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## BRYAN **ACCEPTS**

Hearty Accord With Platform.

SHALL THE PEOPLE RULE

That is the Overshadowing

REPUBLICANS RESPONSIBLE.

**All Present Abuses a Result of** Their Acts, and They Are Impotent to Correct Them.

Mr. Clayton and Gentlemen of the Notification Committee: I can not accept the nomination which you officially tender, without first acknowledging my deep indebtedness to the Democratic party for the extraordinary honor which it has conferred upon me. Having twice before been a candidate for the presidency, in campaigns which ended in defeat, a third nomination, the result of the free and voluntary act of the voters of the party, can only be explained by a substantial and undisputed growth in the principles and policles for which I, with a multitude of others, have contended. As these principies and policies have given me whatever political strength I possess, the action of the convention not only renews my faith in them, but strengthens my attachment to them.

A Platform In Binding.

I shall, in the near future, prepare a more formal reply to your notification, and, in that letter of acceptance, will deal with the platform in detail. It is sufficient, at this time, to assure you that I am in hearty accord with both the letter and the spirit of the platform. I endorse it in whole and in part, and shall, if elected, regard its declarations as binding upon me. And, I may add, a platform is binding as to what it omits as well as to what it ns. According to the democratic iden, the people think for themselves and select officials to carry out their wishes. The voters are the sovereigns; the officials are the servants, employed for a fixed time and at a stated salary to do what the sovereigns want done, and to do it in the way the sovereigns want it done. Platforms are entirely in harmony with this democratic idea. A platform announces the party's position on the questions which are at is sue; and an official is not at liberty to use the authority vested in him to urge personal views which have not been submitted to the voters for their approval. If one is nominated upon a platform which is not satisfactory to him, he must, if candid, either decline the nomination, or, in accepting it, pro pose an amended platform in lieu of the one adopted by the convention. No such situation, however, confronts your candidate, for the platform upon which I was nominated not only contain nothing from which I dissent, but it specifically outlines all the remedial legislation which we can hope to so-

cure during the next four years. Republican Challenge Accepted. The distinguished statesman who received the Republican nomination for president said, in his notification speech: "The strength of the Republican cause in the campaign at hand is the fact that we represent the policies es-sential to the reform of known abuses, to the continuance of liberty and tru prosperity, and that we are determine as our platform unequivocally declares to maintain them and carry them on." In the name of the Democratic party, I accept the challenge, and charge that the Republican party is responsible for all the abuses which now exist in the federal government, and that it is im-potent to accomplish the reforms which are imperatively needed. Further, I can not concur in the statement that ablican platform unequivocally res for the reforms that are necessary; on the contrary, I affirm that it openly and notoriously disappoints the hopes and expectations of reformers, whether those reformers be Republicuns or Democrats. So far did the Reublican convention fall short of its duty that the Republican candidate felt it necessary to add to his platform in several important particulars, thus rewhose co-operation he must rely for the enactment of remedial legislation As I shall, in separate speeches, dis cuss the leading questions at home, I shall at this time confine myself to the

paramount pestion, and to the farching purpose of our party, as that purpose is set forth in the platform. Shall the People Rule? Our platform declares that the over solowing issue which manifests itse

all the questions now under discus-ted, is "Shall the people rule?" No of which way we turn; no matter what subject we address ourselve same question confronts us: Shall de control their own governand use that government for the on of their rights and for the tion of their welfare? or shall intatives of predatory wealth pon a defenseless public, while pon a defenseless public, while conders secure immunity from mt officials whom they raise

abuses" to which Mr. Taft refers.

Party. In a message sent to congress last "The attacks by these great corpora-tions on the administration's actions throughout the country, in the newspapers and otherwise, by those writers and speakers who, consciously or unconsciously, act as the representatives of predatory wealth-of the wealth accumulated on a giant scale by all forms of iniquity, ranging from the oppression of wage earners to unfair and unwholesome methods of crushing out competition, and to defrauding the public by stock-jobbing and the manipulation of securities. Certain wealthy men of this stamp, whose conduct should be abhorrent to every man of ordinarily decent conscience, and who commit the hideous wrong of teaching our young men that phenomenal business success must ordinarily be based on dishonesty, have, during the last few months, made it apparent that they have banded together to work for a re-action. Their endeavor is to overthrow and discredit all who hon estly administer the law, to prevent any additional legislation which would check and restrain them, and to secure. if possible, a freedom from all re-straint which will permit every un-

of the predatory interests!

