) will really have very little to do hereafter, it is understood.

Mr. Patterson's friends say he has made a good Commissioner. His critics, granting this, reply that the power which he has just been invested with by legislation, is too great and varied to entrust to any one man, be he whom he may—and so it goes.

RETURN OF A POPULAR COMPANY.

Since the repeal of the "Craig law" (so far as it applied to insurance companies), most of the life insurance companies which withdrew from the State two years ago have returned, or given notice that they will do so. Among the companies that withdrew were a half-dozen of the largest, oldest and most conservative and successful companies in the world—all because the new requirement of "domestication" might operate disadvantageously in the remote future, possibly, to policy holders in other States. Being unwilling to jeopardize the interests of any of its patrons, the "Old Mutual Benefit" of Newark, N. J., was among those that withdrew, notwithstanding the fact that it was doing the biggest business of any company in North Carolina.

Mr. John C. Drewry, of Raleigh, the general agent, has now taken out license for the Mutual Benefit to resume business, and already many of his old local agents are returning to his company, preferring to represent it. This company paid annually several thousands of dollars tax on premiums up two years ago, and its popularity with the insurable public in North Carolina will soon be above par again. Mr. Drewry, who is one of the most capable insurance men in the South, probably has as many personal friends as any business man in North Carolina, and with such a popular manager it is little wonder so excellent a company should reach the high-water mark of success here.

APPROPRIATIONS TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The appropriations, regular and special, asked for by the educational and charitable institutions, were greatly in excess of those in former years, footing up over a million of dollars. Of course they had to be cut extensively. For the Un-

iversity, the increase to \$40,000 recommended was approved; as was also \$15,000 per annum for four years to discharge indebtedness of the State Normal at Greensboro and a special appropriation of \$25,000 for the same College to build and equip a practice and observation school building; also \$10,000 per annum for two years for a textile department, or annex, to the Agricultural and Mechanical College and the payment of \$20,000 of the indebtedness of that institution.

\$200,000 was the sum agreed on by the committee on Education for the public free schools—an increase of 100 per cent. over the appropriation of last year—and the bill finally passed Saturday afternoon.

SIMMONS AND BUTLER.

After all the threats and bravado of Butler and the speech of Pritchard, Senator Simmons was sworn in at Washington last week "without objection," and during the past week of the usual special session of the Senate following the inauguration of a President, he has occupied his seat unmolested. Of course! They can't shake his title to the seat and they know it. Indeed, with Butler out of the way now there is really no Senator very much disposed to make trouble for Mr. Simmons.

And what will become of our "Mary-ann" now? This announcement so publicly made by him last year, that he would locate in Raleigh to practice law, will not be carried out, it is believed. He could hardly earn a living here at the business, for he is not much of a lawyer, and has had his "sheepskin" only a couple of years. He is still owner of the "Caucasian," I believe, but that sheet has small circulation and less influence now.

LEGISLATURE STILL IN SESSION.

As stated in these letters last week, the Legislature could not adjourn Saturday (the end of the 60 days) and it is still in session. The House may remain in session nearly all this week. The Senate, of course, can sit in Legislative session any time it desires during the session of the House although the impeachment progress is under way.

On Saturday evening and night a great many bills were passed, among them the one providing for permanent registration of white voters till 1908, and the appointments of the Gov. of directors of State institutions were confirmed. Senator Travis, of Halifax, is placed at the head of the penitentiary, as chairman, and will be the manager and Superintendent.

MINOR MENTION.

\$200,000 were voted in the public schools Saturday. The anti-trust bill (by Senator Ward) was passed Friday night.

The committee has reported recommending that "no labor legislation" affecting cotton mills be enacted—relying upon the agreement (signed by over two-thirds of the mill men) not to employ children of tender years, and not to work over 66 hours a week. It is reported that Capt. S. A. Ashe, of Raleigh, will write a history of North Carolina. No man in the State is better qualified for the task, and the work is a greatly needed one. No history of the State has been written within the last 50 years, not since Wheeler's History was published in 1851 or 1852. Moore's work (published some twenty years ago) can hardly be said to be a "history," except in a modified and abridged sense.

A bill has been passed making it optional with county treasurers and other officers as to whether they shall use State or National banks in depositing county funds, after giving bond in guarantee assurance companies. It was claimed that those companies were requiring the deposit of all public monies, for which they became responsible by assuring officers, in national banks only.

The libel bill was at last reported favorably by the House Judiciary Committee, after striking out sec. 2. Witnesses as well as the Senators (who are jurors in the case) are to be paid for attendance at the Court of Impeachment. Witnesses get \$1.50 a day and 5 cents mileage.

Among the last bills passed last week was one by Senator Aycock designed to raise a fund to buy school books for the children of the poor in the public schools, by the levy of a tax of 25 cents per head on dogs. Unlike other bills, affecting the "rights" of the canines to live and roam untaxed, it did not meet the death of utter defeat, but passed the Senate by a decided majority.

