

THE GLEANER

GRAHAM N. C. August 6-1879

E. S. PARKER, Editor.

THE COMING ISSUE SHOWING ITSELF.

In another column we print an extract from a communication to the Baltimore Star giving some account of the defection from the Republican party of the Hon. Geo. C. Durham, and ex-Senator Cole, both of California; and the reasons they give for their course. That the issue in this country is to be, at no distant day, a contest between monopoly and corporations on the one side, and the people on the other seems plainly foreshadowed. The power that corporations wield in this country can scarcely be estimated, and that the enormous power so exercised is in the interest of themselves, and adverse to that of the people, as a rule, does not admit of a doubt. This power is constantly on the increase; corporations are constantly multiplied and are constantly growing greater. Whether they are National Banks, Railroad Companies, Insurance Companies, Mining Companies, Manufacturing Companies, or whatever else the object and purpose of the corporation, there is a community of interest among them all; and their managers, without regard to differences in politics, act in concert from that most powerful of all motives, self interest. Money is powerful and gives great weight and influence to those who possess or control it, whether it be an individual or a corporation.

The railroad corporations alone in this country, as we have seen stated, employ three hundred thousand hands, and, as they have no use for women and children these are three hundred thousand voters. It is folly to say that these corporations do not influence votes. In many ways they control, largely if not entirely, the votes of those they employ; and they control them in the interest of the party or individual to whom they can look for special favors. Our little county itself is not wanting in instances where this railroad influence has made itself felt. In our State, corporations are not so numerous and powerful as in some others, and, as yet, have not got control of either party, but they are growing, and their influence is being felt every year more and more. The time may come here, as according to Mr. Gorham and Mr. Cole, it already has in California, when these corporations and monopolies will capture one of the political parties in this State, and their designs are of course on the Democratic party, as they have no use for a party in the minority. When the time comes that corporations control the dominant party in a State, the issue between the people and corporations is precipitated, and men will be found, like Gorham, and Cole, who will break party ties, and defy party discipline to advocate the rights of the people. The great danger is that the corporations will have obtained too deep a hold before the people awake to their real danger, and when they take steps to avert it, it will be too late.

Mr. David A. Jenkins, Dr. Worth's predecessor as state Treasurer, is spoken of in connection with the Republican nomination for Governor, and the Wilmington Post says that he would carry the State by 20,000 majority. If the Post is correct in its estimate of Mr. Jenkins' strength, his nomination would prove a disastrous blow to the Democracy of the State, but then some one else, equally well informed, will as unreservedly say that he will be beaten 20,000, and so neutralize the declaration of the Post. The beating of some one is to take place a year from next November, and it is just August now.

THE TRIANGULAR CONTEST IN MAINE.

Two years ago this fall, Maine failed to elect a Governor, no one of the three candidates in the field receiving a majority of the whole vote cast, which is a constitutional requirement in that State for the election of Chief Executive. It thereupon devolved upon the Senate to name two of the candidates, and upon the House to select from those two the Governor of the State. This manner of election by the Legislature resulted in the selection of a Democratic Governor, the first for a great number of years. The campaign is now progressing, with a prospect of another failure to elect by the people. John Sherman, the Secretary of the Treasury has been speaking there, but that was probably in his own interest. We find the features of the contest so well outlined in a correspondence to the New York World that we reproduce the communication:

Much curiosity at all points has been expressed as to why Mr. Sherman came to Maine. Was it to cement an alliance with Blaine, to enter into intrigues with Senator Hamlin, or merely the personal opening of the Sherman Presidential campaign? Whatever may have been Mr. Sherman's real purpose in a visit here at this time it has been ascertained that he solicited an invitation, and that Senator Blaine, as Chairman of the Republican State Committee, invited him.

