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Attorney & Counsellor at Law

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G. F. BASON, Attorney at Law,

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COTTON, CORN, FLOUR, BACON COUNTRY PRODUCE,

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Tenders his professional services to the public. Office and residence at the "Graham High Scnool buildings where he may be found, night or day, ready to attend all calls, unless professionally engaged.

feb 9-1y

P. R. HARDEN.

Graham, N. C. DEALER IN

Dry-Goods Groceries, HARDWARE.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-St

Clothing; Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

Rubbers. Tobatco, Cigars, Secas, Ter KEROSENE OIL, CROCKERY,

Earthenware, Glassware, Coffees, Spice Grain, Flour, Fartifing Implements.

HOUSTON & CAUSEY,

feb 16-1y

WHOLELALE AND RETAL GROCERS,

GREENSBORO, N. C., Have now in store, and are daily receiving, a large stock of GROCERIES, which they will sell to village and Country Merchants on better terms than they can buy elsewhere—which will enable them to sell at a better per cent, than purchasing North.

A LL PERSONS

Having claims against the County of Alamance are requested to present them to the Register of Deeds before the first Monday in May, 1875.

By order of the Board of Commissioner T. G. McLEAN, Clerk.

King Alfons

is giving the Carlists a lively time, and

B. TATE & CO., at the old stand of Murray & Tate, in Graham, are giving all who try to undersell them a lively time. Alfonso and Tate & Co., are both bound to succeed. Tate & Co. will buy at the highest prices all you have to sell, and at the lowest prices sell you all you want to buy.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD The State against W. G. Turrentine, OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS " W. A. Albright, " Jack Cotton,"

The Board of County Commissioners met at the Court-House, present J. S. Vincent Chairman, and Green Andrews. W. A. Hall, and T. M Holt, Commissioners. Sanders B. Klapp, and Jacob T. Coe, were released from paying poll tax on account of infirmity.

W. C. Holman was authorized to furnish Caroline Bailiff with provisions to the amount of three dollars per month

Daniel Worth was authorized to furnish Mary James with provisions to the amount of two dollars per month for three months, and also Randolph Mitchell with provisions for three months to the amount of three dollars per month. W. C. Holman was authorized to furto the amount or one dollar and fifty

cents per month for three months. John Thompson was authorized to and report. furnish William Fogleman with provismonth for three months.

Joseph Thompson was authorized to furnish Jane Alston with provisions to the amount of one dollar per month for three months.

furnish Keziah Smith with provisions to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents per month for three months;

Thos. A Morrow was appointed registrar of voters, in Thompson township in the place of Henry Thompson.

Nat Woody was appointed Judge and Inspector of election, at John Pugh's precinct in Newlin township in the place of Isaiah Teague.

William Dicky was appointed Judge and Inspector of election at McCray's Store precinct. Faucett township in place of J. F. Corbett.

N. A. Wilson, was appointed Judge and Inspector of election, at Boon Station precinct, Boon Station township in place of John Wagoner.

Charity Lassiter was directed to be received at the poor-house as a pauper. Nancy Sellars was released from paying tax on one town lot valued at \$180, which had been improperly listed.

Patterson Pane and Lucian H. Mur. ray were appointed to open the ford on Haw River at W. R. Albright's mill, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON and they were empowered to summon all persons, liable to work the road living within three miles of said ford to do

t e work.

The Chairman of the Board was au thorized to borrow five hundred dollars to be placed in the hands of the County Treasurer for the purpose of paying off

the county debts.
Ordered that J. S. Vincent be authorized to give to John T. Ferrell & Co. four notes for the sum of five hundred dollars each, and four notes for the sum of one hundred dollars each, and one note for the sum of one hundred and thirty-five dollars, making in the aggregate the sum of twenty five hundred and thirty-five dollars, to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent per annumbeing the amount of the order issued to them this day for the building of the bridge across Haw River at Saxapahaw,

