

THE GLEANER.

E. S. PARKER, Editor. GRAHAM, N. C., APRIL 20, 1875.

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

IS THEIR TRUTH OR REASON IN IT?

The policy of the republican party seems yet to be an appeal to the fears of the people. It makes no sort of difference whether their is the slightest ground for apprehension or not, if imagination suggests anything possible to be done, that would in its effect be damaging to the people, they forthwith raise the cry that the democratic party, if it gets the power, will do that thing. Republican newspapers and speakers ignore the fact that there are democrats in the State who must live under and obey the laws as well as they; and who must be benefited by good laws and injured by bad ones in common with all the citizens of the State. Just now they are trying to frighten the people into the belief that their homestead will be in danger by the action of a democratic majority in the Convention, which is to assemble next September, for the purpose of amending the constitution; and to which delegates are to be elected next August. Many of our people, by the results of the war, were forced to take the benefit of the homestead, provided by law, to save to themselves and families a home. These people have been and are now anxious about their right to continue to hold this homestead. The republicans know this, hence their attempts to frighten them. The Democratic party, recognizing this anxiety, and wishing to allay it, by the act calling a convention declared that said convention should not interfere with the homestead clause of this present constitution. That this restriction will be observed, by all democrats, there is and can be no doubt. Democrats acknowledge the binding force of this and the other restrictions in the act calling a Convention; the republicans do not. There is no man in the State, of ordinary intelligence, who believes that the democratic party, would if it could in any manner, directly or indirectly, impair the benefits of, or the title to the homestead. The homestead is a democratic measure.

The democratic party introduced it into our law. No democratic newspaper or democratic speaker has ever opposed it. The Legislature of North Carolina at its session of 1868-7; before the republican party had turned over to it in this State some eighty thousand negro voters, not one of which so far as we ever heard had an interest in a homestead provision, provided by law a homestead and personal property exemption, more liberal in many respects than the one we now have. When the present constitution was submitted to the people for ratification in 1868, not a democratic newspaper or speaker, that we have ever heard of, opposed its ratification because of its homestead provision, but on the contrary they endorsed that. Since then a Legislature overwhelmingly democratic has made the homestead a fee simple—gives it to a man and his heirs forever, instead of leaving him with only a life estate. There is not a single act of the democratic party, that can be pointed to, that indicates any opposition to the homestead. There is neither common sense nor reason in the charge, that the democratic party wish to impair in the slightest degree, the homestead; on the contrary there is unmistakable evidence that the Democratic party has done and will do all in its power to render it secure. Those who have lost their homesteads have lost them by the ruling of republican Judges.

Nine tenths of all the people of the State, who to-day are enjoying practical benefits from the exemption of a homestead, are democrats. The republican party consulting the interest of its members is comparatively not much interested in the homestead. There was never anything more ridiculously absurd than to charge the democratic party with the slightest wish or desire to impair in any manner the blessings of the law that secures to the unfortunate debtor a home for himself and family while, he lives and should he die, then to his wife and little children.

Those who charge it, know there is no ground for the charge. It is done to frighten and deceive. The only excuse for them is that opposition to convention furnishes nothing better for them to say, and they feel called upon to say something.

Better try something else; the people have just a little more sense than you seem to think. Why, your power to frighten the negroes even is not nearly so great as it was.

With their limited capacity, and almost utter want of information they have caught you so often that your influence with them is fast weakening. Hadn't you better tell the people, that the democratic party, if it has a majority in the Convention, will frame a constitution

disfranchising all who will not swear to vote the democratic ticket, and kick every man, who has a homestead allotted, whom he may meet? It would be equally reasonable and sensible, and might frighten somebody.

