

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. 1.

GRAHAM, N. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1876.

NO. 48.

## THE GLEANER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
**PARKER & JOHNSON,**  
Graham, N. C.

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Six Months \$1.00

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For 6 copies to one P. O. 1 year \$10.00  
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6 "	5.00	7.00	9.00	16.00	28.00
7 "	5.50	7.50	9.50	17.00	30.00
8 "	6.00	8.00	10.00	18.00	32.00
9 "	6.50	8.50	10.50	19.00	34.00
10 "	7.00	9.00	11.00	20.00	36.00
11 "	7.50	9.50	11.50	21.00	38.00
12 "	8.00	10.00	12.00	22.00	40.00
13 "	8.50	10.50	12.50	23.00	42.00
14 "	9.00	11.00	13.00	24.00	44.00
15 "	9.50	11.50	13.50	25.00	46.00
16 "	10.00	12.00	14.00	26.00	48.00
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19 "	11.50	13.50	15.50	29.00	54.00
20 "	12.00	14.00	16.00	30.00	56.00

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### ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### J. P. GULLEY,

RETAILER AND JOBBER OF

Dry-Goods, Clothing  
NOTIONS.

BUCK'S HAND-MADE  
Boots & Gaiters

HATS AND CAPS, VALISES,  
TRUNKS, WHITE GOODS,  
&c., &c.

South Cor. Fayetteville St., and Exchange Place  
RALEIGH, N. C.

#### SCOTT & DONNELL,

Graham, N. C.,

DEALERS IN

Dry-Goods,  
groceries,

Hardware,

IRON, STEEL, SALT, MOLASSE  
OILS, DYE-STUFFS, DRUGS,  
MEDICINES, LARD.

BACON, &c., &c.

Terms Cash or Barter.

Feb 16-2m

## New Drug Store.

DR. J. S. MURPHY

Respectfully notifies the public that he has opened a complete and well filled DRUG STORE at

company Shops,

where anything kept in a well ordered Drug Store may be found.

The physicians of the county and the public generally, are invited to patronize this new enterprise. An experienced druggist—a regular graduate in pharmacy, is in charge, so that physicians and the public may rest assured that all prescriptions and orders will be correctly and carefully filled.  
Prices as reasonable as can be afforded.  
Feb 16-2m

S. C. ROBERTSON,

DEALER IN

## Grave Stones

AND

### MONUMENTS,

GREENSBORO N. C.

## Pumps! Pumps!!

—O—

THOMAS S. ROBERTSON,

Company Shops, N. C.,

is manufacturing and selling the best and  
CHEAPEST PUMPS

ever offered to the people of this State. These pumps are as durable as wooden pumps can be made. They are easy as any one wanting water could wish. They are sold as cheap as any one who proposes to buy could ask. Pumps delivered anywhere on short notice. Each pump warranted. The manufacturer refers to every pump of his in use. Not one has ever failed.  
Feb 23-1y

P. R. HARDEN & BROTHER,

Graham, N. C.

are receiving their FALL STOCK of

## Dry-Goods Groceries,

HARDWARE.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuff  
Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

Rubbers, Tobacco, Cigars, Seeds, Teas,  
KEROSENE OIL, CROCKERY,

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

[Washington Correspondence St. Louis Times.]

### SENATOR GORDON.

His Good Example in Refusing to Let His Son Accept a Government Appointment.

The country is already quite pleasantly familiar with the name of John B. Gordon, of Georgia, erstwhile a fighting lieutenant general of the Confederacy, and now a thoroughly reconstructed Senator of the United States. Perhaps it is too much to say that in the character of John B. Gordon is embraced more true manhood and genuine honor than can be found in any other man holding important position in the government; but it is not too much to say that in these particulars he is not excelled by any citizen of the United States either in public or private life.

