

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER,

VOL. 6.

GRAHAM, N. C., MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1880.

NO. 32.

THE GLEANER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
ELDRIDGE & KERNODLE,
Graham, N. C.

Subscription: Postage Paid.
One Year \$1.00
Six Months .60
Three Months .35
Every person sending us a club of ten subscribers with the cash, entitles himself to one copy free, for the length of time for which the club is made up. Papers sent to different offices No Departure from the Cash System.

Advertisements: Transient advertisements payable in advance; regularly advertisements quarterly in advance.
1 m. 2 m. 3 m. 6 m. 12 m.
1 square 1 00 2 00 4 00 6 00 10 00
2 squares 2 00 4 00 8 00 12 00 20 00
Transient advertisements \$1 per square for the first, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion.

OUR GOVERNMENT.

Officers of the Federal Government.

THE EXECUTIVE.

Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, President of the United States.
William A. Wheeler, of New York, Vice-President of the United States.

THE CABINET.

William M. Evarts, of New York, Secretary of State.
John Sherman, of Ohio, Sec'y. of Treasury.
George W. McCrary, Secretary of War.
Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, Secretary of the Navy.
Carl Schurz, of Missouri, Sec'y. of the Interior.
Charles Devens, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General.
David M. Key, of Tennessee, Postmaster-General.

THE JUDICIARY.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, Chief Justice.
Nathan Clifford, of Maine.
Noah H. Swayne, of Ohio.
Samuel J. Miller, of Iowa.
David Davis, of Illinois.
Stephen J. Field, of California.
William M. Strong, of Pennsylvania.
Joseph P. Bradley, of New Jersey.
Ward Hunt, of New York, Associate Justices.

OUR STATE GOVERNMENT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Thomas J. Jarvis, of Pitt, Governor.
Dawes L. Robinson, of Macon, Lieutenant-Governor.
W. L. Saunders, of New Hanover, Secretary of State.
John M. Worth, of Randolph, Treasurer.
Donald W. Bain, of Wake, Chief Clerk.
T. C. Worth, of Randolph, Teller.
Dr. Samuel L. Love, of Haywood, Auditor.
Thos. S. Kenan, of Wilson, Attorney-General.
John C. Scarborough, of Johnston, Superintendent of Public Instruction.
Johnston Jones, of Burke, Adjutant-General.
J. McLeod Turner, Keeper of the Capitol.
Sherwood Eaywood, of Wake, State Librarian.

JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT.

W. N. H. Smith, of Hertford, Chief Justice.
John H. Dillard, Thos. S. Ashe, Associates.
W. H. Bagley, of Wake, Clerk of Supreme Court.

D. A. Wicker, of Wake, Marshal.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JNO. W. GRAHAM, JAS. A. GRAHAM,
Hillsboro, N. C. Graham, N. C.

GRAHAM & GRAHAM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Practice in the State and Federal Courts,
and special attention paid to collecting.

J. D. KERNODLE,
Attorney at Law,
GRAHAM, N. C.
Practices in the State and Federal Courts.
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him.

E. S. PARKER,
ATTORNEY,
GRAHAM, N. C.
Will attend regularly the Superior Courts of Alamance, Caswell, Person, Chatham and Randolph, and the Federal Courts at Greensboro. Business entrusted to him shall have faithful attention,
6-180, 1y.

T. B. Eldridge,
Attorney at Law,
GRAHAM, N. C.
Practices in the State and Federal Courts.
All business entrusted to him shall receive prompt and careful attention.

James E. Boyd,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICES AT
Graham & Greensboro.
Practices in all the Courts.
Days at Graham, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. At Greensboro, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Dr. J. W. Griffith
DENTIST
GRAHAM, N. C.
Is fully prepared to do any and all kinds of work pertaining to the profession.
Special attention given to the treatment of diseases of the MOUTH.
CALLS ATTENDED IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.

G. H. School,
GRAHAM, N. C.
REV. D. A. LONG, A. M., Principal
REV. W. W. STALEY, A. M.
REV. W. S. LONG, A. M.
A. L. COBLE, A. B.
Opens last Monday in August and closes the following May. Tuition \$3.50 and \$4.50 per month. Board \$8 to \$11 per month. The number of students limited to 45.

