THE GLEANER.

GRAHAM N. C. March 11 1879

E. S. PARKER, Editor.

Congress convenes in extra sensi this day week, by proclamation of the

The Democratic caucus has decided that the Legislature shall adjourn next Friday. The pay of members stopped alast Saturday.

The President vetoed the bill to prevent Chinese immigration to this country and approved the bill reducing the tax on tobacco. The reduction of tax on 1st day of May.

EQUALITY IN TAXATION.

Will there be any more equality or justice in a fixed license tax for lawyers han there was in a fixed license tax for

Is it equality for the lawyer who make five hundred dollars a year to pay the thousand dollars a year, any more than tioltare a year, to pay the same as the merchant who sells twenty thousand? Legislators saw very readily the injustice and inequality with respect to merchante can they see it with respect to lawyers! Would not a tax in proportion to income be as likely to conform to that principle of equity that should regulate taxation ae a fixed liceuse tax?

DID DO IT

It was charged that certain persons in terested in the public printing mad threats and promises to influence men threats and promises to influence bers of the Legislature in sele tors with Senator Dortch as chairman was raised to investigate the matte and report. This committee took evidence and reported last Saturday. It found as a fact, that Col. Walter Clark and George C. Jordan, did make threats and promises with a view to control the

nembers of the Lo Jarvis a note se were exhorted to work out their own improvement. This advice may be a little old but it is good for both white and black. They were assured by the tar as in him lay they should enjoy every privilege guaranteed to them by the constitution and laws, which ought to be satisfactory. Their attention was called to the fact that some of those who were foremost to give them of those who were foremost to give them political power, when they thought by so doing they could serve partizan ends, are now favoring their disfranchisement, because of the increased political power their being voters gives to the opponents of the special friends of their early freedom. Will the negro never cease to be a disturbing element in the politics of our country? He now has all the rights and privileges of angleds, and registers of angleds. and privileges of snybody, and yet he refrom others.

THE LEGISLATORS

The constitutional limit of sixty days The constitutional limit of sixty days expired Saturday. The revenue law, the school law, the appropriation for the penitentiary, the hills to commute that portion of the State debt that was contracted for the building of the North Carolina Railroad, and the Williamston and Tarboro Railroad, are all yet pending, with some others of general and local importance. It cannot be objected that Logislators are now spending the peoples molecy, only in so far as the different officers of the Assembly are concerned. We will, as soon as passell, give our readers such outline of the revenue and school laws, with such other note as see of general or special import-That they have been anxious to do some-thing for the interest of the people is well evidenced, and that some of them have not been wholly anmindful of a little chesp notoriety for themselves is equally well established. We all perhaps com-plain too much. While the Republicans

ed that we night have had a better, let A RETIRING AND INCOMING SEGA-

DUNING BUILDING

of the habit of going armed, but we pudict the law just enacted will be a de rent Chinese immigration to this country and approved the bill reducing the tax on tobacco. The reduction of tax on lotter on our statute book. Persons obacco to 16 cents will take place the disks and bowie knives when they think there is occasion therefor, and if they should use them, and thus be discovered in carrying them, the misdemeanor for so doing will be lost in the grosser crime of using or attempting to use them. It is but a short time since we read of a Western Judge who was charging the grand jury to present all emphasis to his remarks he leaned forward in his judicial seat, when his own pistol fell from his pocket, dropped to the floor, fired from the jar and put a ball in his own leg. We doubt whether the law will result in any good. We think it will be paid very little attention to. Our good people carry no weapons now, nuless they feel specially called upon to do so. and the bad will continue to carry them concealed.

STOCK LAW.