W. N. MEBANE.

The following well deserved compliment we take from the Raleigh News. It is as beautifully said as richly merited. We know Mr. Mebane and from our knowledge of him, and from what we have heard those very capable of judging, who were members with him, say of his course, ability and usefulness as a legislator, we doubt not he is entitled to every word of commendation and praise given him. He is quite a young man and not one of those constantly seeking preferment, but one who modestly waits for place and position to seek him. The News says:

"In our notices of members of the late General Assembly, one name arises so conspicuous for its purity, yet so delicate in its modesty, that nothing but a sympathy in that modesty has deferred our notice of W. N. Mebane, of Rockingham, to the present time. He never sought prominence. He had none of that ambition to shine which impels a disregard to time and fitness for purposes of display. When he did speak, it was when there was occasion for it. And when he did speak, it was with no uncertain sound. There was left no doubt of his powers of mind, of his integrity of purpose, of his zealous energy for the attainment of his objects. Mr. Mebane was our ideal of the pure, incorruptible, conscientious legislator, always at his post, always vigilant for the interest of his constituents and of the State, always fired by the warmest sentiments of State pride, but always honest, and having no toleration for duplicity.

We recall two occasions in Mr. Mebane's legislative career in which he shone with distinguished lustre. One was the debate on the usury bill, which he opposed with a skill and earnestness which, in a body not already predetermined on its action, would have crowned his efforts with success. The wisdom of this measure is to be approved by its consequences, but the arguments of Mr. Mebane were so clear, so sound and so forcible, that we look back; and wonder that they could not impress all with the same effect.

His zeal in the University bill entitles him to immortal honor. No man worked more earnestly or more persistently to combat the adverse influences arrayed against this beneficent measure. The eloquence of Mr. Strong had the effect we ascribed to it, but his influence does not detract in the least from the generally admitted instrumentality of Mr. Mebane in reversing the tide of disaster. His name too will be coupled in imperishable memory with the reviving fortunes and future fame of the University of North Carolina.

LOUISIANA.

The Louisiana Legislature assembled last week. The compromise was concurred in, almost unanimously. The Committee on elections made a report, embodying the terms of the award, which was adopted in the House by a vote of 82 to 15. Nearly all the members displaced made speeches acquiescing. Poindexter, one of the negro members ousted by the award, and the report of the committee, said; that in giving up his seat he had the satisfaction of knowing that his old master, who had always been just and kind to him, would take it; that was an honor which did not occur every day. A joint resolution recognizing the Kellogg Government and pledging members to support the Governor in any efforts he may make at reform and good government was adopted by the House by a vote of 89 to 18. Thus it seems the democrats have at last been coerced into a compromise of their rights, and of the rights of State government. We trust peace, quiet and a better government may in some sort reward them for the sacrifices they were virtually forced to make. No people have ever shown a greater disposition for peace, quiet and good government than the people of the South, yet nothing but allegiance to the republican party can save them from the accusations of being rebels, conspirators and banditti.

The Supreme Court and political Decisions.

New York, April 13th.—The statement is made upon excellent authority that the Supreme Court will not render any decisions of a political nature at this term of the Court. Postponing all such until after the fall elections. This has given rise to a story which is credited in high quarters that the Court has been polled and a majority found opposed to declaring the enforcement acts constitutional. The belief is that the Court will sustain the views taken by Judge Bradley in the Louisiana case from which an appeal was taken and the case brought into the Supreme Court Exchange.

Mrs. Mary Lewis Harden, widow of the late General W. J. Harden, died at St. Augustine, Florida, on the 6th of last month. Mrs. Harden was a daughter of the late Henry Lewis, Esq., of Pitt county North Carolina, and sister of Colonel Ivey F. Lewis, formerly of this State but now a citizen of Alabama.

THE FARMER AND HIS FRIENDS.

How the idea became so general that farming is a business, requiring but little knowledge, and little natural ability for its successful prosecution is a question that really puzzles us much. That this idea has been, it is not now general among those in other trades and professions, it is idle to deny.

To say that a man is a farmer, is equivalent, in the view of many, to say that he is an honest plodding kind of a person, who knows about enough to plow, sow and grow corn, and feed cattle, but is entirely unfit for a legislator, or for taking any active part in the government of the country, or in anything else requiring quick perception, and an active well trained mind.

They are, however, the bone and sinew of the land, and hold largely the balance of power, that moves the wheels of government, and unless by co-operation they exercise that place and urge the public councils or bodies, of corrupt men and place in their stead men of more nerve, dignity, principle and honor, who will not betray or deceive an honest constituency by selling out to money rings of the country. I fear the day of our deliverance from oppression and ruin is not yet named.