Poetry.

A Woman's Wisdom.

You blame me that I am so true,
As you can love, my friend,
You call me heartless, I fear of faith,
Because my faith is true.

I do not say it is not true,
Oh, no! you would not say so,
But you who love and I who laugh,
Which gains most in the end?

And why if you were so true,
Should you have turned to me?
I have all who meet your gaze
I have sworn to maintain!

Go further yet, your heart, and seek
For one who will not give,
O! if your heart could prove so sharp,
Cutting me, my friend, and live.

Yes, once I was a girl, and lived, alas!
The letter far too true,
Held me in a clasped and prayerful,
Eyes upon me to the sky.

I loved you well, as you, my friend,
Are loving me this hour,
Such love as had, are earnest, we know,
With overbearing power.

My love went out, as yours will do—
But after many years,
And in those years I was not glad,
And bitter were my tears.

My love was like a yarrow, my friend,
It met with one to turn,
One day your heart will cease,
One day your pen will cease.

GARFIELD'S IMPEACHABLE DEED OF THE SOUTH!

GLANCES AT A DARK RECORD.

Garfield's Magnanimity Toward the South.

HIS IDEAS OF SOVEREIGNTY.

Mr. Garfield's views of sovereignty are those of a man who never understood our system of constitutional government, with its admirable division of powers between Federal and State authority, or one who honestly prefers monarchical or imperial forms. As early as January, 1865, he made a bold argument in which he attempted to describe what he termed "The political succession of sovereignty." He undertook to show that political sovereignty descended from the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain, first to the Revolutionary Congress at Philadelphia, then to the government represented by the Articles of Confederation, and finally, to the "NATION," where it was permanently lodged in the Constitution of the United States. He had no idea that sovereignty had ever belonged to the people of the United States, or to the State which formed our Federal Union. Ignoring the people altogether as sources of political power, he believed that every element of sovereignty had been absorbed in one Federal head. A man holding such despotic notions of our Government "of the people, by the people and for the people," is unfit to be trusted in any public station.

HIS CONTENTMENT FOR THE CONSTITUTION.

The Republican party made no pretenses that the confiscation and reconstruction acts were within either the letter or spirit of the Constitution. That Stephens, James A. Garfield, John A. Bingham, boldly declared that the Constitution of the United States must be thrown to the winds, when necessity demanded the substitution of the sword for the regular and ordinary administration of the law.

In 1863 Garfield left the army and retreated to his home in Ohio, where he entered the race for a seat in the 35th Congress, to which he was elected in October of that year. On the 7th day of December, 1862, he was sworn in as a member of the House, taking the following oath:

"I, James A. Garfield, do solemnly swear that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion."

How he respected the obligations of that oath the following will show:

January 14th, 1861, the House had under consideration a bill "To punish treason and rebellion, and to seize and confiscate the property of rebels." Garfield said that the insurrectionary States were out of the Union and, "had no rights under the Constitution." Under this doctrine land could be parcelled out and appropriated to northern soldiers, as Caesar and Napoleon, in cases of foreign conquest, had divided conquered territory among their followers and dependents. The measure being denounced on the Democratic side of the House as a violation of the plain letter of the Constitution, Mr. Garfield speaking for the Republican party, said:

"I would not break the Constitution at all unless it should become necessary to overleap its barriers." (Globe, 1st session 38th Cong., page 213.)

During the debate on Colfax's resolution to expel Long, of Ohio, for words spoken in the House, Garfield was reminded of his declaration about overleaping the Constitution. Being asked if he still held the same views, Mr. Garfield answered deliberately in these memorable words:

"I would take all the old sanctions of the law and the Constitution and fling them to the winds if necessary."

January the 18th, 1861, Mr. Dawson, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution.

"That whenever any State now in insurrection shall submit to the authority of the Federal Government as defined in the Constitution, hostilities against her shall cease, and such State shall be protected, and her people shall be guaranteed in the full enjoyment of all the rights which the Constitution gives them." (Globe, 1st session, 38th Cong., p. 229.)

On motion of Thad. Stephens this resolution was tabled by Radical votes, Garfield voting 'yea.'

Muzzling the Supreme Court.

