

Big show at Corbett & Lea's, at the old McCray's Stand; the largest stock we ever bought in store. Come and see

THE GLEANER

GRAHAM N. C. October 29 1878

E. S. PARKER, Editor.

For Congress 5th District

GENL. ALFRED M. SCALES.

If you hate to vote for Tourgee and want to help elect him, why stay at home. That is one way to help elect him. If you mean anything when you say you are for Scales against Tourgee, why, go to the polls and prove your words by your acts.

Tilden's letter in reply to cipher dispatches published in the New York Tribune, purporting to connect him with negotiations to buy the honest and correct return of the vote of Florida from the returning board of that State is pronounced by the public press to be a complete vindication of that gentleman, from the imputation sought to be cast upon him. Tilden is successfully de-treated with but little prospect of becoming again a candidate, and yet the Republican papers are industrious in their efforts to heap slanders upon him. It is a strange feature in fallen human nature that we always hate and seek to destroy those whom we have greatly wronged.

Is there any slanger of Tourgee's beating Scales, we are asked. None in the world, if Democrats go to the polls, but a great deal if they stay at home. If you can justify your action in staying at home, every other Democrat can do the same, and then Tourgee will certainly be elected.

At a political meeting in Philadelphia, some one threw a large stone at Mr. Randall the present Speaker of the House of Representatives, while he was addressing the crowd. Now, if that had only occurred in the South, and Randall was a Republican, the bloody shirt papers could have worked the affair into material sufficient to have lasted them until after the election.

Let no Democrat, who stays at home next Tuesday, declare his opposition to the election of Tourgee. By staying at home, he will be doing just half as much to elect him, as the most anxious revenue officer in the land.

Party fealty does not require Republicans to support Tourgee. He is not the nominated candidate of their party. He is an extreme Republican, and on this as well as other accounts, we think we may safely say that he could not get the nomination of the Republican party in this district. He was endorsed at a meeting in this place, which meeting had no authorized delegates, and it did not pretend that its action had any binding force. So men who vote for Tourgee cannot have the excuse that he was the candidate of their party. Republican office-holders will vote for Tourgee, that is most of them will, because they are afraid that they will lose their places if they do not. We know very few white Republicans who are not either office-holders, or expecting to become so, themselves, or have some immediate relative who is, who will support Tourgee. He looks to the negroes, and Republican office holders who dare not act freely, for his votes.

Next Tuesday, the 5th day of November is election. Go yourself, and see that your neighbors go. Let us see what majority we can give in Alamance against Tourgee.

There are men whose upright conduct, fidelity to principle, unyielding integrity and devotion to duty, as they understand it, clothes them in a coat of mail, impenetrable alike to the cowardly innendo, the shaft of slander and the attacks of calumny. For such men all have a sincere regard, without respect to differences in opinion upon matters generally, or upon particular subjects. The man who has so lived that his motives and strict integrity can never be called in question, has achieved much in life.

Such a man is Genl. Scales. You may differ with him in opinion, but you can never question his sincerity. There is not a man in the district, of sufficient intelligence to form an estimate of men, whose high regard and respect Genl. Scales does not enjoy. Democrats and Republicans alike esteem his sterling qualities. How is it with Tourgee, his opponent? Let us charge what Democrats say to prejudice, and refer to Republicans, men of his own party, who know him well, and declare they cannot support him, because, as a man, and as a politician they have no confidence in him. They declare that self and selfish interests are the controlling elements in the man. His past life, that part of it known to our people, has fixed this estimate upon him in the minds of those of his own political party, to say nothing of people generally.

The New York Herald has news from New Orleans of a terrible secret political organization in Louisiana headed by Wells, Anderson and Kenner of returning board fame, the purpose of which is to seize ballot-boxes, intimidate voters, break up elections, and play the mischief generally to secure the defeat of the Democratic party. Some disaffected Democrats, calling themselves Nationalists belong to the organization. The Herald has some reputation as a sensational list, but the recent disturbances in that State by the negroes would seem to give some color of truth to the story.

