THE GLEANER

GRAHAM N. C. OCTOBER 15 1879

E. S. PARKER, Editor.

Just who will be the Democratic nom-

ABOUT THE NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR NEXT YEAR.

inee for Governor next year we do not know; - and, if we did, should not tell it; it would be cruel to do so, as only one man could be made happy thereby, and dozens of others would lose the pleasure of much delightful anticipation. We do not propose to even indulge in conjecture for those learned in the law; to review or speculation as to who will most likely be named for that high office. That there are already a number of aspirants in the field, more than we remember to have heard of before, especially at so early a day, seems quite certain. That their respective triends, inspired by them, or of their own motion, should be engaged, through the press and otherwise, in pushing their fortunes in that direction, is not to be wondered at, and is perhaps not improper. We are of these who think the office of Governor of a sovereign State, should never be lowered by being successfully sought by second or third rate men. The dignity of the place, and the honor of the State alike demand that the position of Chief Executive should be filled by the ablest and fittest. We all hope and believe that whoever is named by the Democratic convention next year, as its candidate for Governor, will be elected. That man should be one in Has the court the power to cure the whose moral worth, and mental powers the people of the State could feel a just and henorable pride. There is no man in the State who is too great and good to ties of the law making power of the State, be Governor; and none should be, unless he is from the ranks of the greatest and into the Legislature may be enacted into best. And, we mean in truth from the ranks of the great and good, and not merely from those who have, by one means or another, achieved something of a reputation by managing to keep themselves before the public, and obtaining newspaper endorsement of their virtue and capacity. The whole State is the field to choose from. No man within her borders but should feel proud of the destinction of being named by the dominant political party as its candidate for Governor. This one leels himself competent to the task; field from which the next Governor of but until that is done, let us hear no North Carolina is to come should not be circumscribed. And yet, there are attempts so to do.

other high and responsible positions in which the people are to be served. One United States Senator chances to be from the West, the other must be from the East; the Governor for one term is from the East, then his successor must come from the West; and even in the selection of Supreme Court Judges respect must be had to the particular portion of the State in which the individuals chanced to have been born or happen to live. And this question of habitation is a prime one. The East or the West, as the case may be, claims this position, or that position, is a cry we have grown fa- in New York, with ten hounds, which milliar with, and heard too long. And he says are negro catching dogs; and he if kept up, it cannot fail to result disas proposes to show kimself, and his dogs, astrously, not only to the best interests of and how he has trained them to run and other prominent citizens. They will the State, but to party organization, as negroes, and just how the things well. When the claims of sections are recognized in the distribution of high and honorable positions, there will certainly follow combinations between ams bitous men, of these sections, for their own ends and interest.

The claims of the East or the West are constantly being heard in behalf of this man is hired to personify negro this man or that. We will not be untharitable enough to conclude that the narrower the field of competition the bets ter it is for some aspirants, but, certain it is, their fitness in many instances would be less conspicuous if brought in comparison with others beyond their immetiate section. Now, it is no more than in fact a Southern man, in the employ of simple truth to say that middle North some Yankee money lover. That there Carolina has at least a fair proportion of is Yankee in the thing somewhere is men who, by their intellectual capacity self evident. It never would have enand training, and their integrity, and in tered the brain of a Southern man to all the elements of character, are fitted to serve the people in honorable and responsible position. There are men among them who would make good Governors, and United States Senators, They do not love their State less because they live in its center, instead of near its border. Yet, if this claim of sections is to be heeded, no man who cannot claim eith- City, for consultation as to a re-orer the East or the West as his hativity or his home, need cherish the worthy ambition of becoming Governor of his State, or her representative in the United States Congress.

We trust that fitness and merit will govern the selection of the Democratic candidate for Governor next year, and that we shall hear less of where the man was born and reared, or where he subsequently elected to make his home. We are tired of hearing place of hirth, or of Republicans must keep their mouths residence, urged as an influence in behalf of any one in connection with places in which the people of the whole State have equal interest, and which are filled, of the whole State.

