

THE GLEANER.

E. S. PARKER, Editor.
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[These columns are open to the free discussion of affairs. The GLEANER is not responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.]

ARE THE PEOPLE TO BLAME?

Whenever the physical man is suffering from disease the skillful physician seeks the first cause of disorder and addresses himself to its regulation and correction or removal, and, having accomplished this, nothing remains demanding his professional attention beyond repairing the damage already done, by stimulating, and encouraging nature in her efforts at recovery from its effects; and guarding by proper means, against a recurrence of the same, or some similar disorder or cause of suffering. So, as a general principle, it is with all unhealthfulness, whether of the body physical or body politic, there is existing, and frequently hid him from ordinary view, if not invariably so, some one cause or combination of causes to which all unhealthfulness is logically traceable. And in our efforts to restore health and vigor, our remedies must be directed to those sources from which flow the evil influences,—the source of the malady, or we shall at last find ourselves disappointed in accomplishing permanent good. In government, these sources of corruption, unfaithfulness, and incompetency, diseases to be found upon the body politic, and frequently so unfortunately located as to very seriously interfere with, if not absolutely prevent the performance of its useful and necessary functions, are in themselves in many cases, not such as are accounted positive wrongs and they might plead not guilty, with some hope of acquittal, to the charge of being the prime cause of all or any part of the affliction laid at their door.

The body politic is sick of chronic ailment, which is growing worse at an alarming rate. A diagnosis shows that it is suffering from a combination of diseases, thus forming the worst of all cases for successful treatment, and among these the more prominent are corruption, venality, unfaithfulness and incompetency in office, aggravated by a predisposition thereto, brought about by the malaria of an atmosphere of general demoralization.

Now if any one cause can be found, common to these principal diseases, that are preying upon the system, then, the duties of the physician are much simplified, as he has the object against which his professional skill is to be directed. If he can remove that, the danger is over; and, if the recuperative powers are not too thoroughly exhausted, the patient, by the aid of a simple tonic, will begin to enjoy the quiet delights of returning health. That the people themselves, the very seat of life, have become torpid and ceased to perform their necessary and proper functions, furnishes to our mind a complete solution of the prime cause of the unhealthfulness and prostration of the government. They have ceased to throw off the impurities; they have ceased to control, regulate, and guard the system by holding those in place and power, their servants and agents, to that accountability and strict reckoning that their interest, their duty and their hitherto custom demands. There was a time, when the waste and extravagance of the government, both State and National, was regarded by the people who supported them, as matters of concern; and party, and individuals were held accountable and responsible. In those days Dr. Montgomery beat his opponent for Congress in this very District because he had, while in Congress, voted for an appropriation of five thousand dollars for some object which was not considered by the people as necessary. How is it now? Money by the million is appropriated and no question is asked or explanation offered. Jobs are put up, with scarcely an attempt at concealment, and their full exposure is scarcely interesting matter for campaign purposes, so careless have the people become. Corruption and unfaithfulness in office may be charged, and even proven or admitted, and its effect in the election, if it has any, is hardly perceptible. Public opinion and public condemnation are used but feebly, if at all to restrain those in place and power. To a great extent, at least, there is to officers and place men an implied license to do as they please, and no questions asked. Scarcely a county perhaps that has not furnished evidence of this in some form. There are many reasons for it.

We have a large number of voters, who from their ignorance are beyond the reach of reason or argument,—who are nothing more than automatons directed by others; to deposit ballots. There are others drawn to these by the circumstance of their numbers. Prejudices and matters not at issue, are sedulously cultivated, and kept before the