We trust that Alamance will not be careless in the election next Tuesday. We have done well in the past, when others were indifferent. Lukewarmness, absolute indifference in Guilford, beat Holt for the Senate, last August. Nearly or quite a thousand voters in that county remained at home on election day. The great majority of these were Democrats. We always lose when there is not a large vote. An average of two Democrats will stay at home to one Republican. Let each Democrat, not only resolve to go to the election himself, but to use his influence to persuade his neighbors to go. There is only a short time to work in. All the more important it is that the few days should be well employed. Let the result in Alamance come up to the occasion. Let us show to the world our choice between General Scales and ex-Judge Tourgee. We know both. Our action next Tuesday will show whether we remember the past. Scales is worthy of success, Tourgee deserves defeat, especially at the hands of the people of Alamance. Can our people remember insult and injury, and have they the spirit to resent? Next Tuesday will tell.

\$3,500.

The Legislature, at its session of 1871-2, created a commission to investigate charges of bribery which had been made against members of the Legislature of 1868-9. This commission, consisted of Hon. W. M. Ship, chairman, Hon. J. B. Batcher and Genl. J. G. Martin. Its investigations were long and tedious and fill a volume of nearly six hundred pages. It develops that about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars was used as a corruption fund, with which to bribe members of the Convention and Legislature. Of this fund the sworn evidence shows that Judge Tourgee received THREE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS. He was only a member of the Convention. He then exercised the only legislative powers he was ever entrusted with. These are the facts, and neither he nor his friends can deny them. Do the people wish to clothe him with the powers of their Representative in Congress? We know that Congress is the scene of the struggle between capital and labor in this country. Do the people wish to send Tourgee there to fight their battles? If he has once shared in a corruption fund would he do so again? Genl. Scales charges him with this to his teeth and he can't deny it. It is not necessary to use ugly words. He got the money.

It was set apart to buy measures, taxing the people, through the Convention and the Legislature which followed, and these bodies were controlled by men like Tourgee, who had not the interest of the people he represented at heart, nor had he any sympathy with them. He had not then and he has not now. His purpose then was to make money, it is his purpose now. The people, Republicans and Democrats, want a man to represent them who will make what he honestly believes to be their interest, and the interest of the whole country, his rule of action. That Genl. Scales is that man, no one doubts; that Judge Tourgee is, no one believes.

THE ELECTION.

In just one week, the first Tuesday in November, is the election. There is an apathy in Democratic ranks. There is every reason why Democrats should be aroused, and prepared to do their duty. In the candidates they have a man to support who is in every way worthy; and one to defeat whose political notions are as inimical to their interest, and to the interest of the people as political opinions can well be. The people have a fixed idea that there can possibly be no danger of the defeat of Scales, at least by such an opponent. This very idea, and its consequences, constitute the only danger. The negroes will support Tourgee, and they will go to the election. They always do. The revenue officials, the gaugers, the storekeepers, the detectives, the marshals, the deputy marshals, the clerks and hangers on connected with the revenue department, and all others holding places by the favor of the Republican party, and their family connections, as far as their influence extends, will vote for Tourgee; and they will certainly go to the election. They are afraid not to; while in their hearts many of them hope he will be defeated. We know they do, because many of them are men of good judgement, and of good intentions. These, the negroes, and the office-holders and their influence and relatives amount to a considerable portion of the vote of the district. Now, if the Democrats, resting in the belief that there is no danger, should indifferently stay at home, it may be possible for Tourgee to be elected. The thought of even such a possibility should inspire Democrats with activity. Let them consider that

the aggregate vote is made up by individual ballots, and while one is considering that one vote won't count much, and that he has something else to do, there may be thousands of others thus concluding that it will really make no difference if they stay away from the polls. And we tell you if enough stay at home, Tourgee may possibly be elected. Then how would the Democrat who neglected his plain duty, and staid at home on election day feel about it? Think of it and make up your minds to go to the polls and vote. It is your privilege and it is no less your duty. With a full vote, such as the Democrats polled in 1876, Scales majority would certainly be much larger than ever before, but if enough Democrats stay away from the polls, Tourgee will certainly be elected. The office holders and negroes will not stay at home, and that may be depended upon.