Genl. Gordon is not rich. On the other hand his circumstances are so moderate that he finds it necessary to cut his corners pretty closely to avoid a deficit in his domestic accounts at the end of each year. Large hearted and hospitable enough to spend the income of a duke if he enjoyed it, this gallant gentleman is compelled to restrict his impulses of generosity to the limits of very little, if anything, beyond his Senatorial salary. He has a large family, the eldest of whom, Hugh Gordon, is a young man of much promise and great ambition, now engaged in the study of the law here in Washington. The necessity of strict economy under which his father labors is a serious embarrassment to the young men, and compels him to forego many of the commonest pleasures of life. Last year the sergeant-at-arms, Mr. French, a gentleman whose excellent impulses have frequently suggested to me that he was in the wrong pew politically, and join the balance of good fellows who make up the bulk of the Democracy, learned of the embarrassment under which young Gordon labored. Appreciating the sterling qualities of the young man, and full of a praiseworthy desire to assist him, no less for his own than for his father's sake, Mr. French went outside the regulations of his party caucus and tendered to Hugh a position in the Senate chamber, which would pay about \$1,800 a year, and the duties of which could be discharged without seriously curtailing the opportunities for prosecuting his legal studies. The young man was about to accept of the position, when Senator Gordon learned of it.

The senator immediately sought Mr. French and told him he could not consent to the arrangement.

"God bless you Mr. French, for your kind intentions," said the senator, "but I can not consent to have my son pensioned on the government. Do not imagine that I object to the arrangement you have been so kind as to offer upon merely partisan grounds. It is not because this position is offered to my son by a Republican officer that I object to his acceptance of it. I object because I am opposed utterly to the doctrine that a senator's son should be entitled to any consideration, and because I can not sanction any approach, however indirect or remote, to nepotism. My own resources, though limited, are sufficient to enable my son to complete his studies, and if by reason of my comparative lack of resources he should be compelled to observe economy and frugality, it will be no disadvantage to him in the long run."

So the appointment was withdrawn. When Mr. Fitzhugh was chosen doorkeeper of the House, it occurred to him that he would now have an opportunity to reciprocate in part at least the many kindnesses of which he had been the recipient at the hands of his old Confederate commander, Gen. Gordon, in times past and gone. He knew of the situation of young Hugh Gordon, and also of the fact that the senator had objected to his acceptance of the appointment from Mr. French. But he thought the same objection would not prevail as to positions within the gift of the Democratic party, especially since in this case the place is not in the branch of the government with which the Senate is connected. So Fitzhugh tendered Hugh Gordon one of the best places in his gift, and the young man asked his father's consent to accept it.

"Write immediately to Col. Fitzhugh my son," replied Senator Gordon, "and thank him for his consideration. And say in addition, that by reason of circumstances over which you have no control it would be improper for you to accept any appointive office under the auspices of any political party. And to settle this matter once for all, let it be

understood that so long as I hold a position of trust and influence by virtue of the suffrages of the legislative representatives of the people of Georgia, you cannot accept any appointment whatever. If the people of Georgia should ever require your services they will signify the fact by electing you to the position they may desire you to fill. But the fact that they have chosen me to represent them in the Senate does not signify that they require your services in any capacity."

So this appointment was declined. I repeat that in the era of scramble for office and of shameless nepotism in all branches of the government, this little episode in the career of the Georgia Senator stands out in bold and striking relief, and should be set up as an example for all our public servants to imitate. Men who confronted the division that Gordon led twelve years ago do not need to be told that he was a soldier fit to rank with Lannes, Soult or Massena. And those who have been honored by his acquaintance since do not require assurance that he is a man and a gentleman of the purest and noblest type extant in the present or of record in history. But as there are a great many people in the North who never resisted his charge in battle or grasped his hand in social intercourse, I have recited this little anecdote that they may form some idea of the character of the man. I sometimes wonder at the flexibility of these political institutions which seamen like John B. Gordon alongside of John Logan and Simon Cameron, and John Sherman and Hippie Mitchell, and Spencer and John J. Patterson, representing, as they do, all grades of human depravity, from dishonesty to felony, and all stages of human degradation, from the discreditable to the infamous.

### THE CODE DUELLO.

The recent sad occurrence near Augusta, by which a very worthy gentleman, Mr. Chas. D. Tilley, met his death at the hands of Mr. Geo. E. Ratcliffe, is exciting wide-spread comment everywhere. Mr. Tilley was the aggrieved party; it was he who sent the challenge and it was he who was slain. They fought with navy six-shooters and at ten paces, and there were some thirty friends of the parties on the ground to give encouragement and effect to this social murder. For it was a murder and nothing else; just as much of a murder as is that where two men engage in a quarrel and one shoots the other dead on the spot; indeed, it was more of a murder, in that it was the fruit of a cool and calm premeditation, and the shot which cut down a human life in the midst of a vigorous manhood was not the hot blooded retaliation for a word or a blow.