Garfield voted for a bill providing that none of the lawless measures known as the reconstruction acts should be declared unconstitutional except by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the judges of the Supreme Court. By this vote he declared himself not only in favor of muzzling the Supreme Court, but of striking down that tribunal and subordinating its jurisdiction and powers to the will of Congress. (Globe, 2d Sess. 40th Cong. p. 488.)

CONFISCATION AND MILITARY SUBJECTION.

In discussing the confiscation act, Mr. Garfield took the ground that the confederates were in the same category with the Tories of the revolution, that their lands and personal estates ought to be confiscated and parcelled out among the Federal soldiers.

These were his words:

"Confiscate their estates, both personal and real, for life and forever. The war began by proclamation, and it must end by proclamation. We can hold the insurgent States in military subjection for a half century if need be. I want to see in all those States the men who fought and suffered for the truth, filling the fields on which they pitched their tents." (Globe, 1st Sess. 35th Cong. p. 465.)

IMPEACHABLE HATE.

In his remarks on one of the reconstruction measures, Mr. Garfield said:

"If the gentlemen who report this bill put in a section, that all who participated in the rebellion shall be forever excluded from the right of elective franchise, then I will say the proposition will be just, and one we can stand upon as a matter of principle. Anything less just which excludes from privilege and power all those infamous men who participated in rebellion."

Subsequently, the same bill being before the House, Mr. Garfield asked that the previous question be voted down, that he might move the following amendment:

"All persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving aid and comfort to the so-called Southern Confederacy, are forever excluded from holding any office of trust and profit under the Government of the United States." (Globe, 1st Sess. 39th Cong., pp. 2445, 2463.)

HE WANTED TO HANG EVERY REBEL.

In debating a bill "to provide for the more effectual government of the insurrectionary States," Mr. Garfield made a display of malignity and fiendish cruelty toward a helpless foe, equalled only by the brutal and blood-thirsty William De La Marek, the Wild Bear of Ardennes. It should be remembered that the war was then over, and that the Confederates had long before grounded their arms and submitted in good faith to Federal authority.

Read the following cold-blooded declarations deliberately uttered on the floor of the House.

"It is clearly the right of the victorious government to indict, try, convict and hang every rebel traitor in the South for their bloody conspiracy against the Republic. . . . I believe, sir, the time has come when we must lay the heavy hand of military authority upon these rebel communities and hold them in its grasp."

"I give my support to this military bill. It is severe. It was written with a steel pen made out of a bayonet, and bayonets have done us good service hitherto. All I ask is that Congress shall place civil governments before these people of the rebel States, and a cordon of bayonets behind them." See Cong. Globe, 2d Session, 39th Congress, pp. 1103, 1104.

On the 18th of February, 1877, nearly

two years after the close of the war, the same bill being under discussion, Mr. Garfield made another exhibition of his malignity toward the people of the South. Speaking in a tone of exultation and with a smile of triumph, like a cowardly despot with his iron heel upon the neck of his victim, this advocate of imperialism uttered the following language:

MR. SPEAKER. This bill starts out by laying hands on the rebel governments and taking the very breath of life out of them. In the next place it puts the bayonet at the breast of every rebel in the South. In the next place it leaves in the hands of Congress utterly and absolutely the work of reconstruction. Gentlemen here when they have the power of a thunderbolt in their hands, they know not how to use it. If I were afraid of this Congress, afraid of my shadow, afraid of myself, I would declaim against the bill, and I would do it just as distinguished gentlemen around me (meaning his timid Republican associates) have done, and do declaim against it. They have spoken vehemently—they have spoken sepulchrally—against it, but they have not done us the favor to quote a line or the proof of a single word from the bill itself that it does any of these horrible things they tell us of. They tell us it is universal amnesty, and there is not a line in the bill that will maintain the charge." Ibid, p. 1329.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

was the corporation that built the Union Pacific Railroad. Oakes Ames handed the stock, and bribed members of Congress to pass the bill by giving them stock. The whole of the facts came out in the Forty-second Congress, before the Poland Republican Congressional Investigating Committee. They are as follows:

Oakes Ames, in January, 1868, got for Garfield ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock; Ames paid for the stock; Garfield paid nothing for it. Ames sold the bonds for \$776, and he received a cash dividend on the stock of \$600 leaving due to Garfield \$329, after paying for the stock, which amount was paid to him in cash. Ames made oath to this state of facts. After Garfield's disgrace became public, he begged Ames to modify his testimony by calling the transaction a loan, so that he (Garfield) might "get off as easily as possible." Ames stuck to his original statement and repeated: "I never loaned Garfield any money, and he never asked me to loan him any. He knew very well that it was a dividend." Garfield went before the Committee and stated, under oath:

"I never loaned or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroads, or any dividends or profits arising from either of them."