people, that their attention may be occupied while peculation and fraud are permitted to flourish. The people are honest. They as a class are expecting no place and pay. They, if they so considered it, are the masters. They create offices and fill them. It is for their own good and protection they do it. It is their right and duty to hold their agents and servants to account, and when they find them wanting in faithfulness or competency, it is their right and duty to signify their disapprobation by refusing to retain them. To the end that they may exercise this power, elections are frequent. The people have grown too careless. They have been oppressed and victimized till they seem to have forgotten their power. Let them closely examine the conduct of those, whom they elect to act for them. Let not friendship, regard, or anything else permit their rebuking unfitness, dishonesty or want of capacity in office. Some one does the evil; let them find out and condemn, and we shall have better times! Carelessness is the fault of the people, to take advantage of that carelessness is the crime of officials. Let it be understood that to get votes a man must merit support, and that he must successfully defend himself against damaging charges or the people will none of him; and we shall have a return of competency, faithfulness and capability in office. The case is bad, nearly desperate, but it is curable; and remove carelessness, indifference and unjust prejudice from the people and it is well nigh done. Let not despair produce inaction. You would not, intentionally, do any wrong; then do not fail to watch, to the best of your opportunity, the action of those whom you have elevated to place and power; and, when the time comes, to condemn by your vote, incompetency and unfaithfulness, in any and all, from the President to the smallest officer in your township. If you fail to do this you do not fulfill your duty as a citizen to yourself and your country.

THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

The State Grange of this order, as we heretofore announced, met in Raleigh on the 3rd of this month. After a harmonious and useful meeting, it adjourned on Friday, the 5th inst. Different callings have long since had their societies and unions, for the better protection, and improvement of their particular business. That the interest of the farmer should be completely protected, is of the first importance to any country. That he should improve in skill as a farmer is scarcely of less consequence. If he fails all fails; if he is hurt every one must share the suffering; unless it is those who inflict the injury. If one had a large amount of money, and finding farmers pressed, was permitted to lend it to them at 20 per cent., he might be benefited, but the farmer and the rest of the community would be hurt. In some localities, years ago, when know-nothingism swept over the country, the primitive baptists, commonly known as iron-sides, turned out their members for joining the know-nothings. Subsequent events have defended the wisdom of the course. We think if we were a granger we would take some step to make it a capital felony, so far as grange life was concerned, for any man a member of the order, to favor what is called free money, or oppose a stringent usury law. We think it should justly be regarded a crime in a granger. It is certainly at war with the interests of farmers. Should they punish, in some way allowed by societies for their government, a member for opposing a law against usury, we have no doubt that time will vindicate their action and show their wisdom. The farmers have already built all the money lenders palatial residences, furnished them superbly, and thrown in a fortune for them to live on hereafter, while they themselves are frequently hardly able to buy the old lady a calico dress without feeling the loss of the money necessary to pay for it. If we were in the Grange, we should want to turn any brother out who wanted to give these bankers and money lenders any more, until the farmers as a class were as comfortably off. And in so doing we should think we were serving our order, the farmer and country. We started to tell who were the officers of the Grange for the current year. Here they are and a better set you couldn't select:

Master, Dr. Columbus Mills, Cabarras; Overseer, F. M. Fitts, Warren; Lecturer, John B. Smith, Caswell; Steward, D. H. Armstrong, Pender; Assistant Steward, Hill E. King, Onslow; Chaplain, Rev. M. J. Hunt, Franklin; Treasurer, P. C. Carlton, Iredell; Secretary, G. W. Laurence, Cumberland; Gate Keeper, J. B. Clark, Watauga; Ceres, Mrs. E. A. Mills, Cabarras; Pomona, Mrs. A. S. Fitts, Warren; Flora, Mrs. P. C. Carlton, Iredell; Lady Assistant Steward, Miss Ella Boyd; Executive Committee, G. Z. French, New Hanover; Azariah Graves, Caswell; A. T. Wiatt, Wake.

Eighteen hundred babies were born in Richmond, Va., last year.

CHANGE OF ELECTION.

There is a proposition before the Legislature to change the time of holding the elections in this State from August to November. We think the change should be made. The Greensboro Patriot gives ten reasons for it. We shall mention but one, which we think all sufficient. The change would have an effect to produce fair elections and prevent fraud and illegal voting. If there has been fraud and illegal voting and this change would, to any considerable extent, defeat it then it should be made.

