

The Reporter.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1880.

OUR NOMINATIONS



For President, WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK, Of Pennsylvania.

For Vice-President, WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, Of Indiana.

For Governor, THOMAS J. JARVIS, Of Pitt.

For Lieutenant Governor, JAMES L. ROBINSON, Of Macon.

For Secretary of State, WILLIAM L. SAUNDERSON, Of Orange.

For Treasurer, J. M. WORTH, Of Randolph.

For Attorney General, THOMAS S. KENAN, Of Wilson.

For Auditor, W. P. ROBERTS, Of Gates.

For Sup. of Public Instruction, JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH, Of Johnston.

Electors at Large, GEN. J. M. LEACH, and FABIAN H. BUSBEE.

CORRUPT LEADERS.

The revolution now going in the politics of this country, should be a cause for rejoicing to all the patriotic people of the whole land. After a rule of over fifteen years by corrupt ring men, bribe-takers, perjurers, and usurping office-stealers, the honest people have risen in their might, and hurled from place and power these midnight plotters against the best interests of the honest people, one by one, until those that are left, unless blinded by their corrupt greed for office, must see the hand writing on the wall. And the opportunity that the people now have of exercising their veto power in the disapproval of the dark deeds of 1876 will not pass unimproved, and that act which every true patriot of the land, no difference what his politics, or to what party he belongs, he feels, is a stain on the fair escutcheon of our nation, and will remain a stain, blot, on the pages of her history, while she has a place among the nations of the earth; yes, that word, "Fraudulent President," will bring the blush of mortified pride to the face of the patriotic American citizen, wherever found under the canopy of heaven, and should be a warning to all parties in every State, and county, in this Union against putting forward dishonest men for office.

The Democratic people are an honest people in politics; the Republican people are an honest people in politics; and they have found that the only possible advantage that the election of this or that candidate can be to them, is in making and honestly executing good laws, so, in putting forward our candidates, honesty as well as ability to fulfill the duties of the office must be taken into the consideration. The people have already tried Republican rulers for fifteen long years, and disgusted with their corruption, their broken pledges, their glaring frauds, and misplaced confidence in these corrupt leaders, are ready to turn from them and try the Democratic party whose principles they know to be correct, and which has shown its willingness to redeem every pledge made to the people of this nation.

The burst of applause and enthusiasm with which the nomination of Hancock was greeted by the true men of every part of this country, and of all parties, shows how proud the people are to have a man offered without the stain of corruption on his garments to fill the highest office in the gift of the people;

it will be in all our nominations. If we select the truest and best men of the Democratic party, but so sure as we put forward corrupt men, the cry of the people will be, "to your tents, O, Israel." Many of our nominations have already been made, and we must say that in most cases they are the very best. If the States, districts and counties that yet have their nominations to make, will use the same care, all will end well in November next.

Reporter's Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 28, 1880.

Under an order issued yesterday by Mr. Hayes, General Hancock temporarily assumed command of the Department of the South, in addition to his duties as commander of the Department of the East. No especial significance attaches to this, perhaps, but your correspondent thinks it adds emphasis to the popular demand for Gen. Hancock's resignation from the army. The candidate of a great party, and, as I think, the next President of the United States, should not remain in a position in which the whiles or caprices of a professedly unfriendly Administration may at any moment use that position to injure his standing. Gen. Hancock should resign where he accepts the Presidential nomination.

The Evening Star, of this city, a sort of back stairs organ of the Administration, says of the contemplated trip of Mr. Hayes: The fact that the President intends, early in September, to make a trip to the Pacific coast, has been construed in some quarters to mean that he proposes to make a number of set campaign speeches. This is hardly the fact. While it is true that the President intends to visit California, and while it is true he expects that he will be called upon to address its citizens, it is not true that his trip west means a political movement in anybody's interest.

And this means that Mr. Hayes will make Garfield speeches in California. As Garfield fought the Anti-Chinese bill, demanded by the whole population of California, and Mr. Hayes vetoed it, I hardly see anything to be gained by this advocacy.

