

# THE GLEANER.

GRAHAM, N. C., DEC. 21, 1875.

H. S. PARKER, Editor.

## A TOBACCO FACTORY.

It has struck us as strange that the manufacture of tobacco has not been more extensively engaged in, in our county. No county in the State, we venture, contains a greater proportion of land adapted to the growth of tobacco than does ours. It is extensively grown in all that portion of the county north of the railroad, about one-half, and the quality is as fine as that grown anywhere, while in the southern part of the county there is scarcely any raised, notwithstanding the fine tobacco lands there. The reason is obvious. The northern portion has been stimulated by its proximity to Danville and the other tobacco markets. Here at the county seat, which should furnish a market for at least every product of the county, the farmer cannot sell a pound of tobacco;—there is no dealer here. What is the result? Why, the product upon which many of our farmers mainly rely for money, and which brings more money into the county than any other, is hauled miles away to other towns, at great expense and inconvenience to the producer, and contributes to their prosperity. Much of it is carried out of the State, even. It does seem that our merchants especially would see this, and prompted by their manifest interest would see that a market was provided. Where the farmer is forced to carry his produce to distant markets he will, of course, there do much of his trade. That is what has, in a few years, converted a mere depot at Durham into the proportions of a busy, thriving, populous town. The same thing has built Reidsville, in so very short a time, into a town larger than any in our county, and of five times the business. This town, and our sister town of Company Shops present locations for tobacco factories and warehouses, unexcelled. There is as much fine tobacco lands, on all sides, within a radius of ten to fifteen miles of this place as can be found with in the same distance of perhaps any village in the State. What we need is enterprise,—nothing else. Our people seem disinclined to take hold of the matter. We want some one to come among us who is not so penny cautious. Those already here, who would do, have not the capital. Some who have both capital and enterprise are engaged in other branches of manufacturing industry. Let a market be opened in our midst; let factories go up; let warehouses be established; and what would be the certain result? The production of tobacco would receive a stimulus everywhere, and it would be engaged in where it is now unthought of, and all the chinquapin lands of all the southern portion of the county that are now deemed by their owners as next to worthless, would be in demand, and prove the source of the greatest income to those possessing them. Money would find its way among us, and the cry of hard times, would less frequently ring its doleful melody in our ears. A new life and a new energy would take hold of our farmers. And in our town, the spirit of improvement, coupled with the ability to accomplish its aim, would soon work a magical change. Suppose that all this county has done to build up other places, had been kept at home and had gone to the aid of our own towns, what would have been the result? Tens of thousands of dollars every year are spent in Danville, Reidsville, Durham, and other places, that should and would be spent at home, if farmers could sell their produce here as well as buy their merchandise.

There is not to-day scarcely an improved piece of real property in any town in the county that can be sold for the cost of the improvements. Why is this so? Stagnation at home, while our wagons are in the streets of other towns, loaded with produce of our county, and ready to take a return load of the goods of other merchants. Dealing in tobacco is a profitable business, as many rapidly accumulated fortunes in different places, and thriving villages and towns of sudden growth abundantly testify. Well, we suppose our people will sit still, until the attractions that are offered draw parties here, and they demonstrate the success of the business, and then a half piteous howl will be raised over the opportunities they are too blind to see, or too weak to advantage of. We want to hear them giving the reasons why they did not see it. This is an age when we build towns, make fortunes, and sometimes break in a hurry; and every one who does not wish to be considered a laggard must put himself in the way of so doing or helping to do. We hope some one attention may be directed to the advantages offered here for engaging in the tobacco business, in all its branches, and that we shall have in our midst, factories and warehouses, and buying and selling and live business and enterprise and building and a general thriving and waking up.

