

THE CLEANER

GRAHAM N. C. July 30 1879

E. S. PARKER, Editor.

OFFICE SEEKING.

There was perhaps never a time in North Carolina, or any other State, when men were not ambitious, and failed to appreciate honor and preferment at the hands of their fellow citizens; but there was a time, at least we have so heard, when there was an absence of indecent anxiety and haste to fill honorable and responsible positions. Somebody is credited with having said, once, in regard to some office or place that it was one not to be sought or declined, but we suppose that was a long time ago, and the particular office has long since been abolished, or the man who gave utterance to the sentiment was one of peculiar notions. We hear of no such ideas of propriety now. Next year all the elective offices of the State government, except those of the judicial department, are to be filled, and already the scramble has commenced. More than a year and a quarter till the election, and yet for every position, from Constable to Governor, candidates are already planning, plotting and maneuvering for the vantage ground.

That offices were created because of their necessity to government, and for the benefit of the people to be derived from the enactment and administration of wholesome laws seems an obsolete theory. They have come to be regarded very much as spoils to be divided out among politicians, and contended for because of the pay, and power there is in them. And, in the contest, real worth and merit, if coupled with modesty, is about as valuable as would be the same qualities in one of a dozen hungry boys in the presence of half as many apples. Some of the newspapers of the State, notably the Charlotte Observer, are publishing lists of those who are already, at this early day, avowedly in the field for Governor, and they contain the names of some good and able men. To aspire to the high position of Governor of a State is an honorable ambition, worthy of the ablest and the best in the land, and should not be indulged by the trickster and political manipulator; or at least he should not be encouraged in so doing. It was our wont, some time ago, to accuse our friends who were Republicans of so being for the sake of office, and in many instances we doubt not the charge was true, but if Republicans were ever more anxious, as a class, for office, than are the Democrats now, we failed to properly note the indications. We think that it is about time for this indecent greed for office to meet a rebuke. In this State we have more than a hundred men who would make highly respectable Governors, and who have not rendered themselves obnoxious to the charge of seeking the place; men who would scorn the entering into any bargain, compact or combination to secure their own preferment. While the scramble goes on between a dozen or more, who are over-anxious, let the Democrats of the State, in convention assembled, select some one of these for the highest place in their gift. And so with minor places. This wild hunt for office is not creditable to our people, and is damaging to the party. The man should in some manner be stayed.

Individual interests have so largely entered into the control of our nominating conventions that they are becoming odious, and unless there shall be less devotion to personal ends, party organization will assuredly suffer, and defeat will not only become a possible but probable danger. Against the men who have been mentioned as pushing their own prospects for Governor, we have nothing to say. Some of them, at least, are accomplished gentlemen, and well qualified; too much so to beg for office, or ask it, only in so far as their fitness shall speak for them. Rumors of combinations are floating about. A good man who has faithfully and ably served his people must give place, if it becomes necessary, to estimate the plans of those who enter into a mutual aid arrangement. The public service is a secondary consideration, if it indeed can claim so much. This man and the other must be provided for. That public offices were created for the good of those who can get them, by hook or crook, seems to be the modern estimate placed upon them. In every county, almost, the little place see made, little combinations formed, little bargains entered into, all prompted by this unseemly desire for office. Party discipline and organization cannot always withstand it. A revolt will as certainly come as the course is persisted in, and the course will be persisted in as long as it is found successful. The only way to stop it is to let the office, after having been so mercifully chased, turn about and seek the man some. Let us hear no more of the claims of this one or that one to any office. No man has any claim upon any office, until he is elected to it; any office has claims upon any man who has fitness to fill it.

YELLOW FEVER.

That the terrible scourge is an epidemic in Memphis there is no longer room for doubt. It has been so declared, and the city is proclaimed dangerously infected. All who are able are leaving the doomed city, but the poor must remain to face suffering and death. Business is almost entirely suspended. Cities and towns on the different railways and up and down the river have in self protection quarantined against the inhabitants of the stricken city. They are flying with scarcely where to fly to. They carry with them in many instances the germ of the dread disease, which develops in their places of refuge and they die. In New York, in Louisville, and other places have died those who fled but who had the mortal taint before leaving. Camps are being provided for the poor, and the government is furnishing tents and rations. Mail matter eyes is inhibited lest the fatal poison should lurk in letters and papers. At Little Rock no mail matter is allowed to be opened from the seat of the dreaded disease, and the messengers are not permitted to enter the city.