It is officially announced that a demand has been made by New York Radicals for the removal of Collector Merritt, and that Secretary Sherman refuses to consider the demand. He says he has not, however, talked with Mr. Hayes about the matter. It is said here that General Garfield desires the change, and that Mr. Hayes is inclined to overrule his Secretary of the Treasury.

Only Secretary Sherman of the Cabinet, was in town yesterday. The remaining members was away, and very many of their subordinates also.

More extensive arrangements are being made than ever before, for what are known as "election leaves" this fall. The first exodus of this kind will be to Maine, in September. Every Maine man in the Departments will be given a leave of from ten to twenty days without loss of pay, and be furnished with a half price ticket to that State.

These leaves being in addition to the regular annual absence of thirty days. They amount to a clear swindle of the people who pay taxes. This administration wished or pretended to wish to break up this practice, but, as stated above, is deeper in the mud than any previous one.

While the South this year will, without doubt, produce the largest crop of cotton ever known, she will also make an excellent showing in corn. We understand that the corn crop of middle and western Carolina never was better. We hope our farmers will save every blade of fodder. It pays. Wilmington and Raleigh use imported hay because fodder cannot be obtained. Every care should be taken in its preparation; then ship the surplus, in bales, to market. A good article is worth money.—Raleigh Observer.

The most influential German paper in Northern Ohio, the Cleveland Wochter am Erie, has abandoned the Republican party and come out for Hancock and English. So has the Pittsburg Volksblatt. The German vote is the only thing which has saved Ohio to the Republicans for the last four or five years, the conservative and property holding sons of Fatherland having no sympathy with the "Ohio idea" in finance.

"There is nothing like settling down," said a retired merchant confidentially to his neighbor. "When I gave up business, I settled down and found I had quite a comfortable fortune. If I had settled up, I shouldn't have had a cent."

The Raleigh Observer puts the population of the State at 1,392,769 as against 1,071,361 in 1870, an increase of 321,408. The average increase throughout the State is about 30 per cent.

What Was The Credit Mobilier?

Several correspondents, among them an esteemed clergyman in a neighboring town of New Jersey, have requested us to answer this question. They understand the relations of Mr. Garfield to the Credit Mobilier; the broad relations of the Credit Mobilier to Congress and to the people are less clear to their minds.

A few years ago the United States endowed magnificently with its lands and bonds, and many valuable privileges, a company organized to build the Union Pacific Railway. When certain shrewd managers of this concern came to count up the cost of the work and to cast up the assets to be applied to it, they found an enormous balance on the right side of the book. In order to absorb this balance and transfer it to their own pockets, they immediately proceeded to form an inside Ring to build the road. They bought an old Pennsylvania charter called the Credit Mobilier, which was admirably adapted for the swindle in view, and under that charter name began the execution of one of the most remarkable and successful frauds in history.

As officers of the Union Pacific, the members of the Credit Mobilier contracted with themselves for the construction of the line and fixed their own figures for the work. They thus, stripped the Union Pacific of everything of value belonging to it, and set it over to the Credit Mobilier. With one hand they robbed the treasury of the railway company, and with the other they stuffed the plunder into the treasury of the construction Ring, whence it was distributed to the individual conspirators in the form of dividends of cash, bonds and stocks.

But the United States, in slight return for its unexampled bounty, had taken a first mortgage on the property. This was inconvenient to the Ring. Having absorbed everything else, they now desired to put a first mortgage on the road, and take the bonds of that also. But that could be done only by getting rid of the first mortgage of the United States; that, again, could be effected only by act of Congress. To simple-minded and honest men this would seem like a very difficult thing to accomplish; to them it appeared easy enough. They set apart a certain amount of the enormously valuable stock of the Credit Mobilier—stock which represented both the plunder of the past and the plunder of the future—and gave it to Oakes Ames, who agreed to "place it where it would do the most good." He was a member of Congress, and was, not unjustly, supposed to know exactly how to employ it in order to corrupt the sources of legislation. With this corruption fund he bought the Vice-President, several Senators, and the Chairmen of the leading committees of the House. Then, by the votes and influence of these men the desired legislation was had, and a new field of pillage was laid open to the Ring, in which the Government and the stockholders of the Union Pacific were equal sufferers.