## WHY HENDERSON WAS DISCHARGED.

Every body has heard of the whiskey rings out West. Bristow commenced his unearthing process some time ago, and soon thereafter Grant's instruction was given to the world. "Let no guilty man escape." This brief sentence was heralded by friends of the administration as an evidence that the President at least was free from all complications in the mammoth conspiracy to defraud the government. They seemed to think evidence of this sort was needed. To impress the country with the earnestness with which the prosecution was to be conducted, and with the sincerity of Grant in his declaration. "Let no guilty man escape," ex-Senator Henderson was employed to assist the regular officer in the prosecution of those charged as defendants. A month ago the trials begun. Henderson, able and honest, was terribly in earnest in his endeavors to "let no guilty man escape. One by one the pets of the administration were caught in the meshes of the law they had grown rich in violating. McDonald and Joyce and Avery, all the personal friends and third term admirers of this second savior, as Bishop Haven irreverently calls this President, are convicted, and has been meted out to them the fate of felons.

The conspiracy is being unraveled. The thread of circumstances seems to reach from the white house to the west. Avery stands upon it and has already fallen. Babcock the friend of long standing, the confidential Secretary of the President, a General in the United States army, is found on this web of infamy, and is entangled in the unraveling process, and now lies sprawling with a bill of indictment tugging at him, and pointing to the penitentiary. Something must be done. Where are these developments to stop? Henderson has taken the President at his word. Henderson has been gotten rid of—has been peremptorily discharged. In the evidence it appeared that Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Douglas, had issued an order removing McDonald who was supervisor of Revenue, to another field, which order, under the influence of Babcock or the President, one or both, Douglas revoked. McDonald had been convicted and sentenced for his complicity in this conspiracy. Henderson in his speech to the jury commented upon the testimony as follows:

"Why does this man Douglas bend the supple hinges of the knee and yield to the President's interference, or that of his private Secretary? It was the duty of Douglas to have carried out that order or resigned his position. Would to God we had more of that veteran stuff that formerly animated Federal officers! Why not well with dignity and manhood? What have we gained by the abolition of the black man's slavery if the white man is to be substituted for him in the shackles and chains of men, a worse system of slavery? It men would think for a moment they would rather live in honored private life than to possess all the glittering baubles of public life bound down and overwhelmed with the corruption that now necessarily accompanies it. If Henry Clay had never done or said anything else than "I had rather be right than President" that should immortalize him. But Douglas yielded to the power of Babcock, and the President's interference. He was honest, I believe, but he was poor, and he felt that his position depended upon obeying the behests of those who had no right to interfere with his duties.

For this language Henderson was dismissed peremptorily. This conduct of the President and Attorney General has been and is being severely criticised. Whatever may have been the prompting motive, the country will ever believe that the reason given for Henderson's removal is nothing more than the veriest pretext. Grant and the Attorney General could but have known that it would be so regarded and nothing but a desire to virtually stay the prosecution, and thus stop damaging exposures, and serene guilty men in high places, could have induced them to brave the storm of public indignation, distrust and suspicion that their action was so well calculated to, and has so certainly brought down upon their heads. To convey an idea of the estimation in which this conduct is held and of the severity of the criticisms it has brought about, we reproduce the following extract. The Philadelphia Times says:

And this brings us to the deeper and more serious meaning of Mr. Henderson's discharge of which it is impossible to speak too severely. View it in whatever light we will, we can see in the order sent out from Washington nothing else than a formal notice to all prosecuting officers that this thing has gone far enough, and that the President's private secretary is not to be contradicted. It can mean nothing else. Mr. Henderson said nothing that was not both right and necessary to say. He took the President at his word, and "let no guilty man escape." But the moment that, following the carefully selected evidence, he struck the trail that led directly to the White House, he was called off and his services dispensed with. There is no misunderstanding this. No lawyer can now take up the case and feel that he is to prosecute it to its end, unimpeded by outside interference. There is no one who has Henderson's knowledge of the case; but if there were, he would not dare, after Henderson's experience, carry it on to the conclusion of Babcock. Viewed in this light, the President's action is much more than an exhibition of personal temper. It is an interference with public justice, an outrage upon public decency. It is not only, as the President's friends admit, impolitic; it is criminal, and it will not only justify but will demand the searching inquiry of Congress.

West, Edwards & Co., of Atlanta recently failed for a heavy amount and we learn from the Plant that several firms in Durham suffer heavily thereby. Some of the members of the failing firm are in jail under charges of fraud.

