

THE GLEANER

GRAHAM N. C. April 29 1879

E. S. PARKER, Editor.

CONGRESS.

The Army Appropriation Bill has passed the Senate, as it was sent from the House, and has gone to the President. In a short time the country will know whether its fate is an approval, or a veto from the Executive. The provision forbidding troops at the polls was very thoroughly discussed, the ablest Senators engaging in the debate. Davis of Illinois, the Independent Senator, made a very able speech in favor of the provision. Conkling made a three hours effort against it, and many other Senators spoke also upon the measure. In the House, while much other business has been considered, public attention has been centered upon the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill, with its provision, repealing the test oath of Federal jurors, proscribing the mode of their selection, and also a provision very much modifying the Federal election laws. Many speeches were made for and against these provisions. The floor was opened to the fullest debate, which, after two weeks duration, closed last Saturday at five o'clock, and the House adjourned to meet to day, when the bill will pass. It will then go to the Senate where it will be debated for perhaps ten days, and will then pass that body. If Hayes approves these bills—all right; but if he vetoes them, there will be consideration as to the course to be pursued.

MR STEPHEN'S SILVER BILL PASSED.—It may not be generally known that silver coin of less denomination than one dollar, is not a legal tender, in sums of a greater amount than five dollars. For instance, and to illustrate, if you owe a man one hundred dollars, and there are twenty men who owe you five dollars, a piece, these twenty men can each pay you what they owe, in silver halves and quarters, making the aggregate of one hundred dollars, and you are obliged to take it, but when you go to pay your hundred dollar debt with these halves and quarters, you can't do it, unless your creditor chooses to take them. In a word this subsidiary silver coin, as it is called, is not a legal tender for a greater amount than five dollars. Mr. Stephen's bill, which has passed the House, is intended to remedy this evil, and provides that silver money of less denomination than one dollar shall be a legal tender for twenty dollars, and that it may be exchanged for money that is a legal tender when presented in sums of twenty dollars or more. This last provision practically makes it a legal tender for any amount, as no one will refuse it when it can be exchanged for gold, at the option of the holder. It also makes minor coins, such as cents and nickles a legal tender at post offices to the amount of three dollars. It is a good bill, and we hope it will become a law.

COL. WALTER L. STEEL.—This gentleman, representing the Charlotte district in Congress, recently made a speech which has produced quite a sensation. Some of the press correspondents go so far as to say it is the best speech of the session. It was of the humorous sort, and in reply to charges of violence, lawlessness and intimidation in this State. Col. Steel has a large fund of information, and a memory that preserves, wonderfully, names of persons and incidents of history. In the minutia of his States history, especially, is he well informed. The small occurrences, with all their particulars, which usually form the news of the day, and fade from the memory, are treasured in the store house of his mind, ready for use as occasion may require; and these form very effective material for a speech half humorous, half earnest, seasoned with ridicule and drollery. Charges of political persecution in this State are too absurd and groundless to merit serious refutation, and the method Col. Steel adopted in meeting them appears to have been proper and effective.

General John Adams Dix, died at his home in New York, last Tuesday. He was in his eighty-first year. He had held many positions of honor and trust, both civil and military. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, was Secretary of War, under Buchanan, after the resignation of Howell Cobb, was a Maj. Genl. in the Union army, during the war, was Foreign Minister, and closed his official career when he retired from the Governorship of the great State of New York, having been defeated for a second term by Samuel J. Tilden. He was the author of the famous telegram to a Lieut. in New Orleans "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

OUR MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Genl. Scales, who is recognized as one of the most useful Representatives in Congress, introduced the following important bills:

To abolishing the tax on brandy made from apples, peaches and grapes; also refunding special taxes collected on brandies made from apples, peaches and grapes which are in excess of \$50; also declaring the standard silver dollar to be the unit of value; also refunding certain direct tax on lands collected from citizens in the late insurrectionary States; also to punish crime in the Indian reservation.

