

THE GLEANER

GRAHAM N. C., May 12 1880

E. S. PARKER, Editor.

Gov. Vance made a speech in the Senate last week on the Spofford Kellogg case. The Washington correspondents say he made some good hits, but that the speech was not up to the standard of dignity in senatorial speeches.

Hayes wishes to appoint some Southern man to fill Key's place as Postmaster-General, which will be vacated soon by his going upon the bench. There are just thousands who will enter into the little contest by accepting the place, if tendered. If Hayes is in earnest let him name his man. If he will steer clear of Bob Toombs, he will likely be met half way.

CONGRESS.

Nothing of special importance to the public doing in Congress. In the Senate the time is divided between speeches on the Spofford-Kellogg contest and the consideration of the appropriation bills. In the House the consideration of the tariff, together with the routine business occupies the time. It is said that the business of the session can be finished by the first of June—that is all that is at all likely to be done. Of course all the bills introduced will not be acted upon—that would take about a dozen years.

The latest we have seen concerning the second place on the ticket with Grant is that it is to be filled by a negro; and Bruce, now a United States Senator from Mississippi, is said to be the coming man. The way it is to be done is this: The negro delegates to Chicago are to demand that the candidate for Vice-President be a negro, as a condition of their supporting the nomination of Grant. The Grant men cannot dispute with their votes, and so they will be able to dictate terms. That is what we see in the papers. Grant has said that wherever he is there the negroes can come, and of course he will not object. It may be started by some smart negro who wants to be bought off, or it may be an earnest move.

LIVELY TIMES IN KENTUCKY.

It is known that Hon. Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier Journal, is and has been, at all times and vehemently, the friend of Tilden, and the continued advocate of his nomination by the Democratic National Convention. All Kentucky Democrats are not of his way of thinking on this particular subject. The Post, a new daily Louisville paper, charges that Watterson promised Judge Martindale, of Indianapolis, to support Grant, if Tilden is not nominated. There is no take it a lively newspaper war, and it may result in keeping with the reputation of the dark and bloody ground.

The past week was one of State conventions. The Democrats held in two States, New Hampshire and Ohio, and the Republicans in seven States, Wisconsin, Mississippi, Tennessee, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. Thirman got the delegates from Ohio, sold, and in New Hampshire six of the delegates are anti-Tilden, but who they are for is not stated. The week's work, so far as concerns the Republicans, seems to have been favorable to Blaine. The seven States holding the Republican conventions elected 110 delegates to Chicago, and of these it is claimed that 60 are for Blaine, 32 for Grant, 9 for Sherman, and 9 for Washburn. In Tennessee a resolution to instruct delegates for Grant was tabled. The Mississippi delegation is mixed. In truth the whole thing is very much mixed. Blaine's friends are reported in high spirits, while the Grant men claim they are ahead, and the Sherman men say he will distance them all on the home stretch.

It appears just now that doubts as to Grant's nomination at Chicago are gathering thick and fast, though the news of the next few days may dispel them all; so contradicting and uncertain has news connected with Presidential probabilities become. It is now said that the Pennsylvania delegation cannot be held together for Grant—that in truth a number of the delegates have made and signed an agreement in writing, pledging themselves not to abide the unit rule adopted by the State convention, and not to vote for Grant, even on the first ballot. In view of this it is said that Don Cameron has now a second choice for the Chicago nomination, to wit, Blaine. The same state of insubordination is also said to exist in the New York delegation. It does appear that the anti-Grant Republicans are kicking. These reports may come from friends of Blaine and Sherman, or they may be true. Can't say.

A Democrat in the Third District writes a column letter to the Goldsboro Messenger urging the nomination of Gen. Soates, our Representative in Congress, for Governor. He says some handsome things of the Gen., which are true, but he does not, after the fashion of newspaper correspondents, make him the greatest and most wonderful man of the age. That Gen. Soates would be stronger in this section than any man named for the place, we have no doubt, but his friends

are perhaps a little selfish, in that they dislike to give him up as their Representative in Congress. If, however, the party of the whole State claim him, why, we have plenty of good men to take his place in Congress; lacking his experience it is true, and, hence, could not hope to be so useful, for a long time at least. General Soates and some one of the many able and popular men of Eastern Carolina for Lieut. Governor, would make as strong a team as could be hitched in the State—just a little stronger in our opinion than any mentioned. However, the General is not aspiring to the nomination, neither are his friends pushing him for it. He is not an office seeker, either directly by his own words or acts, or indirectly by the words and acts of others, inspired by himself. No newspaper editors or correspondents are in his service, and what has been said in his behalf has been prompted by the merits of the man.

