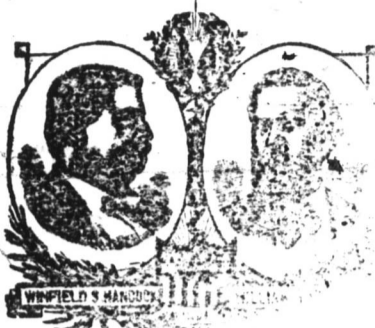


THE GLEANER

GRAHAM, N. C., August 11th. 1880.

T. B. ELDRIDGE, J. D. KERNODLE, Editors.



NATIONAL TICKET.

For President, WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK, Of Pennsylvania.

For Vice-President, WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, Of Indiana.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor, THOMAS J. JARVIS, Of Pitt.

For Lieutenant Governor, JAMES L. ROBINSON, Of Macon.

For Secretary of State, WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS, Of Orange.

For Treasurer, J. M. WORTH, Of Randolph.

For Attorney General, THOMAS S. KENAN, Of Wilson.

For Auditor, W. P. ROBERTS, Of Gates.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH, Of Johnston.

Electors at Large, GENERAL J. M. LEACH, FABIUS H. BUSBEE.

For Judge of the Superior Court, 5th District, JOHN A. GILMER, of Guilford.

Hon. D. F. Caldwell now says that he will not be a candidate for the Senate.

Hon. R. F. Armfield has been renominated for Congress for the seventh district.

A negro was stabbed at Louisville, Kentucky, last week, for voting the Democratic ticket; and still the cry of Democratic outrages continues unabated.

The Democratic clubs of Raleigh, have on foot a project for a grand State Ratification meeting some time during the campaign. A good move.

Alabama one of the states which Gen. Weaver claimed for the Greenbackers, has gone democratic by about seventy five thousand majority.

We never heard of such a crop of candidates as Guilford has already produced in view of the coming nominating conventions; and still the work goes bravely on.

Gov. Jarvis and Judge Buxton are conducting a joint canvass in some of the eastern counties. The reports of the speeches indicate that it is an entirely one sided affair. The Judge is an easy victim for his adversary.

While there are one hundred and thirty six thousand disfranchised voters in Massachusetts, it strikes us as rather out of place to hear Republicans clamoring for a free ballot. How does it strike you, dear reader?

The campaign is progressing finely. The news comes from all parts that Hancock is gaining rapidly. This is good news, but the half can never be told, till November, when he will receive the largest vote ever given to any man by the American people.

To Greensboro is conceded the distinction of having more idle men than any other city of the same size in the State.—Gleaner.

Base Slander! The editor only saw the aspirants for office canvassing.—Beacon.

We are indebted to one of our Greensboro exchanges for the fact set out in the squib above; so we deny the charge of slander. Perhaps the editor of the Beacon is too busily employed to notice lazy people. The aspirants are evidently not ill.

SCALES AND ROBBINS.

Gen. Scales was renominated at Greensboro, last Thursday, to bear the banner of the Democracy in this district, and to represent us in Congress another term. The nomination of Gen. Scales is equivalent to an election. Besides being by far, the most popular man in the district, he is a statesman as well and is recognized as such at the National Capital. During the four terms that he has served in the national legislature, he has reflected credit on those who sent him to the seat he occupies in the councils of the nation. North Carolina is proud of him and will honor him by sending him back again.

The nomination for Presidential elector could not have been better. Mr. Robbins is a man of acknowledged ability. As a canvasser he has few superiors. He contributed in no small degree, to our success in 1876, when he was on the ticket in the same position that he now occupies.

With Scales and Robbins, there can be no doubt of a grand victory for the Fifth District. We look for a large and overwhelming majority.

MR. ENGLISH'S LETTER.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 30.

