

THE GLEANER.

GRAHAM N. C. June 5 1877

E. S. PARKER, Editor.

MORTON'S LETTER.

This able man, adroit politician and extreme partisan, has written a letter, in which there is no lack of his old hatred towards the South, and no evidence of a softening of his vindictive disposition. That his purpose is to arouse into activity the lulling sectional hatreds of the nation, is unmistakably indicated. This is to be regretted, for Mortous influence for good or for evil is undeniable. Seeing what he knows to be a Solid South, he exhorts the people to the necessity of a Solid North, to prevent the payment of rebel war claims, the repeal of the constitutional amendments, and the payment for the freed slaves. That these things are not among the possibilities, not to say probabilities Morton well knows, but then his purpose is not to let the fear and animosities of the North towards the South slumber, and any statement that he conceives may serve this purpose he unhesitatingly makes. His endorsement of Hayes Southern policy is put upon the ground that he could do no better, while he distinctly declares that Chamberlain and Packard should have been maintained in their pretensions by the military force of the government, though he says such an attempt would have ended in defeat and failure. The letter does nothing more than to assure the public that the old siner still occupies his place as one of the most extreme, bitter and unscrupulous partisans of the country.

Of this letter we append the opinions of a few leading newspapers:

[N. Y. Herald Ind.]

He thinks it prudent, and perhaps necessary as well, to raise, so early as this, the warning cry of a "Solid South" and of "Southern domination." His fierce and almost ferocious denunciation of the Southern whites, and his dolorous and, we must add, absurd prophecies that unless there is a "Solid North" the Southern leaders will some day repeal the Constitutional amendments, extort pay for their slaves, and pay the rebel war debt, are really a confession that Mr. Morton sees his own party going to pieces and seeks to hold them together by a danger signal. There is something of the unreasonable and unreasoning haste of a panic in all this tirade of his.

[Philadelphia Times Ind.]

His letter on the Southern question just given to the public is one of the most studied and subtle assaults upon the policy of the President that has yet been made since Ben Wade's rude attack upon him. It is unworthy of a statesman, inasmuch as it is uncandid and cowardly, and huris the deadliest blows while professing sympathy and even passive assent to what the president has done.

[Baltimore Gazette.]

"Here and there he pays a back-handed compliment to Mr. Hayes, but besides the undying hatred towards the South, which runs through the whole letter, he declares in terms that the main argument of conciliation upon which Mr. Hayes founded his Southern policy was an argument of expediency, not of right and justice." This is intended to place the President before his party and the country as a trimmer and a trader in expediency to hold him up to the scorn of every man who loves honesty of conviction, manliness of character and fair play. This is one of the strong aims of the letter, and is one wherein it will fail. Mr. Hayes has adopted the policy which right and justice dictated, and the only one which could have satisfied the people. It is labor thrown away for Mr. Morton to profess to give even a half-hearted support to the President's policy, and to declare that he wishes it well. He does not wish it well. His own letter contradicts him. He appeals to the war passions of the North, rakes up and reiterates all the old slanders against the South, and assails the whole people of that section. He warns the North against the "Solid South," and makes a passionate appeal for a solid North to oppose it. By argument, misrepresentation and forced declamation he seeks to array sections, restore the color line, and open once more a festering wound. Mr. Morton forgets nothing; learns nothing.

It will be remembered that the Legislature levied a privilege tax of five hundred dollars upon all Fertilizing Companies, dealing in this State. The Patuxent Guano Company paid this tax and has now brought suit to recover it back. The object is to test the validity of the law. The Record or thinks that this proceeding will array a sentiment in the State against the company that will make its suit a losing business in any event.

HAYES, AND CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

It would really seem that Hayes is trying to correct some of the abuses in the civil service. In regard to the New York Custom-house he seems bent upon improvement, and in his letter printed below, he expresses some wholesome opinions, which we hope to see carried out. In April he and the Secretary of the Treasury appointed a Commission to examine and report upon the conduct of the Custom-house, in New York. This Commission has submitted a partial report in which it recommends that more of business efficiency and capability, and less of partisan service, especially when it is of a questionable character, be required as a qualification of collectors of the revenue hereafter. The report condemns the assessment system, the extreme partisan influence and the mismanagement, which has prevailed in the Custom-house, and its opinions are heartily endorsed by the President. It does really seem that Hayes has real reform in view. That it has for a long time been much needed all now agree. Here is what Hayes says in his letter to the Secretary of the Treasury. If he will act up to this letter it will be well.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, May 26.

