

**THE GLEANER**

GRAHAM, N. C., August 25th. 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 Wilkon.

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.

For Congress of the 5th District,  
 ALFRED M. SCALES,  
 Of Guilford.  
 For Elector,  
 FRANK C. ROBBINS,  
 Of Davidson.

Alamance has begun to boom.

Col. John N. Staples for the Senate.  
 Who will be his associate on the ticket?

The Greenbackers had a big meeting  
 in Wilmington last week. The Star  
 says that there were not much more  
 than a dozen voters in the procession.

Notwithstanding the great snowing  
 under that Weaver received in Alabama,  
 he is still on the war path and expects  
 to be the next president. A rather vain  
 expectation, we imagine.

The campaign has opened in Indiana  
 with a vigor and energy almost unprece-  
 dented. On the 14th inst. nearly two  
 hundred Democratic meetings were held  
 in different parts of the state. Mr.  
 English is at the head of the state cen-  
 tral committee, and is doing good work.

In the war over or not? that is the  
 question. People who live at the South  
 entertain an idea that it is. Perhaps it  
 is a delusion. If not, then the Republi-  
 can party is very much deluded, or is  
 trying most shamefully to fasten a false  
 impression upon the minds of uninformed  
 people. It is evident that the bloody  
 shirt war in politics will never cease un-  
 til a Democratic President shall occupy  
 the chief place in the nation, and restore  
 harmony and brotherly love between the  
 different sections of our country.

**THE OUTLOOK.**

From all quarters, come the most  
 cheering reports of the political situation.  
 The Democracy all over the country is  
 fully alive to the importance of active work.  
 The campaign is being pushed at every  
 point, with excellent prospects of suc-  
 cess. Every day brings tidings of lead-  
 ing Republicans who have given in their  
 adherence to Hancock, and still the  
 good work moves forward. States that  
 have hitherto been republican, are now  
 conceding to be doubtful, while the en-  
 thusiasm of Democrats in Republican  
 states, is unbounded. A Massachusetts  
 correspondent of the national committee,  
 writes that Democrats in that state are  
 confident of gaining two or three mem-  
 bers of congress. General Thomas I.  
 Rosser of Minnesota says that he would  
 not be surprised to see a political revo-  
 lution in his state in November. Gen.  
 Hancock is very popular in Minnesota,  
 having once been stationed at St. Paul.  
 Illinois is far from being certain for the  
 Republicans. A member of the execu-  
 tive committee of that state, says that  
 unless a reaction sets in before the

election, it will go Democratic.  
 Such are the reports that are received  
 daily at the Democratic National head-  
 quarters. To say that the prospects for  
 carrying the election, is good, does not  
 express the situation. The indications  
 all point to a sweeping victory for Han-  
 cock and English in November.

Judge Buxton and General Barringer  
 evidently think that a man found guilty  
 of a felony is entitled to some mark of  
 distinction to elevate him above the  
 level of ordinary men. It seems that  
 they regard exemption from taxation as  
 proper reward for the services that felons  
 render the state. We reproduce below,  
 extracts from the public records with  
 remarks by the Charlotte Observer.  
 "No persons who, upon conviction or  
 confession in open court, shall hereafter  
 be adjudged guilty of felony or any  
 other crime infamous by the laws of this  
 State, shall be entitled to a vote at  
 any election under the laws of this  
 State, unless such person shall be restor-  
 ed to the rights of citizenship in a mode  
 prescribed by law. -Journal of the Con-  
 vention of 1875.

Wilson Cary, a colored delegate,  
 offered the following proviso:  
 "Provided, That no person or persons  
 disfranchised under the provisions of this  
 ordinance shall be required to pay  
 public tax."

Buxton and Barringer voted for this  
 proviso. With the unlettered African  
 it was a question of protecting his own  
 race and color. "Exemption from tax-  
 ation" is an "exclusive privilege," in-  
 hibited by the constitution of this State  
 except for "eminent public service."

The effect of Cary's proviso was to  
 make thefts an "eminent public service,"  
 entitling the thief to "exemption from  
 taxation." The benighted African did  
 not have the intelligence to comprehend  
 this. How was it with Buxton and  
 Barringer?  
 We pause for an answer."

