

# THE GLEANER

GRAHAM N. C. February 11 1879

E. S. PARKER, Editor.

## THE RAILROAD WAR

As briefly mentioned in our last issue, there is quite a conflict raging between two corporations, and between sections and cities in our State as their interest prompt them to espouse the cause of one or the other of the antagonists. There is a railroad called the Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line, with chartered privilege, so far as this State could grant it, to construct and operate a railroad from Raleigh to the city of Augusta, in Georgia. There is a corporation called the Carolina Central Railway Company, with a railroad already constructed and in operation from Wilmington to Charlotte. The first named of these corporations started with its road, and completed it to a point called Hamlet, on the line of the second named corporation's road; and there the work ceased, and hopes of reaching Augusta seemed abandoned for lack of ability to prosecute the work to the extensive completion first determined upon. For the interest of this road in procuring freights and passengers it might as well have stopped in the woods. Two objects influence common carriers of freights and passengers, especially when these carriers are powerful corporations; first, to obtain, if possible, and to maintain, if they already possess it, a monopoly of the business in their line, second, where monopoly is impossible, to reach some point where competition may enable them to secure a share of the business.

If the first of these objects is attained, or being possessed, is retained, it is highly beneficial to the corporation, and to the business and commerce of the place it directly feeds, but for the people, whose immediate interest and convenience the corporation is supposed to serve, it is too apt to prove oppressive. If the second object is accomplished, the competition, if on terms at all equal, is not so desirable to the corporations, but is of real value to the people in the reduction that is sure to follow in the freight and passenger tariff. The Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line, finding itself in a condition that precludes all idea of monopoly, for anything like through travel or freight, and in a like unfortunate condition to force, by competition or terms with rival lines, any considerable share of business upon its roads, seeks an amendment to its charter, whereby it may be permitted to construct its road from Sanford to Charlotte, and at the latter point enter the list as a competitor for freights and travel between the North and South. This proposed line, it is said, will shorten the distance by rail between Charlotte and Raleigh by forty miles, and would open a transportation route through quite an extensive section of the State. It asks no money, but simply with its own means to construct and operate the road. With reasonable assurance of its willingness and ability to construct the road, it would seem that there could be no valid reason why the desired amendment to the charter should not be granted, conditioned and guarded as safeguards with the sovereignty of the State. But straightway Wilmington and other places in the eastern part of the State are up in arms against it; meetings are held, resolutions adopted. State pride invoked, a North Carolina policy urged, and just what is a North Carolina policy defined in the interest of those defining it. Charlotte and Raleigh come to the defence, and meetings are held, resolutions adopted, a State policy discussed and State pride appealed to. The newspapers, always vigilant in the interest of their particular localities, commence the battle and pour broadsides into each other every twenty-four hours. Committees, gentlemen authorized to speak for those they represent, come up from the city by the sea, and from their inland neighbors, to meet similar committees from Charlotte, and all bent upon convincing the Legislature, the Wilmingtonians and their allies, that State pride, and a North Carolina policy alike forbid the proposed amendment, to be met by those from Charlotte and Raleigh, who are also full of State pride and a North Carolina policy, with appeals for the amendment based upon the broad ground that the interest of the entire State is paramount to that of a single city and one corporation. And thus right at Raleigh and before a North Carolina Legislature we have in scarce conduct a veritable railroad war.

The committee on internal improvements being the enterworks of the citadel to be captured, the attack upon it was determined and persistent. The committee musketry rattled upon it incessantly, and the newspapers, from long range, threw shot and shell in at regular intervals. Being close pressed and furiously attacked by two rival bodies, each determined upon its capture, one half capitulated to the one side, and the other half surrendered to the other, and each batch of prisoners allying itself with its captors, and taking weapons from their hands, join in the storming of

the main force, and now the Legislature is somewhat in the condition of Turkey, in that its capture is sought by two powers, themselves belligerents, and its surrender to the demands of one or the other is an absolute necessity. Competition is said to be the life of trade and, as to corporations especially, is the safety of the people, might be added. We believe in building up our own ports and cities, but not at the expense of the producer, and of the labor of the State by forcing commerce to centre at one point by withholding facilities whose creation are to cost as nothing. We are an agricultural rather than a commercial people, and transportation, cheap and convenient, would produce results more gratifying to our State pride, than the growth of a single city, or the enriching of a single corporation, by giving them a trade that fears competition. As long as individuals or corporations, native or foreign, will build in our State railroads, lengthwise or crosswise, we say let them build.

## FREE PASSES.

There was a bill introduced in the Senate, early in the present session of the Legislature, to prohibit members of the Legislature from riding on railroads on free passes. It was very promptly killed and by a large majority; and we think improperly. It seemed to be feared that the passage of such a law would be an imputation upon the integrity of members and State officers. We can say truthfully, and the fact might as well be recognized by those immediately concerned, that in the minds of thousands, they already rest under the imputation of being influenced by this substantial courtesy of the railroads.