My DEAR SIR: I have read the partial report of the commission appointed to examine the New York Custom House. I concur with the commission in their recommendations. It is my wish that the collection of revenue should be free from partisan control and organized on a strictly business basis, with the same guarantees for efficiency and fidelity in the selection of the chief and subordinate officers that would be required by a prudent merchant. Party leaders should have no more influence in appointments than other equally respectable citizens. No assessments for political purposes on officers or subordinates should be allowed. No useless officer or employee should be retained. No officer should be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions or election campaigns. Their right to vote and to express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press, is not denied, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties.

Respectfully,
R. B. HAYES.

Hon. John Sherman.

DEAD HEAD.

The Press Convention meets at Charlotte to-day, (Tuesday) We are not there, and not expected. If we wanted to go we could not, as the trip would spoil an article we haven't seen since the war—a fifty dollar bill. Col. Buford forgot us—forgot the whole Press of this State, and forgot the obligations his roads are under to the Press—or we are quite sure he would have ordered special trains expressly for the link slinging tribe, and that too without money or price. It would have done his roads no harm. It's now three years since an engine pulled our carcass, and during this whole time we've been working in more ways than one for the interest of the Colonel's roads. We held a "pass" for this "valuable consideration" up to 1877, when the Colonel seems to have stubbed us for cause. Probably we are too heavy for his locomotives! But no matter. We may get to be a member of the Legislature some of these days, and we'll ride the engine down on a deadhead ticket—you see if we don't. It's a powerful great and good thing to be a member of the Legislature—especially, in when Railroads want favors the Press can't give. But the fact should be borne in mind that the Press can make and unmake Legislators as well as Railroads.—*Milton Chronicle.*

Remembrance of services rendered is not one of Col. Buford's weaknesses. Besides, he is now running on the economical schedule, and is trying to get back some of the \$3,000,000, or \$4,000,000, which, according to his own calculation, he has given away to the Press since the war. Members of the Legislature didn't enter into this calculation.

It would be a discount to cut them off, especially as railroads need the services of the law makers. Economy, however, is a good thing and all railroad presidents, including Col. Buford, should practice it.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

We never had a dead head ticket and don't think we ever earned one. We would willingly do anything in our power to aid any railroad, in so far as the siding would contribute to the convenience and interest of our people. That railroads have in many instances become arbitrary and tyrannical is the growing belief among our people. That these mammoth corporations are too influential with Legislators, and even Governors and Judges is beginning to be suspected. That free tickets are lavishly distributed among officials is a fact known generally, and that these railroads are very constantly interested in legislation, and executive action, and judicial determinations is also well known. We will not impute improper motives, but they might be interesting to know just the purpose these corporations have in the distribution of their favors. We can hardly put it upon the score of charity. There is said to be a prompting motive in every action of individuals, and we suppose the same is equally

true of corporations. Why then, for instance, are legislators, as soon as elected, furnished with these free passes? The State pays them an amount, in the way of mileage, more than sufficient to defray their traveling expenses to and from the capital; and it is intended for this purpose. What then is the purpose of these complimentary tickets? If the people pay their servants money to meet a certain expense, and that outlay is not incurred, does not good conscience require the refunding of that money? It is a notorious fact that railroad officials have become active lobbyists in all our legislative bodies, from the Congress of the United States down to the Legislature of the smallest State. It is a fact that men of high character in the nation and the State, have been, and are now, suspected, because of their action on railroad legislation, or that effecting railroads and other corporations. It is established that Legislators and Congressmen have been bribed by these corporations. We doubt not many are suspected unadvisedly, but when they, with free passes in their pockets, by their action, seem to favor railroads instead of the people, it is but natural that suspicion against their high integrity will exist and will be expressed. Some of our Legislators have refused these passes. Why did they do it? Certainly because they thought it improper to take them. It is said that the recipient of a favor is not entirely independent and impartial as to the bestower. That these corporations are exercising a large and dangerous influence in the affairs of this country is as true, as that they have contributed much to its prosperity, convenience and the development of its resources. Railroads and other corporations are great benefits to a country, as long as they are controlled by the country, but great curses when they assume control. That a unique and dangerous influence is being exercised by them in our governments, both State and national, and that this influence is rapidly growing, is a fact that is being recognized by the people. Free passes is one of the means by which this influence is sought to be exercised. What other purpose prompts railroads to give away thousands of dollars every year? Why do they furnish only these in power? Is it a paying investment?