The rank and file of the party have evidently understood that there was no love between the Secretary and their local leaders, and like their leaders have kept from all demonstrations even at the meetings. The meetings they have attended in good numbers and have looked and listened. Senator Blaine, as a rule, followed Mr. Sherman at three meetings with short speeches, and on each occasion he managed to get up a "liberal" by showing that he fought the rebel generals in Congress, as he did not fight them on the tented field, and picturing to them how the rebels are trying to take away their rights by persisting that no supervisors and marshals shall be permitted to guard the ballot box. This Southern demand, he maintained, and that older one of State rights, are the new war that is upon the loyal people of the North. It is on this basis that he intends to conduct the campaign. Secretary Sherman has lent a helping hand at all the meetings by asserting that were he to select his own subject, such as which he considered paramount to all others, he should address them on the Southern questions and the new features of State rights which he calls an effort to nullify the laws of the country by men in Congress. But he dwelt long enough on this theme at each place to show that he has become an out and out stalwart and desires the party to nail the sanguinary inner garment to its masthead.

The contest in the State of Maine this year is purely a local one. Nowhere have the local speakers alluded in any way to local matters, but all their talk has been in reference to matters at Washington or still further South. There is a deeper purpose in this than appears on the surface. The last session of the Legislature was the first since 1857 that the Republicans had failed to fully control, and they have therefore managed until now to cover up their stealings and peculations. But the defeat of the Republicans last year has resulted in the examination of the records and revealed the existence of a ring that has profited very largely by the protection that it has received at the expense of the people. When the Republican party came into power the State owned nearly two million acres of public lands open to settlement. Not an acre of this is left, and the State has nothing to show for the land. Corporations and speculators have been permitted to gobble it up. If anything has been reserved, that is gone too. The State also owned several islands along the coast. In 1876 these were all disposed of after an excursion among them by the Governor and Council. There were sixty-six of these islands which were disposed of, but the ring managed to run up an outfit for examining, selling and removing claims until it exceeded the amount received by over \$1,000. In addition to this it has been shown that the Republican Governor and Executive Council have been drawing mileage and overcharges of thousands of dollars per year. It is not pleasant for the stalwarts to have these matters talked over in a campaign in which an effort is being made to regain power. The leaders, therefore, are trying to divert attention from their shortcomings, errors in accounts and peculations by telling the people how the Democrats are laboring to help the rebels capture the county by uniting with them in opposing the use of the federal supervisors and marshals at the polls. There is therefore, a palpable reason why the Republicans should be trying to run this campaign on the Southern question, instead of on questions which only apply to and affect the State.

The opponents of the Republicans are running two candidates for Governor. Dr. Garcelon, the present Governor, is the Democratic candidate, and Joseph E. Smith, formerly a Republican, stands for the party which calls itself Greenbacker. On the legislative candidates there two interests are apparently uniting, but they are running two candidates for Governor. Dr. Garcelon has the universal respect of all parties and has made an honest Governor. Not a word is being said against him in the canvass. It seems to be generally admitted that he is to be third in the race. The canvass for Mr. Smith is not made so much on the Greenback issue as it is on State matters. To him is drawn the dissatisfied element in the Republican party, which has for several years past been increasing owing to the feuds between the leaders. It was this that gave Mr. Smith his large vote last year. Opinions vary as to the result, but the most sanguine of the stalwarts at present do not claim any more than getting the choice for Governor before the legislature, and they expect to be able to control that body so as to select their man. The other side count upon the Senate as being certain to be anti-Republican, and the fight is therefore over the members of the House. Many believe however, that Mr. Smith will be elected by the people, but this is, I think, an over-sanguine estimate. It is a queer contest, and it is difficult to tell what will be the outcome. Senator Blaine is preparing to make a vigorous canvass and is to have Bob Ingersoll, Garfield and several others to present the Southern question and raise the "rebel yell". At present it appears to me that the tide is against the stalwarts.

A Murderer Hanged Down by His-Boards.

ATLANTA, Ga. July 28.—Officers have just returned from a blood-hound hunt after a negro, one of the murderers of De-foor and his wife, on Friday night. They captured him and he confessed to the murder being done by himself, a white man and another negro.