**Odious Sectional Comparisons.**

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]  
 The Treasury Department is lending  
 itself to the promotion of sectionalism.  
 It is making odious comparisons between  
 the North and the South. It is seeking  
 to show how much poorer in all materi-  
 al resources is the South than the North.  
 It throws out this information as a cam-  
 paign document.

There is no pretense that the alleged  
 facts and figures given to the public in  
 this way were put forth to satisfy legiti-  
 mate curiosity. Mr. Sherman was re-  
 quested by Mr. McPherson, Secretary  
 of the Republican Congressional Com-  
 mittee, to answer a string of questions  
 expressly propounded to disparage the  
 South in contrast with the North. Every  
 question—eighteen in number—has this  
 design plainly stamped upon it. Only  
 such inquiries were made as every body  
 knew would put the South at a disad-  
 vantage in the comparisons instituted.  
 For example, concerning railroads and  
 internal commerce, imports and exports,  
 revenues collected and paid to the gen-  
 eral government, manufactures, mines and  
 banks. These interrogatories all relate  
 to tangible wealth. And to each and  
 every one of them answer is easily made  
 that the South is less rich and prosper-  
 ous than the North. But we all knew  
 that before. There was no need of put-  
 ting the whole staff of the Bureau of  
 statistics upon the task of discovering  
 facts, which proved when produced to  
 be of universal acceptance and which the  
 South herself has never sought to conceal  
 or disguise.

Since the war the South has pleaded  
 her poverty frankly. She has never  
 ceased to tell the world how much she  
 was injured by secession. This known  
 poverty, from which she is now but  
 slowly emerging, has been one of her  
 best claims upon the forbearing treat-  
 ment of the North. It was a good and  
 sufficient reason why Federal legislation  
 should not have been directed to crush-  
 ing out the spirit of self reliance and re-  
 covery wherever she showed it; it was  
 a reason why carpet bag government  
 should never have been allowed to op-  
 press and rob the Southern people under  
 Federal protection. It was a reason  
 why Congress should have developed  
 and encouraged, by every practicable  
 means, a healthy Union feeling at the  
 South. Considering the terrible losses  
 suffered by the South during the war of  
 the rebellion and the era of misgovern-  
 ment which followed it and the recent  
 business depression which afflicted her  
 in common with the rest of the country,  
 we think she has no reason to be asham-  
 ed of the exhibit made for her by Sec-  
 retary Sherman. She is much better off  
 than she thought she would be fifteen  
 years ago, at the close of five years of  
 war, which left her wasted and worn.  
 But, whatever the degree of her poverty  
 may now be, it is no proper subject for  
 official comment. Poverty may not be a  
 merit. But it is not a crime. That is  
 a very bad breeding which can find in the  
 straitened condition of a man or commu-  
 nity material for jokes or inflammatory  
 campaign documents. Such manners  
 especially need correction when they are  
 found in the head of a Federal depart-  
 ment. Mr. Sherman is an officer of the  
 nation—not of the North or the West—

and it is a pure impertinence and a gross  
 discourtesy on his part to use his official  
 position to run down the South, to hold  
 her up to the discredit not only of the  
 North and West but also of the whole  
 world. This is a case covered by the  
 proverb about the kind of bird that fouls  
 its own nest. The Secretary intends to  
 limit the injury of his publication to the  
 South. But so far as it shall be read and  
 believed abroad, it will do damage to  
 the whole country, impairing foreign  
 confidence in our general resources and  
 retarding immigration to every part of  
 the United States.

The point of the document—that for  
 which the unnecessary questions were  
 asked and answered—is to show that the  
 South, being so much poorer than the  
 North, ought to take a much humbler  
 part in national affairs. Under a form  
 of government like ours nothing could be  
 sillier than this reasoning. Men, not  
 money bags (ought to) make our laws.  
 A man's fitness to go to Congress or be  
 President of the United States should be  
 gauged by his brains and morals, not by  
 his bank account. What has the present  
 condition of her commerce, or finances,  
 or mines, or manufactures to do with  
 the capacity of the South to supply men  
 qualified to take intelligent part in public  
 affairs and legislate judiciously on  
 questions of national concern? Nothing  
 whatever. To assert the contrary is a  
 mere assumption.