A game fight was put up by Senators Arrington, Brown and others against the sixteen judicial district bill at the close of the week, an attempt to reduce the number of judges and districts to 14 being made, but it proved unsuccessful. The more one hears of the new Congressional districts, the more and stronger the assertion that three or four of them are likely to elect

Republicans next year. It is said, however, that Speaker Moore desires the Democratic nomination in the 10th district, and is confident that he can carry it if nominated. Fayetteville town and Cumberland county will have absolute prohibition for the next year and more, a bill having passed to that effect—unanimously in the Senate, and by more than 2 to 1 in the House—following the defeat in the House of the first bill to abolish the dispensary, after it had passed the Senate. The anti-dispensary people were joined by the prohibitionists in securing the last bill's passage, but most of the dispensary people are greatly chagrined thereat.

Washington Letter.

Washington, D. C., Mar. 8, 1901. Senator Platt, of Conn., who did not make himself conspicuous as an advocate of the ship subsidy bill, is the ostensible author of the resolution for the adoption of a cloture rule in the Senate, but that doesn't blind anybody. The Hanna crowd is behind the movement, the principal object of which is to make sure that the Ship subsidy bill does not fail when it is next brought forward, as it did in the last Congress. There is a suspicion also that this cloture rule, if successful, will involve the unloading of the Panama Canal, with its long and dirty record of fraud and theft, on this country, and other reckless jobbery to be paid for by the tax-payers' money. It is believed to be the advance move in the most gigantic scheme of public looting ever seen in this or any other country. With a cloture rule in the Senate Congress would be a mere machine to register the will of the bosses of the republican party. It was at first intended to try to jam this resolution through at the present session of the Senate, although it has always been the custom to deal with nothing but executive matters at these special sessions, but so determined was the opposition that it was clear the special session would run on indefinitely if it were attempted, so the resolution was referred to the committee on Rules.

Well, well! Teddy has tired of being the whole show already. He glared at the galleries, the occupants of which were applauding him, and threatened to have them cleared by the sergeant-at-arms if the applause was repeated. Really, Teddy will have to take something for his ingrowing modesty. Senator Morgan is determined to keep before the people the fact that it is British influence that has caused and is causing republican opposition to Nicaragua Canal legislation. In view of the fact that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty lapsed by limitation March 4, and in line with that determination Senator Morgan has introduced a resolution declaring the Clayton-Bulwer treaty abrogated. The republicans have met this by declaring that the Senate cannot alone abrogate a treaty, and have gone away back to 1808 to find a precedent showing that the House must also act and the President sign to bring about the abrogation of a treaty. This is because they do not wish to have Senator Morgan's resolution considered at the present extra session of the Senate. Senator Morgan made a speech in support of his resolution that was one of the warmest heard on the floor of the Senate for a long time, in which he said of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty: "We will make no compromise with Great Britain on the subject. We will make no concession to Great Britain in relation to that treaty. What we shall do with it (and some of our people are opposed even to that), is that we shall declare it abrogated. If the vote on my resolution could be taken to-day it would inform the President that he has no two-thirds vote in the Senate to adopt any compromise he may make with Great Britain. If it is the purpose of Great Britain still to look for delay she will not get it. If it be her determination to pick a quarrel with us about it she will find the U. S. can muster at least half of the number of men who voted for President in the last election—fighting men. And she will find, when the war terminates, that the steel band which binds the throne in London with Australia and India and passes through Canada will have been rent in twain; and with its severance down will go the empire."

Senators Patterson, of Colo.; Dabbin, and Heifield, of Idaho; Harris, of Kans., and Turner, of Washington attended the caucus of democrats held this week to consider ways and means of dealing with the republican scheme for introducing the Reed rules in the Senate and making that body, like the House, merely a machine to record the will of one man. Senators Jones, of Nevada; Wellington, of Md.; Teller, of Colo.; and Allen, of Nebraska—Mr. Allen will retain his seat in the Senate under the

governor's appointment until his successor is elected or the legislature adjourns without electing a Senator—who believed that they will join the democrats in opposing a cloture rule in the Senate. Senator Teller says that whatever may be done, at the regular session, he is very certain that no cloture rule will be adopted by the Senate at the extra session. It is difficult to see how one can be adopted at any session without the consent of the minority, as the proposition can be indefinitely debated under the present rules.

The secret of why Senator Carter so unexpectedly talked the River and Harbor bill to death in the closing hours of the recent session of Congress has been ascertained. He acted for Mr. McKinley, who, owing to the enormous total of appropriations, wanted the bill killed, but did not care to offend those interested in it by doing it with his little veto. Carter was chosen to do the work because he was about to leave the Senate he did not object to offending influential Senators and he knew that the failure of the bill would not make him any enemies in Montana. It is said that Carter's reward will be aid from the administration to return to the Senate, and failing in that a fat Federal office for himself or the control of Federal patronage in Montana as he may prefer.