The merchant, lawyer, manufacturer, or banker, after having acquired a competence, often feels a desire for rural pursuits as a kind of pastime. They find the intellectual work in which they have engaged, is wearing upon their brains.

They imagine farming will require some thought, to be sure, but not enough to make a raffle on the great ocean of their vast minds.

Another class of the farmers' friends are very anxious to become their scientific instructors. With fair scientific attainments or perhaps with only a superficial knowledge of chemistry and a smattering of geology, they feel great pity for the farmer, on account of their ignorance, and particularly of those sciences nearly related to agriculture. They are very anxious to give them the benefit of their great acquirements, to elevate the profession to its proper position, and themselves to places of profit and distinction.

This is a very accommodating class,—extremely self-sacrificing, always willing to let their light shine, consequently they are on hand on all occasions, to figure in agricultural addresses and lectures, write prize essays which they deem to be extremely wise, because extremely unintelligible to farmers, who in the main know but little of what they say or write; of ammonia, hydrogen, oxygen, sulphates, and such like, nevertheless they are all right and proper. The plain uneducated farmer reads or listens to such language for a time, and comes to the conclusion the speaker is a fool and leaves in disgust.

These men consider and tell us the opinions of Leibig and other smaller agricultural chemists, is both law and gospel, which it would be the height of folly to question, while the experience of a hundred practical men, for a series of years, is but a succession of blunders.

The farmer has still another class of warm friends, that seem to be in a chrysalis state, or at least dormant, most of the time, and are active, and only a little time, during the summer and fall of every two or four years, previous to state or Presidential elections, during this period, this class of friends are full of action, extremely diligent and bold. Indeed their love for the farmer is truly astonishing. They will freely assert that the farmers are the most independent, the most intelligent, the most virtuous and trust-worthy class in the community; and but for them the country would have gone to ruin long ago.

They consider it a great honor to associate with such men as the farmers, and tell you that nothing but self-sacrificing patriotism, the duty they owe to their country, because perchance they have been compelled (compelled indeed) to accept the honor and the very great responsibility to which they have been called with such unanimity to fill some important position, in Congress, the Legislature or accept the chance for a magistrature or constabulary in some township (if nothing better can be had).

But for these demands upon them by the dear people, for whom they profess so much love and admiration, nothing could possibly prevent them from engaging at once in the calling so truly ennobling, as that of farming.

These friends of the farmers figure largely too, at state, county and town fairs, and make most of the addresses; their labors are arduous, their love and admiration for the working class, beams with zeal and is unbounded, but alas! after the election their feelings suddenly subside, and they are not heard from for the next two or four years.

We like the signs of the times. Farmers are moving in the right direction, and will not much longer be deceived. They have always thought; and they are now beginning to talk and act for themselves. We see abundance of evidence of this in the discussions that are going on all over the land, which has already done much good in checking many growing evils in the country.

Let the good work go on. Farmers insist on that which is right, ask a reason for all statements that appear to your minds unreasonable, and that fails to accord with your experience, freely and manfully for the reason, that with you, one ounce of experience is worth a ton of untried theory.

M. Howell Grange, 168, Co Shops, N. C., April 12th, 1875.

GENERAL GORDON AND THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

A reporter of the Atlanta Herald interviewed General Gordon, and, in reply to the question "Will you allow the use of your name" in connection with the Vice Presidency? The General replied:

"I will not, under any set of circumstances. Even if I were nominated I would withdraw my name. My reasons for this statement, to-day made public for the first time, are that I believe that a Southern man on the ticket would weaken it. And as much as personal ambition might tempt me to yield to the partial suggestions of my friends, I would not for all the honors in the gift of the American people, feel that I had been the means of driving one man from the support of that ticket on whose success depends the future peace and prosperity of my country. I have but one object—that is, the re-establishment of harmony, of good will, and of good government. To this end all things else shall be secondary.