THE JOINT CANVASS IN ALAMANCE

The joint canvass, between Scales and Tourgee, closed at this place, last Saturday. There were but two joint appointments in this county, one at Patterson's Store, in the south part, and the other one here. We can only speak of the discussion from what we have heard others say about it, our engagements being such as to preclude our hearing for ourselves.

At Patterson's the crowd was not large, in fact we understand the crowds have not been large. Scales led off, was followed by Tourgee, then rejoined, and Tourgee closed the discussion. The order of speaking was reversed here, Tourgee opening and Scales concluding. Much of the time of each is devoted to the financial question, with a marked difference in their manner of treating it. Tourgee goes into the philosophy and science of finance, and theorizes learnedly, while Scales takes a practical, common sense view of it, and argues from the actually known and felt results of the past financial legislation of the Republican party. Tourgee is uncompromisingly for hard money, and champions the cause of the bond-holder and ballionest, while Scales is for greenbacks, and opposed to a forced resumption. The great issue is between capitalist and the people, and, to put the matter in a nutshell, the difference in the position of the two men is, Scales is on the side of the people and Tourgee on the side of the capitalist.

At this place there was quite a respectable crowd present, though considering it was the county seat, and one of the only two places that the candidates were to speak at, in the county, it was not large. Scales' friends felt abundantly satisfied with the discussion, and the few who favor Tourgee among the whites appear to be equally as well satisfied with the effort of their candidate.

Like other canvasses, the past records of the candidates received a share of attention. Scales' past furnished nothing that could be tortured into the slightest reflection upon his faithfulness, capability and high integrity. Tourgee is not so fortunate. Three thousand five hundred dollars of the corruption fund, raised and set apart to buy the Canby convention, of 1867-8 of which Tourgee was a member, was traced directly to his hands, by sworn evidence, and there was no escape for him. The proof was conclusive and he had to wince and squirm and bear it. All that he could say was that he spent it among the people. He hadn't even as good an excuse as the miller, Jake Fullenwider, who acknowledged that he took too much toll, but excused himself by saying he gave it to the poor, and it will be remembered that he passed to the right with the sheep by a very tight squeeze. Tourgee didn't relieve poverty with his ill gotten gains, but spent it in his own interest, so he must go to the left with the goats. The joint canvass closed, but the two candidates have separate appointments up to the day of election.

GENL. SCALES AND HIS STATIONERY.

This is the heading of an editorial in the last North State, in which it is sought to leave the impression that Genl. Scales has been receiving money that he was not strictly entitled to, without making the charge direct. We clip the following which contains what it is doubtless hoped will, in the estimation of the cursory reader, amount to a charge against the General.

"What will our people who can hardly afford to pay \$2.00 a year for a paper think when we tell them that the present Democratic House of Representatives voted itself the enormous sum of \$37,625.00, for newspapers and stationery. We are told that Gen. Scales' share of this little fund was \$250. for the extra session and the present Congress up to this time; and that he used \$48.09 for newspapers and stationery, and took the balance in money. We can hardly credit this. But, it true, he cleared, in cash, out of the newspaper appropriation \$201.91.