It was not possible that a series of transactions at once so colossal and so infamous could be concealed forever. There came a day when the Sun spread this iniquity before its readers in almost every detail. It was the most shocking revelation of official venality and corruption ever made in the whole course of our history. Investigation followed, and the guilt of the accused members was clearly ascertained. With a few exceptions, they added the crime of perjury in their testimony before the committee to the crime of bribery.

Among others, James A. Garfield was bribed; swore that he had not been bribed; was convicted of bribery and perjury by the testimony of Ames and by documentary evidence of conclusive character; and the committee, composed of members of his own party, reported him as a bribe-taker and a perjurer.—New York Sun, July 23rd.

"A Boon from Heaven," was what Judge Buxton pronounced the Canby Constitution. Reminded that at the time this bayonet constitution was forced upon the people, about 20,000 of the best citizens of the State were disfranchised, he told the people of Cumberland that "what was the very reason it was so good a Constitution"; that our own people would have been blinded by their passions and prejudices, if they had exercised an influence in making it. Probably military rule was "a boon" to Judge Buxton. It gave him his seat on the bench and a good salary for these fifteen years. But it came high ruining the people, who are beginning once more to prosper under a Constitution of their own making, which Judge Buxton did his utmost to defeat.—Raleigh News.

A whole party of Oliver Twists it is; the Radical party, that is to say. Not satisfied with \$25,000 cash down, Col. Young has been in Washington letting it be known what great things could be done here with "substantial aid," and got it, we suppose. And not satisfied with that, the new Secretary calls for more "substantial aid," and "to the fullest extent."

An Irishman who happened to get into a fight, was asked by an acquaintance some particulars in regard to the affair. Said he: "Well, sir, tell the truth, I saw but little of the fight. I was on the under side of it."

Petersburg, Va., July 26.—A large party of emigrants, including men, women and children, filing two coaches, arrived here this morning from Germany en route to Georgia.

Mr. Tilden.

The great Democratic meeting in New York, on Wednesday night, was called to order by Mr. McKean, who acted as chairman of the committee of arrangements, the duty has been assigned to him to nominate a presiding officer of this meeting, and he, with great pleasure, nominated for that office to legally elected President of the United States. [Cheers and great applause.] He need not mention the name of Samuel J. Tilden.

As he uttered these words, Mr. Tilden was conducted to his seat amid deafening applause and cheers, which rose from pit gallery and were re-echoed from gallery to orchestra. Mr. Tilden then said:

"I thank you, my fellow citizens, for the cordiality of this greeting. I have come down this evening from my country home to join with you in expressing and declaring the purpose of the Democracy of New York in sustaining the nomination of Hancock. I have come under a stipulation of your committee, in consequence of my hoarseness of voice, that I would not be expected to make a speech. What I have to say, therefore, will be but briefly to touch upon two points: The welfare of the people of the United States demands a change in the administration of the Federal Government. Reform is necessary to remove the abuses which have grown up during twenty years of continuous power, prolific of false principles and bad counsels. The Republican party, stifling its conscience, has made itself responsible for the intrusion, under color of law, to the chief magistracy of our great Republic of 50,000,000 of people, a man who was not elected by the people. They have set an example, which, unless condemned by the people, and signally condemned, too, will subvert the elective system of government of which we are so proud, and substitute in its place a rule and dynasty of office holders holding over against the will of the people. The complete overthrow of the Republican party in the election of 1880 will be a retributive judgment, and will prevent a repetition hereafter of the crimes of 1876 against the sovereignty of the people. I congratulate you upon the nomination, and congratulate you upon the auspicious prospects of success in every quarter. And now we will proceed with the order of the business of the meeting."

The Dawning of Victory.