"I have had letters from committees, from friends and from sympathizers, asking me to allow the use of my name in this connection. I now give them through you, my authorized and unalterable answer. We occupy to-day very much the position assigned in the East, after the crusades. Richard Coe de Loen. For nearly one hundred years afterwards, when a horse would shy around a bush, the rider would ask if he saw a Richard, and mothers frightened their babes into quiet by telling them Richard was coming. Just so these Radicals are attempting to frighten the North by constantly harrowing them with a rebel's ghost. This will not have its effect long with people of sense in any section, however. Yet so powerful is this feeling at present that no Southern man who has his country's good at heart will allow himself to be placed in any position calculated to keep alive these hurtful passions."

The Raleigh News is urging the white voters in that city to register. Why are our people so negligent and careless of their own interest? Our defeat in many places and upon many occasions in the past has been solely attributable to our own folly and carelessness. How long are we to continue thus negligent? Democrats and Conservatives everywhere in every election, county, state and municipal are arousing themselves and sweeping republicans from power. Are we alone to remain enactive and thus contribute to the success of republicans? If we do we are properly answerable for the sins we thus permit. Want of action, prompt and energetic action is criminal, and those exhibiting it are very seriously compromising their standing as democrats or conservatives.

SILLY GIRLS.—The fool-killer, says the New York Tribune, should be let loose at once among the young ladies of this metropolis. It is reported, on the most undoubted authority, that a number of young women have formed a club for the purpose of glorifying the charms of a popular young actor, whose personal beauty greatly overbalances his moral character. They have called it after his name, and the condition of membership is that each new comer shall give a dinner to the charmer, inviting, of course, all the old members. No other man is allowed to be present. This is bad enough, but the worst is yet to come. One of the members, who might be called the most woe-begone idiot of the lot, has fitted up a shrine in the sacred recesses of a closet, where she keeps candles burning continually around a photograph likeness of the adored, and sits before it in admiration hours at a time.

A startling case of somnambulism occurred at Murfreesboro, N. C., a few evenings since. One of the young lady students of the M. F. College during the night got up from her bed, threw over herself a loose wrapper and started down town. She went to Colonel Vaughan's residence, and into his room and laid on a lounge. It greatly surprised and frightened the Colonel, though he knew something was wrong, and did not molest the "sleeping beauty." Soon Rev. W. G. Starr was informed where the girl was and went after her. He took her back to the college and carried her to the bedroom and uncoiled her in bed, and left the room. The young lady, on awakening next morning, knew nothing of where she had perambulated, or anything at all her nocturnal visit. It is kept a profound secret from her, as it would be likely to seriously mortify and frighten her if told of the circumstance.

Jas. Fontleroy Taylor of Raleigh says that the Mecklenburg declaration of independence was made the 31st of May instead of the 20th. He is going to Charlotte on the 31st to celebrate the Centennial, and go it alone "on the individual responsibility of his own personal curve."

A general farmer in Massachusetts, a rebel of Bostonian, didn't know how to take a wagon wheel off to grease the axle, so he bored holes through the hub and poured in the grease.

COMMERCIAL

Graham Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY SCOTT & DONNELL.

Tuesday, April 20, 1875.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Apples, Beans, Butter, Bacon, etc.

Company Shops Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY J. Q. GANT & CO.

Tuesday, April 20, 1875.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Apples, Beans, Butter, Bacon, etc.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING OPENING OF

MILLINERY GOODS.

At Pugh's Corner, in Graham, on Saturday the 24th day of April, I shall open for inspection and trade, my Spring stock of new

BONNETS, HATS, CAPS, RIBBONS, LACES, FLOWERS, ORNAMENTS, CUFFS.

Switches, Plaits,

and everything usually found in a fashionable millinery store of Graham and surrounding country are invited to call and examine my stock.

Miss S. J. GRAGSON, apr. 13-1m

G. F. BASON,

Attorney at Law,

GRAHAM N. C.

J. P. GULLEY,

RETAILER AND JOBBER-OF

Dry-Goods, Clothing,

NOTIONS.

BURT'S HAND-MADE

Boots & Gaiters,

HATS AND CAPS, VALISES.

