THE GLEANER

GRAHAM N. C. July 2 1879

E. S. PARKER, Editor.

THE GREENBACKERS IN OHIO

It will be remembered that the Green backers convention at Columbus, Ohio some three weeks ago, was not harmonious, and that a split was the result. lie seceders met in acconvention at Toledo last week, and resolved to make 140 upmination. Thirds regarded as and indication that Ewing is to be supported by them. But shere were dissenters ficination of open air not thickened with from the action of the body, and they met and resolved to support the Greenback ticket nominated at Columbus, although they disapprove of the Platform. Peter Cooper wrote a letter to the convention advising the Ohio Greenbackers to vote for Ewing, which was recieved with applause. If the Greenbackers, in anything like a body, support Ewing, his election will be certain, but, of this we have great doubt. The trouble is that Democrats permit their differences to affect their votes, while Republicans differing as widely and bitterly, on side issues, will vote for the party when the pinch comes. This difference between the average Democrats and Republicans is noticiable here with us, and perhaps everywhere. The Republican is much more loyal to his party than is the Demy

CONGRESS.

The business the extra session of Congress was called to transact, has not yet been completed. The army appropriation bill has become a law, and in such shape as to very much curtail the powers of the President in its use to interfere with elections. While the Democrats have not succeeded in repealing the objectional laws, by which troops might be used at elections, yet they have, so to speak, robbed it of much of its force. This appropriation was passed after two vetoes. The bill appropriating the necessary money for the judicial executive and legislative departments had attached to it a clause repealing the jurors test oath, in Federal Courts, and also the law, authorizing Federal Supervisors of elections, and special deputy marshals for the pretended purpose of keeping the peace at elections. This was vetoed. The appropriation for the executive and legislative departments was then passed, and approved by the president; and a bill was also providing for the judicial expenses and to this was added clauses repealing the jurous test oath, and providing the manner of drawing jurers in the Federal courts, and also a clause virtually forbidding the appointment of special deputy marshals, and supervisors of elections. This was also votced.

the judicial expenses, except the pay of marshale, and to this is attached the legislation in regard to Federal jurors, which has passed, and it is said the President will approve it; and the other provides the means to pay the marshals and their general deputies, but, not only fails to provide for the pay of special deputies, but forcide the incurring of any liability on account of such special deputies. It leaves the Supervisors but modifies their powers, and we believe alters their mode of appointment. This latter bill it is said the president will vetce. Both of these bills were sent to him last Saturday. If he should sign the first, as at is said he will and wetow the last, as he almost certainly will, then it is said (Congress will adjourn. In the event it is also said, the President will make his problimation, calling an-other extra session to convene at an early days We shall know very soon.

INDIBIAL ROE RECIPION THE SUPPEME COURT. THE YARBORD HOUSE

The appeals from this judicial district were taken up in the Supreme Court last Monday, and will be called in their order during the week, or until they all have been disposed of. Having business be-tore the court, in order to be in time we left home last Saturday. (That we avoided traveling on Sanday, will we hope be noted to our credit.) Upon the train we found several members of the bar, also going down. The dust was almost stiffing. It permeated every nook, corner and crack; it rested upon and covered everything. It was inhaled, until the mostrils, mouth and throat were dry and tell that they needed dusting. The eyes were full and grew red. It was warm, and when the windows of the coach were closed in a vain endeavor to keep out the dust, sufficiation threatened. Whether to endure the heat with closed windows,

or the dust with open windows was discussed, and tested by experiment. Both were bad, and the passengers could no more agree as to which was worst, than can Congress and the President on an appropriation bill. Whether some means of ventilation might not be invented, which would admit the air, and exclude the dust was discussed, and while there was no definite conclusion reached, it was unquestionably the opinion of those present, that an effort in that direction should be made. Towards the latter part of the trip the conductor was appealed to, to kin w how many more minutes of suffering had to be endured, and as the time grew to only a few minutes there was a sign of life and cheerfulness in axdust. There was another reason too. We were all going to