The uprising in favor of Gen. Hancock is wonderful to think of. His nomination has filled the country with glorious enthusiasm from Maine to Texas, and everywhere his name is being shouted with joy. The independent papers, such as the Philadelphia Times, New York Herald, and Sun, have wheeled into line, and many Republican journals candidly admit that the Democrats have nominated their strongest and best man. A Democratic victory, next fall, is a foregone conclusion, and after the fourth of next March, the Republican party will be buried in oblivion. The prediction is now made that there will be as much enthusiasm over Hancock, as there was over the candidates in the old log cabin and hard cider days of 1840, and that he will sweep the country like a whirlwind. Every indication assuredly points to that end now. Col. John W. Forney has endorsed Hancock and credited his election, and thousands of Republicans do not hesitate to say that as far as the men are concerned they like Hancock better than Garfield. It is admitted on all sides that the Republicans can do nothing in the coming campaign with the bloody shirt doctrine, and as that has been their most effectual argument in past Presidential contests, it can be understood what a blow Hancock's nomination was to them. The Democrats never had a better opportunity to win, and all they have to do is to buckle on their armor and take what is fairly within their reach. Rise up, Democrats, in every city, town and village, and at every cross roads, and organize. Remember that the liberties of our American people depend upon your exertions in the approaching struggle. Let us have meetings everywhere and speakers on hand who are capable of talking intelligently upon the political issues of the day. Remember that the election of Hancock and English will mean the restoration of civil liberty in this country. It will mean the days of centralization, fraud, corruption, tyranny and oppression are over in this great republic of ours, and that peace, prosperity and happiness are to smile upon us in the future. Let a wave of genuine enthusiasm be started that will sweep over the North, the South, the East, and the West, and one of the greatest men of the times will be placed triumphantly in the Presidential chair.—Goldboro Messenger.

Grant, the Republican President under whose administration the people were robbed of hundreds of millions, and who kept and cherished the thieves even after their conviction.

Hayes, the Republican who was not elected President, but who took the office from the hands of forgers and perjurers, and kept it for four years.

Garfield, the Republican President whose personal dishonesty had been believed in and openly declared by the great majority of his own fellow-partisans; the convicted bribe taker and perjurer.

What a record that would be for the historian of the United States during the period beginning in 1868 and ending sixteen years later! Happily, the shameful chapter will end with the end of Hayes.

PERFECTLY SAFE IN THE MOST INEXPERIENCED HANDS.

For Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, AND ALL THOSE NUMEROUS TROUBLES OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS SO PREVALENT AT THIS SEASON. No Remedy known to the Medical Profession has been in use so long and with such uniformly satisfactory results as

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THE BEST EVIDENCE: I have long used the medicine known as PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER in my family and would not say a word without it. When Cholera was last epidemic here, I used no medicine of any sort but the Pain Killer, and although myself and several members of my family were attacked severely, I am happy to say that the Pain Killer was sent to every corner. I consider I should not be doing my duty to the community did I not say this much. If I were attacked by the Cholera to-day, Pain Killer would be the only remedy I should use. I have thoroughly tested it, and know it can be relied upon in all cases. It is sold by all Druggists, Dealers, Grocers, etc. No family can afford to be without it, and the price brings it within the reach of all. The use of one bottle will go further to convince you of its merits than columns of newspaper advertising. Try it, and you will never do without it. Price 50c, 50c, and \$1.00 per bottle. You can obtain it at any drug-store or from PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

DANBURY MARKET.

Corn, 80c per bushel. Rye, 80c per bushel. Wheat, \$1.00 a 1 25 per bushel. Butter, 10c a 15c per pound. Eggs, 10c per dozen. Wax, 20c per pound. Rags, 3c per pound. Bacon, 5c a 10c per pound. Beef, 4c a 6c per pound. Lard, 10c a 12c per pound. Honey—comb, 8c a 12c per pound. Honey—strained, \$1.00 per gallon. Flour, \$3.50 a 4.00 per sack. Tallow, 10c per pound. Faxeed, 90 per bushel. Orchard Grass seed, \$2 a \$3 per bushel. Clover seed, \$9 per bushel. TOBACCO. Primpings, 1 a 2c per pound. Lugs, bright, 4 a 12c per pound. Leaf, common, 4 a 6c per pound. Leaf, good, 6 a 12c per pound. Wrappers, 8 a 25c per pound.