The following claims were allowed: Eli Tickle for furnishing Wm. Sutton \$9.00; Lemuel Holmes furnishing Matilda Foust \$4,50; John Thompson furnishing Wm. Fogreman \$9,12; John F. Ferrel & Co. for bridge at Saxapahaw \$2.5 35.00; Stephen Hurdle for work at poor. house \$300; Green Andrews listing and assessing taxes \$10,00; S. P. Holt for listing and assessing taxes \$6,00; J. G. Pinnix for listing and assessing taxes \$6,00; Jas. McAdams for listing and assessing taxes \$10,00; A Murray for listing and assessing taxes \$6,00; Lovie Carroll for care of Milly Foster lunation for one year \$40,00; Peter F. Holt supplies for poor-house \$28,00; John G. Moser for coffin &c. for S. Albright \$4,00; Abram Walker work at poor_ house \$1,25; Thos. Woody for furnish. ing Kesiah Smith \$4,53; Thos. Woody or furnishing Jane Alston (col) \$3,00; John R. Stockard for furnishing Henry Johnson (col) \$1,00; W. F. Jones for making coffin at poor-house \$4,00; Joseph Shaw for furnishing Jane Thomp son \$15.00; S. J. Crawford for coffin &c for Rosa Vinson \$4,00 Joseph G. An. drews work at poor-house \$3,75; H. J. Stockard work at poor-house \$1,25 Richard Teer for furnishing James Turper \$9.00; Alfred Iseley for furnishing Charity Lassiter \$7,08; Dr. J. S. Mura phy medical account \$98,50;

Orders were made to W. A. Albright Clerk of the Superior Court allowing bills of cost in the following cases as foilows.

The State against Jack Byrd, N. C. R. R.

Jack Cotton, go before grand-jury, John Stepl Jack Byrtt. Jack Alston failing to list taxes in Newlin township Jack Byrd, Daniel Foust, John Harris;

Wash Freeland, " Jerry and Amanda Hunter, 25.90 Thos. R. Caps, 10.10 John Mebane Wm. J. Ward. John Harrison, Addison McPherson, " H. L. Carfield,

" " Henry Iseley and Joe Palmer, 25.75 Joseh Baker, J. R. Bason, and A. R. 2 Clerks, at \$5.00 per an-Thomas were appointed a Committee nish Fisher Bradshaw with provisions to select and lay off a site for a negro school house in district No. 2. in Melville Township and assess the damage

John M. Foust

The order heretofore made in regard to ions to the amout of three dollars per the children in Melville township, at. tending School in Graham township were revoked.

The School committee of Melville township, were directed to give an order on the county for the number of Joseph Thompson was authorized to children in their township who have attended school in Graham township.

The Clerk of the Board was directed to issue to the Sherifl notices to the parties, pointed judges of election of their appointment, and also to T. A. Morrow notice of his appointment as registrar

STATE EXPENSES, CONSERVA-TIVE VS, RADICAL--LET THE PEOPLE READ.

The following comparative table of expenses, of the two parties we take from the Raleigh Sentinel. The figures are correct:

Proper care and economy in handling the people's money is a great virtue in any political party. Extravagance, waste and peculation should crush it in the eyes of all good citizens. North Carolina is poor, and the party that practices economy in her administration seeks her greatest good. The following carefully prepared table shows who are the political friends of out Commonwealthi

For the year end- ing September 30th, 1869.	ear end. For the year end. For two years of For the year end. For two years of For the year end. For two years of For two years of For the year end. For two years of For the year end. For two years on the September, 1873. Septe	For two years of Radical rule.	For the year ending September 80th, 1871.	For the year end- tng September 1872.	for the year end- ing September, 1873.	For year ending September, 1874
\$ 191,102.12	161,431,70	480,644.60	. 117,849.17	81,279.20	87,960.20	81.436.60
34,682.06 76,606.64	34,508.48	69,185.49	22,293.01	14,448.91 24,266.25	10,264.25 26,816.50	13.196.14
128,444.82	146,880.32	270,324.64 76,607.61	94,866.08	93,176.83	97,890.22	97,890.22 about100,00.00
9505 710 SS	\$475.4e9 97	8981,1530.8	36	8218,161,19	\$222,931.30	224,899.88

mates that the last four years when the Court sustained him.