Gentlemen: I have now the honor to reply to your letter of the 13th instant, informing me that I was unanimously nominated for the office of Vice President of the United States by the late Democratic National Convention which assembled at Cincinnati. As foreshadowed in the verbal remarks made by me at the time of the delivery of your letter, I have now to say that I accept the high trust with a realizing sense of its responsibility, and am profoundly grateful for the honor conferred. I accept the nomination upon the platform of principles adopted by the Convention, which I cordially approve, and I accept it quite as much because of my faith in the wisdom and patriotism of the great statesman and soldier nominated on the same ticket for President of the United States. His eminent services to his country; his fidelity to the Constitution, the Union and the laws; his clear perception of the correct principles of government as taught by Jefferson; his scrupulous care to keep the military in strict subordination to the civil authorities; his high regard for civil liberty, personal rights, and rights of property, his acknowledged ability in civil as well as military affairs, and his pure and blameless life, all point to him as a man worthy of the confidence of the people. Not only a brave soldier, great commander, wise statesman and pure patriot, but a provident, painstaking, practical man, of unquestioned honesty, trusted often with important public duties, faithful to every trust, and in the full meridian of ripe and vigorous manhood, he is, in my judgement, eminently fitted for the highest position on earth, the Presidency of the United States. Not only is he the right man for the place, but the time has come when the best interests of the country require that the party which has monopolized the Executive department of the general government for the last twenty years should be retired. The continuance of that party in power four years longer would not be beneficial to the public, or in accordance with the spirit of our Republican institutions. Laws of entail have not been favored in our system of Government; perpetuation of property or place in one family or set of men has never been encouraged in this country, and the great and good men who formed our Republican government and its traditions wisely limited the tenure of the office, and in many ways showed their disapproval of long leases of power. Twenty years of continuous power is long enough, and has already led to irregularities and corruptions which are not likely to be properly exposed under the same party that perpetuated them. Besides, it should not be forgotten that the four last years of power held by that party were procured by discreditable means and held in defiance of the wishes of a majority of the people. It was a grievous wrong to every voter and our system of self Government, which should never be forgotten or forgiven. Many of the men now in office were put there because of corrupt partisan services in thus defeating the fairly and legally expressed will of the majority, and the hypocrisy of the professions of that party in favor of civil service reform was shown by placing such men in office, and turning a whole brood of federal office holders loose to influence elections. The money of the people taken out of the public treasury by these men for services often poorly performed, or not performed at all, is being used in vast sums with the knowledge, and presumed sanction of the Administration, to control elections. And even members of the Cabinet are strolling about the country making partisan speeches, instead of being in their departments at Washington discharging the public duties for which they are paid by the people. But with all their cleverness and ability, a discriminating public

will no doubt read between the lines of their speeches that their paramount hope and aim is to keep themselves or their satellites four years longer in office. That perpetuating the power of chronic office holders four years longer will not benefit the millions of men and women who hold no office, but earn their daily bread by honest industry, is what the same discerning public will no doubt fully understand: as they will also, that it is because of their own industry and economy and God's bountiful harvests that the country is comparatively prosperous, and not because of anything done by these federal office holders.

The country is comparatively prosperous not because of them but in spite of them. This contest is in fact between the people endeavoring to regain the political power which rightfully belongs to them and to restore the pure, simple and economical Constitutional government of our fathers on one side, and a hundred thousand federal office holders and their backers, pampered with place and power and determined to retain them at all hazards, on the other.