It has been a standing law, for a great number of years, at least ever since the war, that members should be allowed one

hundred and twenty-five dollars a session for stationery—pens, ink, paper, ink-stamps, envelopes, wrappers, &c. &c. The Government, in a room in the capitol, keeps all these articles, and each member is furnished and charged with what he gets, and at the end of the session his bill is made out, and if it amounts to more than one hundred and twenty-five dollars, he pays the balance, if to less he is paid the balance in his favor. This has been a standing law for years, both under Republican and Democratic Houses. It was so when the pay of a member was three thousand dollars a year, it remained so when the pay was raised to seven thousand and five hundred, and it is so now, when the Democrats cut down their salary to five thousand dollars a year. It enters into every sundry civil appropriation bill as regularly as does the salary of the President, or any other fixed allowance. The trouble now is that there was an extra session last year. Just as the last session of Congress was adjourning, and just before the sundry civil appropriation bill being upon its final passage, was amended, so as to include the extra session, as a session, during which each member was entitled to a hundred and twenty-five dollars for stationery. The ayes and noes were not called. Genl. Scales came home, and some time after got his stationery account, and a check for the balance of two hundred and fifty dollars, a hundred and twenty-five for the extra session and the same amount for the regular session. Now, as General Leach would say, listen, what did Genl. Scales do? His judgment was that though the law said that each member should be allowed a hundred and twenty-five dollars a session for stationery, yet it meant for each regular session. And though Congress last year met in October, and was necessarily called an extra session, until the first Monday in December, yet the two ran together, and should be treated and regarded, so far as this allowance was concerned, as one session.

So he declined to receive a dollar of this hundred and twenty-five dollar allowance for the extra session, and so immediately notified the clerk of the House. He couldn't receive it, because his judgment told him that he was not entitled to it. Many good men of both parties did it. Many good men of both parties thought differently and would not and has not touched a dollar of it. Did the North State know this, and did it try to insinuate a charge, that has no foundation? It is no credit to Genl. Scales to refuse to receive money that he does not think he is honestly and justly entitled to. It is what every body knows he would under any circumstances do, but how about the other man? So vanishes the first, last and only semblance of a charge that the opposition has been able to trump up against Genl. Scales and this one is only insinuatingly ventured.

When Tourgee considers that John Sherman, Jim Blaine, and other Republican politicians have been able to amass fortunes running up into the millions, by a few years service as members of Congress at five thousand dollars a year, is it any wonder that his anxiety to reach such opportunities should prompt him to take his present desperate chances of an election? And when he looks upon Scales, who has served four years, and is still not wealthy, and has been content with just what the law allows without picking up extra pay for services in the interest of the bond-holders, and other persons with legislative jobs on hand, there is little wonder that he accuses Scales of having done nothing. The man who goes to Congress, and does not sell his votes and influence, in the estimation of certain Republican politicians has neglected his opportunities, and as a member of Congress has proven a failure. Our people rather prefer the man whose vote and influence in a representative capacity has never been the source of illegal gain to him.

HARDEN.

More than a week ago there was a homicide in Charlotte. A negro cook, in the restaurant of the Mozart saloon was slain. There was for awhile some mystery connected with the killing. The Coroner's investigation however developed the fact, as reported in the Charlotte Observer, that a youth named Priester, a cadet in the military school at Charlotte, and a South Carolina boy, fired the fatal shot, and that he did so in defence of his own life, while the infuriated negro was rushing upon him with a hatchet.

The last North State makes the unfortunate occurrence the subject of an editorial, and charges that it was the result of the teaching of the newspapers of South Carolina, and the example set the youth of that State by her Democratic politicians. Would the North State have white men, or white boys stand quietly and be butchered by drunken negroes, without raising their hands to save their own lives? Is the God given right of self-defence to become a crime when exercised against the murderous attempts of an armed, drunken, brutal negro?

It must be hard run indeed for a pretext for a feeble attempt in the bloody shirt business. It must indeed be scarce of material when it can find no better subject for a campaign editorial. It little matters if negroes kill white folk, but the negro must not be balked in his murderous intentions, if the result shall be dangerous or fatal to him. If the newspapers and Democratic politicians of South Carolina have done nothing worse than to teach the young men of that State to defend themselves against the deadly assaults of negroes, then we think they have done well.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Oct. 26, 1878.