Our elections, as they now stand, are three months before the elections in Virginia and South Carolina. That a large number of negroes living near the line, both between this State and Virginia, and this State and South Carolina, have, not only occasionally voted in two States, but have been in the habit of so doing is a fact of which a great many feel entirely satisfied. That these negroes are taken charge of by white republicans, either by themselves or by agents, and voted is equally true. If our elections occurred on the same day with those of our adjoining States, this could not exist. In these days, the democratic party has little, or no protection against illegal votes for the republican party, save in rendering it, as nearly as can be, impossible for illegal votes to be cast. The negroes have, as a rule, no perceptible sense of right and wrong in the matter. They do as they are bid. Many republicans would not procure the casting of illegal votes, but many of them would; and these latter are generally prominent in running the elections. The negro in this respect has made himself their slave, and they use him. He does just as they tell him; provided he has sense to understand his instructions. He can scarcely be said to possess individuality even physically, and certainly not mentally. He will shout at the success of a Leaguer, or a Ku-Klux, just as he is directed by his master, the white republican, and ask no questions. The defeat of a democrat by illegal republican votes or fraud is by many applauded as a virtuous action. To the parties, interested in accomplishing it, it gives distinction and character for shrewdness and valuable services as party worker. To succeed in getting illegal votes polled is accounted a good joke—something to make merry over, and congratulate themselves upon, by many of the active republican campaigners. Many negroes can scarcely be said to have any settled place of residence. They can claim a home in Virginia or North Carolina with about equal reasons therefor, and vote in either State, with apparent equal right so to do. They should be forced to confine their votes to one. The confining voters to their own townships did much to prevent frauds. To have the elections in our State on the same day they are in Virginia and South Carolina, would prevent many negroes from being brought from those States to vote here, and then returned, to the State from which they came, to deposit another republican ballot when the election there comes on. That this mode of swelling the republican vote in this State has been resorted to is certain; that it will be resorted to hereafter unless rendered impossible, is equally certain. We owe it to fair elections, to common honesty, and to the democratic party, or whatever party may suffer from it, to prevent this fraudulent and illegal voting as far as possible. To change the time of holding our elections as proposed is the best practicable means we see to accomplish that end.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

Thinking it possible that a wide and thorough circulation of all the particulars might lead to the identification of the unfortunate, and discover his friends and relatives and those who loved him, we publish the following account from the Wilmington Journal.

Coroner Hewlett held an inquest on Sunday last over the body of the unknown white man spoken of by us on Saturday as having been found in the North East Cape Fear, near Cat Island, a few miles above the city.—The body was conveyed to Rock Hill, a short distance above the island, where the inquest was held. An examination of the body showed that deceased had come to his death from a pistol shot, the ball having penetrated the left breast about one inch below the nipple. It appeared to be a ball from a Colt revolver. The body had evidently been in the water for two months or longer, but there was not the slightest evidence elicited which would point to the identity of the man. Deceased, who was apparently between 40 and 50 years old, was dressed in a blue broadcloth frock coat, a dark chinchilla overcoat, and light striped pants. On the body were found a double case gold watch, 18 karats, patent lever, jeweled, Richards & Co., No. 24,681, a gold collar button, a gold netting ring, \$4.40 in money, and two rings, one plain gold and the other with a set, the latter containing the following inscription: "Remember your promise, darling Ned, August 4th, 1874." The verdict of the jury was to the effect that deceased came to his death by a pistol shot wound, inflicted by some person unknown to the jury.

There is a complete mystery shrouding the whole affair. No papers were found on the deceased, and there is literally nothing, thus far, that will serve to identify him.

THE WIND-UP.

Closing Scenes of 43rd Congress—Confusion Worse Confounded—Blaine's Vaudeville, Etc., Etc.

(Special to Baltimore Sun.)

WASHINGTON, March 4.

Both Houses of Congress remained in continuous session all night and up to the hour of noon to-day, when the spectators kept watch in the galleries all through the night. By ten o'clock this morning the entire Capitol building was filled up with spectators, and the galleries were packed as tight as possible. For many hours before the adjournment business was carried on with great difficulty in both the Senate and the House, and it was said that so much disorder had never before prevailed in the former body. The din and confusion, the loud talking and the struggling for precedence on the floor were such that presiding officer of neither house could keep order.