An Morgan, the captured man, says he held the lamp while the white man killed the old people. Two officers are after the other two. Morgan is in jail. He was badly bitten by the hounds. He says a large amount of money was obtained by the murderer.

TAXATION AGAIN.

Having said in a former article the taxable property in the State, was estimated at 146 million dollars, I propose to state the land which yields less than 3 per cent, or but little more than a bare support, pays more revenue into the Treasury, than all the other property combined, viz: Town property, mules, horses, cattle, sheep, swine, farming utensils, money on hand or on deposit, solvent credits &c.

The land is assessed for taxation at about 74,745,000 dollars, while every other species of property is valued at about 71,700,000, thus it will be seen the land exceeds by three million in value all other property combined. Whether the tax is a justly proportioned a problem not easily solved, but that this form of property being open to inspection cannot fail to bear its full burden of taxation all must admit.

As regards the methods of appraisalment of both real estate and personal property it is questionable whether or not a better method of arriving at its true taxable value could not be devised. The advantages of uniformity in the methods of taxation are too many and too great to be disregarded.

Equitable taxation of personal property can hardly be expected. The taxing of real estate presents no serious difficulty, but the taxing of personal property is attended with so many and so serious difficulties that conflicting opinions exist in regard to the expediency of this assessment. There are those who claim that it would be better to avoid all inequitable methods and levy assessment only on real estate thus exempting a large portion of the wealth of every civilized community. There are decided objections to such a method; among which may be noted the most obvious, viz: disproportionate taxation, in that those possessed of inviolable property who are generally best able to bear the burdens of taxation, would as they perhaps now do, escape them most largely. I believe some of the States derive their revenue mainly from incomes rather than from property real or personal, claiming that in as much as the net income of individuals is an exact measure of their ability to contribute to the public expenditures.

There is strong reasoning in favor of this method, for instance A earns 5,000 or 6,000 dollars in a year and invests it in a farm on which he afterwards pays annual taxes, 3 years 600 or 5,000 dollars in a year and invests it in State or United States bonds, exempt from taxation, and thus evades a contribution to the common charges, a tax on income would seem to be a contribution from each individual according to his ability. In the real estate of Rail Roads, and other corporations, non-taxable bonds, with every other species of taxable property would be placed on an equal footing and made to pay a tax according to its true value, there would be no just cause for complaint, the rich and the poor in common, would rejoice in the good time coming.

It would be safe to say that nine-tenths of the people would concur in opinion that no material favor should be granted or allowed to one class above another in contributing all needful revenues to government. Every effort cannot be directed too earnestly and emphatically toward the policy of equalization of taxation, by insisting upon the importance of bringing the valuation of all property to a common standard, that of actual value, and of distributing the assessments over the largest possible amounts, real and personal, visible and invisible.

Perfection in this as in all things human, is practically unattainable, and the nearest approximation to it can only be had by that tuning up of public sentiment which shall recognize truthfulness and honesty as among the highest virtues in public as well as in private transactions, and which shall inspire in every citizen a readiness and willingness to bear, according to his ability, his full proportion of the common burden. To ward such a condition of society let it be our endeavor to direct our efforts, remembering that under wise laws, faithfully administered, the State and her citizens attain their truest and highest prosperity, that the blessings we enjoy, of protection, of opportunity, of social advantages, of good government, of civil and religious liberty, can only thus be maintained in their integrity and fullness, and be transmitted unimpaired, in long succession, to all the coming generations.

CALIFORNIA POLITICS.

[Wash. Cor. Baltimore Sub.]