We notice several of our exchanges are out for Randolph A. Shotwell, editor of the Farmer and Mechanic, for Auditor on the Democratic State ticket. Now, why not? He is well qualified. The only thing that can well be urged against him is, that as editor he has done faithful work for the party in the past. But it might be a dangerous precedent to nominate a man who had faithfully worked for the party without an eye to self interest. The thing might get to be common, and, in that event many, who are now prominent for big places, would be left out. Upon the whole it might not be well to disturb the custom of ignoring the real workers for the party, when places of honor and profit are to be given.

Col. Winston's State Convention of the National party, which met in Greensboro on the 5th of this month appears to have been a small affair. No speakers present, no demonstration, and only four delegates, and one of them a square Republican, as we see it stated. We need all such men as Col. Winston in the ranks of the Democratic party. He can hope to do nothing in a separate organization to stay the tide of Republican encroachment upon the usages and principles of the government. He and those who think with him may differ in opinion upon certain matters with leading Democrats, and so do we; and so do leading Democrats differ with each other, as to that matter, on many questions. Among men of the same party even, there will always be a difference on minor questions, and if the party was subdivided into as many organizations as there differences on subordinate questions there would be other conventions with only four delegates.

The Morning Star, the able Wilmington daily is not in the interest of any individual for any office, so far as we have observed indications, but in the interest of the Democratic party, it gives some sound advice as to the capacity of the men who go to make up our Democratic State Ticket. We extract as follows:

It has been said that the candidate for Governor should be a man of the greatest purity of life and who has the respect and confidence of every Democrat. It is not known who are the Republican candidates. The Democratic Convention will nominate before the opposition. Our party friends should act as if they were assured of being compelled to meet the strongest men belonging to the Republican party. Any other course will be unwise and dangerous. If we select a weak ticket—weak in its debating talent, weak in the confidence of the people, what may be naturally expected? Suppose the Republican ticket should be: For Governor, Edwin G. Reade; for Lieutenant Governor, Judge Seymour; for Secretary of State, Richard O. Badger; for Attorney General, Taswell L. Hargrove; and the remainder of the ticket should be equally well filled as to talent, how will a weak Democratic ticket fare on the hustings?

ANOTHER VETO BY HAYES.

At the extra session of Congress provision was not made to pay United States Marshals because the Republicans would not consent to a modification of the election laws, and so there was urgent necessity for an immediate appropriation to pay these officers. When the bill came up at the present session, Gen. Garfield, the leading republican in the House, introduced an amendment, providing that deputy marshals to enforce the election laws should be appointed by the Judges of the Federal courts, within their respective districts, an equal number to be taken from each of the two parties. This amendment was accepted by the Democrats, and tacked on to what is known as the Immediate Deficiency Bill, as a rider, as such political legislation, when tacked to appropriation bills, is now called. The Philadelphia Times, an able paper, independent in politics but with Republican proclivities, has some sensible remarks upon the veto of this bill by the President which we here append: President Hayes has vetoed the marshals deficiency bill, ostensibly because it contains a political rider that was pro-

posed by Gen. Garfield. The fairness of the Garfield amendment was, confessed by dispassionate men of both sides, and it was promptly accepted by the Democrats of both houses. It provided that deputy marshals to enforce the Federal election laws should be appointed by the United States courts, equally from both political parties, and it was regarded by the country as a just solution of one of the yet lingering revolutionary wrongs which survive the war.