This Republican Committee did not believe a word of Garfield's statement. Read their unanimous report to Congress made under oath:

"The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of the Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent. dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent. cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of \$329. This sum was paid to Mr. Garfield by a check on the sergeant-at-arms, and Mr. Garfield then understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock."

THE DECOYER BIRD.

Garfield corruptly sold his influence to DeGolyer and McClellan, of Chicago, for five thousand dollars. He confessed this under oath. He made an argument in favor of a worthless patent pavement by which a seven hundred thousand dollar job was secured at \$3.50 per yard, when in fact, it cost but \$1.50 per yard. He was, at the time, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and through him the jobbers obtained every dollar of their plunder. By this corrupt course he became liable to prosecution and punishment by confinement in the penitentiary two years and a fine of \$10,000, under Section 1782 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, page 316. He was, by this criminal act, under the statute referred to, rendered thereafter disqualified to hold any office of honor and trust under the Federal Government.

NO FOOLING.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]
The other day a Detroit lawyer had a call to go into the country a few miles to attend a case on trial before a country squire, and while jogging leisurely along in his buggy he saw a man come running across the fields at the top of his speed.

Directly behind him, and armed with a stout stick, was a woman, and it was a nip-and-tuck race to the fence. The man reached it first, however, and as he dropped on the high way side he called out to the lawyer.

"Stranger, for Heaven's sake give me a lift down the road for half a mile!"

"What's the trouble here?" asked the lawyer.

"Wife and I have had another falling out," was the reply, as the man rolled down a steep bank to the buggy.

The woman at this moment reached the fence, and as the woman was climbing over, the lawyer inquired of the husband:

"Are you fooling or in earnest?"

"If you think I'm fooling just wait a second!" gasped the man, as he plunged down the bank, rolled over in the road and rose up with a big stone in each hand.

"Squat!" yelled the stranger as he circled around the horse, but the lawyer wasn't quick enough. One of the stones hit him in the back and the other grazed his ear and hit the horse, and five or six more were coming as he struck a trot, and moved off, the husband hanging to the vehicle and running behind.

When a safe distance away the lawyer halted and looked back. The woman stood in the middle of the road shaking both fists at him, and the husband wiped the beads of perspiration off his chin and said:

"Stranger, Hamer and me never have any fooling. When she's good natured I get one shirt a week and two meals a day. When she's mad one of 'em has got to light out, and I wish next time you come this way you'd tell me if there's anybody in Detroit who can make me a pair of wings."

No! a War Hero.

(Detroit Free Press.)

A colored individual whose left arm was missing was soliciting a small loan on Griswold street, Detroit, and in recommendation of himself he stated that he lost his arm in the fight in the Wilderness.

"Was it in the fight?"

"No, sah; it was arter de fight. Dat war a powerful hot time I tell you. De balls flew around like snow flakes, de caissons roared and I expected to be killed for a hull half day!"

"But you wern't not hit?"

"No, sah, I expected to be but I was not."

"But how did you lose your arm?"

"I lost it arter de battle, sah."

"Under what circumstances?"

"Wad, sah, all de circumstances I eber heard of was dat I had it cut off wid a buzz saw."

"When?"

"Two yars ago, sah."

"And you call this losing your arm after the battle of the Wilderness?"

"Yes, sah; I ze hard up, sah, but I don't want to lie to you. If I'd lost it before de battle I'd say so, but it was arter de battle."

"Well I guess it was," said the man after a long pause, and he went down for a dime.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

Shortly after arriving in Little Rock John Forrester was attracted by a sign bearing the inscription, "Meals at All Hours." Entering the place and meeting the proprietor, he said:

"You keep a tavern here, do you?"