Cut off from the rest of the world the people of this fair Western city must meet death as best they can. More than a hundred cases already officially reported, and many others no doubt not reported. One day's report sinks the heart with despair, and the next perhaps not quite so bad will inspire a trombling hope only to perish with next days appalling record. No well founded hope this side of cold weather. That the pestilence will spread over the entire Mississippi valley seems a well grounded apprehension. With their sad experience of last year fresh upon them, no wonder that a panic has seized the population. And beyond is the dread of robbery and pillage, coupled perhaps with murder. Negroes, the idle and vicious, are said to be flocking into the very jaws of death it would seem in the expectation of free rations to be distributed in the city. These suggest crime and plunder as a consequence of their rash action. The very fact that they are there under such circumstances, and for such a purpose shows them capable of any deed.

It is estimated that twenty thousand have left, distributing themselves over the country, far and near, wherever they can find a temporary home. Some vainly so, for in distant places the malady that accompanies them remorselessly claims its victim. They are shunned because contact with them may mean death. Their identity as refugees from the fated city is often first discovered by the diagnosis of the physician, who is called to a sick bed, and discovers the unmistakable symptoms of the saffron monster.

We can scarcely imagine the true condition of a people who, leaving all—home, property, friends, and in many cases we doubt not relations, are flying for their very lives, only to be shunned and run from, as the barbers of poison and pestilence. Sad indeed is the condition of Memphis, and that many other places may be likewise afflicted there is every reason to apprehend.

GRANT OR SHERMAN.

The North State, and the Wilmington Post, the leading Republican papers in the State, and we believe about the only ones, are not in harmony as to the Presidential nomination. The North State booms for Grant, and the Post whoops up for Sherman. They are both putting in their best work, each for its favorite. If Ohio should go Republican it will give the Sherman interest a lift, and the Grant movement will shrink up and finally disappear. Notwithstanding the fuss made over Grant, we have never believed in his great strength as a Presidential candidate, and in that view of the case we sympathize with the North State. If, however, the fates have in store for us further punishment in the shape of another Republican President, we trust the Post's favorite, of these two, will be the man, for the simple reason that he is certainly a man vastly superior to Grant, in ability, statesmanship, and appreciation of the functions of the Chief Executive. Sherman would hardly regard Presidential power as equal to that of an absolute monarch. Sherman does not forget there is such a thing as a constitution and Grant yet has that fact to learn Grant will never outlive his military notions of unchecked and unlimited power.

THE JEWS AGAIN PROSECURED.

Mr. Corbin, President of the Manhattan Beach Company has given out that he was opposed to entertaining Jews at the Beach, and preferred that they would not patronize the care of the Company. Thereupon the Jews have adopted and published a declaration of opinions on the subject, in the form of a set of resolutions, in which they say that they are satisfied that public opinion does not sustain Mr. Corbin's course; and they urge their co-religionist to abstain from any public demonstration of indignation, on the ground that such exhibition would have a tendency to elevate into undue importance the vulgar and brutal attack upon a class of good citizens. They conclude, very properly we think, that it is beneath their dignity to take public notice of so despicable an assailant.

IN TROUBLE—PERHAPS.

We see it stated in some of our exchanges upon what they regard as good authority, that the Republicans at the North are seriously considering whether the Republicans at the South shall have their fair proportion of power in the next Republican National Convention, that is whether the strength of the different States in that convention shall as heretofore correspond with the representatives of each in Congress. The reason for this is said to be that the South might do much towards naming the Republican candidate for President, but can do nothing towards electing him after he is named. If any serious attempt is made to carry this idea into execution there will likely be quite a squabble. We hardly think it will really be attempted but that it is talked about would seem certain. We don't know in whose interest the matter is being agitated—perhaps Sherman, as the South is considered overwhelmingly for Grant;—that is the Republican part of it.

SYLVAN ACADEMY.

SNOW CAMP, N. C. July 26, 1879.