Holoupe H

servatives, the public expenses have ficient in itself to defray the entire cost of a Constitutional Convention. By to take any bond issued after the date an amendment already made to the 4.40 Constitution the General Assembly meets only once in two years, (an bonds. amendment passed by Conservative effort) so that the expense of the last Legislature, \$109,168,80, should be divided by two to show a proper per annum expense.

Now let us estimate the probably cost of the Constitutional Convention t 120 delegates at \$5.00 per

diem. 2 Doorkeepers, at \$5.00 per 6,20 diem, mum. 2 Pages, at \$2.50 per annum, Contingent,

> Total, Estimate the duration of the Convention at 30 days and we have 18,050.00 Mileage, 6,000,00 Printing, &c.,

> > Total cost of Conven-

\$30,050.00 The voting population is about 200, 000, so that the cost of Convention will be fifteen cents to the voter. The property however pays the tax, and estimating the taxable value of the property of the State at \$150,000.000, we find the cost of Convention but 20 cents on the thousand dollars.

In alluding to the four years of Conservative rule we say "to some extent" because they have not had the entire control of the State. If so much is saved when only the Legislative branch is conservative what would be the result if all were in their hands? Much of this expense also could be saved were it not forced on us by our ill-advised Constitution.

It is hard to give figures a party bias They are inflexible, but stand out a stern truth, a rigid fact, and if the people of North Caronica will heed the lesson they teach. ple of North Carolina are wise they

THOSE BONDS-AND H, B, 422

Inasmuch as there has been published a number of editorials in the Raleigh Sentinel, which in the estimation of many are well calculated to reflect upon John M. Moring, Representative in the Legislature from Chatham county and well known here as a gentleman of high character, we publish the card below which explains itself, and which, it occurs to us, should be satisfactory to every one. This card has already apeared in both the Sentinel and News We have no hesitation in saving that those who know Mr. Moring will be hard to convince that he was ever a party to any fraud or corruption, and we think that it will be equally hard to convince the public that the late Legislature was run in the interest of rings either by its own carelessness and inattention or by design.

Hon. Josiah Turner: DEAR SIR:-I see in the columns of the Sentinel for the last few weeks, a series of editorials concerning H .- B. 422, "A bill to be entitled an act explanatory of certain acts and to enable parties holding bonds of the State Issued for Internal Improvements under acts prior to the war to sell the same," which appears to me are based upon a misapprehension and calculated to do myself the introducer of the bill, as well as the entire body of the Legislature, an injustice. I therefore beg leave to make a statement of the facts in the case together with a history of the passage of the bill in the House, as concisely as I may be able; and ask that you will give it a place in your columns.

You have stated correctly that the ordinance of Convention of March 1868, which authorized the issuing of one million two hundred thousand dollars of bonds of the State to the Chatham Railroad company in lieu of a like amount of mortgage bonds of said Railroad, also provided that the company might at any time before maturity take up its bonds deposited with the Public

of said ordinance of March 11, 1868,

2nd. That the Treasurer is bound to outstanding prior to the passage of said ordinance.

Now another remark as to the facts surrounding this case, and I have done bonds authorized to be exchanged under H. B. 422 are "repudiated war bonds," and I would refer you to the Act itself, (and I would be glad if you would publish it,) by which you will see that it only authorizes the exchange of bonds issued during the war for Internal Improvement purposes, under acts passed prior to the war, (for detailed statement of which, see Treasurer's Report for year ending September 30th, 1874, page 34.) These bonds certainly could in no sense be said to be issued for the purpose of carrying on the war, since they were authorized before the war was anticipated.