THE YARBOROUGH HOUSE

as does pretty much everybody who vis-

its Raleigh. Well, at half past taelve. we landed at this famous hotel, and there stood as natural as life, and we believe a little larger, Dr. Blacknall, its lamous proprietor. He spoke cordially to us, to some he gave judicial, and to the others military titles, but we noticed there was no plain Mr. in the crowd. We condemn. in common with other people, this practice of bestowing titles, but, in common with other people, we don't get mad, that is we don't cut up about it, when they are bestowed upon us. The Dr. knows this, in fact he knows most the arts calculated to please individually, and he wisely reasons that if he pleases every individual guest that stops at his house, ha will in time have established the kindest possible relations with pretty much everybody. We hadn't more than drawn our face out of the smile that involuntarily came upon it, when we were greeted as Col., before we were in the hands of one of the attentive waiters the Dr. provides for his Generals, and his Judges, and his Colonels, and carried off to a pleasant room to be gotten out of the dust heap in which we telt ourself to be. Well, pretty soon, with the aid of tresh water, towels, the waiter and his clothes broom, we telt brushed up, and rid of the dust. We then went down to dinner, and we had a sure enough good dinner. It was a little late for us, and we were in consequence a little more than usually hungry, and, to use an old expression to convey a truth, which is rarely done, we did justice to that dinner. We understand that such dinners are common at this hotel. The State Government boards here, that is the executive department, and when you stop here you know you are living like a Governor. In order that the Yarborough House dinners may not be spoiled by hurry, the trains going each way on the North Carolina Railroad stop for dinner the very liberal period of three hours and a quar-

THE SUPREME COURT.

The docket this time is, as we are informed lighter than usual. Judge Kerr was unable to hold the courts in the 6th district, and of course there are no appeals from that, and not so many perhaps as usual from the other districts. The most important case from our district, in fact the only one of general im-Congress has now divided this bill and ship of the North Carolina Railroad, at made two bills of it, one to provide for present held by Rev. N. H. D. Wilson. portance, is the contest over the trustee-The directors it appears elected Mai W. Graham to the place, and Mr. Wilson declinesto vacate and turn over the " offects in his hand to Mat. Graham. The action thies the iquestion whether the board of directors share the spower to unset Mr. Wilson, The case will unquestionably, judging from the counsel employed be ably argued, said along be

PRANKERN COUNTY CENTERNIAL.

Franklin county has completed its first hundred years. The territory of which it is composed is certainly older, but then we date from the time its name was changed from Bute to Franklin the former name, being objectionable to the intense whig spirit of the people, had to give place to another, and now there is no spot of earth so called to remind us that what is now Warren and Franklin counties was once Bule county. Well. the good people of Franklin county, have made all the preparations, and will next Eriday consolidate their county's contennial with the Fourth of July, and a grand time promises to be the result. Agency al invitation has been extended. The following extract from the Louisburg Times will give an idea of the ceremon nies, speeches &c.

Come. By all means come. Bring Come. By all means come. Bring your children and your children's children, that, long years from now they may tell of their ancestors, tell of old Franklin, tell of her proud record, tell of her public spirit, tell of her brave people tell of her Centennial, tell of July 4, 1879, a day long to be remembered with pleasure and with pride.

On the night of the 3d there will be

on the night of the 3d there will be a grand torch light procession; the citizens of the town will illuminate their houses guns will be fired, balloons will be sent up, a mass meeting held in the Academy grove. The celebration will be opened hy Mr. George S. Baker, President, the Declaration of Independence read by Mr. E. G. Brown and speeches made by Colonel W. F. Green, Major A. M.

Colonel W. F. Green, Major A. M. and others.

At sunrise on the Fourth the Raleigh Light Artillery will begin firing one hundred guns. The bells of the town

will be rung. At 9 o'clock the processquare, marching as formed up Main street to the Academy grove. At 10 o'clock after music and prayer, Mr. George S. Baker, President of the Centerial Association will formally open the day. Mr. T. T. Mitchell will then deliver a historical sketch of the early present the day of Franklin her past and prayer. history of Franklin, her past and pres-

ent.

Mr. C. M. Cooke, will follow in a speech recognizing the relation of Franklin county to the State and Federal government. To this Governor Jarvis will respond for the State, and the Hous. Joseph J. Davis, Z. B. Vance and M. W. Ransom will respond for the Union. We have prepared two thousand feet of tabling, and every family coming is requested to bring on the morning of the

Fourth a basket, as if going to a picnic. Those will be received at the grove by a committe appointed for the purpose. a committe appointed for the purpose. After dinner will be the rich and rare parada of the Don Quixote Invincibles, ommanded by His Illustrious Sir Knight George III. This feature is to be as languable as is consistent with safety. Hon, T. C. Fuller will deliver the address to the Knights clothed in language in keeping with the clothing of their persons.

Music will be furnished by the Louisbarg and by a choir of ladies and gentlemen in pacess selected for the occasion. A

in pieces selected for the occasion. A dressing room on the grounds has been provided to: ladies.