Is the president's indictment true! And, if true, against whom was the indictment directed? Not against the Democratic party.

scrupulous wrong-doer to dogwhat he

wishes unchecked, provided he has

enough money."--What an arraignment

Mr. Taft Endorses the Indictment. Mr. Taft says that these evils have crept in during the last ten years. He declares that, during this time, some prominent and influential members of the community, spurred by financial success and in their hurry for greater wealth, became unmindful of the common rules of business honesty and fidelity, and of the limitations imposed by law upon their actions!" and that "the revelations of the breaches of trusts, the disclosures as to rebates and discriminations by railroads, the accumulating evidence of the violations of the anti-trust laws, by a number of corporations, and the over-issue of stocks and bonds of interstate railroads for the unlawful enriching of directors and for the purpose of concentrating the control of the railroads under one management,"-all these, he charges, "quickened the conscience of the people and brought on a moral

awakening." During all this time, I beg to remind you, Republican officials presided in the executive department, filled the cabinet, dominated the senate, controlled the house of representatives and occupled most of the federal judgeships. Four years ago the Republican plat-form boastfully declared that since 1860-with the exception of two years -the Republican party had been in control of part or of all the branches of the federal government; that for two years only was the Democratic party in a position to either enact or repent a law. Having drawn the salaries; havloved the honors; having secure the prestige, let the Republican party

accept the responsibility! Republican Party Responsible. Why were these "known abuses" permitted to develop? Why have they not been corrected? If existing laws are sufficient, why have they not been enforced? All of the executive machinery of the federal government is in the hands of the Republican party. Are new laws necessary? Why have they not been enacted? With a Republican president to recommend, with Republican senate and bouse to carry out his recommendations, why does the Republican candidate plead for further time in which to do what should have been done long ago? Can Mr. Taft promise to be more strenuous in the prosecution of wrong-doers than the present executive? Can be ask for a irger majority in the senate than his party now has? Does he need more licans in the house of representation itives or a speaker with more unlim-

ited authority.

Why No Tariff Reform? The president's close friends have mising for several years that be would attack the iniquities of the tariff. We have had intimation that Mr. Taft was restive under the domands of the highly protected in-dustries. And yet the influence of the manufacturers, who have for twentyfive years contributed to the Republica ampaign fund, and who in return have framed the tariff schedules, he been sufficient to prevent tariff reform As the present campaign approached both the president and Mr. Taft de clared in favor of tariff revision, bu set the date of revision after the election. But the pressure brought to hear by the protected futerests has been great enough to prevent any aftempt at tariff reform before the election; and the reduction promised after the elec-tion is so hedged about with qualify ing phrases, that no one can es with accuracy the sum total of tariff reform to be expected in case of Republican success. If the past can be taken as a guide, the Republican party will be so obligated by campaign con tributions from the beneficiaries of protection, as to make that party power less to bring to the country any ma terial relief from the present tariff

Why No Anti-trust Legislation? A few years ago the Republican lead ers in the house of representative were coerced by public opinion into the support of an anti-trust law which had the endorsement of the president but the senate refused even to consider the measure, and since that time no effort has been made by the domi nant party to secure remedial legislation upon this subject.

Why No Railroad Legislation? Por ten years the Interstate Com-merce Commission has been asking for an enlargement of its powers, that it might prevent rebutes and discrimina-tions, but a Republican senate and a Recobligan house of preventatives ablican house of represe 1900 the Republican national conver tion was urged to endorse the d tion was urged to cannot like platform for railway legislation, but its platform the subject. Even in was silent on the subject." 1994 the convention gave no pledge to repedy these abuses. When the presi-

This is the issue raised by the "known dent finally asked for legislation he liention before the election. drew his inspiration from three Demo-President's Indictment Against the cratic national platforms and he received more cordial support from the Democrats than from the Republicans. January, President Roosevelt said: The Republicans in the senate deliberately defeated several amendments of ferred by Senator La Follette and suphave been given a wide circulation ported by the Democrats-amendments embodying legislation asked by the Interstate Commerce Commission. One

of these amendments authorized the ascertainment of the value of railroads. This amendment was not only defeated by the senate, but it was overwhelmingly rejected by the recent Republican national convention, and the Republican candidate has sought to rescue his party from the disastrous results of this act by expressing himself, in a qualified way, in favor of ascertaining the value of the railroads.