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE SCHOOL BILL.

Some of the papers of the State have seen proper to indulge in what we regard as unjust criticism upon the action of our Supreme Court in what is known as the School Bill case. An unimpaired confidence in, at least, the integrity of the judiciary is essential to good government, and criticism upon the decisions of should not be lightly made. Without stopping to compare the merit of our present Supreme court, in point of ability with its predecessors, we can safely say that no three Judges ever sat upon the bench with higher character for probity.

If in their decisions courts err in matters of law, it is perhaps not improper them, and point out wherein the error lies. Judging from some of the criticisms their authors have a very erroneous idea of the duties of our Supreme Court.

With the merits or demerits of the School Bill, the court had nothing to do. Whether its provisions were wise and good, or foolish and bad were questions with which the court could not concern itself. At the last session of the Legislature a bill was introduced concerning the public schools of the State, and passed both branches, but by inadvertance, oversight or omision of duty, to put the facts as strong as they can possibly exist, it failed to be signed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House. There were two questions before the court: Was the bill passed by the Legislature a law without the signatures of the presiding officers of the two houses affixed during the sesson of the General Assembly? omission of the signatures by ordering ey. the officers now to affix them? These are dry questions of law, involving the duand the manner in which bills introduced laws. The opinion, as delivered by Chief Justice Smith, is claborate in its consideration of these questions. If the court has crred let some lawyer whose ability and ... will entitle his opinions to weight review the decision. And, it done at all, let it be done upon the elevated plane of legal learning and logical reasoning. The court in its opinion has cited authorities and given reasons for its conclusions. Let these be attacked, if any more flings at our Supreme Court, based upon the supposed merits or necessity of the law. The dry questions before We hear of the nativity or habitation of court were simply, was the bill a law, this man or the other as a reason why he and if not had the Court the power should be made Governor; and so with to make it a law. In answer to these the court, at the close of a long an able

opinion succinetly says: 1. The signatures of the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, by the express command of the Constitution, must le affixed to an act of legislation during the session of the General Assembley, and are necessary to its completeness and efficiency.

2. The judicial power cannot be exercised in aid of an unfinished and inoperative act so left upon the final adjournment, any more than in obstructing legislative action.

DOGS IN THE CAMPAIGN.

A man calling himself Buttler, and claiming to be from South Carolina, is done in slave times in the South. It is suggested that this is one the modes of firing the Northern heart against the South, and to make the poor negro still further available as a help to Republican efforts to stave off defeat. That catching in the South before the war, is probably true, and also that he is a Yankee. We regard it rather as a Yankee turn to make money. We hardly think a Southern man would have thought of it. However, Butler may be make money in that way. Couldn't the fellow improve a little, and show how the ancestors of these Yankees caught the ancestors of these negroes in Africa.

SNUBBED .- Some Southern Republicans awhile ago met in Washington City, for consultation as to a re-organization of their party in the South, and the campaign next year. Instead of meeting encouragement, the press of their party North, plainly telles them their party North, plainly telles them that they can have no part in shaping the policy of the Republican party, or in But about the time Mr. Thomas arrived directing the campaign next year. John Pool, and some others threaten to extort recognition for Southern Republicans, or help defeat the party North. Southern shut, and Southern Democrats must be charged with buldozing, is the game.

The Goldsboro Messenger says that either directly or indirectly, by the people the colored insane asylum at that place is nearly ready for the roof.