Our people we believe are thoroughly satisfied with their Representative, and we have never heard one word of complaint during General Scales's career, and he is now serving his third term. He is faithful to the trust reposed in him. In addition to the bills above enumerated, we see it stated that he has introduced the bill concerning Mexican dollars, which he was unable to have acted upon during the last session. The effect of the bill, if it becomes a law, and there is strong probability of it, will be to make Mexican dollars as good as any dollar. This should be done in some way. Some years ago the whole country was flooded with them; they escaped from the banks and corporations, were paid out for labor, and to the farmer for his produce, at par, and suddenly, by the edict of these corporations, they depreciated twenty-five cents in the dollar, and the people are the losers. They are held in small amounts by many who dislike to pay out for seventy-five cents what they received for a dollar. While General Scales's bill does not propose to make them a legal tender, it proposes that revenue officers, post masters and other government receiving agents shall take them at par, and at once send them to the mint to be coined over into the legal tender dollar. They contain more silver than does the legal tender dollar, and it seems to us there can be no good reason why the course proposed by Genl. Scales, bill should not be pursued.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION LAWS.

The Federal Court, in session at Charleston, Judge Bond presiding with the District Judge, had before it a large number of persons charged with a violation of the Federal election laws. Much interest was felt in these cases, especially as the manner of selecting jurors indicated a political persecution, instead of a prosecution in vindication of violated laws. The attention of the whole country was directed to these trials, and sharp criticisms of the conduct of Judge Bond had already been indulged. The whole affair suddenly collapsed last Tuesday, by Judge Bond's direction to the jury to return a verdict of not guilty as to the defendants then upon their trial. This instruction was given upon the ground that the counts in the information were defective, in that they failed to state that the parties alleged to have been interfered with had been molested on account of their race or color. This defect applied to all the counts but one, and that one had not been sustained by any proof. Upon this ruling from the bench the District Attorney moved a continuance of all the political cases to the next November term of the court, and, there being no objection by the defendants, it was so ordered.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.

It will be remembered that the recent Legislature passed an act, making it a crime to carry concealed, deadly weapons, which goes into effect on the first day of next July. At the time, we took occasion to say, that in our opinion the law would be a dead letter on our statute book—that bad men would not regard the law, and good men would not be deterred by it from carrying weapons when they thought their personal safety required it. In truth it is often prudent, and sometimes necessary for good, quiet men to go armed. In our view as then expressed we notice some of our leading papers are concurring. We must take society as it is, and no amount of Legislation will make all moral and harmless. The misdemeanor of carrying concealed weapons, will always be lost sight of in the greater crime, of using them, or even attempting to use them, and if they are neither used or attempted to be used, no one will know they are carried, if the person carrying chooses to conceal it.

ADDITIONAL BILLS BY GENERAL SCALES.—In addition to the bills introduced by General Scales last Monday, mentioned elsewhere, we note the following: For the relief of Daniel M. Cook, Edwin I. Nuttall and W. H. Thompson, and for the building of a post office and Federal court house at Greensboro.

THE OBSERVER.

A little more than two years ago Messrs. Hild and Saunders, gentlemen widely and favorably known, not only for their personal worth and ability, but for their experience and fitness as editors, began the publication of *The Observer*, in Raleigh. The paper, as was to have been expected, at once took its place in the front rank of journalism. Its conduct has been marked for prudence, enterprise and ability. It had higher aims than to become the personal organ of an aspiring man, or to serve an interest less than that of the State, and the great Democratic party. Unswervingly it has maintained the high standard of journalistic propriety and excellence marked out for its course. As a private enterprise we should regret its failure as we would the unfortunate venture of worthy men. But *The Observer* is something more to the people of North Carolina, and especially to Democrats, than an individual interest whose success would be a matter of congratulation to its proprietor, or its immediate section. Its failure we should regard as a public loss, much more a loss to the Democratic party. So regarding we felt a double regret at the news that came to us last week of an assignment by its proprietor and editor which seemed to indicate a probable suspension; and we were correspondingly gratified to learn that whatever might be the temporary pecuniary embarrassment of its proprietor there was no cause for apprehension that the State and party would lose the service of this really valuable paper. In its issue of last Thursday the editor gives the assurance that *The Observer* will continue its publication, and knowing this will be gratifying to our readers, we make the following extract:

But it was not to make this public acknowledgment of warm words of highest praise, apart from *The Observer's* habit in that regard, that these lines are written. We wish only to gratify our excellent friends with the assurance that they have been misled in regard to *The Observer's* future. This too is apart from *The Observer's* habit of letting things right themselves, but in this case it is necessary to say that there is not and has not been the slightest intention of a suspension of *The Observer* for a day or for an hour.