Over-issue of Stocks and Bonds. Mr. Taft complains of the over-issue of stocks and bonds of railroads, "for the unlawful enriching of directors

and for the purpose of concentrating the control of the rallroads under one management," and the complaint is well founded. But, with a president to point out the evil, and a Republican congress to correct it, we find nothing done for the protection of the public. his confession, relieved me of the necessity of furnishing proof; he admits the condition and he can not avoid the logical conclusion that must be drawn from the admission. There is no doubt whatever that a large majority of the voters of the Republican party recognize the deplorable situation which Mr. Taft describes; they recognize that the masses have had but little influence upon legislation or upon the administration of the government, and they are beginning to understand the cause. For a generation the Republican party has drawn its campaign funds from the beneficiaries of special legislation. Privileges have been piedged and granted in return for money contributed to debauch elec-What can be expected when official authority is turned over to the burse themselves out of the pockets of the taxpayers?

Fasting In Wilderness Necessary. So long as the Republican party remains in power, it is powerless to regenerate itself. It can not attack wrong-doing in high places without disgracing many of its prominent members, and it, therefore, uses opiates instead of the surgeon's knife. Its male-factors construe each Republican victory as an endorsement of their conduct and threaten the party with defeat if they are interfered with. Not until that party passes through a poriod of fasting in the wilderness, will the Republican lenders learn to study public questions from the standpoint of the masses. Just as with individuals, "the cares of this world and the deceitfulness of riches choke the truth,' so in politics, when party leaders serve far away from home and are not in constant contact with the voters, continued party success blinds their eyes to the peeds of the people and makes them deaf to the cry of distress. Publicity as to Campaign Contribu-

An effort has been made to secure legislation requiring publicity as to campaign contributions and expenditures; but the Republican leaders, even in the face of an indignant public, refused to consent to a law which would compel honesty in elections. When the matter was brought up in the recent Republican national convention, plank was repudlated by a vote of 880 to 94. Here, too, Mr. Taft has been driven to apologize for his convention publicity law; and yet, if you will read what he says upon this subject, you will find that his promise falls far shore of the requirements of the situation Hesays

"If I am elected president, I shall urge upon congress, with every hope of success, that a law be passed requiring the filing, in a federal office, of a statement of the contributions received by committees and candidates in elections for members of congress, and in such other elections as are constitutionally within the control of congress."

I shall not embarrase him by asking him upon what he bases his hope of success; it is certainly not on any en couragement be has received from publican leaders. It is sufficient to say that if his hopes were renlized-if, in spite of the adverse action of his conrention, he should succeed in securin the enactment of the very law which favors, it would give but partial relief. He has read the Democratic plat form; not only his language, but his

evident alarm, indicates that he ha read it carefully. He even had before him the action of the Domocratic na-tional committee in interpreting and applying that platform; and ret, he applying that platform; and yet, be falls to say that he favors the publication of the contributions before the election. Of course, it satisfies a natural curiosity to find out how an election has been purchased, even when the knowledge comes too late to be of service, but why should the people be kept in darkness until the election is kept in darkness until the elepast? Why should the locking of the door be delayed until the horse is gone?

An Election a Public Affair. An election is a public affair. The people, exercising the right to select their officials and to decide upon the policies to be pursued, proceed to their several politing places on election day and register their will. What excuss can be given for secrecy as to the in-fluences at work?. If a man, pecunfarily interested in "concentrating the control of the railroads in one manage ment," subscribes a large sum to sid in carrying the election, why should his part in the campaign be concealed up-til he has put the officials under obli-gation to him? If a trust magnate \$100,000 to elect politics friends to office, with a view to preseting hostile legislation, why should be that he concealed until his friends

This is not a new question; it is a question which has been agitated—a question which the Republican leaders fully understand—a question which the Republican candidate has studied, and yet he refuses to declare himself in fato vor of the legislation absolutely neces-al- eary, namely, legislation requiring pub-

Democratic Party Promises Publicity. How can the people hope to rule, if they are not able to learn until after the election what the predatory interests are doing? The Democratic party meets the Issue honestly and courageously. It says:

"We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law prohibiting any corporation from contributing to a campaign fund, and any individual from contributing an amount above a reasonable maximum, and providing for the publication, before election, of all such contributions above a reasonable minimum."