Yet there are people who defend the duello and affirm that it is the only equitable method of adjusting difficulties between "gentlemen." Let us see how this works.

According to the workings of the code Mr. Tilley was the aggrieved party, and his demand on Mr. Ratcliffe was for "satisfaction." This "satisfaction" was to be afforded him in the opportunity for taking a shot, at close quarters, at his adversary, exposing himself, at the same time, to the others fire. Thus were they amusing for argument facts of which we know nothing, the man who was injured and the man who injured him, placed on an equal footing, but with the advantages in favor of the man who had wronged the other, as the challenged party has the choice of weapons and can therefore choose those with which he is most expert, when, it may be, his adversary the man who has been wronged, knows nothing by use of the weapons selected. As is already known Mr. Tilley was killed while his adversary escaped unharm. Where then is the satisfaction to the challenging party? and is the man who was wronged righted in his own death at the hands of the man who wronged him?

The code is a relic of barbarism and as such should be confined to the charnel house of the past. It is unworthy of a Christian people, and it may be that it is a murder of the soul as well as of the body. In the decalogues, among the commandments engraven by the finger of God upon the tables of stone there is the injunction, "Thou shalt not kill," and he who is slain under the fire of his adversary, himself seeking that adversary's life with a pistol in his hand and with murder in his heart, is hardly fit to be ushered in an instant into the presence of Him whose most righteous laws he is then breaking.

It is a matter of congratulation, how-

ever, that the murderous code is fast going into disrepute among us. It is not a sign of bravery in any one either to send or accept a challenge or to fight a duel; the veriest coward, confident of his own nerve and his own skill, can thus coolly face one over whom he knows he has the advantage. The real courage necessary is that which is required to decline an invitation to a hostile encounter; the moral courage to face the opinions of those who hold that no gentleman can remain a gentleman after having refused to fight. It is "gentlemanly" to shoot down your man in cold blood, by role at the call of another gentleman who seconds yourself or your opponent in the affair; it is the correct thing to resent a hasty word or an unguarded expression, repented perhaps as soon as uttered, to shoot down one who may have proven himself in many ways your earnest friend; to make a mourning widow of a happy wife and sad-eyed orphans of ruddy children, but it is not "gentlemanly" to refuse to fight a duel because you conscientiously believe it to be wrong; because you may be a professed Christian, and have a few days previously at Christ's table confessed to your God that you were at peace with the world and in charity with all men; because, mayhap, you are yourself a loving husband and father and hold the happiness of your wife and the welfare of your children as superior to the honor, falsely co-called, of "gentlemanly" world.

Let the people of the south take such thing to heart; let them look at a vigorous man shot down in the bloom of youth and strength and usefulness as well as at him from whose pistol sped the fatal bullet, and whose life may be one long scene of remorse and regret and then let them force down, socially, and put down with a strong hand, legally, that miserable murderism known among us as the Code of Honor.—Evening Review.

Of the 17 new senators 11 are lawyers, 4 are ex-Governors, 3 were in the Confederate army, and 1 was a Confederate Senator. Of the 176 new Representatives 123 are lawyers, 31 merchants of various grades, 4 physicians, 3 bankers, 2 editors, 6 farmers, and 2 college professors. Twenty-seven of them served in the Union army and 1 in the navy—this last being a colored man, Robert Smalls, of Charleston fame—during the war. Twenty-six were Confederate soldiers, so that in the matter of veterans who have seen service there would be a tie were it not for Smalls. Several of the Southern members were in the Confederate Senate. Only 7 of the new members are foreign born. Sixty-nine received a college education, and with the exception of two or three colored members from the South who have learned to read since the war, nearly all had a fair education. Of the 366 in Congress so that the proportion of "green hands" to use the sailor's phrase, is unusually large.