Enjoying the full confidence of the Democratic party as a party journal, and the warm attachment of the people as a North Carolina newspaper, it is the best newspaper property ever established in the State, and is easy capable of very much larger development. Its advertising patronage is good, and its subscription lists at least double those of even the most widely circulated denominational weekly in the State. The individual liabilities incurred by its editor in the difficult task of establishing a great daily party newspaper, not a mere personal organ, have nothing to do with *The Observer*, which is free of incumbrance, and will go on as heretofore in the path marked out for it as the only proper one for a North Carolina Democratic newspaper. The terrible stringency of the times which has prevented the prompt collection of debts due to him made him unable to meet the claims of a creditor who needed his money, and to prevent misfortune to the paper or to its editor's creditors, it was necessary to take steps, and promptly, to avoid such a calamity by making provision, as was fully made, for the continuance of the newspaper and fulfillment of all its contracts with subscribers and advertisers. Even before this something was necessary. Near two years of all-night and much day labor in the conduct of *The Observer* and all branches of its business, far too great for any one man and therefore to him at least unsatisfactorily performed, had been too much for us. Human endurance had well nigh reached its limit.

But *The Observer* newspaper is a great property, and a great paying property, and whether in the hands of others or its present editor, will live for many years to serve its party and its State.

PROPOSED LAWS.

General legislation appears to have been determined upon by Congress during the extra session. The Republicans, in caucus, determined not to longer throw obstacles in the way of the introduction of bills. The flood gates have been raised and the rush is simply astounding. One thousand four hundred bills introduced in one day! Just think of it! The *Baltimore Gazette* has the following sensible comments to make upon it:

What under the sun the members of the House of Representatives expect to have done with the thirteen hundred and eighty five bills which they introduced yesterday it is doubtful if they themselves could tell. There is not the least probability that one in twenty of the bills will ever come back from the committees to which they will be referred, and it is safe to say that not more than one in a hundred of them are worthy of the least consideration. There were financial bills of every conceivable kind, providing for about all that anybody could desire short of the distribution of a barrel of money to every citizen. There were bills for the relief of Tom, Dick and Harry and numerous claimants not named, and one ingenious member sent up a bill for the relief of all persons not provided for in special bills, which failed, however, to the flow of protected legislation. There were bills to improve the navigation of some hundreds of rivulets; bills to make appropriations for every member's district, and bills to change all the existing laws. Each member on an average, introduced four or five bills, and the only comfort to be derived from the whole day's work is in the thought that they must have exhausted the supply. If it were necessary to consider all the schemes the extra session would have to be prolonged over the next few years.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON D. C. April 15 1879.

There has been hardly courage enough—political courage, I mean—among Democratic congressmen. It has been the wise hope of republicans since the 18th of March, when this Congress met, that such a compromise would be made on the subject of free elections and fair juries as would amount to a back-down on the part of the democrats. Happily that hope will almost certainly fail. Senator Bayard yesterday made a carefully prepared and convincing speech on the army bill, taking the ground held by the democratic caucus, that the soldier should not control the voter, and that Congress should use efficient means to prevent it. The Senate will vote on the bill this week.

Speeches in the House for a week past, while interesting have not been of the same high character as in earlier days of debate on the legislative bill. Mr. Frye and other leading republicans have spent their time in trying to provoke from impulsive democrats some expressions which might be used with effect in the coming campaign. Mr. Frye, on Saturday, placed himself in an unenviable position, and on Sunday I do him justice to say I don't think was at all agreeable to him, by endeavoring to create an impression that Mr. Blackburn and other representative southerners were insincere in the political language of their speeches. I know Mr. Blackburn very well, and other representative southerners were insincere in the political language of their speeches. I know Mr. Blackburn very well, and believe he could say in Maine or Minnesota what he believes in and hopes for in this Government, without offering to any intelligent voter. So could nearly every southerner now in the House. The effort to convince northern people that these men ask for anything which is not for the interest for all to have, is unfair and unpatriotic, and will fail.