The Democratic national committee immediately proceeded to interpret and apply this plank, announcing that no contributions would be received from corporations, that no individual would be allowed to contribute more than \$10,000, and that all contributions above \$100 would be made public before the election-those received before October 15 to be made public on or before that day, those received afterward to be made public on the day when received, and no good contributions to be accepted within three days of the election. The expenditures are

to be published after election. Here Why? My honorable opponent has, by is a plan which is complete and effective. Popular Election of Senators Next to the corrupt use of money the present method of electing United States senators is most responsible for he obstruction of reforms. For one hundred years after the adoption of the constitution, the demand for the popular election of senators, while finding increased expression, did not be come a dominant sentiment. A con stitutional amendment had from time to time been suggested and the matter had been more or less discussed in a few of the states, but the movement had not reached a point where it manifested itself through congressional ac tion. In the Fifty-second congress however, a resolution was reported from a house committee proposing the necessary constitutional amendment. representatives of those who first fur- and this resolution passed the house nish the sinews of war and then reim- of representatives by a vote which was practically unanimous. In the Fifty-third congress a similar resolution was reported to, and adopted by, the house of representatives. Both the Fifty-second and Fifty-third con gresses were Democratic. The Repub-licans gained control of the house as result of the election of 1894 and in he Fifty-fourth congress the proposi tion died in committee. As time went on, however, the sentiment grew among the people, until it forced a Republica congress to follow the example set by the Democrats, and then another and

another Republican congress acted faorably. State after state has endorsethis reform, until nearly two-thirds of the states have recorded themselves in its favor. The United States senate wever, impudently and arrogantly obstructs the passage of the resolution notwithstanding the fact that the voters of the United States, by an over whelming majority, demand it. And this refusal is the more significant when it is remembered that a number of senators owe their election to great corporate interests. Three Democratic tional platforms-the platforms of 1900, 1904 and 1908-specifically call for a change in the constitution which will put the election of senators in the hands of the voters, and the proposi tion has been endorsed by a numbe of the smaller parties, but no Reput lican national convention has willing to champion the cause of the cople on this subject. The subject was ignored by the Republican nationa convention in 1900; it was ignored in 1904, and the proposition was explicitly repudiated in 1908, for the recent epublican national convention, by a vote of 866 to 114, rejected the plank endorsing the popular election of sena-tors—and this was done in the couvention which nominated Mr. Taft, few delegates from his own state voting for

the plank. Personal Inclination Not Sufficient. In his notification speech, the Repub-ilean candidate, speaking of the elec-tion of senators by the people, says: "Personally, I am inclined to favor it,

but it is hardly a party question."
What is necessary to make this a party question? When the Democratic convention endorses a proposition by spanimous vota, and the Republican snanimous vota, and the Republican convention rejects the proposition by a vote of seven to one does it not become an issue between the parties? Mr. Traft can not remove the question from the arena of politics by expressing a personal inclination toward the Democratic position. For several years he has been connected with the administration. What has he even the administration. What has be ever fore the public? What enthusiasa has he shown in the reformation of the senate? What influence could exert in behalf of a reform which his party has openly and notoriously coned in its convention, and to which be is attached only by a belated ex-

The Gateway to Other Reforms. "Shall the people rule?" Every emedial measure of a national char acter must run the gauntiet of the semata. The president may personally incline toward a reform; the house may consent to it; but as long as the senate obstructs the reform, the peo senate obstructs the reform, the peo-ple must wait. The president may beed a popular demand; the house may yield to public opinion; but as long as the senate is defiant, the rule of the people is defeated. The Democratic platform very properly describes the popular election of senators as "the gateway to other national reforms."

Shall we open the gate, or shall we allow the exploiting interests to but the way by the boutroi of this branch of the federal legislature? Through a Democratic victory, and through Democratic victory only, can the peo-ple secure the popular election of sec-ators. The smaller parties are unable to secure this reform; the Republican party, under its present leadership, is resolutely opposed to it; the Democratic party stands for it and has boldly de-manded it. If I am elected to the presidency, those who are elected upo self, pledged to this reform, and I shall convene congress in extraordinary session immediately after inauguration, and ask, among other things, for the fulfillment of this platform

The third instrumentality employed

will," and adds:

members, but has come under the ab- lican candidate admits; that his party and powers of legislation.