The Utes in 1871 owned about one ifth of what is now Colorado, and in 1872 they entered into a treaty with the United States by which a portion of their territory, in the vicinity of the prevent city of Leadville was ceded to the United States, in consideration of \$600,000 in yearly payments. In addition to the money the treaty secured to the united states, which and addition to the money the treaty secured to the united states, which and addition to the money the treaty secured to wounded man was taken to a house near the market, and medical aid called to him, but he was so hally hurt that he died abount 120 clocks. them important rights and privileges, especially in relation to protection from our courts, especially that of last resort the whites in the land unsold. Now it is said that not only have the whites been permitted to overrum their lands, but not a dollar of the money has been paid. An Indian war is new woon the country, the result, in a great measure at least, of the repudiation by the Government of its solemn pledges. And yet Republican papers are daily charging repuliation as a crime which the Southern States alone are bad enough to commit

> Indian War .- It seems quite probable that the country is at the beginning of quite an extensive and serious Indian war. The recent attack by the Utes upon the command of Maj. Thornburg resulting in the death of that officer and the killing and wounding of quite a number of his men, seems to have been the beginning of what is like'y to prove a long and troublesome Indian outbreak. While the result is certain, yet many good men may die in its accomplishment. It is said that other tribes are preparing to join the Utes. The cause of the trouble is alleged to be the forcing of civilization They did not like to work, and preferred to go upon the war path to submitting to the requirements of those undertaking to civilize them. Their forefathers did not work and they are slow to understand why they should, they have been invitering and complain-ing for a year, and to add to their dis-content it is said government promises to them have not been kept scrupulously, especially as regards the payment of mon-

WASHINGTON LETTER,

WASHINGTON D. C.

There are imperialists in this country. They are pushing the Grant boom, as they would any other which had a show of success, with all their might, but the hardest work they have to do is to prevent the ardent, hasty ones amongst them from making indiscreet admissions, There is quite a large number of Repub-licans who would rather have anything else than a Democratic administration. One of this class at a recent meeting while bewailing the dark prospects of the Republican party, declared that Genl. Grant was its only hope, and it was necessary that he should be made President and should extend his own term indefinitely. Whether Genl. Grant has or has not any ambition to be king or emperor matters little, for with the sentiment of consolidation and imperialism that is growing around him, it would not be very difficult to convince him if he were again President, that the good of his country required the wiping out of State lines, and the annexation of British America and Mexico. The figure of Grant with his feet at San Francisco, and his head at the At lantic, as given in the New York Graphic of yesterday, overshadows all of North America, and not the United States alone. The Democratic party, well grounded in the doctrine that the continued existence of the States, and the maintenance of their constitutional rights is necessary to the safety of the Republic, is the best hope for the preservation of republican government in this country. The American people should be warned in time against the already apparent de

signs of ambitious politicians
The Gate City Guards, a fine military
organization of Atlanta, Ga., will arrive here this evening, remain for one day, and go North. They will visit Baltımore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and other Eastern cities. With them are the Governors of several Southern States, ave a hearty though quiet reception in this city, and doubtless in other places

Prof. Langston, U. S. Minister to Hayti, speaks here to-night on the subject of negro emigration from the South to the Northwest. He favors it, while Fred Douglass believes it to be highly injudicious. These are the two most prominent negroes. or mulattos, (for neither is a full blooded negro) in the U. S. Both of them have large audiences of both blacks and whites when they speak on this subject. There is a great deal of seund sense in Douglass, while the Professor has 'words, words, words" with-

[From the Milton Chronicle.]

Mr. J. B. Warren, (the son of our esteemed friend, F. L. Warren, merchant at Prospect Hill, in this county,) who is doing business with his father, and is re-markable for his abstemious habits and correct morals, went to Baltimore last week to bay goods, and the morning at-ter his arrival he took breakfast and went forth to make his purchases; having made a few purchases and cashed the bills, his triends lost sight of him, and tailing to return to the hotel to get dinner and supper the excitement grew as time rolled on, and as he was known to have \$2,600 on his person fears were en-tertained that he had been foully dealt ous disar pearance of the young gentle-man to the four corners of the world. the missing young man put in appearance on the cars from Pittsburg, Pa. It seems that he had labored under mental aberation of the mind (probably produced by being drugged, or it may have been from a threatened attack of typhoid fever,) he bought a ticket unconsciously for the far west, and when reason resumed its throne he found himself in Pittsburg, Pa., whereupon he returned to Balti-more with his money all right.