DEAR EDITOR:

Having seen an article in your columns, on "Teachers Institutes," written by D. A. Long, in which he expressed a desire to hear from the teachers of this and other schools, I deem it a privilege as well as a duty, to give briefly a few thoughts concerning our educational interests. In reply directly to his subject, I would say that I am not only willing that there should be a Teachers Institute in Alamance but will do what I can to encourage such an enterprise. As for myself, I reside in Chatham and feel inclined towards such an institution in this county, but will take pleasure in attending both, provided they are held at different times. The work has begun and if our teachers will take hold with untiring zeal, this good cause may be rapidly advanced and in a few years it may have the desired effect. It is not necessary for me to repeat here the object of Teachers Institutes as it has been thoroughly circulated by Prof. Geo. T. Winston and others so that it is to be hoped, that there is not a teacher in the State ignorant of the benefits derived from such institutions. It is as essential, and perhaps more so, for teachers to exchange ideas on the method of governing, conducting schools, and of imparting knowledge, as it is for doctors to attend lectures on the "art of curing." Now we want to fall upon a plan that will secure an interest in the work. How is this to be done? Every teacher should feel himself deeply interested; for what affects one affects all. And just here I give as my opinion, hope it is different, that there are many of our teachers who will fall to be interested in the work merely because they do not aim to make teaching their profession. They have engaged in it for a few months because they could find nothing else, as they thought that would pay them so well (No doubt they have been disappointed.) They have made no special preparation for teaching, neither do they aim to in the future; for as soon as the price of cotton or tobacco gets better, they will enlist in another field of labor. This brings me to the subject of employing such teachers at very low wages. I wish every school committee in the State could have heard our superintendent of Public Instruction, Jno. O. Scarborough, on this subject in a lecture delivered at our last State Normal. He clearly showed that the cheapest article is not always the one that can be had for the least money. How long will it be before some of our committees can see this and will act accordingly? This is one great hindrance to the cause of education in our State. The public schools are at the foundation. The Academies and High Schools must be supported by them; and then in turn, the Colleges, and lastly, the University. If there be a defect in the blossom, good fruit cannot be expected. I will say nothing of our Common School System. We have it as it is, let us make the best of it. There is but little public money to be had. But instead of lengthening the schools by hiring incompetent teachers let the people of each district or Township tax themselves sufficient to double the length of the school term, and employ better teachers. This plan has been adopted by other States where the public money was not sufficient to keep the schools in operation six or eight months in the year. If it will work in other States it will in North Carolina.

Much may be said but who will act? It is hard to break an old habit, but let all the live teachers go to work in earnest and something may be accomplished. The sluggish ones then will have to spur up or be left out of the ring. Then and not until then will the profession of teaching at large, be an honorable and paying one.

W. V. MARSHURN.

SHOT AND KILLED THE WRONG MAN.

A negro named Jordan made his escape from the custody of H. E. Schriver, a Constable in Wilmington. A night or two after Schriver summoned two negroes one named William Jones, to go with him to a house where the escaped Jordan was supposed to be and effect his capture. The constable and his two aids repaired to the house in question and surrounded it. The negro Jones left his position and was mistaken for Schriver by the negro Jordan, for whose capture they were planning, and shot and unfortunately killed. Before shooting is done one should be well satisfied of its necessity.

On Wednesday, the 16th inst., we had the pleasure of attending a temperance celebration at Hope Church, in the southwestern portion of this county. The crowd in attendance was one of the largest that we have ever seen in this county, indeed it seemed as if the whole country for miles around had turned out en masse.

BUFOORD'S GAMER.

In 1861 Col. Buford—he was plain Thomas then—removed to Henry county, where his maiden sister Mary had bought a farm of 400 acres. The farm was purchased of a Mr. Guthrie, and Mary had agreed to pay for it \$32,500. Of this amount she paid \$10,000 cash down, and gave three notes for the remainder, one of \$10,000 and two of \$6,250 each, giving a mortgage on the farm as security to Mr. Guthrie. The first note was paid on maturity, but the two others went to protest. In 1871 Mr. Guthrie brought suit to foreclose the mortgage. The answer set up by Mary, through her brother, Col. Buford, was that the title to the farm was defective, and she asked that the title be perfected or the sale annulled. Judgment was given to the plaintiff, but when the case was carried to the Court of Appeals, this decision was reversed on a technical point. Another suit was brought and again Guthrie won. On the strength of this second judgment the land was sold, and bought by Guthrie for \$12,500. The effect of this was that Mary Buford was \$20,000 out of pocket, that being the amount she had already paid, and Mr. Guthrie had his farm back again. The case was again carried to the Court of Appeals, and this time the judgment of the lower court was affirmed. This was about a year ago, Judge Elliott, the murdered man, having rendered the decision. In the meantime Mary Buford had died, leaving her property to a niece, and naming her brother, Col. Buford, as Executor of her will. The Sheriff attempted to execute the judgment and take possession of the farm, but when he reached the house he found that Col. Buford had transformed it into a garret, and shot guns were pointed from every window. A siege of three days followed, at the end of which time Buford's lawyers had succeeded in having the case reopened in the Court of Appeals, and the Sheriff withdrew, leaving the Col. Master of the situation. On Saturday, March 22, of this year the case was finally decided, again in favor of Guthrie, Judge Coffee this time pronouncing the opinion.