Even so high toned, respectable and influential a journal as the Wilmington Star, under the guise of machine poetry ground out by its devil, twists members with the free rides extended to them by these generous corporations. And the intimation not complimentary is made in connection with difference of opinion in regard to the proposed amendment to the charter of the Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line. It is a fact that there has not been a Legislature for years at whose hands railroads were not asking favors. Why are these free passes given? The State pays mileage amply sufficient, and it is supposed to be expended in traveling to and from Raleigh. It can scarcely be claimed that the free passes are given as charity to the poor and needy. Then why are they given? There is but one answer, and that is, they are given for the purpose of begetting a very kind feeling towards the donors, that may be of service, in legislation effecting railroads and other corporations. Take the case of a Judge. He arrives at the county seat to open court in one of our counties on the line of some one of our railroads. He comes with a free pass in his pocket, and has been for years in the enjoyment of an exemption from the trouble and expense incident to buying a ticket; and finds a case on the docket for trial in favor of some citizen and against the generous corporation that furnishes him free rides; the trial comes on and the charge, however correct and proper in law, is favorable to the corporation and the jury finds against the individual, why, don't every one know that that portion of public opinion which sides with the individual will charge that the Judge has been corruptly influenced by the money he saves by his free rides and the charge will be publicly made, and thus the Judge is injured in his spotless reputation, and the administration of justice is also injured by a blow to the confidence that all should have in the strict integrity of the judiciary. We will say there is never influence exercised by these free passes, which we do not in fact believe, and then the question recurs: Would it not be well to remove the cause that leads so many to suspect; suspect those in highest places of what does not totally differ from bribery. Confidence in those who make, execute and administer our laws is worth much.

Gov. Tilden has been before the Potter committee of his own accord and solemnly avows that he neither directly or indirectly was party to, or countenanced any proposition to buy or use money to secure the favorable action of any of the returning boards; that he would not have had the presidency if his induction into that high office had to be tainted with bargaining; that he verily believes he was dishonestly defrauded out of the office; that his kinsman, Felton, has a very different cast of mind from his own, and is the last man he would trust as a confidential manager; and much more exonerating himself from any knowledge of or connection with the cipher dispatches, no intimation concerning them ever having been made to him.

## GOV. JARVIS.

Gov. Vance's resignation of the high and honorable position of Governor of a sovereign State, to accept a place to which he had been chosen in the Senate of the United States, took effect last Wednesday. Lieut. Gov. Thos. J. Jarvis was on that day formally, and with the dignity and ceremony becoming the occasion, inducted into the responsible and elevated office of Gov. of North Carolina. Upon the occasion, in the presence of both houses of the General Assembly, and crowded galleries, surrounded by the members of the Supreme Court and others in authority, the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Smith, and Thos. J. Jarvis, the man whose eminence has been achieved by himself, became the Governor of a great State. His address was plain and practical, devoid of effort at display. The fact that he succeeded to the office to fill the place left by the promotion of another, rather than by having been directly elected to it, may have a tendency in the minds of some to an underestimation of the real worth and ability of the man. Because he occupied the second place on the ticket in 1876 does not argue that he is less fitted for the office of Governor than if he had been first. With no want of a just appreciation of the rare abilities of Gov. Vance, we are entirely satisfied that the State has lost nothing in the change that took place last Wednesday, in the merit, fitness and ability of her Chief Executive.