Mr. McKinley has stated that he would not again send the nomination of either Schley or Sampson to the Senate for promotion. In that case they will both be retired as rear-admirals, Schley next October, and Sampson three months later, and Schley will receive no reward for having destroyed Cervera's fleet.

An Unruly Member.

In a certain village in Kent there lives an old lady known as "Talkative Sal." The parson showed too much linen at the wrist for her liking, so one day, meeting him in the lane, she said:

"Excuse me, parson, but would you mind my cutting about an inch off your wristbands, as I think it very unbecoming to a clerical man?" "Certainly," said the parson. And she took from her pocket a pair of scissors and cut them to her satisfaction. Having finished the parson said: "Now madam, there is something about you that I should like to see about an inch shorter."

"Then," said the old dame, handing him the scissors, "cut it to your liking." "Come, then, good woman," said the parson, "put out your tongue!" Milwaukee Journal.

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY

CURES CANCER IN ITS EARLY STAGES.

Mrs. Joe Person: Ringwood, N. C., May 2, 1887. Dear Madam:—Most gladly I give you my name to place before the public, bearing testimony of the miraculous cure effected on me by your most valuable Remedy. Fifteen years ago I was troubled by what seemed to be little scales appearing on the right side of my cheek, under my eye, resembling dry meal bran, which I could remove when I shaved, but they would return again in a short time. Soon an enlargement appeared under the same eye, attended with itching and burning sensations, and sharp, darting pains from the affected place to the eye, causing great difficulty in closing the eye, even to sleep. Sometimes it would feel better, but never at any time disappear. Some physicians pronounced it eczema, others chronic erysipelas, and all advised me to let it alone. This I did until two years ago, when a little scab began to form right under the eye, resembling a wart, which I could not remove; in size and appearance it soon grew to be as large as a strawberry, and the scabs came off and left the place entirely raw. Having fear of a cancer, I began to use various kinds of salves to heal it up, but never could. I consulted with physicians of great experience; they said it looked suspicious and advised me to have it cut or burnt out at once. I did not wish to do either; and being persuaded it was my blood, I resolved to try your Remedy; as it had been recommended to me. I did so with the most happy results. I can say I am a well man. I can not say too much for your Remedy; it is worth its weight in gold. Before I had used one bottle I was hopeful, and at the expiration of five weeks it was entirely healed, and scales or roughness of the skin all gone and left me a new man. I will give any one similarly affected any further information they may desire, and can only say, if the public will give your Remedy a trial, it will speak for itself, and your success will know no bounds. God speed the day that may dawn upon your future prosperity!

Yours most truly, JAS. CARTER ARBITRATOR.

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SALT RHEUM CURED BY Johnston's Sarsaparilla. QUART BOTTLES. JUST SEEN IN TIME. Nature, in her efforts to correct mistakes, which mistakes have come from careless living, or it may be from ancestors, shoots out pimples, blotches and other imperfections on the skin, as a warning that more serious troubles may be neglected to heed the warning and correct the mistakes. Many a lingering, painful disease and many an early death has been avoided simply because these notes of warning have been heeded and the blood purified by a right use of JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA. Miss Abbie J. Rande, of Marshall, Mich., writes: "I was cured of a bad humor after suffering with it for five years. My doctors and my friends said it was salt rheum. It came out on my head, neck and ears, and then on my whole body. I was perfectly raw with it. I suffered during those five years, is no use telling. Nobody would believe me if I did. I tried every medicine that was advertised to cure it. I spent money enough to buy a house. I heard JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA highly praised. I tried a bottle of it. I began to improve right away, and when I finished the third bottle I was completely cured. I have never had a touch of SARSAPARILLA. I would heartily advise all who are suffering from head or skin disease of any kind to try it at once. I had also a good deal of salt rheum, and was run down and miserable, but JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA made me all right." The blood is your life and if you keep it pure and strong you can positively resist disease or face contagion fearlessly. JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA falls. It is for sale by all druggists, in full quart bottles at only one dollar and 50 cents per bottle. MEDICINE AT DRUG COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.

RED JACKET PUMP. You Will Have TO HURRY. I have just received a full car of the best BUGGIES ever offered for the price. Come quick! And get your choice; any colored wanted. I have the stock and need the money. 500 bags Star Brand and Orinoco Guano. 1 Car load of the Buffalo Pitts Harrows. 500 Bushels Seed Oats. 500 Syracuse Chilled Plows. 40 F. F. Plows. 25 Boy Dixie Plows. 20 Troxler's Cultivators. Plows, hames, traces, back-bands, collar pads, cheaper than you can elsewhere. Don't forget that I am HEADQUARTERS for any of above goods.

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