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT.
HIS ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION IN LIVERPOOL.
LIVERPOOL, May 28.—Ex-President Grant arrived here on the American line steamer *Indiana* to-day. Mr. Adam Badeau, United States Consul General at London, and Vice-Consul here (in Consul Fairchild's absence), with several prominent Americans, went in a tender to meet the ship. The Mayor of Liverpool, with a number of prominent citizens received General Grant at the Landing Stage on the return of the tender. Hearty cheers followed the tender as General Grant and his family left the steamer. Many members of the common Council and a large crowd of citizens received the tender with cheers. The Mayor formally welcomed the ex-President and extended to him the hospitalities of the town. General Grant returned thanks and accepted the invitation. The party then drove off in the Mayor's state carriage. To-morrow General Grant will visit the docks, at the invitation of the Dock Board, and at two o'clock he will lunch with the Mayor at the town Hall. The Ex-President proceeds to London on the same day.

MURDER AND LYNCHING.—*Columbus Ga.,* May 28.—Last Friday morning before daylight, Mrs. C. C. Chambliss, of Stewart county, was murdered by three negroes of the neighborhood. They fired into and drew her husband away from the house. The negroes then proceeded to the house to rob it and were met by Mrs. Chambliss, a beautiful woman aged eighteen years, armed with a gun. One of the negroes, Jerry Sneed, took the gun from her and lodged its contents in her head, causing her death instantly. The negroes buried the corpse and fled. They were pursued and captured. Jerry admitted the deed and implicated his companions, Stephen Abram and Wm. Booth. They were brought to Chambliss' house that afternoon, and it was unanimously decided by about three hundred whites and blacks present that they should be hanged. A gallows was erected, and the murderers were hanged with trace-chains. The colored participants in the lynching threw their useless bodies into an open field to rot, and it was with great difficulty that whites could persuade them to permit a burial. The spirits met their fate jeeringly and sneeringly, glorying in the deed and taunting their executioners. A cotton rope was first used on Stephen Abram, but it broke, and he asked the crowd to get a stronger one. No other rope could be found and then trace chains were used.

McClelland, who was recently killed in Kemper county Mississippi was a British subject, and England is said to be making enquiries concerning his death.

The Turkish government will admit foreigners into its army, and a number of Englishmen, of army experience are about to join the Turks.

FOR THE GLEANER.

WHEAT.—ITS ORIGIN.

The most productive and valuable cereal grass that is cultivated is wheat.

That our present varieties of wheat are, with reasonable certainty, traced to the wild grasses found growing on the Mediterranean, and also in central Asia, will not perhaps in this dry and time be doubted.

Wheat has been the principal source of food to civilized nations for many ages; and the different varieties now cultivated have arisen from the modes of cultivation, and the modifications of climate and temperature.

Though the announcement that our beautiful varieties of wheat, has been developed from grass, may appear strange and by some, be doubted, its statement has, however, been confirmed, both by observation and experience;

Even pure bearded wheat, carefully selected and sown, will show some heads imperfectly awned, and it these heads be sown again the awns will entirely disappear.

It thus becomes an easy matter to have either smooth or bearded wheat, as one prefers by selecting the awned or awnless heads out of the field, and sowing them separately.

Some varieties of wheat lose their distinctive features more easily than others;

How long, or what length of time would be required to bring about this change from grass to wheat I cannot say, perhaps my amateur friend, D. W. Kerr, whose life has been spent in studying the art and science of agriculture can tell me. I hope he can and will answer through the *GLEANER*;

The degree of development of the wheat plant depends greatly on the season in which it is sown, and, be the seed ever so good, if the season is unfavorable for the plant to develop itself, it is impossible to secure a good crop.

As already remarked, the origin of cultivated wheat is unknown, but that it has been cultivated as an article of food from the earliest ages is scarcely to be doubted.

We read in history, that wheat composed the principal crop among the ancient Egyptians, and I believe it is still the chief grain crop in most parts of temperate Europe, as well as Asia, portions of Africa, and America.

In South America and Australia, where it is not too warm, the finest quality of white wheat is produced, far surpassing, it is said any grown in this country.