Hence the constant assumption of new and dangerous powers by the general government under the rule of the Republican party; the effort to build up a strong government; the interference with home rule and with the administration of Justice in the Courts of the several States; the interference with elections through the medium of paid partisan Federal office-holders interested in keeping their party in power, and caring more for that than for fairness in elections. In fact the constant encroachments which have been made by that party upon the clearly reserved rights of the people and States, will, if not checked, subvert the liberties of the people and the government limited powers created by our fathers, and end in a great consolidated central government, strong indeed for evil, and overthrow of Republican institutions. The wise men who formed our Constitution knew the evils of strong government and long continuance of political power in the same hands. They knew there was a tendency in this direction in all governments, and consequent danger to Republican institutions from that cause and took pains to guard against it. The machinery of a strong centralized general government can be used to perpetuate the same set of men in power from term to term, until it ceases to be a Republic, or is such only in name; and the tendency of the party now in power in that direction as shown in various ways besides the willingness recently manifested by a large number of that party to elect a President for an unlimited number of terms, is quite apparent, and must satisfy the thinking people that the time has come when it will be safest and best for that party to be retired. But in resisting the encroachments of the general government upon the reserved rights of the people and States, I wish to be distinctly understood as favoring a proper exercise by the general government of the powers rightfully belonging to it under the Constitution. Encroachments, upon the Constitutional rights of the general government, or interference with the proper exercise of its powers, must be carefully avoided. The union of the States under the Constitution must be maintained, and it is well known that this has always been the position of both candidates on the Democratic Presidential ticket. It is acquiesced in everywhere now, and finally and forever settled as one of the results of the war. It is certain beyond all question that the legitimate results of the war for the Union will not be overturned or impaired should the Democratic ticket be elected. In that event, proper protection will be given in every legitimate way, to every citizen, native or adopted, in every section of the Republic, in the enjoyment of all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution and its amendments. A sound currency of honest money, of value and purchasing power corresponding substantially with the standard recognized by the commercial world, and consisting of gold and silver and paper convertible into coin, will be maintained. The labor and manufacturing, commercial and business interests of the country will be favored and encouraged in every legitimate way. The toiling millions of our own people will be protected from the destructive competition of the Chinese, and to that end their immigration to our shores will be properly restricted. The public credit will be scrupulously maintained and strengthened by rigid economy in the public expenditures, and the liberties of the people and the property of the people will be protected by a government of law and order, administered strictly in the interests of all people and not of corporations and privileged classes.

I do not doubt the discriminating justice of the people and their capacity for intelligent self-government, and therefore do not doubt the success of the Democratic ticket. Its success would vary beyond resurrection the sectional jealousies and hatred which have so long been the chief stock in trade of pestiferous demagogues, and in no other way can this be so effectually accomplished. It would restore harmony and good feel-

ing between all sections, and make us in fact as well as in name, one people. The only rivalry they would be in the race for the development of material prosperity, elevation of labor, enlargement of human rights, and the promotion of education, morality, religion, liberty, order, and all that would tend to make us the foremost nation of the earth in the grand march of human progress.

I am, with great respect, Yours very truly, Wm. H. ENGLISH.

To Hon. John W. Stephenson, President of Convention, Hon. John P. Stoetson, Chairman, and other members of the Committee of Notification.

DON'T AGREE WITH "VOX."

Messrs EDITORS:—In the last issue of your paper appears a communication, signed "Vox," in which the writer advocates a joint convention of the democracy of Guilford and Alamance, for the purpose of nominating two candidates for State Senators from the district composed of these two counties. The reason given is the greater harmony that would thus be brought to the party in this senatorial district. In support of this, two instances are cited when the Alamance nominee was defeated. These two counties have composed a senatorial district we believe since 1868. Guilford is much the larger of the two, but it was agreed that each county should have one of the two Senators; and it was also agreed that each county should name its own man. Now, in the approaching election, which may be the last in which the two counties will vote together, it is proposed to change the manner of selecting the candidates. Is there good reason for the proposed change? Has there been a want of harmony and concert of action resulting from the mode of selecting candidates? In case of a joint convention, it being conceded that each county should have one of the candidates, would not each virtually name its man? The charge that the democracy of one county over has, or will later in its support of the entire ticket, because of the fact that one of the candidates is from, and selected by the other county, might suggest conduct hurtful to both. That nothing in the past, on the part of the democracy of either county, can raise such apprehensions, a glance at the vote of the two counties in previous elections must fully satisfy anyone.