The latest mails received here from California confirm the story that Mr. Geo. C. Gorham is supporting the Democratic nominee for Governor in that State. Mr. Gorham, it will be remembered, was the secretary of the Senate for ten years under Republican rule, and was the secretary of the Republican Congressional campaign committee during the Hayes canvass and also in the canvass of last fall. He has always been classed as a stalwart leader in his party, and his present course amazes his Republican friends here. In explanation, Mr. Gorham says that his support of the Democratic gubernatorial nominee in no way impairs his standing in the Republican party in national affairs. He says he will support the Republican nominee for Congress in his district, and that he is for either Conkling or Grant for President. He believes that the Republican party of California is the friend of monopoly, and the creature of the railroad magnates who are oppressing the people of the State. As between the railroads and the people he is for the people, and as the Democratic nominee is the foe of the railroad monopolists, he will support him. Ex-Gov. and Ex-U. S. Senator Cole, another Republican leader in California has taken the same course as Gorham. The news is a great dampener to the Republican campaign committee here, and they fear, as a result, a total defeat of their party in California in the September elections.

Col. B. F. Little, of Richmond county, a prominent and wealthy man, is dead.

ANOTHER MOUNTAIN TRAGEDY.

A Dangerous Breaks Jail, Murderously Attacks His Own Mother and is Shot Dead by His Brother.

(Asheville Journal, 30th.)

On Saturday evening last the neighborhood of Flat Creek, in this county, was shocked to the centre by a report that Joseph G. Wilds, a respectable citizen, had shot and killed his brother, J. H. Wilds, with a squirrel rifle. Upon investigation the information was found to be a sad reality.

J. H. Wilds had been arrested for some crime, and his brother Joe, his mother and James H. Sams, Esq., had gone his bail for his appearance at court. At last Madison county court, the securities gave J. H. over to the Sheriff, who put him in jail. At court he was convicted and imprisoned, we do not know for how long. Upon getting out he came to his wife's house, and immediately, together with his wife, went to his mother's, an aged and respectable lady, knocked her down and commencing beating her to an alarming extent. A little girl ran to the house of Joe Wilds, a hundred yards away, and told Joe that John Henry was killing his mother. Joe grabbed his rifle, and his wife said, "No, don't take it." "Yes," he has threatened to kill me, but I'll not use the gun unless I have to. Joe ran to his mother's, and just as he entered the door he held a sight at which the heart of the bravest of the brave would have burst. His mother lay upon the floor, bleeding, the giant brother knicking and beating her. The wife of J. H. with a drawn axe over the head of her mother-in-law, ready at an instant to strike the fatal blow; but Joe hollered "Stop, in the name of God, what do you mean?" At this point J. H. grabbed the axe and made for Joe, Joe backing and telling him to lay down the axe, but pursuit seemed to be his intent, and at five steps from the door of his mother's house he fell, a dead man.

Thus ended the life of a dangerous man. Joe walked into the house, assisted by his aged and much beloved mother to the bed where friends in a short time dressed her bleeding head. Joe, at the solicitation of his wife, went and gave himself up to Requisite Blackstocks, who summoned all the witnesses, and after a full hearing, discharged the prisoner, not being willing to even cause him to give bond to appear at court.

Sunday morning reports came, which were semi official, that J. H. Wilds had broken open Marshall jail, in Madison county, and he and all the other prisoners had made good their escape, among whom was a man charged with murder. Wilds statements have it that J. H. Wilds was almost a raving maniac, and that his wife was acting under fear of death herself.

Frank Mudd on Free Trade. Representative F. H. Hurd (Dem., O.) who has been under treatment for rheumatism in Philadelphia, has been talking about free trade to a reporter of the Times of that city. Of the so-called "balance of trade" he said: "If free trade prevailed, a man might leave Portland Maine, with a cargo of staves not worth \$1,000. He takes them to the West Indies, where staves are needed, and trades them for sugar and molasses and other products of that climate. He then takes these to St. Petersburg and exchanges them for fur, tar and other products of Russia, which he carries to Liverpool to change there for silk, lace and other goods demanded at New York. After a two years voyage he returns to the United States with a cargo valued in New York city at from \$50,000 to \$60,000. The protectionist seeing him start out with \$1,000 worth of staves and coming back with \$60,000 worth of goods, would deplore the transaction because the balance of trade was against us. The freetrader sees it in the just reward to American enterprise, and would encourage such transactions, and they might be repeated indefinitely from every port in the United States. The freetrader asks for a modification of the tariff then, first to open new markets to American products; secondly, to destroy the unjust system of taxation of one man to help another, which protection always implies; thirdly, to build up the honest business of the country, which is threatened every day by unpunished smuggling; and lastly, to enable the United States to take the place to which it is entitled, of the greatest carrying nation of the world."