If the Democrats could have directed the action of the Executive to serve their partisan purposes, they could not have made him better promote their interests. They refused to make appropriations for the marshals at the extra session, because the Republicans would not consent to modify the violent and revolutionary powers of deputy marshals and supervisors, and the marshals have necessarily suffered serious embarrassment in performing their legitimate duties. When the present session took up the deficiency bill for the relief of marshals, General Garfield presented an amendment of such admitted fairness that even those who voted against it could not assail its merits. It was accepted by the Democrats as a measure of peace, and it was believed that all dangers of a conflict between the Democratic majority of Congress and the Republican President were ended.

The bill thus amended by Garfield was finally passed by both branches, and the President was so far forgetful of the dignity of his office as to permit it to be announced, before the bill came into his hands that he would veto it and on what grounds he would base his objection. The bill reached him on Monday, and yesterday he responded with his veto. When it is considered that the Garfield amendment or political rider to which his veto is in substantial accord with his veto of the extra session, and that it is a republican and not a Democratic invention, the honesty and sincerity of the Executive will be justly appreciated. There is not a line in the veto in which Hayes does not directly contradict Hayes both as a member of Congress who uniformly supported Republican riders and as the President who asked for substantially the same law that he now rejects, whether his cautious veto is the result of duplicity or weakness, is of little moment to the country, for the public wrong is the same in either case; and that it is the logical fruit of one or the other is too clear to admit of dispute. It is a foolish veto, foolish in every sense. It is foolish because it is likely to distract the business and peace of the country; it is foolish as a party measure, for it puts the Republicans clearly in the wrong, and it is foolish as an attempt to obstruct the enactment of honest election laws.

The Democrats have now a plain path before them. The President is to be recognized as one of the integral parts of the law making power, and the rider to which he pretends to object should at once be sent to him as a separate bill. If he shall veto Gen. Garfield's election law, the responsibility will be fairly upon himself and his party. The marshals deficiency bill should then be re-enacted, with the veto rider retained, and if he shall again veto it, Congress will have done its duty and all appropriations for that department of the government should be absolutely refused. It is the first time in an issue with the present Executive in which the Democrats have been clearly and squarely right, and they can well afford to go to the country on Gen. Garfield's platform for honest elections. It would seem that the follies of the Democrats at the extra session had been transferred to the Republicans, and if they shall persist in their madness, they must be prepared to accept the popular reprobation that met the Democrats in 1879.

Bloody Work in Stokes.

On last Sunday John Smith went to the house of Peter Watkins, a deputy sheriff of Stokes county, who had a warrant in his hands for the arrest of Smith, and told him he had come to give himself up, and remarked to the deputy that he did not want to do that. Smith replied "I have come to kill you," drawing his pistol at the same time. Watkins broke and ran, Smith fired and missed him. Smith left and went after his brother Jim, and the two in a short while returned armed with muskets, but Watkins, who is a one armed man, was on the lookout for them, with a double barreled shot gun, fired on them with both barrels as they entered the yard, striking them about the face and breast. They fell but jumped up and ran off, leaving their guns behind. They were tracked for several hundred yards by the blood, but up to last accounts had not been found.

JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

A convention of the Democrats of the Fifth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Franklin, Granville, Orange, Chatham, Alamance, Guilford, Randolph, Caswell and Person, will be held in Durham on the 15th day of June, 1880, to nominate a candidate for Judge of this district. Each county will be entitled to one vote for every one hundred votes and fractional parts over fifty, given for Gov. Vance in 1876.

By order of District Executive Committee.

CALDER B. GREEN, Chairman.

Judge Tourgee has withdrawn from the Denver Times to give all his time to his new book "Bricks Without Straw." We are told he will return to Greensboro in the fall to remain here permanently. He retains his domicile here. "A Fool's Errand" may have been sore and troublesome and unprofitable to him in its reality. The book, however, has given him a world wide reputation as an author, and has yielded him a handsome fortune.

Democratic State Conventions are yet to be held as follows: Wisconsin, May 12; Virginia, May 19th; New Jersey, May 19; South Carolina, June 1; Arkansas, June 2; North Carolina, June 17; Mississippi, June 21; Kansas, May 26; Illinois, May 29; Alabama, June 2; Tennessee, June 8; Indiana, June 9.