During all this litigation, and especially since the death of his sister, who he claimed, had been assassinated by the Judges and lawyers, Col. Buford had been making threats against the Judges of the Court of Appeals, unless the decision should prove to be in his favor. He was boarding at the Capital hotel, at Main and Ann streets, at Frankfort, where the court was holding its sessions. In the same hotel resided two of the Judges, Elliott and Hines. Buford was accustomed to stand on the porch beneath the rooms of these gentlemen, and vent his spleen at the court. To his own lawyers he was not more courteous. He accused them of being in league with Guthrie and the court to cheat him out of his rights. A few days before the final decision was made, he said to L. D. Holloway, a boarder in the house, "I must either have money or blood! If this case goes against me this time, the shooting will begin, and I tell you it will be awful. The lower court won't do justice, and if the Court of Appeals don't, h—l will be to pay. You can look out for some fine sport, my boy. He was, in short, continually talking of his suit, and continually making threats of what he would do if it was decided against him.

The decision was rendered on a Saturday, and on the following Monday, as Col. Buford coolly expressed it after his arrest, "I loaded my gun, slung on my game-bag, and started out to hunt Fryor, (one of the Judges.) Had I found him, I should have shot him. I remembered that he had a family of little children, and I determined to spare him." Having come to this conclusion, he turned his attention to the other Judges. On Wednesday, March 26th, he went to the house of Judge Coffee, but failing to get that gentleman from his breakfast, started to hunt up more Judges. At 1 o'clock, after the adjournment of the Court, Judge Elliott and Hines went to the Capital Hotel. They observed Buford with a double-barrel gun in his hands standing on the steps. Judge Hines turned to cross the street, and Judge Elliott said to Buford, in a pleasant tone, "what are you doing with that gun?" "I'm going snipe-hunting," was the answer, "won't you go?" The response of Judge Elliott was: not heard, but Buford next said, "won't you come and take a drink with me?" Just then the report of a gun was heard, and turning quickly around Judge Hines saw his associate fall. He hurried back and supported his head, but Judge Elliott only gasped once and was dead. A charge of 12 buck-shot had entered his body in the region of his heart. Buford stood quietly by and gazed at his work. Judge Hines exclaimed, "My God you've killed him!" "Yes," was the calm rejoinder of Buford, "I'm very sorry but I had to do it." He made no attempt to escape, and when Officer Long reached the scene, handed him the gun and a letter, and went to prison peacefully. As he left the spot he turned to the prostrate body, and waving his hand toward it, said, "Die easy."

A Duel in the Presence of Five Hundred Witnesses.

MEMPHIS, July 24.—A duel took place yesterday at a point 14 miles east of Columbia, Miss., in the State of Alabama, between Capt. Humphreys and Maj. Moore. Five hundred people witnessed the affair. The combatants fired upon each other at a distance of ten paces with Smith & Wesson revolvers, without effect.

Major Moore fired immediately on turning. Capt. Humphreys took cool, calm and deliberate aim. After the first fire friends pressed the seconds to take advantage of the regulations of the code which was done, and the affair ended, both their honors having been satisfied. The duel grew out of a difference in politics.

Mrs. Potts who undertook to walk from Philadelphia to New Orleans and return in a given time, reached New Orleans last week on good time, and was received with considerable show. She will start back and says she will make her return trip on time, or die in her tracks. She is plucky. She is a widow, the mother of four children, and is rather small.