Yellow fever has broken out at Harri-

In our last issue we mentioned the fact that Mr. Samuel Coltrane had been run over by wagon, on thursday morning last, the team at was so badly hurt that he died abount 120 clock that night. Mr. Coltrane had suffered from bronchitis for more than twenty years, and after the accident it pained him so much to cough that he often suppressed a cough, which bastenel his death from a secretion of mucus and blend. He lost a wife during the war in a similar mather. She was on a wagon load of cane, accompanied by the same son who was present when the father met with the accident which caused his death, when the oxen he was driving took fright and attempted to run across a stream of water The wagon was turned over in the stream, submerging the mother, and before the sen could extricate her she was drowned. The deceased was a resident of Randolph county, and leaves a large family to mourn bis loss.—Norvu State.

THE INSANE. - From a circular letter received from the Superintendant of the Insane Asylum we learn that the Board of Directors have established the following rules;

The Superintendent, in the admission of applicants into the Asylum as patients, shall consider the applications in the order in which they are registered in the book kept by him for registering of said applications according to section 14, chapterr 161, acts 1879. No applicant considered incurable by the medical officers of the Asylum shall be admitted as a patient until all who are deemed To sell curable have been provided for.

2. No application made prior to the passage of the act of 1879, shall be considered unless the same shall have been renewed since that time. .

3. That the Superintendent furnish | 7. 2. 79. tf. to the authorities of the several counties respectively a copy of the forego-

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family well the past seas-on, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors visiting us so

often.

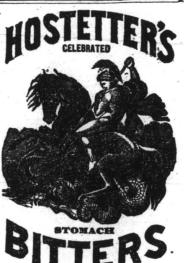
"Bio. Taylor, the answer is very easy I used Hop Bitters in time; kept my family well and saved the doctorbills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us well and able to work all the time. I'll warrant it has cost you and the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time."

same time."
"Deacon, I'll use your medicine hereafter."

The Charlotte Observer tells of a black negro, named Robert Johnston, who had been living with Mr. Isaac Sneel, in Providence township in Mecklenburg county, who had a difficulty with Mr. Sneel and lett him, taking his, Mr. Sneel's, thirteen year old daughter with him. He went in the direction of South Carolina, dragging the child after him in his hurry. The father and brother of the girl were in pursuit. Mr. Speel is a white man respected in the community.

The Chicago and Alton train was roby bed of its express money at Glendale, fif-teen miles from Kansas City. Twenty masked men did the job, and kept up a continual firing while the messengers safe was being robbed. The Messenger was knocked down. About flity thousand dollars were taken. The agent at the point is missing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



Disease, like thieves attack the weak. Fortify your organization with the Bitters, and it will resist and baffle alike the virus of epidemies and the changes of temerature which disorder the constitutions of the feeble. There is vitality in it. It is a pure vegetable stimulant, a rare alterative and anti-billious medicine, and has not a harmful element among its muny ingredients. For sale by all druggists and respectable Dealers generally.

Lots For Sale.

By order of the Board of Commissioners the lots in the town of Graham, belonging to the County, will be sold at public outery to the highest bidder, at the court house door, on MONDAY, 3rd of NOVEMBER 1879 on a credit of six months, title of property retained until purchase money is paid.

The lots to be sold are three in number, and known in the pian of the town as lots Nos. 15 14 and 27, only half of the first being for sale.

By order of the Board

T. G. McLEAN, Clerk.

Land Sale!