I will here also state the further fact hat at the time of the introduction of H. B. 422-the R. & A. A. L. R. R. had already redeemed from but the Treasury about seven hundred thousand dollars of its bonds leaving remaining five hundred thousand.

Let us now trace the history of H. B. 422 as it presed into a law. It was introduced on the 28th day of January, nearly two months before adjournment and was referred to the committee on Internal Internal Improvements. I had it referred to this committee because I desired it to be scrutinized (as indeed all acts should be,) and I knew the competency of the committee for this work. The able representative from Cumberberland, Maj. McRae, was its Chairman; Col. Tate, ot Burke also Chairman of Committee on Finance, Mr. Oaksmith; who had given much time to Finance and Railroads, and the no less watchful Patton and others, formed this commit-

When the bill was considered before the committee I was sent for and stated all the facts within my knowledge connected with it as well as the objects of the bill. The only question then arising as I understood, under the decisions of the Supreme Court before referred to as well as in right was whether the bonds issued during the war for Internal Improvement purposes under acts passed before the war were of the valid debtedness of the State. This question the State Debt

Tate and myself were members, had the eyes and all along the region of the before that time decided in the affirmative. Owing to the time the Internal came before the Committee on State Debt and Liabilities and asked that their claims be considered in the adthat when our own citizens furnished the means to build our own railroads they were as much entitled to consideration as the bond-brokers of New York, this class of our indebtedness was recognized, as in justice it ought to be, and it so turned out that the bonds issued during the war for Internal Improvement purposes under act passed before the war, and the bonds issued to the Chatham R. R., which H. B. 422 propose to excharge, were placed in the same class in the adjustment of the State Debt long before H. B. 422 was introduced. And indeed so far as I am concerned, during a previous session of the Legislature, that of 1873-'4 I had introduced a bill to adjust and scttle the State Debt, and which passed the House during that session, embodying identically the same classification the subscription price. as that of last session.

The Committee on Internal Improvements then, as I, understood, were of member what a difference there was beopinion that if the State Debt bill pass-ed, the Treasurer was authorized to re-had and those who had not access to indebtedness of the State:

Under this provision of their charter you say that the R. & A. A. L. R. R. sought to take out of the Treasury its bonds and put in "repudiated war bonds" (meaning the bonds and put in "repudiated war bonds" (meaning the bonds and put in "repudiated war bonds") and put in "repudiated war bonds and put in "repudiated war bonds" (meaning the bonds and put in "repudiated war bonds") and put in "repudiated war bonds and put in "repudiated war bonds" (meaning the bonds and put in "repudiated war bonds") and put in "repudiated war bonds" (meaning the bonds and put in "repudiated war bonds") and put in "repudiated war bonds" (meaning the bonds and put in "repudiated war bonds") and put in "repudiated war bonds" (meaning the bonds and put in "repudiated war bonds") and put in "repudiated war bonds" (meaning the bonds and put in "repudiated war bonds") and put in "repudiated war bonds and put in "repudiated war bonds" (meaning the bonds and put in "repudiated war bonds") and put in "repudiated war bonds" (meaning the bonds and put in "repudiated war bonds") and put in "repudiated war bonds" (meaning the bonds and put in "repudiated war bonds") and put in "repudiated war bonds" (meaning the bonds and put in "repudiated war bonds") and put in "repudiated war bonds" (meaning the bonds and put in "repudiated war bonds") and put in "repudiated war bonds" (meaning the bonds and put in "repudiated war bonds") and put in "repudiated war bonds" (meaning the bonds and put in "repudiated war bonds") and put in "repudiated war bonds" (meaning the bonds and put in "repudiated war bonds") and put in "repudiated war bonds" (meaning the bonds and put in "repudiated war bonds") and put in "repudiated war bonds" (meaning the bonds and put in "repudiated war bonds") and put in "repudiated war bonds" (meaning the bonds and put in "repudiated war bonds") and put in "repudiated war bonds" (meaning the bonds and put in "repudiated war bonds") and put in "repudiated war bonds" (meaning the bonds and put in "repudiate to be exchanged by H. B. 422) that the as it proposed to pay to its creditor the R. R. Co.