## LIEUT. GOVERNOR ROBINSON.

On Last Wednesday, immediately after the inaugural ceremonies of installing Governor Jarvis, the Senate retired to its chamber and proceeded to elect a Lieut. Governor. In obedience to the determination of a Democratic caucus previously held, James L. Robinson, of Macon county, and Senator from the district composed of Jackson, Swain, Macon, Cherokee, Clay and Graham counties, was put in nomination by General Leach, Senator from Davidson; and George B. Everett, Senator from Forsythe and Stokes was put in nomination by the Republicans. The result of the vote showed the election of Hon. James L. Robinson as presiding officer of the Senate and Lieut. Governor of the State. In an appropriate speech he returned his thanks and at once took his place as President of the Senate. Gov. Robinson is a fine type of the stalwart mountaineer, in the prime of youthful manhood, and already of State reputation. His triumphs in political life have been signal and continuous. He has been Speaker of the House, and once before, for a short time, President of the Senate. The extreme East and West are represented in the persons of the Governor and Lieut. Governor.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The proceedings of the General Assembly for the week, so far as accomplished, positive results are concerned, have been absolutely uninteresting. The proposed amendment to the constitution requiring the payment of taxes before voting has been killed, and the bill empowering the foreman of grand juries to swear witnesses has also been defeated. In truth its work has been of a negative character, and it seems to expend more labor in the defeat of what it deems bad bills than in the passage of good ones. The bill amending the charter of the Western Railroad, to the extent of changing name extending its privileges and rendering State aid to the extent of \$50,000, caused considerable debate, and after a struggle got through the House. The bill making it a crime to carry concealed weapons also made the trip through the Senate. The body has not by any means been idle, as is abundantly shown by the report of each days proceedings in the daily papers, but very little has been actually accomplished. The bills to pay justices of the peace for transacting county business, and for the punishment of adultery, both found rest on the table. A proposition to keep our law makers warm consumed considerable time, and drew forth speeches, but that was about all. The hopes of merchant, if they had any, of getting back again the privilege tax, already paid by them, will excite their feelings no longer, as the proposition so to do died the death. And cock fighting may yet be indulged in, as the bill to prohibit it met defeat. The bill to enlarge jurisdiction of justices of the peace and encourage crime went to sleep on the table. The House by its action said that all county officers must publish an account of all the fees they receive, and also an account of all they fail to receive. If this bill should get through the Senate it will be a dead law, as it will never be complied with. The big contest of the session, the proposed amendment to the charter of the Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line, to enable it to extend a branch of its road to Charlotte, will come up next week, and then the latent oratory of members will come to light.

## CONGRESS.

The time of Congress is pretty much devoted to the consideration of the appropriation bills. The House incorporates retrenchment and reform and the Senate amends by striking out and inserting something like old extravagant provisions and figures, when they are sent back and the House compromises, through a committee of conference or otherwise, away most of its economy. The Senate, it will be remembered is Republican, and that means opposition to saving. The army bill produced considerable debate upon the amendments

introduced, proposing a reduction of the number composing the army. All the amendments looking to a reduction were voted down.

Edmunds' resolutions, in the Senate, affirming the validity of the constitutional amendments since the war gave rise to wide range of discussion in which Edmunds himself, Bayard, of Delaware and Morgan, of Alabama were prominent. It may seem a little remarkable that Edmunds, one of the leading Republicans in the Senate, and perhaps the ablest, should be first to question the validity of the amendments, by introducing resolutions affirming it; The Potter committee have taken evidence that completely exonerates Tilden from any improper action, either directly or indirectly, concerning any proposition to buy returning boards in 1876. Stranger things have happened than for Samuel J. Tilden to be the Democratic nominee for President in 1880. He is gathering strength, and will do so till the nomination is made. He may not gather enough, but then again he may.

## THE TOBACCO TAX.

The majority of the Senate Finance committee will report favoring the reduction of the tobacco tax to 16c. but we do not see any strong probability of the law reducing it being enacted this session, and we advise tobacco men not to permit their hopes to grow too confident. The session ends the 3rd day of March at 12 o'clock on the night thereof, and there are various ways of putting this proposed reduction behind the dead line, and our opinion is, it will be done.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON D. C. Feb. 4 1879.

In a year or two every Democrat in the country will be wondering why the Democratic House of the Forty-fifth Congress did not insist on a large reduction of Government expenses. The Army might have been properly cut down, and the Navy. Our foreign "relations" cost doubly what they should. In all the Departments are countless superfluous employes, besides thousands of overpaid ones, and separate Bureaus which were never necessary or were necessary only during and after the late war. Every Democratic Congressman of two years experience knows this. Yet, though our revenues are falling off, and the inevitable result must be the imposition of new burdens upon the people at the first session of the Democratic Forty-sixth Congress, the Democratic House has so far hardly intimated a desire for retrenchment. Democrats in Congress to-day are digging their own graves, and the graves of future Democrats. There is time, even in the three weeks remaining of the session, Many appropriation bills are still under control of the House. Many schemes involving the useless payment of money are yet to be acted on. The House cannot do all it should have done at this session, but it can do much.

Senator Conkling was yesterday badly beaten in his fight with the administration on the New York Custom House appointments. The result is largely due to a speech of Senator Bayard, favoring confirmation. This admirable Senator's influence is, as it should be, very great, and has not been more conspicuously effectual in any case than in this. The quarrel was a disgraceful one. Manifestly the efforts of the Administration were to change the direction of political support, in the Custom House, not to do away with it. Just as certainly Senator Conkling fought for continued control of that influence and for personal friends. There never was an atom of principle involved.