We will begin with the election of 1872, the first really free and full election held in these two counties, since they formed one district. In that year Alamance gave her candidate thirty votes more than she gave the Guilford candidate; and Guilford gave her candidate twenty three votes more than she gave the Alamance candidate. In 1874 Alamance gave the Guilford candidate sixty-six votes more than she gave her own man; and Guilford gave her candidate thirty-one more votes than she gave our Alamance candidate. In 1876 Alamance gave fifteen more votes for her own candidate than she did for the Guilford man; and Guilford gave her candidate thirty votes more than she gave our Alamance man.

In 1878, Alamance gave the Guilford candidate seventeen more votes than she gave her own man; and Guilford gave her candidate a few more votes than she gave ours; just how many not remembered.

In 1874, the Republicans of Alamance ran an independent ticket, which was elected; save Sheriff, Register of Deeds and one Commissioner. In 1878 there were two Independents for the Senate, one from Guilford and one from Alamance, and the Guilford Independent beat both the Democratic candidates in Guilford. Even in 1878 our candidates for the Senate ran ahead of one at least of the regular nominees in Guilford. 1874 and 1878, both being off years, there was quite a small vote in each county. In both Guilford and Alamance, at any of the four elections above alluded to, we believe there has been a greater difference between the vote received by the nominees of each county respectively than between the Senatorial candidates. There is always a difference between the votes of candidates on the same ticket, even for presidential electors. No one who thinks, will be at a loss to account for this, especially where the election is confined to one or two counties, in which the candidates live and are well known. Personal likes and dislikes will vary the strict party vote.

Looking at the past eight years I can see no good reason for changing the manner of selecting the two candidates in this senatorial district. And surely there is no reason for the democracy of one county to distrust the good faith and fidelity of the other in supporting its candidate. While it has so happened that Alamance has lost her nominee in two elections, yet so far as I have heard she desires no change in the mode of making the nominations. At least this is the opinion of an

ALAMANCE VOTER.

The druggists of the State assemble in Raleigh to-day, for the purpose of forming a State Pharmaceutical Association. A man living near Rhamkate in Wake County, brought to Raleigh last Thursday, several nuggets of gold which he had picked up in Walnut Creek, and now several young men of Raleigh are going to hunt nuggets to convert into campaign badges.

Advertisement for The New Light Running COMBINATION SEWING MACHINE. Features: The Lowest Priced First Class Sewing Machine Ever Manufactured. A MACHINE YOU CAN DEPEND UPON EVERY DAY YOU USE IT. Price only \$20.00. Includes details about the machine's quality and availability.

Advertisement for REDD'S WAREHOUSE, Reidsville, N. C. Features: HIGHEST PRICES PAID. Best lighted and largest house. Best Auctioneer and Unsurpassed Accommodations. Contact information for J. H. Redd, J. F. Wootton, J. Willie Smith, and J. A. Roach.

Advertisement for NEW FIRM HOLT, ERWIN & HOLT, COMPANY SHOPS. Features: Our Mr. Erwin has just returned from the North. He purchased an extensive stock of goods. It is known that goods have fallen since the opening of the SPRING TRADE. We propose to give our customers the advantage of this decline.

Advertisement for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS. Features: DEFENSIVE MEDICATION. A precaution which should never be neglected when danger is present, and therefore a cause of the Bitters at this season is particularly desirable, especially for the feeble and sickly. Includes an illustration of a person riding a horse.

Advertisement for HOP BITTERS. Features: (A Medicine, not a Drink). HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION. ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, BOWELS, BLOOD, LIVER, KIDNEYS, AND URINARY ORGANS, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS AND ESPECIALLY FEMALE COMPLAINTS. \$1000 IN GOLD. Includes an illustration of a person sitting at a desk.

Advertisement for J. W. Harden, Agent. Features: NOTICE. Letters Testamentary having been issued to the undersigned, upon the estate of James H. Albright, dec'd, they hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons holding claims against said estate to present them, on or before the 10th day of July, 1881, or this notice will be deemed in bar of their recovery. Includes an illustration of a person sitting at a desk.