We published last week an item of news, that a riot had occurred at Rolling Fork in Miss., resulting in the death of some negroes. The following particulars are given by a telegram from Vicksburg. As will be seen the whites acted on the defensive as usual in the many disturbances of which that State has been the scene. So long as the negroes act upon the principle that every negro, because he is a negro, however great a criminal he may be, is entitled to their efforts, forcible or otherwise to screen him from punishment, these to be much regretted conflicts will take place. An obedience to the first law of nature brings it about. The account is as follows:

The origin of the riot at Rolling Fork, Issaquena county on Saturday night Nov. 27, by a party of negroes who were assembled at the village and were drinking and carousing, when one of them pushed against a youth whom he met on the street, using rough language at the same time. The youth drew a knife and inflicted a scalp wound on the negro and then fled to a store for safety. The negroes became very much exasperated and avowed vengeance. To prevent this, a warrant was obtained for the youth, charging him with assault with intent to kill, but before it could be served, the negroes broke into the store and beat the young lad severely with an iron bar, and finally one of the party shot the boy in the thigh. At the report of the pistol the negroes run, but the whites had begun to assemble, and fearing a general riot pursued and captured ten of them, put them in the station house and placed a guard over them during the night. One of the guards not upon duty came out on the porch with a gun on his shoulder and was ordered away by the sentinel on duty. As he turned, his gun which was cocked, struck against the window and was discharged. The negro prisoners thinking that they were being fired upon stampeded and the guard opened up an indiscriminate firing wounding two of their own number and two negroes all slightly, but the prisoners escaped. On Sunday the most intense excitement prevailed there, as it was learned that Noah Parker and Arthur Brooks, two notorious negroes, were trying to organize and the whites reorganized under Rev. Mr. Ball a Baptist minister, who arrested Brooks and Parker, and in the attempt to rescue them, the rencontre reported last night occurred.

## CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

SENATE.  
Senator Davis of West Virginia introduced a resolution in the Senate calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish Congress with a list of defaulters, the amounts of defaultations &c., which the law requires that officer to make, and which has not been done.

The Republicans wanted postponement of action. Sherman moved its reference to committee on finance. Democrats replied that similar resolutions had gone to that committee and been buried. It was postponed for a day.

Merrimon introduced a bill to repeal the sections of laws that forbid the payment of pensions, and of claims against the United States to persons who promoted, encouraged, or in any manner sustained the rebellion. The bill authorizes the settlement of such claims and appropriates \$400,000 for that purpose.

Spencer of Alabama introduced a resolution, looking to the investigation of the circumstances attending his own election. Fraud has been charged.

Morton's resolution to investigate election in Mississippi debated with bitterness, without action.

House.—Under a call of the States the following among other bills were introduced.

By Blaine of the proposed amendment to the constitution providing that no State shall make any law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that no money raised by taxation in any State for the support of public schools or derived from any public fund therefor, or any public lands thereto shall ever be under the control of religious sects, and that no money or lands so devoted shall be divided among religious sects or denominations; making the Presidential term six years, and afterwards ineligible.

By Morey, of Louisiana, to remove the political disabilities from all the citizens of the United States, and to prescribe an oath of office.

By Davis, of North Carolina, to repeal the law forbidding the payment of accounts, claims and demands of Southern citizens for quarter masters stores, &c., and appropriating five hundred thousand dollars to pay for the same.

Fort of Ill. that wounded Union soldiers be preferred for all subordinate positions of the House. Cox of N. Y. offered as an amendment the following:

Resolved, that inasmuch as the Union of the States has been restored all the

Citizens thereof are entitled to consideration in the appointment to offices under this government.

Both resolutions were referred to committee on accounts. Resolution to allow McMillan the McEnry Senator from La., to withdraw his credentials was taken up and passed, all the Democrats voting against, and all the Republicans, except Dawes voting for it.

Morton introduced a resolution, with a string of whereases, directing the appointment of a committee of five to investigate alleged frauds in the recent Mississippi election.

At the request of Bayard of Delaware the resolution went over.

The following introduced by Morton.

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That the people of the United States constitute a nation, and are one people in the sense of National unity.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States is not a compact between the States in their municipal and corporate characters, but was framed by the people of the United States in their primary capacity; that the rights of the States are defined and guaranteed by the Constitution and not by any outside theory of State sovereignty, and that the rights of the States cannot be enlarged or diminished except by an amendment to the constitution.