**LANDLORD AND TENANT ACTS.**

[Correspondence Lexington Exchange.]  
 The recent Republican State Con-  
 vention at Raleigh adopted a platform in  
 which they denounce the laws known as  
 the "landlord and tenant acts." That party  
 had a similar plank in its platform in  
 1876. These laws were denounced at  
 two different conventions of that party,  
 and by its press, (which is calculated  
 if not intended to prejudice one class of  
 people against another), I feel it my  
 duty to call the attention of the public  
 to certain facts which seem not to be  
 known.

There are two landlord and tenant  
 acts now in force, on our Statute books.  
 One in Battle's Revisal, chap. 64, page  
 552. The other in the laws of 1876-77.  
 The Republicans passed the former, the  
 Democrats the latter. I take it, they are  
 denouncing the latter as they would  
 hardly denounce their own law. Now,  
 let us examine the act of 1876-77. When  
 the Legislature of that year met, quite a  
 number of bills on that subject were in-  
 troduced, among them one by myself  
 all referred to the Committee on the Ju-  
 diciary, of which I was a member. There  
 was a great contrariety of provisions  
 in these bills. The Committee re-  
 ferred them all to me with the request  
 that I report to it a substitute for all of  
 them. I had a hard contested case in  
 my practice under the act of 1874-75,  
 which developed its defective machinery.  
 I determined to assist all I could to cor-  
 rect it. I felt much interest in the sub-  
 ject and gave it my careful attention,  
 sparing neither pains or labor for several  
 weeks. I studied the bills, examined  
 the acts on that subject in various States,  
 or file in the public libraries in the capitol.  
 I drew a substitute and reported it to  
 the Committee, which reported it to the  
 House of Representatives without  
 amendment. It was reached on the  
 calendar, March 1st, 1877. I fully ex-  
 plained each and every section, frequent-  
 ly answering questions from Willis Bag-  
 ley, Esq., and other Republicans (which  
 questions seemed to be asked simply for  
 information and not by way of antag-  
 onizing the bill) to their satisfaction.  
 The vote on it was taken by ayes and  
 noes, when 88 voted for the bill includ-  
 ing every Republican both white and  
 colored. And 10 voted against the bill,  
 every one being Democrats. It then  
 passed its third and last reading "without  
 objection." See House Journal 1876-77  
 pages 660 and 661.

In the Senate the bill was referred to  
 the Committee on the Judiciary, which  
 reported the 7th section as an amend-  
 ment. When it was reached on the  
 calendar it passed its several readings  
 without objection, division or calling the  
 ayes and noes—Republicans and Democ-  
 rats alike voting for it. See Senate  
 Journal 1876-77, page 774. It repeals  
 the act of 1874-75. The law is plain,  
 simple and perfectly fair to both land-  
 lord and tenant—lessor and lessee.

The first and second sections give each  
 party the remedy of "claim and delivery"  
 against the other in case the other took  
 the crops and refused to divide.

The 3d and 4th sections give each a  
 plain action in case he preferred it,  
 against the other in Justice's or Superior  
 Court, according to the amount involved.  
 In case of appeal, each protects the other  
 by bond according as he is appellant or  
 appellee.

The 5th provides that in case neither  
 gives the bond the Sheriff sells the prop-  
 erty and "holds the proceeds subject" to  
 the decision of the Court." In the Su-  
 perior Court the return term is made the  
 trial term, in order to give each a speedy  
 remedy. This is the case in no other  
 action in North Carolina.

The 6th section makes it a misdemeanor  
 for the lessee, or any other person to re-  
 move the crops from the land without  
 complying with the terms of the lease.  
 This is all the bill provides for.  
 M. H. FRENK.

**GARFIELD AND THE PRESIDENTIAL FRAUD.**

[From the Bridgeport, Connecticut, Farmer.]

Not even the nomination of Hayes  
 himself could have brought the great  
 fraud issue more prominently before the  
 people than did the selection of Mr. Gar-  
 field. He was one of the visiting states-  
 men to Louisiana and as such partici-  
 pated in the arrangements and consum-  
 mation of the gross frauds by which the  
 Tilden majority in that state was oblit-  
 erated. He went to New Orleans with a  
 very definite idea of the dirty work ex-  
 pected of him, for he wrote to his intimate  
 friend, President Hindsdale of Hiram  
 College, as follows, before he started:  
 "Last evening the President telegraph-  
 ed me from Philadelphia requesting me  
 to go to New Orleans and remain there  
 until the vote was counted, acting as a  
 witness of the count. I was a good deal  
 embarrassed by the request for several  
 reasons. First, the President has no  
 power in the case, and I could only act  
 in a personal and irresponsible way,  
 with the danger that I might be con-  
 sidered an intermeddler; second, I did  
 not know who else was going, and I  
 might find myself associated with violent  
 partisan Republicans who mean to count  
 our side in *per fas or ne fas*. In that  
 case I should be called upon to assent to  
 the injustice or to make a report which  
 would call down upon me all the pas-  
 sions of this passionate hour."