Dr. Mebane writes us that he has had Alamance added to the list of counties whose people may vote for or against crime for a man's pig to get out of his per -both on the part of the pig and the man, the pig laying himself liable to arment in a pound, and the several petitions in lavor of such a law sent down, and the Dr. concluded there could be no harm in leaving it to th people. The bill requires the commis-sioners, if petitioned so to do by one fifth of the voters in the county, to order an election held on the first Thursday in next August, and if a majority of the votes of the county are for the law then ts provisions shall regulate the conduct of pigs and people in Alamance, There are other provisions in respect to town-ships. We will publish the bill entire as soon as we can get it, and what we say about it here is only from what we only objection to an election is the cost and the little excitement. There is no earthly chance of a stock law being left to the people. A thousand majority will not tell the extent of its defeat.

THE B, R. TAX.

tive, Dr. Mebane, informs us that the bill empowering our county authorities to reaseess and collect taxes on the property of the North Carolina Railroad Company and the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, for the years 1869 to 1875 inclusive, has passed the House, it having before passed the Senate. It will be remembered that these two corporations failed to list much of their property for taxation, claiming that it was exempt, until by a late decision of our Supreme Court. it was held that their exemptions were confined to very narrow limits, compared with their claims. This back tax when collected will very materially belo our moonly.

The first of a colony of Hollanders has arrived in Newberne. They are to cultivate the Speight and Donnell lands in Craven county.

eratic caudidate for Governor, he made a magnificent canvass. It is speeches were exceedingly full and able. We considered them fuller, sounder, abler than any we had heard. His speech at Trinity College, the only elaborate one we heard was one of extraordinary force, breadth and clearness. We heard Gen. Leach tell him that the last two hours of the speech was the ablest he had ever heard. We heard President Craven tell him that it was not only the ablest speech he ever heard, but it was the ablest intellectual effort of any kind to which he had ever listened. We know that Judge Shipp, of the best farnished editors of the State.

As to Judge Merrimon's speeches in the Senate we have this to say, and that

too quite deliberately; if any of the able Senators who represented North Caro-line ever delivered abler speeches in that body, then we have failed to read them. We have read the speeches of Gaston, Badger, Graham, Clingman an others, and we can recall no speeches that were so thorough, so elaborate, so full of mat-ter, so exhaustive of the subject, as Judge Merrimon's two speeches on the

Judge Merrimon's two speeches on the Louisiana matters.

Judge Merrimon has been in the Scuate 'yeara. During those years many outrages have been perpetrated upon the rights of the people and of the States; during that time many evidences of corruption have come to light. No man ever in the Senate has borne himself better. There has some light in the latter. better. There has never been the slightest breath of suspicion to taint or may
his fair character. He has literally lived
unspotted from the world around him.
He has shown himself an honest man,
without fear and without reproach. He
leaves the Senate with a name a synonym
for integrity and conscientiousness, without having any of the vices, great or
small, that generally attach more or less
to public men. As a stateman, his
moral and political life is as pure as that
of John Milton's, the purest of all great of John Milton's, the purest of all great

of John Milton's, the purest of all great men known to letters.

His successor is a man of brilliant record and splendid prestige. He goes to the Senate from the Governor's chair of a great State. He has more national reputation than any of our public men. He has great vereatility of talents—culture, humor, wit, elequence, poetic sympathy, and literary skill.

Senator Vance is a man of rare par's, He has judgment and prudence among his other gifts. That he will bear himself well in the new arena and gather fresh laurels too we do not doubt.

Our new Senator will neither be rash nor unwise. He will seek no word combats, we imagine, but when occasion offers he will make good his reputation as an elequent and gifted speaker, full of

Legislature can draw pay, has some reasons to give wherefore members should not regard a short stay without compensation as a very great hardship; especially when the necessity is great. We reprint a portion of the article. After reciting the necessities of a prolonged session The Observer says:

These things being so, our friends will doubtless agree with as that they may give a tew days to the State, free of expense in the State, inasmuch as their pay is 33; per ceat, more than was paid to egislators before the war. They will understand us; there is no suggestion that their pay be reduced; it is little shough in all conscience, and ought to be more rather than less. It is not intimated to them, as has been said by some of them in regard to others, that the honor of their position should be their reward; nor that what was enough for the services of Graham and Morehead, and Badger, and Bragg, and Ruffin, said Reid, is quite enough for their services; nor that they should reflect that in 1860 bacon was 11 cents per pound, while in 1679 it is 64 cents; corn 90 cents a bushel in 1860 against 48 cents in 1879; cotton 8 cents in 1879 instead of 11 cents in 1860; and that therefore, while in 1860 Gover, view is it recalled to them, as lately was to other public servants, that at time within the memory of man wo ready cash buy so much provision

fession is which he was born and bred. All that this newspaper seeks is the success of the Democratic party. It is emphatically a party newspaper, which on questions of policy recognizes the party's will as an authority from which there is no appeal. It hopes that its party friends will recognize the spirit in which it speaks and the motive which prompts it to speak; and, without consultation with any one of them, it believes that they will do their full duty to themselves their party and their State, at whatever sacrifice of inclination or convenience may be necessary.

WASHINGTON LETTER Washington D. C. March 4 1879.

like to see the record of it expunged from the journal.

In dealing with the District of Columbia Congress has been unexpectedly behind, but most of the schemes organized for the benefit of District men or "fugs" have been killed. In this respect the forty fith Congress will stand well, not only as regards the District but the country. It may have been havish in the expenditure of public money, but it has not been corrupt.

oxpenditure of public inoney, but it is not been corrupt.

Capt. Eads deservedly gets a modification of his jetty contract, by which he can get pay for a large portion of the work already done. The Brazilian Steamship, Northern Pacific and Texas and Pacific Railway bills are defeated. Our new Senator will neither be reak nor unwise. If will seek no word combats, we imagine, but when occasion offers he will make good his reputation as an eloquent and gitted espeaker, full of resource, cunning offence, adrol., wary, sell-poised. He will carry no heartstrains upon the point of his aword.

LEGISLATOMS—WATEROUT PAY.

The Observer, in its last Tuesdays is sue, after reviewing the condition of legislation of the present session, and noting the impossibility of the work necessary to be done, to be accomplished by the expiration of the aixty days (which expired last Saturday) for which members of the Legislature can draw pay, has some reasons to give wherefore members should not regard a short stay without compountation as a very great hardship; especially when the necessity is great. We reprint a portion of the article. After reciting the necessity so, our friends will doubtless agree with as that they may then It is in favor of the ponsion.

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The Among thank pool has a very great hardship; especially when the necessity is great. We reprint a portion of the article. After reciting the necessity so, our friends will doubtless agree with as that they may them. It is in favor of the ponsion inw, but like energy Stebhins. "agin its inforcement."

AN INDUSTRICUS COMMITTEE.

(Washington Gasette.)
One of the most industrious committees of the House during the present session has been the committee on Indian affairs, nuder the least of it capable and indefatigable chairman, flon. A. M. Scales of North Carolina, to whose labors much of what has been accomplished is especially due. Some very important legislation has been recommended by this committee.

From the Western Reporter we learn that Kope Elias Esq., a prominent lawyer of Franklin, had the misfortune to have his new and ele ant dwelling burned. It was just completed, and cleaned out and Mr. Elias had only moved a part of his furniture into it. The lose is a heavy one. Some suppose the fire the work of an incendiary and others think it resulted from smokers who were about the building the day before.

An explosion of nitro-glyrine, at Dutch

government contractor for widening and improving Dutch Gap, and five or six negroes engaged in the work.

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JOHN STADLER JOHNSTON. Rockingham Co., N. C.

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Graham, N. C.

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Durham Tobacco market, REPORTED BY

Reams Warehouse Durham N. C. March 1 1879.

to stimulate and

is natural Vitality and Color.

Ayer's

For restoring Gray Hair to

for preserving the hair. Fatted or gray hair its soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair exceed, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for ascrutness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. It is occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling of and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious sufficient which make some preparations dangerous and injurious the hair, the Vigor can only benefit the hair, the Vigor can only benefit as the property of the hair. It wanted mere for a

HAIR DRESSING

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