The *National Republican* of this morning in view of the fact that the army bill will pass, lectures Mr. Hayes upon the necessity of vetoing it, and the consequences, to him, of approving it. There has been any amount of bull-doze and supplication, alternately, of Mr. Hayes, in relation to his course on this and the legislative bill—so much, in fact, that one can hardly believe that republican leaders have no hope for the future unless the administration is to be allowed to carry the next election by use of the army and Federal officials.

Yesterday being the first Monday of the session in which there was no obstruction to the introduction of bills in the House, there was an avalanche of them. Those which failed at the last session were re-introduced and new ones by the hundred. All this does not prove that general legislation will be entered on, though, as at first, I think it will be.

Representative McClure, of Maryland, introduced the following bill: "That no officer or contractor with the United States shall contribute or solicit others to contribute any money or other valuable thing to any fund for political or party purposes, nor shall any such officer permit any solicitation, demand or assessment for such purposes to be made upon the subordinates in his department, bureau or office; and any person wilfully offending against this provision shall be removed from office, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment not more than one year, and by fine not less than one hundred nor more than five thousand dollars."

What a relief such a law as that would have been to government officials in 1876 and 1878!

The late effort of the *N. Y. Times* to promote the Grant movement has caused great agitation among republicans, who very generally desire not to trot out their horses until the track is clear of rubbish. Many newspapers in the West have taken offence and exposed the thing as a "put up job." It does have that appearance, and we outsiders enjoy the fun of the thing. It seems that the *Times's* so-called canvass was issued simultaneously in several large cities, with the studied purpose of boosting the Grant movement. But it fell flat in many sections. The western papers that make the most fuss about it, decline Grantism anyhow, and place Senator Windom at the head of the Presidential list. No doubt there is a strong sentiment, even in the republican party, for a clean man, and even democrats admit that Windom is honest and able in his radicalism.

HILTON.

The *Wilmington Sun* reports what it calls a rascally trick, which is in substance as follows: On Sunday morning, a week ago, a group of passengers were waiting the train in the W. & W. R. R. depot, when in walked a young, well dressed, white man, with a smile on his face and a baby in his arms. He asked a colored woman to hold the baby for him, till he could run to the telegraph office and send off a dispatch. She refused, but a young white lady, from Magnolia, took charge of the baby, and the young man with a smile left for the telegraph office, and forgot to return. The young lady remained in Wilmington for a day waiting, and then took the baby and sent her home in Magnolia. The baby is six months old with laughing blue eyes.

THROUGH A BURNING BRIDGE.—A freight train on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Rail Road, consisting of an engine and fourteen heavily loaded cars, went through a burning bridge, near Kansas City, Mo. The engine dashed across but the cars broke through and pulled it back into the chasm sixty feet deep, and there was nothing left but a mass of smouldering ruins. Some emigrants met a horrible death. The bridge was fired by tramps who had been put off a train just ahead.

Gov. Jarvis was welcomed in Wilmington by the booming of a cannon and the huzzas of the multitude.

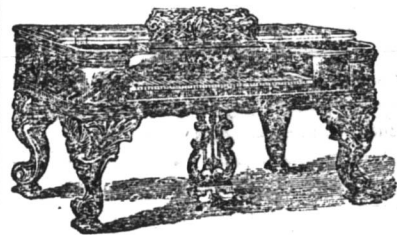
The seventy sixth annual meeting of the Lutheran Synod of North Carolina will assemble at Bethel church, in Stanley county, to-morrow.