The Senate was occupied the entire night with the appropriation bills, not finishing the last of them till long past daylight. Then they were immediately sent to conference committees, and the conference reports on all of them, were concurred in without opposition, the last of the series having been acted upon before 11 o'clock to-day. Senator Morton did not stay during the night, having no further interest in the proceeding when he found he could not tack the Force bill on to an appropriation bill. His absence made the Democratic Senators comparatively easy, for they knew that no one else was likely to move to take up the bill. After the appropriation bills were out of the way, it was agreed that unobjectionable bills on the calendar should be acted on. The noise was so great that bill after bill was acted on without any Senator but the one that called it up hearing any more of it than the title. In this way a number of bills slipped through, which in the ordinary course of business would have been successfully resisted.—Among such bills was one to make women eligible to membership in the Medical Society of this District, and several measures which came under the class of jobs. Senator Morton then came in about ten o'clock this morning. Every movement he made was then closely watched by the Democrats, who did not know but he might in the confusion seek to rush the Force bill through. But all the measures Mr. Morton asked to take up were entirely harmless, and he did not mention the Force bill once.

By the hour of noon the calendar of the Senate was pretty well cleared. The President was at his room in the Senate wing early in the morning, and before the adjournment signed nearly 150 bills. The clerks were kept very busy in running from the House side to the Senate side with the bills, all of which must be signed by the Speaker and Vice President before they are presented to the President for his signature. A few bills which had passed both houses failed because of the want of time get to the President. The Vice-President was very nervous, and was not rapid enough in fixing his signature to the bills to please three or four Senators, who acted to his embarrassment by handing him, out of their order, bills to sign in which they were interested. Mr. Wilson simply rapped his gavel and declared the Senate adjourned sine die. Then there was a rush of outsiders into the Senate chamber, which filled up so that it was difficult to move about. The Senators whose terms expired to-day, and who were not re-elected, were busy packing up their effects. It was not until two hours after that the chamber was deserted.

Speaker Blaine, in declaring the House adjourned sine die, took the occasion to signalize his retirement from the chair, which he has filled for six years, by a neat and well-timed speech. The scene as he delivered his farewell was most striking. The galleries were so over-crowded that a large number of ladies had been admitted to the floor, and their rich costumes, thickly sprinkled among the members made a most brilliant scene. The utmost stillness prevailed while he spoke, in his clear, ringing tones, and meant over to look at the man who was to take his place on the floor in the midst of the turbulent spirits who have given him so much trouble to restrain. When the Speaker concluded there immediately went up a loud and long continued hurrah, accompanied by the clapping of hands, and the waving of handkerchiefs. This demonstration of good-will, for it was universal, affected Mr. Blaine visibly, and he did not undertake to hide his emotion. The Forty-third Congress was a body of the past when Mr. Blaine left his chair. But the members seemed loth to leave the scenes with which they were so familiar, and they and their friends staid in the hall conversing for a long time. Here, too, as in the Senate, those who were not re-elected occupied themselves in packing up their books and papers.

THE SPEAKER.

(Baltimore Gazette, 8th.)

Unquestionably Mr. Randall has to-day a larger following than any of the candidates for the speakership yet announced, although many members (those from the South in particular) have declined to commit themselves. As a Southern man will not be selected for this position the Southern members will be free to exercise their choice, and conversations with a large number of them indicate that that choice will be Mr. Randall. Mr. Kerr will, of course, have the support of the western members, while Messrs. Cox and Wood if they remain in the field, must necessarily divide the New York delegation. Mr. Randall starts with the Pennsylvania delegation at his back. It is understood that, failing himself to receive the nomination Mr. Wood will then use his influence in favor of Mr. Randall. Should Mr. Cox follow Mr. Wood's example Mr. Randall would be certain of the prize; but should Mr. Cox's friends support Mr. Kerr the struggle would probably be a close one.

Rev. Thomas Hume, Sr., an aged Baptist minister, died in Portsmouth, Va., Monday 8th inst.

THE FRANKING FRAUD.

The franking privilege has been restored by Congress, so far as public documents, agricultural reports and seeds are concerned. Here is what the New York World thinks and says about it.