Resolved, That the rights of the States have the same sanction and security in the constitution as the rights and powers of the national government; and that local domestic government by the States within the limits of the constitution is an essential part of our free republican system.

Resolved, That the doctrine that a State has the right to secede from the Union is inconsistent with the idea of nationality, is in conflict with the spirit and structure of the constitution, and should be regarded as having been forever extinguished by the suppression of the rebellion.

House.—Holeman of Ind. introduced a resolution declaring that in the present condition of financial affairs no subsidies, or pledge of the public credit, or money, or bonds, or public lands, or irredemption should be granted by congress to any association or corporation; and that all appropriations should be limited to such amounts only as shall be imperatively demanded by the public service. Adopted.

Springer of Ill. offered resolution declaring any departure from the precedent, established by Washington and others, of retiring from the presidential office after the second term would be unwise, unpatriotic and fraught with evil to our free institutions. It was adopted by a vote of 232 to 18.

## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

P Gildowsky, a large furniture dealer in Boston, had his factory burned in 1871. Ezra S. Goodwin, a private detective, induced a former employee of Gildowsky to swear that the latter employed him to burn the factory. Goodwin claimed to represent the insurance companies, and armed with this false affidavit, demanded \$42,000 of Gildowsky or exposure and arrest. The conspirator and blackmailer was detected, and now in default of \$5,000, bail has been and opportunity for quiet reflection in jail.

Hon. Jno. L. Smith has taken charge of the Indian Bureau.

Gen. Babcock has given bond in \$7,000 to appear and answer the indictment in St. Louis.

Cincinnati killed 239,374 hogs this year against 253,043 last year.

Broadhead, a prominent lawyer of St. Louis has accepted Henderson's place as leading lawyer in the whiskey ring prosecutions.

Freeland, Harding & Loonis of Boston failed for \$750,000. C. M. Freeland also failed for \$600,000.

R. M. Orrell has been nominated by the President for Postmaster at Fayetteville.

Commodore Vanderbilt has made an additional donation of one hundred thousand dollars to Vanderbilt University making seven hundred thousand in all.

Birmingham who recently killed Jowers in Wadesboro has been captured and lodged in jail.

800 persons in the Universalist church at Princeton Mass. when some one tried to burn it. The flames were extinguished, but a panic was caused. Those chaps are afraid of fire in this world, whatever may be their professions as to the next.

Another immense whiskey ring discovered in Chicago, believed to be fully as systematic, and as extensive as the one of St. Louis.

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine factory at Bridgeport Ct., burned. A half dozen spectators killed by falling walls.

The State Grange of Massachusetts has adopted a resolution in favor of the taxation of church property and Savings Banks deposits.

The navigation of the Hudson river above Poughkeepsie is again closed. Mayor Cobb has been re-elected Mayor of Boston.

After a long and exciting contest, John W. Johnson, the present incumbent, was re-elected to the United States Senate from Virginia.

A package of dynamite, exploded on a vessel at Bremerhaven and killed eighty persons. It had been put on board by a man named Thompson, who confesses to have arranged it to explode at a particular time, by which time the vessel would have been out at sea. His object in this diabolical transaction was to make money on the insurance of the vessel.

McNary is determined to eatom himself Governor of Louisiana anyhow, and has appointed H. M. to the U. S. Senate in place of McMillan who resigned.

Thompson, the dynamite exploder committed suicide. He says that he bought the explosive material in U. S., and had it forwarded to his address, and that the clock work attachment was set to explode the charge in eight days.

What a cold blooded devil! And all for the prospect that his infernal conduct would give him a few dollars.

Tilly and Ratcliffe fought a duel in S. C. The former a member of the Legislature. Tilly wounded.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Don't Forget

—THAT—

### Farmers' Warehouse,

DURHAM, N. C.

Is the Summer Warehouse of the State.

Sold on last Wednesday, November 17,

Two Hundred and Fifty-Four Parcels

LOOSE TOBACCO.

More than any other house during the present year. Has more

BUYERS

WITH PLenty OF MONEY.

All grades of old fillers and wrappers selected and wanted at

Top Figures.