"We have observed with amazement

of representatives, when in the minor-

ity in their own party, are as helpless to obtain a hearing or to secure a vote upon a measure as are the Democrats. It favors "such an administration of In the recent session of the present ers, in control of the organization, the welfare of society." despotically suppressed these members, and thus forced a real majority in the bouse to submit to a well organized minority. The Republican national convention, instead of rebuking this attack upon popular government, eulogized congress and nominated as the Republican candidate for vice president one of the men who shared in the re sponsibility for the coercion of the house. Our party demands that "the bouse of representatives shall again become a deliberative body, controlled by a majority of the people's representatives, and not by the speaker,' and is pledged to adopt "such rules and regulations to govern the bouse of representatives as will enable a mafority of its members to direct its deliberations and control legislation."

"Shall the people rule?" They can not do so unless they can control the house of representatives, and through their representatives in the house, give expression to their purposes and their desires. The Republican party is committed to the methods now in vogue in the house of representatives; the Democratic party is pledged to such a revision of the rules as will bring the popular branch of the federal government into barmony with the ideas of those who framed our constitution and founded our government.

Other Issues Will Be Discussed Later "Shall the people rule?" I repeat, is declared by our platform to be the overshadowing question, and as the campaign progresses, I shall take occasion to discuss this question as it mantfests Itself in other issues; for whether we consider the tariff question, the trust question, the railroad question the banking question, the labor question, the question of imperialism, the development of our waterways, or any other of the numerous problems which press for solution, we shall find that the real question involved in each is, ether the government shall remain a mere business asset of favor seeking corporations or be an instrument in the hands of the people for the adrencement of the common weal.

Democratic Party Has Earned Con-

If the voters are satisfied with the secord of the Republican party and with its management of public affairs change in administration; if, however, the voters feel that the people, as a whole, have too little influence in shaping the policies of the government; if they feel that great combinations of enpital bave encroached upon the rights of the masses, and employed the instrumentalities of government to secure an unfair share of the total wealth produced, then we have a right to expeet a verdict against the Republican party and in favor of the Democratic party; for our party has risked defeatare, suffered defeat in its effort to arouse the conscience of the public and to bring about that very awakening to which Mr. Taft has referred. ....

Only those are worthy to be entrust-ed with leadership in a great cause who are willing to die for it, and the Democratic party has proven its worthiness by its refusal to purchase victory by delivering the people into the hands of those who have despoiled them. In this contest between Democracy on the one side and plutocracy on the other, the Democratic party has taken its po-sition on the side of equal rights, and invites the opposition of those who use politics to secure special privileges and governmental favoritism. Gauging the progress of the nation, not by the hapness or wealth or refinement of few, but "by the prosperity and advancement of the average man," the Democratic party charges the Republican party with being the promoter of eary remedies and the only bulwark of private monopoly. The Democratic par ty affirms that in this campaign it is the only party, having a prospect of which stands for justice in government and for equity in the divi-

Democratic Party Defender of Hone

We may expect those who have com ceny by law and purchase immunity with their political influ "the livery of Heaven" to conemploy "the livery or newver can their evil purposes, but they can no longer deceive. The Democratic party is not the enemy of any legiti-mate industry or of bonest accumula-tions. It is, on the contrary, a friend of industry and the steadfast protector of that wealth which represents a serv-ice to society. The Democratic party does not seek to annihilate all corpora tions; it simply asserts that as the gov ernment creates corporations, it must retain the power to regulate and to control them, and that it should not permit any corporation to convert itself into a monopoly. Surely we should have the co-operation of all legitimate corporations in our effort to produce which is wises combinations of capital will, if unchecked, cast upon them. Only by the separation of the good from the bad can the good be made

Not Revolution, but Reformation. The Democratic party seeks not revoto defeat the will of the people is lution but reformation, and I need found in the rules of the house of rep- hardly remind the student of history resentatives. Our platform points out that cures are mildest when applied at that "the house of representatives was once; that remedies increase in severity designed by the fathers of the consti- as their application is postponed. Blood tution, to be the popular branch of our poisoning may be stopped by the loss government, responsive to the public of a finger today; it may cost an arm tomorrow or a life the next day. So "The house of representatives, as poison in the body politic can not be controlled in recent years by the Re- removed too soon, for the evils propublican party, has ceased to be a de- duced by it increase with the lapse of liberative and legislative body, respon-time. That there are abuses which sive to the will of a majority of the need to be remedled, even the Repub-

solute domination of the speaker, who is unable to remedy them, has been has entire control of its deliberations, fully demonstrated during the last ten years. I have such confidence in the intelligence as well as the patriotism the popular branch of our federal gov- of the people, that I can not doubt their ernment helpless to obtain either the readiness to accept the reasonable reconsideration or enactment of mens- forms which our party proposes, rather ures desired by a majority of its mem- than permit the continued growth of existing abuses to hurry the country on This arraignment is fully justified. To remedies more radical and more The reform Republicans in the house drastic.