DEAR SIR:

We beg leave to urge you, as an intelligent and influential citizen to hearken to the call of patriotism and take up the task that duty is now about to cast on every good man. Go to the polls on the Fifth day of November next and vote and work diligently for the election of GEN. A. M. SCALES, the Democratic Greenback nominee of the Fifth Congressional District.

Our enemy is organizing everywhere and by means of Federal patronage—the Revenue service—the Post Office machinery and U. S. Marshals, has the ability and tools to colonize voters at any point along the line of the Railroads. Be on the alert and don't let him defeat or hinder a fair, free and full expression of the popular will. Look to the following points:

1st. See that every Democrat is registered before the day of election.

2nd. Challenge every attempt illegally to register or vote.

3rd. Provide ways and means to get the sick, the poor, the aged and infirm to the polls.

4th. Be on the ground yourself from sunrise to sunset, keep cool and work hard.

God defend the right and give us speedy relief from the hard times, an honest administration of the government and a true, tried and trusted Representative.

Yours truly,
GEO. H. GREGORY,
Chairman Democratic Executive Committee

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON D. C. }
Oct. 23 1878. }

Last week I promised to give you the plans through which the business men North as well as South hope to procure a competing railroad line to the Pacific and develop a large district of country to re-animate our lagging industries. There are several plans, but they must of course all be embodied in one to succeed, and the people of Southern California, oppressed by the exactions of Huntington's Central Southern Pacific monopoly in that State will unite with the east in favor of the road on the line of the Texas & Pacific railway survey, provided the Government shall control the management and the rates of the new line and make it impossible for it to combine with other roads to maintain the present high rates. Starting upon this basis it is proposed that the Government shall endorse the construction bonds of the company that shall undertake the work, to the extent only of the interest on a limited amount, say \$25,000 per mile. This interest on the whole line would amount to less than \$3,000,000 per year, and for this endorsement the Government is to be protected against loss—

First, by a first lien on the whole equipments.

Second, by a reversion of the company's lands in the original grant, over 20,000,000 acres, one half of which may be sold to satisfy the interest account.

Third, by the Government's using the railroad and telegraphic line free of charge until the interest is paid.

Fourth, by providing that the company shall pay for all expenses of issuing the bonds, and of the government commission who are to inspect the building of the road and upon whose recommendation alone each section of ten miles can be accepted and the bonds issued thereon.

If there is in this plan any loop hole through which the Government can lose a dollar, the business men who are pushing it will stop it, and it is said that the Texas & Pacific Company will accept the strictest terms, even to permanent government control, as they expect to sell the endorsed bonds at par and to build the road cheap for cash, say one third the cost of the Central Pacific. The men who have a commercial interest in this development, both in thorough and local traffic, since it will traverse the richest belt of country on the continent.

It is not of special importance to the people that any particular man shall be President of the United States but it may be vital to parties that particular men shall not be candidates. The radical party might nominate Blaine, for instance and the more solid and honest classes of the people, with not much regard to party lines, would vote against him. It might nominate Grant, and thousands of honest Republicans who believe in our form of Government would oppose him solely because it would be a third term nomination. The Democrats, too, though from present appearances they could succeed against any possible Republican, will probably see good reason to exercise care in selecting their candidate, so that not only himself but his surroundings may be unobjectional. At any rate, in changing times like these it is not well to say so long ahead, that this or that man shall be chosen.

Hon. Eugene Hale, the distinguished or extinguished Statesman of Maine, is noisy in his threats of what he will do, and what investigations he will demand when Congress meets in December. Four or five years ago Mr. Hale had a Cabinet position offered him, with an understanding that he should decline it and since then Congress has been hardly large enough to hold him. The people of Maine "bought wiser than they knew" when they retired Mr. Hale.

SOLON.

THE ELECTION LAW.

REGISTERING AND VOTING.

No one is to register or vote except in that township where he is an actual and bona fide resident on the day of election. Certificates of registration are not allowed. The following persons are not to register or to vote: Minors, idiots and lunatics, persons who, after conviction, or confession in open court, have been adjudged guilty of felony or other infamous crime, committed after January 1, 1877, unless restored to rights of citizenship by law.