A LIFT FOR GRANT.—New wait for the howl. One county in Mississippi has declared in favor of Jefferson Davis for United States Senator. True, Mr. Davis is still laboring under political disabilities, and could not take his seat in the Senate if elected, and true also that he does not want to be Senator and would not take his seat if he were elected and could, and true again that he probably could not be elected if he wanted to—still the fact that one Mississippi county has expressed a preference for him will serve to give a boost to the Grant boom, as it will furnish provocation to the stalwarts to revive the "rebellion" and point out the "treasonable purposes" of the "rebel Democracy."—Charlotte Observer.

THE COMING RACE.—There is a gentleman near this city who says that he can beat any man in Raleigh a foot-race from the Capitol gates to the Governor's Palace, the loser to pay \$25 to the Orphan Asylum. There is a grey-headed old man of our acquaintance, much given to charity, who says he can be found to take up this banner at any time. Push along. The orphans will get the pool, and that is the good part of it.—The Observer.

A disease much like cholera and proving very fatal, is raging about Centre Point, Iowa.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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 26th 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. MOLEAN, 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 this Faculty, Mt. Pleasant, N. C. 47.7.16.79.

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That is the saying. How important then that time should be correctly kept. To do so your

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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 is required to appear and answer the complaint. Dated May 29th 1879. DAVID NATION, Plaintiff.

Durham Tobacco market

REPORTED BY E. A. REAMS, PROPRIETOR OF Reams' Warehouse. Durham N. C. July 19 1879. LUGS. 3 to 2 1/2 3 to 3 4 to 5 5 to 6 6 to 7 7 to 8 8 to 9 9 to 10 10 to 11 11 to 12 12 to 13 13 to 14 14 to 15 15 to 16 16 to 17 17 to 18 18 to 19 19 to 20 20 to 21 21 to 22 22 to 23 23 to 24 24 to 25 25 to 26 26 to 27 27 to 28 28 to 29 29 to 30 30 to 31 31 to 32 32 to 33 33 to 34 34 to 35 35 to 36 36 to 37 37 to 38 38 to 39 39 to 40 40 to 41 41 to 42 42 to 43 43 to 44 44 to 45 45 to 46 46 to 47 47 to 48 48 to 49 49 to 50 50 to 51 51 to 52 52 to 53 53 to 54 54 to 55 55 to 56 56 to 57 57 to 58 58 to 59 59 to 60 60 to 61 61 to 62 62 to 63 63 to 64 64 to 65 65 to 66 66 to 67 67 to 68 68 to 69 69 to 70 70 to 71 71 to 72 72 to 73 73 to 74 74 to 75 75 to 76 76 to 77 77 to 78 78 to 79 79 to 80 80 to 81 81 to 82 82 to 83 83 to 84 84 to 85 85 to 86 86 to 87 87 to 88 88 to 89 89 to 90 90 to 91 91 to 92 92 to 93 93 to 94 94 to 95 95 to 96 96 to 97 97 to 98 98 to 99 99 to 100

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NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as administrator of Jacob A. Boun, deceased, hereby notifies all persons holding claims against the estate of his intestate to present them to him, daily pro et con, on or before the 15th day of April, A. D. 1880, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. T. T. SMITH, Adm'r. April 29, 1879-80.

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Best calico 6 1/2 cents a yard

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large and well assorted, consisting of suits varying in price from

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Cotton Yarn, 50c, Checks 9 cent, and sheeting at factory prices.

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