Our Party's Ideal.

The platform of our party closes with a brief statement of the party's ideal. the government as will insure, as far congress, there was a considerable ele- as human wisdom can, that each citiment in the Republican party favorable zen shall draw from society a reward to remedial legislation; but a few lead- commensurate with his contribution to Governments are good in proportion

as they assure to each member of society, so far as governments can, a return commensurate with individual merit

The Divine Law of Rewards

There is a Divine law of rewards. When the Creator gave us the earth, with its fruitful soil, the sunshine with its warmth, and the rains with their moisture, He proclaimed, as clearly as if His voice had thundered from the clouds, "Go work, and according to your industry and your intelligence, so shall be your reward." Only where might has overthrown, cunning undermined or government suspended this law, has a different law prevailed. To conform the government to this law ought to be the ambition of the statesman; and no party can have a higher mission than to make it a reality wherever governments can legitimately op-

Justice to All.

Recognizing that I am indebted for my nomination to the rank and file of our party, and that my election must come, if it comes at all, from the unpurchased and unpurchasable suffrages of the American people, I promise, if entrusted with the responsibilities of this high office, to consecrate whatever ability I have to the one purpose of making this, in fact, a government in which the people rule-a government which will do Justice to all, and offer to every one the highest possible stim-ulus to great and persistent effort, by assuring to each the enjoyment of his just share of the proceeds of his toll, no matter in what part of the vineyard he labors, or to what occupation, profeasion or calling he devotes himself.

Could Not Pass the Examination.

A dilapidated specimen of a man stopped a Kansas City merchant on the street one morning and asked for a cash donation. "Mister," he said in a plaintive voice, "I hain't had any work to do for more'n a month, and I'm powerful hard up."

"Been out of work for a mouth?" said the merchant. "What is your oceupation?" "I work in the packing bouse when I

can get anything to da' "In the killing department?"

"No. sir: in the cutting room." "Then you can tell me perhaps how many teeth a cow has on her upper

"Why-er-no, sir. I never noticed." "That's too bad," said the merchant, putting his hand in his pocket. "The dime I am going to give you would have been a dollar if you hadn't failed in your examination.

Horizon.

A man calls it the horizon where the earth and the sky seem to meet, but a woman's notion of the horizon is the families she can see moving in from behind her front window curtains. If, further, they hang out their washing in a spirit of candor, they are, o course, all the more so. The horizon is caused by a number of things, chief among them the gregarious instinct Only for this next door would mean as little as tariff revision or pure food or international arbitration. It takes a star or something of that sort to rise above the horizon, but a very ordinary woman may feel above it.-Life.

The Cult of the Hotel. "Hotel" is a French word, but thoroughly British institution. If it's great hotels were suppressed London would no longer be London-that is to sny, the London of society, the theater literature, polities, art and fashion The hotel is one of the casential factors of London life-Milan Corriere Delta

A Comparison.

Mrs. Glies (anxiously asking after rector's health)-Well, str. I be glad you mays you be well, but there-you be one of these "bad doers," as I calls 'em (gie 'em the best o' vittels, and it don't do 'em no good)—there be pigs like that!-London Punch.

First Necessity. "How would you define a 'crying need?" asked the teacher of the rhetoric class.

"A handkerchief," replied the solen young man with the wicked eye.-Chicago Tribune.

The great and the little have nee of each other. -Shakespeare

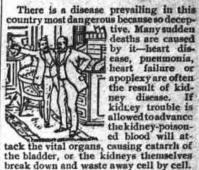
An Inventory of Arms, 1623. One culverin, four demiculverins, four sakirs, one minion, ladles for charging the guns with powder, round shot of from for each class of gun powder, match, long pikes, plain white halberds, blackbills, crows of from lberds, blackbills, crows of from field extrees, gins for raising the guns, lead for shot, pickaxes, tauned hides, bondy barrels (?), budge barrels for powder; lanthorns, muskets, bando-leers, molds, twelve longbows, twelve sheaves of longhow arrows, cressets cresset lights, hand and draft ropes

Foley's Honey and Tar

Notes and Queries.

The Cause of Many

Sudden Deaths.



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