GARFIELD AND MURD,

During the debates in the House last Friday there, was a pass between Gafield and Hurd. We give the telegrapic account, which is, of course, condensed, but seems to be intelligibly given. It is

Mr. Garfield grouped together some of the leading points made during the session on the Democratic side, particularly by Mr. McLane, of Maryland, and Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky. These propositions were that there are no national election of members of Congress that Senators and Representatives are State officers, agents or ambassadors; that the United States have no authority to keep the peace within a State and have no peace to keep; that the United States is not a na-tion but a confederacy of States and finally that States are sovereign. He declared that their propositions constituted a body of doctrine more extreme than had ever been heard pefore except at the very rise of secession. He believed that doctrine to be erroneous and vicious, and proceeded to lay down and support by Argument counter-propositions.

At the conclusion of Mr. Garfield's speech, Mr. Hurd, of Ohio, took the

floor and replied on behalf of the Demo-

crats. He recapitulated the points for which the Democratic party has been contending. He reviewed the debate of the past three months, and declared that the arguments of the Democratic side had not been fairly met. It had been said that the Democratic party had backed but it was not true. When they began the fight they did not expect to win in a day. In the forty-fitth Congress they had said the army, their army, haveld not be used as a complete. should not be used as a comitatus. In the forty-sixth Congress they had said it should not be used as a police force, and before the forty-sixth Congress adjourned they should have taken from the statute book every law that proposed to use this creature of theirs at the polls, to intimi-data American citizens in the exercise of their rights. (Applaise.) There had been, he said, no surrender of the great principle that Congress can withold supplies as a means of redressing supplies as a means of redressing grievances, and so long as the Democratic party was in the majority in the House it never would be surrendered. The present extra session, he said, had made up the issue between the two parties. The Democrats had declared that the army should be kept from the polis; that the test oath should be repealed, and that the Federal authority should not intervene in the elections in the States. Upon these points, the should not interveue in the elections in the States. Upon these points, the Republicans took the issue, and if with this issue the Republican party should be successful, it would mean the end of the Republic and the applifting of an Empire. Could there be any doubt, of a costroversy like this, and should civil liberty perish on its own threshold, at its own fireside? The past and faure protested against it; the hopes and fears of the world protested against it; and what is world protested against it; and what is of more value, the Democratic party with its majority of half a million of American people protested against it.

Mr. Reagan then replied to Mr. Gar-field's argument on State sovereignly, and the debate was continued by Messre. Cox, Conger, McMahon and Hawley. The committee then arose and reported the bill and it was passed—yeas 88, nays 69. Only one Greenbacker voted, (Mr. Stevenson, of Illinois,) and his vote was

Stevenson, of Illinois,) and his vote was in the affirmative.

Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, as a question of privilege, offered a joint resolution for the final adjournment of Congress on June 30th at 4 p. m., A yole was taken and resulted year 93, nays 73, being a strict party vote, except that Mr. Acklen, of Louisiana, and all the Greenbackers, voted to the negative.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

The Wilmington Ster tells the story well. We condense. Some young men went to Wrightsville acound in a rockas way, and took with them a negro boy to drive. They left the vehicle, the driver in it holding the horse. Driver got very drunk in rockasway (don't say where he got the liquor) and went to sleep. Another negro boy tied buuch of fire crackers to dogs tait and set fire to them. Dog ran near the horse; herse ran away, all to eplicaters. In great fear the young men followed the course of the runaway horse, and came to the scene of the disaster and the rains, of vehicle. Underneath and in the midst reposed what they supposed to be the lifeless form of the driver. With grief they hauled him from the debris, when it was discovered that he was not dead, but only slept. He had not aroused during all the excitement, and runaway. That negro be; the rockas. and runaway. That negro be the only unharmed thing about the rocka-

formed from the Court Mr A. P. C. Bryan, who returned from Oxford last evenig, we learn that the Masons had a most gralifying and pleasant day at Oxford on yesterday. Quite Band was invited to join the party and did so cherfuly Reaching Henderson in the evening, the party spent the night there and proceeded to Oxford early yes. terday morning. There was a me of the Grand Lodge, and after its journment the long procession repaired to the asylum grove. The lines repend and the orator of day, Judge Merrimon and the Grand Master, Judge Cox, passed into the chapel which was soon packed with visiting and resident Masons and citizens. Mr. A. H. H. Williams introduced Judge Merrimon, who spoke for half an hour. Our informant says it was the best speech he ever heardy and this william is the opinion of the wast crowth. It was plain, sensible, true and eloquent. Grand Master Cox then made an address, and after some splendid singing by the little orphans the audince sat down to an open air dinner under the brantiful oaks that shade the asylum grounds. The hospi a ty of the Granville people is too well known for us to praise it. The quiet old town was radiant in its good humor as host and the guests enjoyed a magnificent

dinner and felt at home. At half past 3 o'clock quite a number of gentlemen, an ongst them Mr. Ryan left for Raleigh. The exercisees had not closed, but with common consent St John's Day at Oxford was voted good for the orphans, good for the Masons, good for the State, good for humanity and benevolence.— The Observer.