New bright wrappers in great demand. Come along and be sure you stop at

FARMER'S WAREHOUSE,

E. J. PARKER.

IT WON'T PAY!

You know it won't pay to make your purchases from old stock, already picked over. Our Mr. Gant has just returned from the North, where he personally selected and purchased a large stock of

Dry-Goods, Groceries, Queens-Ware, Hollow-Ware, Willow-Ware, Hardware,

together with a well assorted stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

and the most complete line of

NOTIONS

ever offered to the people of this county.

Boots and Shoes

of every variety, including the best hand made. We make a specialty of Boots and Shoes, and we ask an examination of our stock. Look and judge for yourself. We defy competition in prices or quality. We will sell you the best calicoes, for 10 cents. We can sell you a good suit of clothes for \$10.

We wish, especially, to call your attention to the great decline in prices in the Northern markets. We bought at these reduced prices. Our customers shall have all the advantage of the good bargains we made. Highest prices paid for all kinds of produce. Come to see us!

J. Q. GANT, & CO.

Company Shops, Nov. 2nd, 1875, nov-24

Carriage and Cabinet

MAKING.

I have moved my shops from Big Falls to my residence, two miles north; where I am prepared to do all carriage and buggy work, in a workman-like manner. I also

MAKE & REPAIR

FURNITURE

of all styles. Any style of coffin made to order upon the shortest notice. My prices are moderate. I am obliged for past patronage, and ask a continuance thereof.

J. J. YOUNGER.

Big Falls, North Carolina.

Drugs, Paints,

GLASS & C.

We keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

different brands of Bile Lead, a large stock of

WINDOW GLASS,

which we are now selling for less money than they have ever been sold for in this section. We will supply

Village & country Merchants

a better article than they buy North for the same money. Also we have a large stock of

TRUSSES AND SUPPORTERS,

together with a full and complete line of

TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES.

Come and see us, inspect our stock and satisfy yourself of the truth of what we say. The Senior member of the firm has resumed practice and can always be found at the Drug Store when not professionally engaged.

R. W. GLENN & SON.

In the Benbow House, Greensboro, N. C.

1875.

Fall and Winter Stock.

I wish to inform my friends that I am now receiving my fall and winter stock of

DRY-GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

I sell the best CALICOES at ten cents a yard. I sell ready-made clothing as cheap as they can be bought at retail anywhere in or out of the State. Best spool cotton, warranted 200 yards, at five cents a spool. All varieties of

LADIES DRESS GOODS

on hand. A large portion of my goods I buy direct from the manufacturer. I also keep constantly a full supply of Groceries, Crockery, Glass-Ware, and Family Medicines.

Good Red Sole Leather at 30 cents a pound. I have moved stock on hand,—Lough at high prices to work off with my new stock. Barter of all kinds taken. With thanks for the liberal share of trade I have received, I am very respectfully,

Graham, N. C., November 9th 1875.

N. B.—1200 acres fine land for sale in parcels to suit purchasers.

W. R. ALBRIGHT.

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## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### PROBATE COURT.

Alamance County.

James A. Turrentine vs. Administrator of John S. Turrentine, Plaintiff, SUMMONS FOR

G. D. Cobb and wife Catherine R. Joseph Fix and wife Sarah J. W. H. Turrentine and Joseph D. Turrentine, Defendants. RELIEF. Special Pro-

ceedings.

State of North Carolina.

To the Sheriff of Alamance County—Greet-

ing:

You are hereby commanded to summon G. D. Cobb and wife Catherine R. Jos. Fix and wife Sarah J. W. H. Turrentine and Joseph D. Tur. entice the defendants above named if they be found within your county to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for the County of Alamance, within twenty days after the service of this summons on them, exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of said Clerk within ten days from the date of this summons. And let said defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the complaint within that time the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Herein fall not and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court.

This 27 day of Nov. 1875.

W. A. ALBRIGHT C. S. C.

Alamance County.

In the above proceeding, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Joseph D. Turrentine is a party thereto, and that he is a nonresident of the County, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Alamance Gleaner for six successive weeks in lieu of personal service of summons upon said Joseph D. Turrentine

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