This is due probably to the dry, warm seasons, in which the wheat plant delights, hence the immense production of this cereal in California and Australia, where the climate is not too cold, and the seasons rarely wet, the soil possesses about moisture enough to bring the seed to perfection.

It is a hardy plant and when covered by snow, endures the severity of winter and often lies in the ground two months or more.

As Spring opens, it begins to grow, becomes delicate and susceptible to climate influences, and when it comes to ear, dry weather with sunshine until ripe, is of the utmost importance to make a fine crop of good wheat.

As I am seeking to learn something about farming, I appeal to my friend, D. W. Kerr, for the following information.

1st, Does the grain of wheat by a frequent re-sowing of the same seed, increase or diminish in weight?

2nd, Will each year's cultivation make it produce a larger proportion of flour and less bran, or is vice versa the fact?

3rd, From your experience and observation, what variety of wheat has proved best, and most profitable to raise?

For my individual benefit as well as for the good of all engaged in agriculture, your opinions in regard to the above cited questions, together with any suggestions relating to the subject is most respectfully solicited, and 'tis hoped will be given in the *GLEANER*.

Co. Shops N. C. May 22nd, 1877.
Respectfully
A Friend to Agriculture.

HEED THE Words of Advice.

RESPECTFULLY offered by
J. W. H. TUTT, M.D., for many years Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical College of Georgia, his specialties of medicine, together with thirty years' experience in the practice of medicine, together with the thousands of testimonials given of their efficacy, warrant me in saying that they will positively cure all diseases that result from a disordered liver. They are recommended for all the ailments that attend dyspepsia, jaundice, bilious colic, rheumatism, indigestion of the heart, kidney troubles, all which result from a disordered liver, and which no medicine has ever proven so successful as DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

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TUTT'S PILLS REQUIRE NO CHANGE OF DIET.
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THE DEMAND FOR TUTT'S PILLS is not confined to this country, but extends to all parts of the world.

A CLEAR HEAD, sharp vision, good digestion, sound sleep, buoyant spirits, fine appetite, are some of the results of the use of TUTT'S PILLS.

AS A FAMILY MEDICINE, TUTT'S PILLS ARE THE BEST—PERFECTLY HARMLESS, AND NEVER FAIL TO CURE.

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"DON'T GO TO FLORIDA."

New York, August 26, 1876.
DR. TUTT: Dear Sir: When in Africa, last winter, I used your Expectorant for my cough, and realized more benefit from it than anything I ever took. I am so well that I will not go to Florida next winter as I intended. Send me one dozen bottles, by express, for some friends.

120 West Thirty-first Street, Boston, January 13, 1876.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of Dr. Tut's Expectorant for diseases of the lungs for the past two years, and to my knowledge many bottles have been used by my patients with the happiest results. In two cases where it was thought consumed consumption had taken place the Expectorant effected a cure.
E. E. SPANGOR, M.D.

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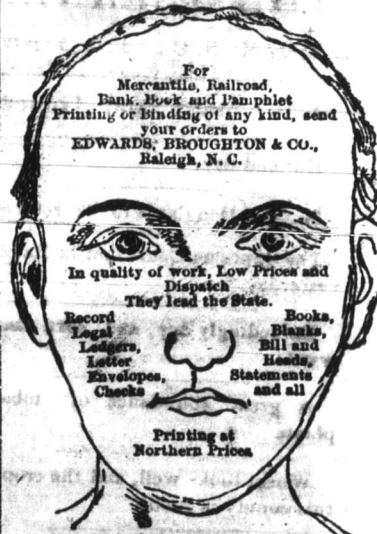
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FAMILY GROCERIES, UTENSILS AND SOLE LEATHER,

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in a word he has everything of any quality that you will want to buy, and he will buy at the highest prices all, and anything you have to sell. All he asks for is for you to call and see for yourself. If you don't see what you want, you just ask for it, and then see if it isn't found.

Cook Stoves of every variety, prices from \$17.50 up.

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Dr. J. S. MURPHY respectfully announces to the public that since moving into his New Drug Store, he has greatly improved his stock of Drugs, by purchase, and that on account of the hard times he will

SELL VERY LOW.

Almost everything is kept on hand. That physicians or the public usually call for in the line of drugs, medicines, chemicals, dye stuffs, perfumery, &c.

Dr. J. S. Murphy will give his personal attention to prescriptions, orders and compounding medicines.

The patronage of the public is most respectfully solicited. No pains shall be spared to keep on hand fresh and pure medicines.