An auctioneer in Michigan was selling a quantity of life invigorator, and taking a package in his hand cried "How much am I offered?" "Fifty cents," said a bystander.— "Fifty cents I am offered; going at fifty, fifty, fifty-five, sixty, sixty-five, going at sixty-five, going, going, gone," and fell dead while pronouncing the word. Now, the question arises, had he been selling a cook-stove instead of life invigorator would the accident have occurred.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, the author of the anti-third term resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on Wednesday, was warmly congratulated upon the success of his movement by his fellow members, and asked how he had come to introduce his resolution, to which he responded: "I am a Methodist, but I am opposed to the third term. So when Bishop Haven, down there in Boston, the other day, put Grant up for another term, I thought I would show the country that all Methodists were not for Grant, and I wanted to see just how Congress stood on the same question."

A young girl in Chelsea, Mass., while waiting at a public ball the other night, fell down dead, and all the ministers in Chelsea "improved the occasion the following Sabbath. But the very next day, a boy in the same town, try to get a great heavy family Bible or an exceeding high shelf, pulled it down on him, and the corner jabbed out his ve. And yet nobody said anything about its being a dreadful warning.

### A YOUNG WOMAN'S ADVENTURES—KNOCKING ABOUT THE UNITED STATES IN THE CLOTHING OF A MAN.

Miss Alice Holmes was detained in the police station, in Astoria, says the New York Sun, to give officers an opportunity to procure suitable wearing apparel in which to send her to her home, in Massachusetts. She wore a midshipman's cap, a heavy pea-jacket, blue flannel sailor's shirt, pantaloons and men's boots; and her hair, of auburn shade, was short cropped and parted on the side, making her appear as a stout and comely lad of sixteen or seventeen years. She was taken to the police station on Sunday for disguising herself in male attire. Her sex was discovered in the boarding house of Alfred Horn, to whom she was sent as a boarder by Mr. Anton Pearce, the proprietor of the Carolina Chemical Works of Dutton Hills. The latter was crossing a ferry to Hunter's Point on the 8th inst., when she was accosted by a boy, as she supposed, who asked for employment. The boy said he would work as a farm laborer for his board and clothes Mr. Pearce offered to provide him with board and clothes and give him \$8 a month if he would work for him. He accepted the offer, and was employed in the department for making chloroform. He gave the name of Walter Holmes. He was sent to live with Mr. Horn, who keeps a boarding-house for young men. On Sunday last he was accused of stealing a shirt, and it was then that he was discovered to be a young woman.

Miss Holmes is between eighteen and nineteen years old, with blue eyes and fair complexion. She is five feet five inches in height. Her story, as told to Recorder Parsells, of Long Island city, and to others, is that she is from Mariou Mass., where her mother lives. She was secretly married when she was about fifteen to a young telegraph operator named Barnstable, and went with him to Indiana. She has a child three years old that her mother has the custody of. She deserted her home in Mariou nine months ago, because she could not get some money that she thought belonged to her. Her adventures in male dress began in Providence. She tried to obtain work there suitable for a woman, and, failing to do so, she hired herself to a farmer. She deserted him to go on the Sound steamer Schultz as a deck hand, and was afterward stowed on the coastwise schooner James-town, Czar and William H. Baker. She kept her sex a secret wherever she went. In August or September last she became acquainted with two young men named Jackson and Brien, one of whom told her that he had run away from his father, taking a large sum of money. They persuaded her to enlist in the United States navy, and she then revealed to them who she was. She was taken as a ward room boy on the steamer Powhatan at the navy yard. She alleges that her two companions paid the examining surgeon \$25 each to pass her without exposing her sex. She overstayed her leave from the vessel one day and on her return she and one of her companions were put in the "brig" under arrest. On her release she deserted.

She told Recorder Parsells that she had never tasted intoxicating drinks. Her hands show how she has toiled. The palms are hard and calloused. She says she belongs to a good Massachusetts family. After hearing her story Recorder Parsells discharged her, and Police commissioner Bodine gave her some money to take her home.