It is not unlikely that the franking of letters is postponed a year as a graceful concession to colored Congressmen who may industriously devote the interval to learning to write; but the immense fraud of franking speeches, agricultural reports and seeds begins at once, with all the opportunities and enormities the scheme suggests. The more important messages, reports, and even speeches made in Congress, are printed in the newspapers weeks and sometimes months before they are issued from the Public Printing Office. From that source they come at last, printed in the poorest ink upon the flimsiest of paper, yet every copy costing the country as if it were an original folio of "Shakespeare" of 1623. Enormous sums of money are absolutely thrown away solely to favor interested parties. No public document is worth one thousandth part of what it is made to cost the country. Not one in ten thousand is worth printing at all: As for the "agricultural reports" which are specified with such particularity and favor, it is fortunate that the misinformation as to what the farmer should do in June reaches him generally in the following February, and so saves him from ruin. If the directions issued from the Washington agriculturists were closely followed, the rural regions of land would soon become a second Sahara. With regard to the seeds, apart from the widespread dissemination of pestiferous weeds, it becomes a serious inquiry if the eggs of the Colorado beetle and of the Nebraska locust (erroneously called by the Washington agriculturists a grasshopper) were not originally issued from that bureau and scattered throughout the West as "seeds?" Already Belgium is protesting against the importation of our potatoes, and if the Agricultural Department continues its disastrous work, our entire crops will have such an entomological reputation as to prevent their export altogether. The franking fraud favors the continuance of the worthless seed-shop; it keeps up the costly Printing Bureau with its fat contracts for favorites; it promotes the dissemination of worthless speeches and more worthless seeds. It is a fraud that fathers a hundred frauds; and instead of being even partially restored, it should be abolished altogether and forever.

A RALEIGH NEGRO ON A CIVIL RIGHTS RAMPAGE.

The Raleigh Sentinel gives the following. That negro was suffering for the new law:

A Raleigh negro waiter at the Exchange Hotel announced on Sunday evening where the landlady happened to hear him, that he was going to Savannah, Georgia where a negro was a white man. At 5 o'clock Ben. Britchford's carriage stood in front of the Exchange. The civil rights waiter with \$7 in pocket ordered Ben to put on his trunk, which order was obeyed, and when seated the Afghian was tucked around his shins to keep off the rain. He had declared his intent to ride in the ladies car, to get supper at Mrs. Troy's at Morrisville, and to occupy the best bed at the Benbow in Greensboro. When the whistle blew he was seated in the ladies car, keeping his feet off to the ladies car, to get Mrs. Troy's eating house, he walked in with the other passengers, members of the Legislature and Conductor Spraggins. Mrs. Troy inquired of a gentleman what she must do. You can't help yourself Madam, give him his supper, was the reply. When supper was over he drew his cigars and being on the squat order, he reached up to a tall gentleman's lips and begged a light. "You d—n black rascal, I will stamp the life out of you," said the gentleman, whose lips were near being kissed by the negroes fingers. At Durhams the civil rights rampager walked to the platform and asked for Tom Johnson, the negroes addressed did not know such a man. Tell him, said the rampager, I passed in the ladies car. Tell him who passed? said one. A gentleman on his way to hell, was the reply. I think, said one of the Durham negroes, you might put on some manners if you are on your way to hell. You may go on, said another negro, they are waiting for you. Said the Raleigh negro after these rebukes, tell him Mayor Twitty passed on his way to Savannah. The whistle blew and on flew Mayor Twitty, whether he slept in the best bed at the Benbow, or went on where they were waiting for him, is a matter for the Greensboro Patriot to investigate and report.

The New York Tribune thinks that Senator-elect Andrew Johnson will evidently be the most interesting figure in the next Congress. Political circles are full of speculations as to his probable line of conduct, and several plans of action have already been suggested to him. The latest one is from the St. Louis Republican, as follows: "It need not surprise anybody to see Andrew Johnson take the floor of the Senate shortly after it convenes, with a speech setting forth Grant's abuses of the appointing power and the political uses which have been made of Federal office-holders contrary to all morality and decency in public affairs. Nor need anybody be startled if, at the conclusion of this speech, which will be likely to be read by the most of the people in the United States with great interest, Mr. Johnson should offer a bill for the reenactment of the tenure-of-office law. It is not by any means impossible that such a programme will succeed, and that as a consequence Mr. Grant will find himself forced to sit an unwilling spectator of a perfectly free and fair election in 1876, without so much as the power to appoint one single superservicable deputy marshal to dragoon the citizens of the smallest town in the South, or to put a hand to the wheel-worn crank of the broken-down and useless outrage mill. It would be a very sad spectacle for Grant himself to contemplate, but we think a great majority of the honest people of the United States would gaze upon it with the serene and most profound satisfaction."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. Q. GANT & CO.,

Company Shops, N. C.

