## THE GLEANER

GRAHAM, N. C., SEPTEMBER 13, 1880

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

## National Ticket.

For President, WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK, Of Pennsylvania.

For Vice-President, WILLIAM H. ENGLÍSH, 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 Anditor. 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.

Gov. Jarvis is in the Western part of the State doing valiant service for himself and the Democracy.

Capt Bledsoe was feeling very well until recently, when his opponent began to give him "Musty Meal," this almost overpowered him and he is now fast sinking, and all hopes of his recovery are given up.

The contest in Indiana is becoming very heated. The force of Republican money expended by Jewell is about spent, and Barnum's superior judgment will win the day for the Democracy.

The present status of affairs in Virginia between the two wings of the Dem ocratic party is encouraging. They seem to be about to secure a harmonious settlement of their differences. Either division will have five electors chosen from its ranks and the choice of the eleventh will be made by the National Democratic Committee.

## THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN,

There can be no doubt, viewing everything by the light of events passed and now passing that the present contest between the great parties for supremacy has never been equaled in this country and its like will not be seen for years to come. Freemen,gradians of our country 'a liberties, look about you and see what all this commotion means. Does it not mean the restoration of that "Union which our forefathers made" and left as a heritage to us? And more, it means "the subordination of the military to the civil power?"

Since the perpetuation of such heavenborn doctrines is the sole aim of our great statesmen and leaders, their importance and the shortness of the time bids you strike with decision and vigor. The arst thing is to secure the election of the presidential ticket, then the state, next the district, and last the county but not least when we come to consider our local advantages. And for the county we want each one to work. Men of Alamance, here is your field; if you doubt it remain idle as you are new uze til next November, and a cry will go up, not from Alamance alone but from all over the land, "We have lost a grand victory and are doomed to serve and be subservient to laws and regulations in-consistent with our free institutions," Be on your guard every one of you.

The Mt. Airy Visitor says, Mrs. Nancy Jessups, aged 88 years, who had been blind for 27 years, grayed that she wight see her children before she died, and a few hours before she died, her sight was restored. She expressed some degree of wouder at their queer appearance.

CIRCULATE YOUR PAPERS.

No one will hardly deny the assertion that more votes can be gained by the circulation of newspapers than by the speeches of candidates. Usually the speeches go in one ear of the voter and come out of the other, but if a good political paper is sent every week to a doubtful voter, he will read it and gradually become influenced by it. It costs much less to circulate these campaign papers than to pay the expenses of speakers, and so, if the influence of the former is greates than that of the latter, why do not our executive committees encourage the former? The Republicans on the other hand, rightly appreciate the value of a newspaper's influence, and therefore, they are sending hundreds of copies of their crgans gra-tuitously over the State. \* \* We tuitously over the State. \* would suggest this to the serious and immediate consideration of our township committees. If anything is to be done, it should be promptly done, as there is no time to be lost.

The above from the Chatham Record is too true to be passed over in silence. The same is the fact about the circulation of Republican organs in this county, hundreds of copies are being circulated gratuitously.

We believe it the most efficient way join with the Record in urging the executive committees, both State and county to take hold of this matter at once.

### THE CAMPAIGN.

Frem The Speech of Hon. Lyman Trus buil At Bellville Illinois.

NOW THE DEMOCRACY SUSTAINED THE UNION.

But I have not done with the false claim of the Republican party. I propose to day to bury it so deep by facts and figures that only the dupes of demagogues can longer be gulled by it. The Democratic State of Missouri alone, in which Mr. Lincoln Recieved but 17,028 votes in 1860 furnished 199,111 men to the Union army—a greater number than was furnished by all the Republican States of Vermont, Rhode Island, Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas put together. Neither Michigan, Wisconsin nor Iowa furnished as many troops to the Union army as Missouri. John A. Dix and Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, Lewis Cass, of Michigan, and Stephen A. Douglass, of this State, all lite long Democrats and leaders of that party. The moment Fort Sumpter was fired upon came out in public speeches tor the Union. Gen. Cass said:

"He who is not for his country is against her. There is no neutral ground to be occupied,'

Douglas declared:

'There can be no neutrals in this war only patriots or traitors. \* \* \* I express it as my conviction before God that it is the duty of every American citizen to rally around the flag of his country.'