TRUNKS, WHITE GOODS,

&c., &c.

South Cor. of Exchange St., and Exchange Place RALEIGH N. C.

GEORGE W. LONG, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Graham, N. C.,

Tender his professional services to the public. Office and residence at the "Graham High School" buildings where he may be found, night or day, ready to attend all calls, unless professionally engaged.

feb 2-1y

NOTICE.

Application will be made, at the office of the North Carolina Rail Road Company in thirty days from date, for the issue of a duplicate of certificate No. 1597 dated, May 11th, 1866, for two shares of Stock in said Company, the original being lost or mislaid, this March 9th, 1875.

GRIFFIN SELLERS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. R. HARDEN,

Graham, N. C.

Dry-Goods Groceries,

HARDWARE,

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Staffs,

Clothing; Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

Rubbers, Tobacco, Cigars, Seeds, Teas,

KEROSENE OIL, CROCKERY,

Earthenware, Glassware, Coffees, Spices

Grain, Flour, Farming Implements,

feb 16-1y

JUST RECEIVED.

Two Hogheads old fashioned Cuban Molasses. New crop.

W. R. ALBRIGHT.

New Goods.

W. R. ALBRIGHT,

(at Basons' old stand.)

GRAHAM, N. C.,

Dealer in

DRY-GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS,

SHOES, GROCERIES,

HARD-WARE, QUEENS-WARE, &c.

Having bought goods on favorable terms I will sell cheap for cash or barter. Polite and attentive clerks to wait on customers and show goods to all.

Quick sales and Small Profits

will make money. Call and examine if you do not buy. It can do no harm.

feb 23-3m

W. F. JONES & SONS,

GRAHAM, N. C.,

Buggy and Carriage Makers,

Are prepared to fill at the shortest notice all orders in their line. Repairing promptly and neatly done, at

MODERATE RATES.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale at their shop, an assortment of

Iron, Nails, Buggy Material, Prepared

Paints of all colors,

Ploughs, and Collins.

Any style of coffin furnished at two hours notice. All kinds of produce taken at market prices.

We are thankful for past patronage, and hope to merit its continuance.

feb 16-2m

PROSPECTUS.

THE

AMERICAN PATRON

Published at Findlay, Ohio.

THE AMERICAN PATRON is the leading paper published in the interest of the Order of

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

THE AMERICAN PATRON is a Live Literary Journal for the Farmer's Fireside, teeming with interesting reading matter for every member of the household.

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This paper is not the rehash of a daily paper but all matter is carefully selected and prepared for this edition alone.

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One copy three months..... 60

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AMERICAN PATRON

Findlay, Ohio.

NOTICE!

In pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of Alamance county, I will, on

Tuesday, April 20th, 1875,

at Jerry Lee's store, in Caswell county, sell the following real property, to wit:

One tract of land in Caswell county adjoining the lands of Jerry Lee, Wood Covington and others, containing one hundred acres. One other tract of land in Caswell county adjoining the lands of L. Borland and others, containing twenty-three and one-half acres.

AND

at the late residence of Jacob Summers, deceased, in Alamance county, on

TUESDAY, APRIL 27th, 1875-

I will sell one tract of land in Alamance county, on the waters of Travis Creek; adjoining the lands of Daniel Ticker and others, containing one hundred and seventy-five acres.

The above described real property was in the division of the lands of Jacob Summers, deceased, allotted to the heirs of Andrew Summers.

TERMS:—Ten per cent cash, balance of purchase money secured, by bond with sufficient surety, payable at six months.

mar 9-1t

Land Sale.

On Saturday, April 10th, 1875, I will sell at the Court House door in Graham, to the highest bidder, for cash, one tract of land in the county of Alamance, on the waters of Rock Creek, adjoining the lands of William Webster, Milton Loy, William Sharpe and others, containing one hundred and seventy acres. It is known as the Brower tract, and is the same conveyed by Levi Leely to Julian Leely, and by him conveyed to the undersigned. No doubt about the title.

JAMES E. BOYD.

March 5th, 1875.