TWO YOUNG MEN DROWNED AT A FISHING.—The Raleigh Observer gives the details of the following sad affair: Last Thursday morning about 50 persons, members of the Lodge of Good Templars of Raleigh, went out to Penny's pond, some five miles from Raleigh, to their annual picnic. After getting to the spot selected for the days enjoyment, Beane, Crocker and John D. McMillan, two youths about twenty years old got into a small boat, with a Miss Mitchell, a young lady about sixteen years old, and went out upon the pond. The boat got fastened on a stump, and in their efforts to get it off, was turned over, throwing the occupants into the water. The young men were excellent swimmers. They were intent upon saving the young lady who, in her light, seized them in such a manner as to cripple their efforts. They were hid from the crowd by a boat in the pond, and their condition was made known by cries for help. Another boat was seized, and Mr. Jordan and Mr. Rogers went as fast as possible to the rescue. Upon their arrival at the spot the two young men had sunk for the last time, and the young lady was unconscious, and fast sinking out of sight. A bow of ribbon attached to her hair marked the spot where she was sinking and Mr. Jordan, guided by this, dived under the water and brought her up. In her case efforts at resuscitation were successful. The bodies of the two young men were recovered, but they were dead. They were brought to the city followed by the sad procession, that in the morning had promised themselves a merry day.

VALUATION IN GUILFORD.—From the North State we learn that the assessors of Guilford county met with the board of County Commissioners, on the first Monday, when the following was agreed upon as the valuation of the articles of personal property named:

Table listing valuations for various items: Buggy and Carriage Horses, First class farm horses, Second, Third, Fourth, First Class Mules, Second, Third, Fourth, First Class Milk Cows, Second, Third, First Class Yoke, Second, Third, Dry Cattle and Calves, Hogs, Sheep, Wheat per bushel, Rye, Corn, Oats, Bacon per pound, Whiskey tax paid, per gallon, Brandy.

The Sharp Sheriff of Polk County.

Some months ago the Foster brothers, three of them, desperate characters of Polk county, were arrested and placed in jail. Recently a party headed by a man named Price, went to the jail and released them. Those engaged in the matter, together with the prisoner, escaped, except Price, who was captured by the Sheriff and jailed. Anticipating that the Fosters would in turn endeavor to release Price in the same manner as they themselves had been turned out, the Sheriff carefully prepared a trap door which would spring the moment an attempt was made to enter the jail. Last Tuesday the Fosters appeared, the trap fell, catching all three of them in the room below. They made a desperate struggle, and one or two shots were fired before the Sheriff got them in prison, but they are safe there now, or were at last accounts.—Charlotte Observer.

A writer in the Goldsboro Messenger, after favoring Gen. Soates for Governor has this to say:

"One more remark: There is music in the air. In more ways than one rumors are floating to the effect that the railroad corporations are manipulating matters in their own interests, and that they have candidates in whom they are specially interested. It is still a rumor, but if it should take a more definite shape there will be "a row in the camp." The people of North Carolina are not yet prepared to be sold into slavery, or to allow Tom Scott and Buford to suggest directly and indirectly that this man should be chosen for special office or to any office. If I hear more I shall speak plainer. Railroads will not be allowed to choose these candidates for State officers.

The murder of Col. Alston by E. S. Cox, in Atlanta Ga., is yet fresh in the minds of our readers. It will be remembered that Cox was convicted and his punishment fixed by the jury, that being their province under the laws of Ga., at imprisonment for life. An appeal was taken and pending it he remained in jail. A new trial has just been refused and he goes to the penitentiary for life.

Joseph L. Rhoads, of Craven county, near Newbern, planted a crop of garden peas the first of February. He began to gather the peas on the 10th of April, and finished on the 20th. He then cut the vines from forty-five acres and cured them for forage, and on the 30th of April he planted it in cotton. The profit of an acre of peas was in the neighborhood about \$100.

Mrs. Nellie Stokes, in New York, fell out with her husband, and went to boarding house where she met Edward Kennedy, who fell in love with her, and upon her refusing to marry him, informing him that she was a married woman, he drew a pistol and shot her and then shot himself. She will die; he is not much hurt.

A car in the train between Richmond and Petersburg jumped the track, and was completely wrecked, injuring more or less seriously six passengers.

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