The eloquent Baker, then a Senator from Oregon, said:

"We are all Democrats; we are all Republicans. We acknowledge the sovereignty of the people within the rule of the Constitution, and under that Constitution and beneath that flag let traitors

Had the Democrats favored the rebellion as they are now falsely charged by the Republicans with having done, it must have been a success, and this glorione Union, with its present greatness and hopes for the future, must have perished from the earth. So far from the Republican party having put down the rebellion and saved the Union, it was the patriotic Democrats with Republicans who raliled to its support that saved it, a thing which neither could have done without the aid of the other. What and whom would the Republican sol diers of Illinois have had to meet had it been true, as Republicans falsely charge. that the Democrats of the State opposed the war? As I have shown already they have had to meet, in the first instance, nearly an equal number of Democrats of our own State, and who would have led them? Generals Grant and Logan, both ot whom at that time were Democrats. The only vote ever cast for President by General Grant was for James Buchanan, and General Logan as late as 1862, was a member of Congress, elected by Democrats, and acting with the Democratic party. I do not mention this by way of assailing either General Grant or Gereral Logan, both of whom performed gallant service for their country, but they were both Democrats when they entered the army, whatever they may be now. It would be a reflection upon either of these gentlemen, as it would be. and is, upon every true soldier, to say that he entered the service as a partisan and for party purposes. In the language of the eloquent Baker, we were all Dem ocrats, we were all Republicans, in our efforts to save the Union, and no man leserves the name of patriot who entered his country's service merely for selfish or party purposes. Let us hear no more of this false claim of Republicans that they crushed out the rebellion." As well might it be claimed that the Democrts did it, for without their aid it could

not have been done.

abolished slavery. That was the result | sadly deficient. of circumstances, and was accomplished by what is known as the Thirteenth the varty of reform, and, thank God! Amendment to the Constitution of the the signs from every quarter give prom-United States, which I had the honor of ise that the time draweth nigh when it reporting to the United States, Senate by will be afforded an opportunity, both in which it was passed April 8, 1864, by the this state and the nation, to look into the requisite two thirds vote. But it failed at that session in the House of Representatives. The vote by which it was defeated was reconsidered at the next session, and it was the passed, sixteen Democrats voting in its favor, without thirteen of whose votes it could not have been passed. So you see that the claim of the Republican party that it abolished slavery, like many of its other claims, is false.

CAN A REPUBLICAN CONSISTENTLY VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET?

It seems to me that no original Re-

publican who prefers principle to party, right to wrong, and fairness to dishous esty, can longer act with such an organization. Where, then, shall he go? Can he consistently vote the Democratic ticket? That party has been out of power twenty years. More than half its voters as well as those of the Republican party, have become such since 1860. It is not tlerefore, composed of the same persons to move the people. Printed matter is as were in power at the commencement of oath that he would "impartially examine more lasting in its effect than more utter- ) the war of the rebellion. It is to-day the ances from the stump. And weheartily open and avowed advocate of the principles and policy declared in the fourth and sixth resolutions of the Republican platform of 1860. One of the fundamental articles of its creed "is the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgement." This does not mean the right of a State to secede from the Union any more than it did when emtodied in the Republican platform of 1860; but it means just what it says: The right of the State to control its dos mestic affirs without interference by the federal government in its elections, by federal officials or a lawless, armed force under any pretext whatever, (Applause.) The Democratic party as such was never a secession party, though some of its members, as well as members of the old Whig and Abolition party, were nulliflers and secessionists. Some neither the United States nor any state of the Abolitionists were accustomed to denounce the Constitution of the United | curred in aid of insurrection or rebellion States as "a league with the devil, and a covenant with hell." It was General Jackson the leader of the Democracy, who so effectually crushed out the doctrins of pullification and secession in 1832 that it did not again show its head until the statistics of the case. The value of 1860, when the war followed, and buried the slaves emancipated, at \$300 a head, it forever beyond the power of resurection. (Applause.) Neither secession nor African slavery will ever trouble us more. The charge that "the pledge to matter the assent of two thirds the voters the constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party as illustrated by the teachings and example of a long line of Democratic statesmen and patriots," means a pledge to the doctrine of secession, is as far from the truth as it would be to charge the Republicans of 1856 with being secessionists because they favored the restoring the action of the federal government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson. It is only to the constitutional doctrines of the fathers that the Democracy pledges itself. and, unless Republicans believe that secession is a constitutional doctrine, how can they charge that pledge to mean se-THE ONLY NATIONAL PARTY.

The Democratic party is now the only national party of the land. (Cheers.) It finds its supporters both in the North and the South, and expects to elect its candidates by electoral votes coming from each. Hancock and English can be elected in no other way. Choose, them for your President and Vice-President, and it will put an end to sectional strife, and the people of this whole country will be prepared to go forward as one people to the destiny that awaits them, of soon becoming the most prosperous and the most powerful nation that exists on the face of the globe, and, what is better than all, we shall be a people whose rights and liberties are regulated and protected by constitutional law. [Prolonged Cheers.]