THE MURDER OF MRS. HULL.—At last the author of the atrocious murder of Mrs. Hull, in her bed in the beart of the city of New York has been feretted out. He is a mulatto named Chastine Cox, who lived near by and had been occasionally employed by the dead woman. He fled to Boston and there pawned some of the stolen jewelry. This led to his de-tection and capture. He thereupon contessed the crime, and says that he had no idea of killing the woman, his purpose being robbery, and that he tied her, and put the sheet in her mouth to prevent her giving the slarm. He did not know that she was dead until he heard it the next day. He appears to talk quite freely of

JOHN A. WILSON, died in Charlotte one week ago yesterday. For years he has in different capacities been connected with the North Carolina Railroad, and was the agent of its lessee at Charlotte when he died. We knew him well. He was gentle, kind, generous and noble. He was for years at Company Shops and was well known to many of our people, and not one who knew him will fail to feel a sincere sorrow at his death. never knew a man more universally liked and we never knew one who more deserved to be.

* ADVERTISEMENTS.

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I desire to rent my farm, or lease it for sirm of years. The farm consists of 450 ACRES,

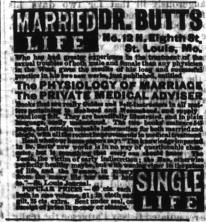
not quite one half is eleared, the balance being in original growth. Upon it are two comfortable dwelling houses, and a number of tenant houses and all necessary out buildings. There is also a very elegant young orchard and vineyard in good bearing, upon the premises. The location is healthful and desirable, being within a mile of Company Shops. The farm is adapted to the growth of grain, graises, clover and tobacco. I venture no more desirable place will be offered for cent or lease. For particulars visit the farm or address me at Company Shops, N. C. 37 i would sell. A. T. JERKINS. moth have seen oved them

Charles and the state of the st for themselves. These already at work taying up large sums, of money. Ad TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

> BINGHAM SCHOOL MEBANEVILLE, N.C.

The 17 Lat Semion begins July 30th, 1879 Arrangements have been made by which limited number of goung men with small mean can "mess" at \$5 per month.

Board, with farmined room, WR DUC. ED to \$19, per month; Tul-tion to \$50 per month. For particulars address MAJ. R. BINGHAM.



I am running a comfortable close back to the depot to meet all trains, and will be glad to take passengers to and from at moderate charge. I am also prepared to convey families, drummers, and others, any where at any time. My vehicles are good and my teams active, and driver prompt and attentive. Shall be glad to serve those wishing transportation on moderate teams.

Jany, 14th 1879. JOHN HUTCHINSON

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We frequently hear this, and it is a fact, but we failed to realize the full fact of its truth until we can to buy our present stock. We bought for cash, and the quantity of goods that a small amount of ready money will buy is truly astonishing. We were surprised, and we propose to surprise other people who come to buy of u, when they see the goods and hear the low price; such for instance as

Best calico 62 cents a yard Poplins 10 to 15 cents a yard Muslins 10 cents a yard

nd other things in proportion. Our stock of

Ready Made Clothing

one to twenty dollars

Hats and Caps

we are inclined to boast of our stock, but will leave our customers to judge for themselves when

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Cotton Yarn, 90cts, Checks 9 cents, and sheeting at factory prices.

We really have a good stock of goods, we bought them cheap for cash, and will sell them cheap for cash, or any kind of barter. We think it will be to the interest of those wishing to buy-to call and see us, and we shall be glad to see them and show our goods whether we sell or not.

We shall be pleased to welcome you, at W. R. Albrights new Store, South of the court house.

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TOURPANY SHOPS have in store and are constantly receiving.

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H. A. REAMS Reams Warehouse. Durham N. C. June 30 1879 LUGS.

BRIGHT LUGS RED LEAF.

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Fine, 50 to 6 Extra. To to 8 Breaks been very good but the Supply of fine not equal f r the demand, fine wrappers and smokers are in Special demands at very satisfactory prices to the Sellers.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as administrator of Jacob A. Boon, deceased, hereby notifies all persons holding claims against the estate of his intestate to present them to him, duly proved, on or before the 15th day of April, A. D. 1880, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their redovery

T. T. SMITH,

April 29, 1879-6w.

Adm r.

David Nation
VS

W. L. Green.