WATERS' ORCHESTRION CHIME

are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. They have the celebrated Concerto Solo which is a fine imitation of the Human Voice, and 24 octaves of Bell-toned strings, perfect harmony with the reeds, and their effect is magical and electrifying. **WATERS' ORCHESTRION CHIMES, CONCERTO SOLO, TO, VESPER, CENTENNIAL CHIMES, FA-VORITE, SOUVENIR, DULCET and BOURBOIS, ORGANS, in Unique French Cases combine PURITY of VOICING with great volume of tone; suitable for PARLOR or CHURCH.**

WATERS' Super Mirror Top Souvenir Organs The cases of these beautiful Organs are RICHLY FINISHED in SOLID BLACK WALNUT, and remarkable alike for purity of tone and perfect mechanism. **EXTREMELY LOW for Cash or on Instalments.** We sell a better instrument at a lower price than any other house in the U. S. Grand Squares and Streets, and are the BEST MADE, the Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability Unsurpassed. Warranted for SIX YEARS. PRICES Extremely Low for Cash. Monthly Installments received. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. **AGENTS WANTED.** Special Inducements to the Trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Second-hand Pianos & Organs at GREAT BARGAINS. Sheet Music at Half Price, some at 1 cent a page. **HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manfrs. and Dealers, 40 East 14th Street, New York**

DAWSON & CO. CHARLOTTE, N. C. General Agents for the State.



\$500 Piano for \$125
\$600 Piano for \$150
\$700 Piano for \$175
\$800 Piano for \$210
ORGANS
\$37. the very best from 75 to \$100.
Address Dawson & Co. Charlotte N. C.

OPIUM and Morphine habitueses. The Original and only reliable Cure. Dr. W. J. JAGGERS & CO., No. 150 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O.

MOVED! SETTLED!! BUSY!!!

To our Customers, Friends, and The Public:

We have moved, and are now settled down and busy at work in the

Daniel Worth Store

where we wish to see everybody and his family, and show them our stock of

GOODS

consisting of everything that any reasonable wants may require. Our

Spring and Summer Stock

was personally selected by our Mr. McCauley, paid for in cash, and is for sale cheap. Besides GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOWARE, NOTIONS, QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, READY-MADE CLOTHING and everything to be found in a general store, we have a fine line of

MILLINERY GOODS

This department is complete in its arrangements, and comprises all that is to be found in a regular millinery store; such as LADY'S and MISSES trimmed and untrimmed HATS, FLATS and BONNETS, TRIMMINGS and a variety of

NOTIONS

for the ladies. Recognizing the fact that clumsy fingered men are scarcely competent to show and handle these delicate goods, the services of

Miss Sarah Robertson

have been secured for this department, and she will give her attention to our lady friends.

Remember the Daniel Worth store house, Company Shops, and drop in. With thanks for past patronage we desire to still further serve the public.

McCAULEY & SMITH.

JNO. O. REDD, T. N. JORDAN, JOHN STADLER JOHNSTON
Henry Co., Va. Caswell Co., N. C. Rockingham Co., N. C.

OPENED!!

Farmers new brick warehouse

on the old Farmers Warehouse Site DANVILLE, Va.

To the Farmers and Planters of Virginia and North Carolina: The undersigned, as the proprietors of the

FARMERS NEW BRICK WAREHOUSE

beg to call attention, to its superior advantages of

location, sales room, lights & accommodations,

for both men and teams; and for comfort and convenience generally. The proprietors are experienced warehousemen, especially our Mr. Redd, and our assistants are all proficient in their several departments.

We do not merely carry a warehouse business, and our whole time and attention is devoted to the interest of our patrons.

THE HIGHEST PRICES,

especially for fine grades, guaranteed. We do not speculate in tobacco, and pledging ourselves to look after the interests of the sales, and to handle carefully any tobacco sent us, or taken in, we can rest assured that their interest will not suffer in our hands. Promptness and fidelity our customers may depend upon.

Come to the NEW FARMERS WAREHOUSE, when you come to Danville. Yours &c. REDD, JORDAN & JOHNSTON.



HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effective or desirable.

A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

Watches \$8 to \$7. Revolvers \$2.50. Over 100 latest Novelties. Agents for the State, N. C. W. J. JAGGERS & CO., No. 150 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O.

PRESCRIPTION FREE!

For the speedy cure of Serpentine Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Dr. W. J. JAGGERS & CO., No. 150 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O.