Little more need be said of Hancock and English than that they both possess the Jeffersonian qualifications for office.

That they are honest no man questions There is no smell of corruption or the improper receipt or misuse of money about the garments of either. That they are capable, the able and efficient discharge of public trusts abundantly proves. That they will be faithful to the Constitution we have the highest evidence in that they have ever made it the guiding star of their political action. They are both committed by their letters of acceptance to the principles enunciated in the Democratic platform; but what is more satisfactory still, is the ability, doubted, and I sent for these gentlemen in order that we might ascertain the true statesmanship and courage shown by Gen. Hancock in his private letter to Gen. Sherman, written years ago at a most critical time in our history, and

Nor is it true that the Republicans which Gen. Garfield has shown himself

The Democratic party has now become accounts so long kept by the Republicans. [Loud and prolonged applause.] GARFIELD'S PART IN THE ELECTORAL FRAUD.

General Garfield, who was one of the Electoral Commission, in his opinion in the Louisiana case, said:

"The determination of the board, if not overruled by the Courts of that state, is the final and conclusive decree of the state itself. \* \* \* Neither Congress nor this commission has any authority to inquire whether there was fraud or error in the process by which the determination nation was reached."

In the Florida case, where the determination of the state canvassers was overruled by the courts of the state, General Garfield held that it made no difference. These decisions of General Garfield were under an act of Congress which raquired him, as a member of the commission, to decide "what persons were duly appointed electors" from the states of Florida and Louisiana, and he took an and consider all questions submitted to the commission." I have shown you how he performed that duty. How he kept his oath let him answer to his conscience and his God, but for that fraud practiced upon the American people they will hold him responsible.

### THE NONSENSE ABOUT SCUTHERN CLAIMS,

[From the Baltimore Sun.] The New York Tribune is credited with the ingenious device of reviving the old "rohrbach," which was used so industriously in Maryland in the campaigns of 1867-68, to the effect that it Hancock is elected the Southern people will claim and make the United States pay them the value of their emancipated playes. Besides overlooking the fourth section of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, which says, "But shall assume or pay any obligation inagainst the United States or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void," the Tribune seems to have overlooked would be \$1,200,000,000. This money would have to be raised by taxation and a loan, and to take the first steps in the in Congressional elections and of three forth will tax themselves to recoup to one-third of the States had any slave property, so the proposition is that threefourths the states would to be obtained. But only one-third a debt, the validity of which three-fourths have denied, and the immorality of which they have vehemently proclaimed. More than this, the voters at the next presidential election will be hard upon 10,000,000, of whom twothirds of 6,600,000 will be required to assent to the proposition before Congress will give the people a chance to act upon it. But the Tribune has established time and again, that there were only 350,000 slaveholders in the United States in 1860, so that when the Tribune's prediction comes to pass we will witness the retreshing spectacle of 6,600,000 men voting to open up a settled question of a debt which never existed, and 7,500, 000 men voting to pay \$1,200,000,000, which they never owed and no occassion

### campaign stories. THE CAMPAIGN,

to reimburse, to \$50,000 persons who

neither ask nor expect it. Campaign fig-

ures are sometimes more startling than

(From the New York Star, Aug. 21st, 1880.) At noon yesterday a delegation of six-ty prominenent New Jersey Democrats called at the National Democratic headquarters, where they were cordially re-ceived by Chairman Barnum of the National Committee and Hon. Orestes Cleveland, the member of the National Committee from New Jersey, Mr. Cleveland stated that the meeting was brought about by himself; that he sent for a Democrat for every Assembly District in the state in order that the National Committee might get a report of the sentiment of the people of the various districts of the state. Nearly every man invited was present, but the committee failed to learn from any of them of a single in-stance in which a Democrat is dissatisfied with the nomination of Hancock. On the contrary, there is more interest taken in the election and more enthusiasm over the nomination itself than over the nomination of any candidate since the McClellan campaign of 1863, and it is believed that the state will be carried by 15,000.
"This estimate has been made before,"

state of the case. And the estimate is fully sustained by the reports,"

The Republicans of the 5th Congreswithout any view to political preferment. Greensboro last Wednesday. J. B. Gret-In that letter he shows a thorough knowledge of our system of government; that he has opinions, and is not afraid to ex-press them; that he has the moral cour, age to date to do right, a quality in ted for District Elector.

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## SPRING TRADE

and we propose to give our customers the advantage of this decline. We think we have in stock just such goods as this section needs and desires; and we flatter our selves that farmers and others ear-find at our store everything they wish to buy, and a market for all they wish to sell. We ask the people to call and see for themselves; and then to buy from us or not, as in their judgment will best serve their interest.

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