There has been, in the last week, a deal of nonsense uttered in the House on the subject of Southern or war claims now filed here, which were filed and have been completed at great expense under the provisions of a law extending what is called the "Southern Claim Commission" until 1880. It is now proposed to repeal the law extending the time of that Commission. The question whether or not that ought to be done is entirely separate from the question as to the original policy of paying the claims. The Government promised to pay those losses if proper proof was made before 1880. The proof has been and is being made. How the Government can honorably escape payment in such case I cannot see. It may properly, perhaps, refuse to consider claims filed after 1880.

To-day, or as soon as he can get the floor for the purpose, Senator Morrill will call up the Senate bill providing for the taking of the next or tenth census. It is to be hoped that the two houses will agree upon some measure for the purpose, and that, as far as possible, the numerous persons who will necessarily be employed will be selected without regard to politics.

To-day the school Superintendents meet here, from all parts of the country, to discuss school affairs. The meeting ought to be and I think will be productive of great good. The attendance, however, is not what it should be.

## SOLO.

After a warm debate the Iron City Democratic club, of Pittsburg, Pa., has changed its name to the Iron City Tilden club, the vote standing 35 yeas to 16 nays. It claims to be the pioneer Tilden club of the campaign.

The Greensboro Shooting Club has been organized, and glass ball shooting has commenced. In Saturday's and Tuesday's score as published in the North State the naughts in the printers case must have been nearly used up, while for real figures there was little use. A naught means the glass ball didn't get hurt. While the skill of the average member of the club is not remarkable, the perseverance of some of them is to be admired, however.

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Cutting and making done in the latest fashions and most desirable manner. He keeps constantly on hand Samples of latest style goods for gentlemen wear; and will order according to selection of customers.—also the

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GRAHAM N. C.

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## Stock of Goods

ever brought to this market, consisting in part of FINE GOODS, LADIES DRESS GOODS, LADIES CLOAKS, COATS, HATS, HOSIERY, SADDLES, BUGS, CY. SEAMERS, PLOWS, IRON, READY-MADE CLOTHING, the best stock of ZEPHYR SHOES in town, a good line of BROGAN and FLOW SHOES

## FURNITURE

of all kinds, and every article to be found in a General Store. I bought these goods cheap, and will sell them cheap. All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price. With thanks for the patronage heretofore enjoyed, I beg to invite an inspection of my new stock. Octo. 29th 1878. J. W. HARDEN.

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## PROBATE COURT.

Alamance County, Thomas N. Faucett and E. W. Faucett, Executors of John R. Faucett.

J. T. Allison and wife Mary F. Thomas M. Kirkland and wife Annie, George C. Faucett Jr., Ed. W. Faucett, Jas. P. Faucett and Oscar Senebaugh and wife Callie E.

The Executors of John R. Faucett, having filed their final account, and this is a proceeding for a final settlement of the estate of their testator. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that James P. Faucett, Geo. C. Faucett and Ed. W. Faucett are non-residents of the State it is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in THE ALAMANCE GLEANER, notify them to file exceptions, within the time prescribed by law, to said final account, and in default of their so doing a decree forever exonerating said executors from liability will be entered. Done at office in Graham Jan. 2nd 1879 A. TATE C. S. C. Judge of Probate.

## E. S. PARKER

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Practice in Alamance and adjoining counties, and in the Federal courts.

Knitting Cotton & Zephyr Wool, at SCOTT & DONNELL'S

## 45 Years Before the Public. THE GENUINE DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND BILIOUS HEADACHE.

## Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

RAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

## AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL. For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequalled.

## BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated. Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers. Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name McLANE'S, called differently but same pronunciation.

## Ayer's Ague Cure.



For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

This is a compound remedy, prepared with scientific skill from vegetable ingredients, which rarely fails to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever and the concomitant disorders. Such remedy the necessities of the people in malarious districts demand. Its great superiority over any other medicine yet discovered for the cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no quinine or mineral, and those who take it are free from danger of quinine or any injurious effects, and are as healthy after using it as before. It has been extensively employed during the last thirty years in the treatment of these distressing disorders, and so unvarying has been its success that it has gained the reputation of being infallible. It can be safely recommended as a sure remedy and specific for the Fever and Ague of the West, and the Chills and Fever of the South, which, once broken up by it, do not return until the disease is again contracted.

The great variety of disorders which arise from the irritation of this poison, such as Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Biliousness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Spasmodic Affections, Hysteria, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and derangement of the Stomach, all of which become intermittent or periodical, have no surer remedy than AYER'S AGUE CURE, which cures them all, and protects the system from future attacks. As a preventive, it is of immense service in those communities where Fever and Ague prevails, as it stays the development of the disease if taken at the first approach of the preliminary symptoms. Travelers and temporary residents are thus enabled to defy these disorders, and few will ever suffer if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity, it is an excellent remedy; it stimulates the organs into healthy activity, and produces many remarkable cures where other medicines fail.

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