A Harrisonburg, (Va.) dispatch of the 23d instant says: As two young girls or highly respectable parents were on their way to school near McGonesville, Virginia, they were stopped by a mulatto negro, and the elder, about fifteen years of age, despite her cries, was dragged to a body of woods near by and brutally outraged. The younger girl immediately ran off to give alarm, but before assistance could be rendered the fiend had accomplished his infernal purpose and escaped. A party of young men armed themselves with shot guns and immediately went in pursuit, but at latest accounts the negro was still at large. If caught, the probabilities are favorable for a short, swift and speedy end for the scoundrel.

Grandpa Grant didn't forget Nellie and the baby in his message, but invited the attention of Congress to some law regulating the status of our girls who marry foreigners and our boys who happen to be born abroad. Grant ain't going to forget the family, you know.

### TOBACCO CULTURE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The New York Daily Bulletin of the 25th remarks that the successful raising of fine quality of tobacco in the Western portion of North Carolina is the latest agricultural achievement in that State. Such an attainment was until within a few years past, little thought of and indeed would have been ridiculed if mentioned ten years ago. But with the constant development of the capabilities of the soil this, as well as other Southern States, impossibilities of the past are being proved possibilities of the present. The fact that "thousands of pounds of fancy wrappers are now produced where (North Carolina) ten years ago the crop was scarcely known," is certainly demonstrative of these facts. A new method of curing is introduced which will add materially to the success of the tobacco interest in North Carolina. This is in curing the leaf of the stalk. The advantage obtained this wise is shown in the following yield of 230 pounds of green tobacco, one half of which was cured on and the other half off the stalk: That cured off the stalk, 12 lbs 10 ozs; stalks weighed 6 lbs 11 ozs; total, 19 lbs 5 ozs. Cured on stalk, 11 lbs 11 ozs; stalk on this top, 8 lbs total, 19 lbs 11 ozs. It will be observed that the grand total is just the same except 6 ounces, and in this let cured off the stalk 15 ounces, or something like 8 per cent, on the leaf is gained, while the other gains 1 pound; but that gain is a worthless stalk.

### ARREST OF A BAND OF ROBBERS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

For several years the people of Mason and Putnam counties, West Virginia, have been subject to the depredation of a regularly organized band of robbers, who styled themselves the "Friendly Brothers," or "Red Legs," and who had their headquarters in the mountain, six miles from Winfield, the county seat of Putnam. Last week a citizen introduced himself in the band, pledged fidelity to the cause, and procured evidence of their complicity in a large number of robberies. This information was communicated to the citizens of Winfield, who organized a company and started in pursuit of the thieves, nineteen of whom were captured and lodged in jail. Several of the ring-leaders, including the captain of the band, made their escape, but are being pursued. A meeting of the citizens of Putnam was held, when it was resolved to rid the county of all suspicious persons supposed to be connected with the band, and notices have been posted demanding their departure, otherwise they must abide by the consequences.

Gen. Colquitt of Georgia, in a recent address, said: "To remove stumps from a field, all that is necessary is to have one or more sheet iron chimneys, some four or five feet high. Set fire to the stump and place the chimney over it, so as to give the requisite amount of draft at the bottom. It will draw like a stove. The stump will soon be consumed. With several such chimneys of different sizes, the removal of stumps may be accomplished at merely nominal labor and expenses."

Uncle Levi—"Now, Sammy, tell me, have you read the beautiful story of Joseph?" Sam—"Oh! yes, uncle." Uncle—"Well, then, what wrong did they do when they sold their brother?" Sam—"They sold him too cheap, I think."

"As to opening oysters," said Old Hurricane, "why, nothing's easier, if you only know how." "And how's how?" inquired Straight. "Scotch snuff; bring a little of it ever so near their noses, and they will sneeze their lids off."

A general movement is in progress, the Meridian (Miss.) Mercury says, on the part of the colored citizens of that State to bring before Congress a scheme for the colonization of such Southern blacks as desire to emigrate, on some separate territory or preservation.

In the sixteen States which have held elections last year, the Democrats have an aggregate vote of 1,923,111, and the Republicans 1,907,293. The Democratic gain over last year's vote in the same States is 129,694.

The mercury stood five degrees below zero outside when Jones feelingly replied: I wouldn't turn a dog away to night, Brown. Would you? "W—well, no," replied Brown, hesitatingly. "At least not if he was worth anything."