Being legally authorized so to do, I will sell on the pren ises, on THURSDAY, 23nd OCTO. 1879

the tract of land, adjoining the lands of William Mebane, Joseph Tate and others, in Ala. mance county, one mile east of Hawfields church, and two miles southwest of Mebaneville, known as the ROWAN TATE PLACE

containing 180 acres; more than one hal. of which is in its original timber. It is a well located, valuable farm. Persons wishing to examine the farm will be

ed, who lives on an adjoining farm.

TERMS: One balf cash, the other half, one year's credit secured by bond, and the title reserved till full payment of purchase morey.
Sept. 18th 1879. JOSEPH TALE Sr.

CO WEST YOUNGMAN

And old man, and young lady and old lady, and those of uncertain age, and children all

GO WEST

of the court house to the bearing the sign

J. W. HARDEN

YOUR GROCERIES
YOUR HARDWARE
YOUR BRY GOODS*
YOUR SHOES & BOOTS
YOUR HATS & CAPS
YOUR READY-MADE CLOTHING
YOUR LEATHER
YOUR RUGGY FINDINGS

YOUR BUGGY FINDINGS YOUR EDGE TOOLS
YOUR NOTIONS
YOUR CRICKERY & GLASS WARE
YOUR TIN & HOLLOW WARE
YOUR LADY'S HATS & BONNETS
AND EVERYTHING ELSE YOU WANT

YOUR CHICKENS, YOUR EGGS, YOUR BUTTER. YOUR WHEAT. YOUR FLOUR, YOUR OATS.

YOUR CORN. YOUR PRODUCE. OF

EVERY KIAD.

J. W. HARDEN.

CHEAP FURNITURE

My store-rooms and shops, are only a few steps north of the court house, in Greensbore, and I ask the people of Gullford and surrounding counties to examine my stock of furniture and ask the prices, and then, if in their judgment they can do better anywhere in North Carolina, I shall not expect them to buy of me. My stock in part consists of

Chamber suits, Dressing suits, Bedsteads, Chair Bureaus, Washstands, lables, Looking glasses, Folding chairs, Mattrasses, Wall pockets and Brackets, Book shelves, Book cases, Wardrobes &c &c.

All these and many other articles in the greatest variety, from common to the finest,

Burial Cases and Coffins

from common to the very finest, always on hand, in large numbers, of assorted sizes, so that any application can be filled at once. Also

BURIAL ROBES.

of all sizes, beautiful and convenient, always on hand. I shall be obliged if people will call and look

R GULLETT.

DID YOU EVER?

No, Never!

WHAT! NEVER?

well hardly ever

STOCK OF GOODS

nywhere, in ny market, by any body than

John Q. Gant & Co

have in store and are constantly receiving.

You can find about as near everething on their shelves, counters and in their ware-rooms as can be found in any one store in this country.

They invite all who wish to look or buy to come. Their stock says, come; their prices say, come; their polite and attentive clerks say, come; their liberal prices for all kinds of barter say, come; and, above all, the interest of those wishing to buy says to try

JOHN Q. GANT &o. Company Shops

Wednesday, the 12th day of November 1879

AND CONTINUE FROM DAY TO DAY
all the personal property belonging to his estate, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Corn,
Oats, Wheat, Farming Implements, Household and Kitchen Furniture; and many other articles such
as an enterprising farmer had collected upon a well tilled and a well stocked farm.

Those are fourteen head, all valuable animals, in good condition.

CATTLE

ng as fine a herd as can be foun

cows, a number of fine beef cate

SHEEP

About one hundred head of Merino and Southdown breeds, in fine condition.

Farming Implements

Of these there is a large quantity, a great variety and of the latest and most improved patterns.

All of the Property

is in fine condition, and the very best of its kind. There is no old plunder at knew the late David W. Kerr it is needless to say anything of the character stock, and other property on his farm. He was the foremost farmer in our stock, and everything on his farm are such as might be expected to be found man who was known throughout the btate as a successful farmer.

TERMS: Cash before the property is moved.

ALEX. WILSON

CHAS. J. KERR.