administration of the State affairs has In this you are mistaken, and if you In accordance with this view, after

2.72 | Leeu to some extent controlled by con- will r fer to the 69 N. C. Reports, pages | the State Debt bill passed, the committee 499 and 502, you will see that in the on- reported on the 12th of March (see Jours been less by \$35,775,81 than that spent ly two suits ever had between the said nal of House, page 657) that there was by the radicals in two, a difference suft rail road and the Treasurer it is decided: no necessity for, or objection to, the 1st. That the Treasurer is not bound passage of Honse Bill 422.

I did not call the bill up, in fact gave no attention. as I was necessarily absent which will embrace all the special tax some days during that week in attendance upon Chatham Court, until some time after my return I heard it anreceive in lieu of the bands of the rail nounced as it was regularly reached road any coupons bonds, or other valid upon the calendar, was red and failed indebtedness of the State issued and to pass for want of a quorum ; then at the request of the gentleman from Alleghany, Mr. Field, I arose in my place, stated all the facts in connection with the bill, its purport and intent, and fre upon this point; and that is that the passed by the requisite vote. It was then engrossed in its proper order, sent to the Seuate, and from the character of that body for entelligence and integrity, it passed that body according to parliamentary order, was enrolled and

I regret it has taken length to state the facts connected with; and the history of this bill to show that there was no haste' fraud of unfairness whatsoever connected with its passage by a Democratic Legislature; and futher that when this exchange is made. that by the care taken by those whose duty it was to guard her inteersts, the State will not be the loser to the extent of one cent.

To sustain their action in recognizing the validity of the Internal Improvment bonds issued during the war, under acts passed before by providing for them in the bill to adjust the State Debt, the Legislature had the opinion of Attorney General Rogers in 1866, and the actionof Treasure Battle in funding the interest upon them under act of 1866. And in fact the only averment against the validity of these bonds that I have ever heard was the doubt expressed by Treasure Jenkins as set torth in the Preamable of House bill 422. I trust that it will be needless for me to say that it was not my intention or that of the General Assembly in passing H. B. 422 to allow any one to "rob the State"; and that such can not be the case under the operation of that bill; but that a class of our State Debt as honest as any; and held almost entirely by our own people, might be given a market value as well as those held by stock brokers on Wall St., New York. Again respectfully requesting a publication of this statement:

I am very respecfully, Yours, &c., JNO. M. MORING:

July 2nd, 1875.

THE EFFECT OF CHINESE. Some man has been telling a female correspondent of the Phenological Journal how his head got out of shape: She says: "He spoke of the astonishing mittee, of which Messrs. McRae and had on the shape of his forehead. Over perceptive faculties there seemed to be built on a layer of bone a quarter of an Improvement bonds issued during the inch in thickness and about half or war were sold, they had nearly all three-quarters of an inch in width. faller into the hands of citizens of this 'You see,' said he, the study of the State. Some of the holders of these Chinese language calls into exercise ouly the perception and memory. Instead or one or two nasal sounds, as we have in our language; they have thirteen; justment of the debt of the State, and and it is the most difficult matter at as that Committee were of the opinion first for an American to distinguish between them.' Then he gave examples of these different nasal sounds, but to my uneducated ear they seemed quite alike. 'For eighteen months,' we did little but study the language, and during that time my forehead changed wonderfully in shade. It used to be smooth like yours' and uniformly developed, but this great ridge here spoils the shape of it, and the hats I used to wear will only rest on the top of my head now?"

Small is the sum that is required to patronize a newspaper and most amply remunerated is the patron. I care not how humble or unpretending the gas zette which he takes, it is next to im-

Every son from home at school, should be supplied with a newspaper. I re-

It will be seen from the above esti. Treasurer refused and that the Supreme holders of the bonds issued to the said How does a sailor know there is a man in the moon?—Because he has been to sea (see).