NOTICE—SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

At a meeting of the Board of Education for Alamance county, held on the first Monday in July, it was resolved that the Board will again meet, at the court house in Graham, on SATURDAY, THE 28th OF JULY 1879, for the purpose of appointing school committees for the various school districts in Alamance county, and that all persons interested in the public schools be requested to attend and aid in the selection of committees for their respective school districts. By order of the Board June 7, 1879. T. G. McLEAN, Clerk.

North Carolina College

The annual session of this Institution begins the first Monday in August, and continues 40 weeks. The course of instruction is thorough; the location is healthy; the community moral; and board low. For further particulars address Sec. of the FACULTY, Mt. Pleasant, N. C. 44.7.1879.

Time is Money

That is the saying. How important then that time should be correctly kept. To do so, your CLOCK OR WATCH must sometimes be repaired.

DR. MOORE'S NEW BUILDING

Company Shops, where I am prepared to do all kinds of work done by a practical silver-smith, such as repairing CLOCKS and WATCHES and mending SPOCKS and WHEELS of all kinds. My terms are moderate. C. F. NEESE 7.2.8m.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

MEBANEVILLE, N. C. The 17th Session begins July 30th, 1879. Arrangements have been made by which a limited number of young men with small means can "mess" at \$5 per month. Board, with furnished room, REDUCED to \$12 per month; Tuition to \$30 per session. For particulars address MAJ. R. BINGHAM.

\$1500 TO \$6000 A YEAR, or \$5 to \$20 a day in your own locality.

Risk. Women do as well as men. Many make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from \$500 to \$8 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth \$5 also free; you can then make up your mind. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

Farmer-Friend Plows at SCOTT & DON NELL'S.

\$300 A MONTH guaranteed \$13 a day. Capital not required, we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as any one can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly Ouds and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Durham Tobacco market

REPORTED BY H. A. BEANS, PROPRIETOR OF Reams' Warehouse.

Durham, N. C. July 19 1879

Table with columns for tobacco types and prices. Includes items like Dark, Red, Common, Medium, Good, Fancy, and prices ranging from 2 to 30.

NOTICE

The undersigned having qualified as administrator of Jacob A. Boud, deceased, hereby notifies all persons holding claims against the estate of his intestate to present them to him, duly proved, on or before the 15th day of April, A. D. 1880, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

April 29, 1879—Gw. T. T. SMITH, Adm'r.

David Nation vs W. L. Green. Attachment.

One hundred and fifty dollars due by account Warrant of attachment returnable before J. L. Scott Esq., a Justice of the peace for Alamance County, at his office in Graham on the 28th day of June 1879, when and where the defendant required to appear and answer the complaint. Dated May 29th 1879. DAVID NATION Plain.

PRESCRIPTION FREE!

For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Strength and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Dr. W. J. JAMES & CO., No. 10 West State Street, Cincinnati, O.

OPIUM

GOODS WERE NEVER SO CHEAP!

We frequently hear this, and it is a fact, but we failed to realize the full fact of its truth, until we went to buy our present stock. We bought for cash, and the quantity of goods that a small amount of ready money will buy is truly astonishing. We were surprised, and we propose to surprise other people who come to buy of us, when they see the goods and hear the low price; such for instance as

Best calico 6 1/2 cents a yard
Poptins 10 to 15 cents a yard
Muslins 10 cents a yard

and other things in proportion. Our stock of

Ready Made Clothing
one to twenty dollars
Hats and Caps

we are inclined to boast of our stock, but will leave our customers to judge for themselves when they examine.

FAMILY GROCERIES
FACTORY GOODS.

Cotton Yarn, 90cts, Checks 9 cents, and sheeting at factory prices. We really have a good stock of goods, we bought them cheap for cash, and will sell them cheap for cash, or any kind of barter. We think it will be to the interest of those wishing to buy to call and see us, and we shall be glad to see them and show our goods whether we sell or not. We shall be pleased to welcome you, at W. R. Albright's new Store, South of the court house.

Yours truly THOMAS A. ALBRIGHT & Co.



Buy only the NEW AMERICAN. It is the Only Sewing Machine with Self-Feeding Shuttle. It has Self-Setting Needle, Never Breaks the Thread, Never Slips Stitches, Is the Lightest Running. The Simplest, the Most Durable, and in Every Respect The Best Family Sewing Machine! The "NEW AMERICAN" is easily learned, does not get out of order, and will do more work with less labor than any other machine. Illustrated Circular furnished on application. AGENTS WANTED. J. S. DOVEY Manager, 64 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.