"No. I keep a restaurant."

"I don't know much about your new name; but you feed folks here, don't you?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I want to board here three days, or I reckon until I get a job of some kind. I see your sign says 'meals at all hours.' You don't mean that do you?"

"Certainly I mean it. I'll board you three days for \$3."

"And give me my meals all hours?"

"Yes, sir."

"Here, take the \$3. I never set myself up as a regular cater, but I'll buck agin you for the next three days. I think that I can stand her about that long. It's 11 o'clock. Give me something to eat."

"Because its two o'clock."
"It is not supper time."
"No, but it is two o'clock time."
"I don't understand you, sir. What do you mean?"

"Your understanding may have been injured by my surprising ability. I came here with the understanding that I was to have my meals at all hours."

"The contract has been adhered to; you have come here irregularly."

"No, sir; I have come here regular. It was the agreement that I was to have a meal every hour, and I am going to stand up to it if it packs my stomach as tight as a green watermelon. You are trying to impose on me because I am from the country. I have made arrangements with a boy to wake me up every hour to night, and I'm coming here to eat. That's my business now, and I'll eat fair with you and eat every time. Give me an oyster can of coffee and I some bill assige."

The proprietor handed the man \$3 and required him to leave. A fight ensued, and John was led away by the police. When he completes his rock pile engagement he will sue the restaurant for damages.

IBLOT OUT A DAY.

I keep on a desk before me a calendar of the year, with the day of each week by numerals. When the day is passed I draw my pen across a figure or the figure representing a day. It is gone, and I blot it out. So far as the column of numerals is concerned, I can do so.

But I am startled by the words, "I blot out a day." A day is a wheel in the great machinery of life,—a line the chain of your probation: it is as truly a part of vital and essential being as a year or a century. The day is given me. Will it vanish at my bidding? I did not originate it; I only received it. I have no more power to blot it out than to bring it in.

It was a gift. How should I treat the giver if I could and would blot it out? It came as a proof of the love of the Giver. To many that day came not. It was on its way, but the chain broke. But Divine kindness would not allow me to be a loser. Shall I not honor the Giver?

A day of sadness perhaps! Blot it out for that reason? If my sins made the sadness of the day, then let the day stand—a memento of and reminder of my folly. That day is worth saving that brings such a voice of reproof. Perhaps the day was sad under divine discipline. Surely, then, it ought to stand, blotting it out, offence be given to him who afflicts "for our profit that we might be partakers of his holiness."

A day of gladness, perhaps—the sky bright, the air balmy, joy in friends and all worldly comfort—above all, joy in the Lord and gladness in his salvation. Shall I mar such a beautiful picture? Shall I blot out such a day. As I erase the figure with a pen shall I drop it out of my mind as if there had never been such a day? Is this the kind return?

A day! That day just erased from my calendar, how much could have been accomplished in it! What a noble river of holy emotions might have rolled through my soul in that one day?—what fervor of love, ardor in prayer, and workings of faith, bringing the light and joy of heaven unto the soul!

There hangs my calendar. I cannot blot out much longer. The last day of the year is at hand. The last day of the year is at hand. The symbols of what remains may be erased by my driving pen; but these links of life—these way-marks of the path to eternity; these gifts of God; these opportunities of usefulness,—my gratitude shall welcome them, my love and zeal carry out in their great design. They shall aid in the grand result that my name shall not be blotted out of the Book of Life.

ABUNDANT HAIR.

Japanese women are very proud of their hair, which is black and luxuriant. They cultivate and arrange it with great care by brushing their tresses back from the forehead and gathering them in a plaited topknot, covered with flowers, speckles and hairpins of gold, silver and tortoise shell. Rich and poor alike are proud of their coiffure, and the kull woman in rags devotes the same attention to her hair as any great lady. To preserve the elaborate structure from being disturbed, women during sleep rest their necks on a padded fork. There is no difference between single and married women in wearing their hair, as in China; and their respective social status is indicated by the position of the bow in which the waist scarf is tied, girls wearing it at the back, matrons in front. The latter likewise shave their eyebrows, and dye their teeth black. Girls use rouge freely, and sometimes tint their lips. They are all fond of smoking, and wear their embroidered tobacco pouches as belt ornaments.