He foresaw the situation very accurate-  
 ly did not have the courage or the  
 honesty to face "all the passion" of his  
 party by reporting the truth. He aided  
 the fraudulent work of the returning  
 board and signed the lying report writ-  
 ten by Sherman. That infamy completed  
 he returned to engage in another. On  
 the Electoral Commission coming before  
 the house, he was one of those put  
 forward to deceive the Democrats into its  
 adoption, by asserting that it provided  
 for a review of the fraudulent counts in  
 Louisiana and Florida. His language  
 was as follows:

"It (the Compromise bill) assumes the  
 right of Congress to go down into the  
 colleges and inquire into all the acts and  
 facts connected with their work. It as-  
 sumes the right of Congress to go down  
 into the states, to review to act of every  
 officer, to open every ballot box, and to  
 pass judgment on every ballot cast by  
 seven millions of Americans."  
 Plain or more emphatic language  
 could not have been used. It placed Mr.  
 Garfield on record as asserting that the  
 bill authorized the electoral commission-  
 ers "to go behind the returns," the  
 privilege for which the Democrats con-  
 tended. Mr. Garfield was afterwards  
 appointed a member of the electoral  
 commission, and thus had an opportunity  
 of applying his own interpretation of the  
 bill to the law. The Florida case first  
 came before the commission, and full  
 evidence was proffered that the Tilden  
 electors had been chosen by the people,  
 but counted out by the canvassing board.  
 Then came the test of Mr. Garfield's  
 honesty, and it failed him, precisely as  
 it had in New Orleans. His voice was  
 one of the eight which excluded the  
 proffered evidence. He denied, by his  
 vote, his own previous interpretation of  
 the bill. One of two conclusions must  
 be reached, that he is so thoroughly as  
 to hesitate at even perjury, or that he is  
 so weak as to be totally incapable of  
 honesty when urged to dirty work by  
 his party's managers. But whichever is  
 accepted, it is certain that he is responsi-  
 ble in a very great degree for the perpet-  
 ration of the great fraud. At two  
 stages it was in his power to have pre-  
 vented this great wrong upon the people  
 and the republic. He was too dishonest  
 or too weak and cowardly to seize  
 either opportunity. Such material is not  
 presidential timber.

**CAPT. RALPH F. BUXTON, LATE OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.**

(Raleigh News.)

It will be remembered that in the re-  
 ports of the speeches of Judge Buxton  
 during the campaign, he has had a great  
 deal to say about the war, who brought  
 it on, about fighting against the Union,  
 the destruction of a million of lives, &c.  
 It was known to the people generally until  
 last Saturday at Carthage, that the Judge  
 ever had ever taken any part in fighting  
 against the Union, but information came  
 in possession of the Governor that early  
 in the war Judge Buxton was engaged in  
 raising a company for service in the  
 Confederate army, but before his com-  
 pany was ready for a fight, he resigned  
 his captaincy, turned his command over  
 to his nephew and went to Greensboro  
 and engaged in the manufacture of sal-  
 petre to make gunpowder for the boys to  
 shoot the Union with.  
 In consequence of this valuable service  
 rendered the Confederacy, in trying to  
 destroy the Union, Governor Jarvis  
 turned to the Judge and introduced him  
 to the audience as

CAPTAIN RALPH F. BUXTON,  
 late of the Confederate army, but more  
 recently of the Salpetre Bureau.  
 It is utterly impossible to describe the  
 effect this announcement made upon the  
 audience. The applause was tremen-  
 dous, the Captain simply smiled one of  
 those peculiar smiles when the Governor  
 gets the dead wood on him.  
 The Governor urged the Captain to  
 continue his joint canvass and not to  
 leave him, but he said his Executive  
 Committee had made other and different  
 arrangements and he had to obey.

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 It is known that goods have fallen since the opening of the

**SPRING TRADE**

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