The residence of a married man is where his family resides; that of a single man is where he sleeps. No one is to register in any precinct to which he has removed for the mere purpose of voting therein, nor unless his residence is actual and bona fide.

It shall be the duty of the Registrar, or the Judges of election, when so requested by any bystander, to swear any person offering to register or vote, as to his residence.

Every person offering to register shall state under oath his qualifications. And upon request, the Registrar shall require the applicant to prove his identity, his age or residence by the oath of one elector.

If any applicant for registration has previously registered elsewhere in the same county, he shall not be registered unless he produces a certificate that his name has been erased from the books of his former township.

No registration shall be allowed on election day, unless the voter has become entitled to register on that day.

It shall be the duty of the Registrar and Judges of Election to attend at the polling place of their precinct on the Saturday before election (November 2) from 9 a. m. till 5 p. m., and hear and determine all challenges.

The Judges and Registrars shall attend at the polls on the day of election (Tuesday, Nov. 5th), and conduct the election. They shall enter the name of every person who votes in the poll book, certify the same and deposit them with the Registrar of Deeds.

On election day any person may, and the Judges shall challenge the vote of any person suspected of not being qualified.

Any one so challenged shall be sworn and examined as to his qualifications, and other witnesses may be examined on oath, and the Judges may reject the vote if they are satisfied that such person is not a legal voter.

The polls shall be open from 7 a. m. till sunset. Voters shall hand in their ballots to the Judges who shall deposit them in the boxes.

Immediately after the election the Judges shall deposit the registration books with the Register of Deeds.

BALLOTS.

Ballots shall be on white paper and without device.

The County Commissioners shall provide the ballot boxes.

ELECTION.

When the election is over, the Registrar and Judges of election, in the presence of such persons as may attend, shall open the boxes, count the ballots, reading aloud the names on the tickets.

If there be two or more tickets rolled up together, if any ticket has more names on it than the voter has a right to vote for, or has a device on it, they shall be void.

The counting of the votes shall be continued without adjournment until completed, and the result thereof declared.

The Judges of election at each polling place shall appoint one of their number to attend the meeting of the board of county canvassers as a member of the board, and they shall deliver to him the original return statement of the result of the election at their polling place.

The county canvassers so chosen shall constitute the board of county canvassers; the Register of Deeds shall be their clerk, unless the board elect another.

The board of county canvassers shall meet on the second day after the election, [Thursday November 7th] at 12 o'clock at the Court House, at that hour without delay, such of those who are present shall elect a chairman, who will swear in the members of the board.

The board of canvassers shall at that meeting in the presence of the Sheriff and of such persons as may choose to attend, open and canvass the returns and make abstracts, stating the number of ballots cast in each precinct for each office, the name of each person voted for and the number of votes given for each person for each different office, and shall sign the same.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO MY CUSTOMERS

and THE PUBLIC.

I have just returned from the North where I selected and purchased what I claim to be the best

Stock of Goods

ever brought to this market, consisting in part of

FINE GOODS, LADIES DRESS GOODS, LADIES COATS, COACH HARDWARE, SADDLES, BUGGY HARNESS, FLOWS, IRON, READY-MADE CLOTHING.

The best stock of ZEIGLERS SHOES in town, a good line of BROGAN and PLOW SHOE

FURNITURE

of all kinds, and every article to be found in a General Store.

I bought these goods cheap, and will sell them cheap. All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price. With thanks for the patronage heretofore enjoyed, I beg to invite an inspection of my new stock. Octo. 29th 1878.

J. W. HARDEN.

Dr. W. F. Bason,

DENTIST,

Will attend calls in Alamance and adjoining counties.

Address: Haw River, P. O. N. C. R. R.

White Lead, Ready Mixed Paints, Linseed Oil & Tanners oil, at SCOTT & LONNELL'S