Buy their goods for CASH, and thus get them at the lowest figures, are content with small profits, and that is why they sell so cheap and such

EXCELLENT GOODS.

That they did so has been the wonder:—Now you know the reason why. They keep everything to eat and to wear, and all great many other things. They will buy all you have to sell, for cash or barter. In

SHOES

they defy competition. They buy direct from manufacturers, and can't be undersold in

Price or Quality.

Everything they have is new. Dry-Goods, Queens-Ware, Hollow-Ware, Willow-Ware, and Shoes that will wear forever—as nearly as shoes do.

CARRIAGE FINDINGS,—in fact you'll find everything there. Go see. feb 16-5m

TWO VALUABLE FARMS.

For Sale.

Having a large quantity of land, I wish to dispose of the following described plantations:—First:—The farm known as the Rufin Quarter place, situated in Alamance county on the waters of Haw river and Big Alamance, containing Two Hundred and Seventy Acres, one third timber, the balance in a fine state of cultivation. Upon this farm, which is conveniently and healthfully located, two miles south of Graham, the county seat, is a fine young orchard consisting of 1200 young fruit trees, of choice varieties, carefully selected, a good dwelling-house and all necessary out-houses for croppers, tenants, or laborers.—In every way a desirable farm. Second:—The farm known as the Boon place containing

Two Hundred and Seventy-Three Acres,

lying four miles south of Company Shops, on the waters of Big Alamance within a few hundred yards of Alamance Factory. Of this farm about one half is cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation, the balance in original growth. Upon it are two homesteads, both of which are comfortable and conveniently located. These farms are adapted to the growth of grain of all kinds, tobacco, clover and grasses. Upon each are large meadows, in good condition. I also wish to sell a

Valuable Water power,

on Haw river, attached to which are about forty acres of land, or as much as may be desired. This valuable property is on both sides of Haw river eight miles from Mebaneville, on the N. C. Railroad, and is improved to the following extent:—There is an excellent dam, recently and substantially built, affording a head of water, unflinching, and sufficient to run any quantity and quality of machinery. Eligible sites on both sides of the river. There is a grist and saw mill in operation, a good store house, miller's house, and some shanties. Terms made easy. For particulars address either myself, or E. S. Parker, attorney at law, Graham P. O., Alamance county, N. C. W. R. ALBRIGHT.

SCOTT & DONNELL,

Graham, N. C., DEALERS IN Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware, IRON, STEEL, SALT, MOLASSES, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, DRUGS, MEDICINES, LARD, BACON, &c., &c. Terms Cash or Barter. feb 16-2m

CUTTING AND MAKING.

Robert A. Noell, Offers his services as a Tailor, to the public. His shop is at his residence, in GRAHAM, N. C. His work warranted, in fit and finish. feb 16-1y

King Alfonso

is giving the Carlists a lively time, and A. B. TATE & CO., at the old stand of Murray & Tate, in Graham, are giving all who try to undersell them a lively time. Alfonso and Tate & Co. are both bound to succeed. Tate & Co. will buy at the highest prices all you have to sell, and at the lowest prices sell you all you want to buy.

SCOTT & DONNELL,

GRAHAM, N. C., Buy and sell COTTON, CORN, FLOUR, BACON LARD, AND ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE. Feb. 16-2m

E. S. PARKER,

Attorney at Law, GRAHAM, N. C.

A DISTILLERY FOR SALE.

Capacity eighty gallons per day. Also twenty-five barrels pure CORN Whiskey, made from corn only. HUTCHISON & CO. Address W. R. ALBRIGHT, feb 23 Graham, N. C. \$5 to \$20 Per Day at home. Terms 1/3 free. Address G. S. Hays and Co., Portland, Maine. 1y.