DRIED FRUIT.

Apples—quarters, 1 1/2c a 3c per pound. Apples—sliced, 2c a 4c per pound. Peaches—quarters, 2c a 4c per pound. Peaches—halves, 3c per pound. Peaches—pared, 4c a 10c per pound. Berries, 7 cents per pound.

J. W. MENEFEE, with PEARRE BROTHERS & CO. Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods. MEN'S WEAR A SPECIALTY. Nos. 2 and 4 Hanover Street, August 5, '80—6c. BALTIMORE.

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STOKES Co., N. C., TWO MILES FROM SANDY RIDGE. Fall Session Begins September 1st, and Continues Ten Months.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED NEAR

Academy, at \$5.00 per month, washing included.

TERMS:

Primary Studies, per month, \$1.50. English Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Geography, etc., per month, 2.00. Languages and Higher English, 2.50 to 3.00 per month.

Neighborhood moral and quiet. No village under four miles. No liquors to sell. No temptations to vice and immorality. The locality is healthy, so much so that I enjoy better health than I have while teaching at any other place.

The inhabitants of the surrounding country are very anxious for a permanent school, and I shall use every effort in my power to aid in the important undertaking.

H. H. SMITH, Principal. August 5, 1880—4c.

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AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL. Students Prepared for College or the Practical Business of Life.

FALL SESSION OPENS

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TERMS—Moderate. For particulars, apply to A. L. BRADFIELD, Principal, July 29, 1880.—6c. Madison, N. C.

IN ITS 17TH VOLUME.

THE RALEIGH NEWS. P. M. HALE, Editor. L. L. POUL, Corresponding Editor. EDWARDS BROTHGROVE & Co., Business Managers.

A N. C. DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL.

DAILY AND WEEKLY. TERMS: Daily, 1 year, \$7.00; Weekly, 1 year, \$3.00; 6 months, 3.50; 3 mos., 1.75. Address, THE RALEIGH NEWS, Raleigh, N. C.

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and enjoy the fine mountain scenery of this section, and at the same time live as cheaply as they can at home, that my hotel is now open and ready for their accommodation, on the following liberal terms:

Board per month, including two trips daily (Sundays excepted) to the celebrated Piedmont Springs, \$15. Board per month to guests furnishing their own conveyance to Springs, \$12.50. Ball room and music for the amusement of guests, free. Hacks will be furnished on liberal terms to parties wishing to visit the mountains.

These who have spent the hot weather in Danbury need no fancy sketches to convince them that this is a pleasant place to spend the summer. Water from Springs furnished at the Hotel, W. W. McCANLESS, Proprietor, Danbury, N. C., June, 12th.—1m.

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COACH, BUGGY AND WAGON MAKER AND REPAIRER, DANBURY, N. C.

All work warranted to be of first-class material. Satisfaction guaranteed. Repairing a specialty, and done on short notice. Old Carriages, Buggies, and all kinds of provisions taken in exchange for work. June 17—1y.

GOOD PIANO OR ORGAN.

write or call on W. P. ORMSBY, Winston, who can supply any make or style made in the United States at prices which will defy competition.

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FEMALE COLLEGE.

GREENSBORO, N. C. The 4th Session will begin on 25th August, 1880.

This well known Institution offers superior facilities for mental and moral culture, combined with the comforts of a pleasant, well ordered home. Charges per session of 5 months: Board (exclusive of washing and lights) and Tuition in full English course, \$75. Extra studies moderate. For particulars apply to T. M. JONES, President. July 1—2m.

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NOTICE.

I will rent the Cottages at Piedmont Springs, in Stokes county, to parties who may desire the benefit of the waters during the hot season of this year. Price of Cabins \$3 per week. I will also open my house in Danbury for the accommodation of such as may desire to board with me, for the purpose of visiting the Springs and Mountains of our neighborhood. Rates reasonable. Regular conveyance to Springs and Mountains. Those who have visited Piedmont Springs for several years past, know all about my table and other management. E. B. TAYLOR.

June 10, 3m.

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