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THE GLEANER

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Poetry.

THE WORKMAN TO HIS WIFE.

Come, Mary, throw your work aside,
And let your trouble be;
Leave care and toil and smoke awhile,
And spend an hour with me.
We'll seek the cowslip on the bank,
The primrose in the lane,
And happy sighs afar
Shall make us young again.

It's long, my love, since you and I
Have heard the blackbird sing,
Or caught by running brooks and woods,
The glory of the Spring.
The paths where we have trod
Then, Mary, fling your work aside,
And let your troubles go.

The trees shall bend to welcome us,
The flowers shall clap our feet;
The very bees shall hymn our praise,
In murmurs soft and sweet.
The winds shall swell with ready voice,
The chorus high and loud,
And we'll forget the world, my wife,
And all its busy crowd.

A thousand things await us here—
Blue skies and balmy air,
Green fields, whose very sight shall make
The heart forget its care.
Then never sigh, beglad to-day,
Throw sorrow to the wind,
Nor pause till we have left our hills
A Summer's hour behind.

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Rooms of the Democratic Executive Committee
RALEIGH, N. C., Sept., 1880.

In obedience to a time honored custom this Committee greets the great Democratic party of North Carolina, and congratulates it on the successful administration of the State government for the past four years, and the splendid prospects of the party for the future, both State and national. Four years ago the party accomplished its first complete success in the State, and assumed entire control of the State government. Since then they have wrought many important changes and accomplished much good for the people. They have greatly relieved the people of the burden of taxation imposed upon them by a Republican government, though the objects of State care and expense have increased. They have completed an asylum for the colored insane at Goldsboro, and have another in the process of completion for the white insane at Morganton. They have placed upon an efficient and permanent basis, the school system of the State, and thereby afforded the best educational advantages to all the children of the State, both white and colored. They have rehabilitated and placed upon a high and enduring basis the University of the State, the Alma Mater of North Carolina's past greatness, and the great hope of her future, which, under Republican rule, had fallen to the level of a common school. They have made an honorable compromise of the public debt with the creditors of the State, whereby they have reduced that debt from \$12,726,045 to \$3,588,511, with interest reduced from six per cent. to four per cent. per annum, and with thirty years in which to pay it, thereby relieving our people of a debt that would have burdened them for many generations, and securing for the State a first class position in the commercial circles of our country. They have enacted the county bill, whereby they emancipate the white people of twenty-three negro-ridden counties of the East from the dominion of ignorant and corrupt local government, and save to these counties hundreds of thousands of dollars. They have adopted legislation concerning the Western North Carolina Railroad, which had lingered for twenty-five years, whereby the construction of that road has become an assured fact without further cost to the State, thereby affording to the people and products of that rock-bound section a safe and certain outlet to the great marts of the world. They have paid off \$60,000 of encumbrances on the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, contracted under Republican rule, and built with convict labor sixty miles of that road, without cost to the people of the State. All these and other works of charity and internal improvement, have been accomplished by the Democratic party, and at a cost greatly below the annual expense of the State government under Republican rule. Such an exhibit entitles the Democratic party to the confidence and support of the people. It affords the Committee great pleasure to announce to the party the splendid effect of the recent nominations at Cincinnati and Raleigh, on the public sentiment of the State. The State Convention in the renomination of nearly the entire body of the old State officers, presents to the people of North Carolina a ticket seldom equaled and never surpassed in this or any other State, in the joint qualification of honesty and competency. Their fidelity in the past to the honor and interest of the State, in the offices which they have so worthily filled, the splendid character of the convention that nominated them, and the popular

enthusiasm that greets them at every point in the canvass, strikes dismay into the enemy, and gives every guaranty of their triumphant election. The same may be said of our ticket in every district and county in the State. Able and honest they have the confidence of the people, and will receive their support at the ballot box. This Committee has the full assurance, and congratulates the party that all ground lost in 1876 will be entirely redeemed in November next.

The canvass is now in full blast. Thomas J. Jarvis, our noble leader, has met the enemy under Judge Baxton, and driven him from the field. Unable to cope with the gallant Jarvis and the host of Democratic champions before the people, Judge Baxton and the rest of his party canvassers, afraid of and relying on joint discussions, are seeking in their peculiar way, to induce the people to again accept Republican Rulers, which, construed in the light of the past, means bankruptcy, bloodshed and dishonor. But this committee has an abiding faith that the people of North Carolina cannot betray into a surrender of that liberty that they have achieved at such a cost. Let the people remember that the Republican party has never been in power in North Carolina but two years, and then engaged in a civil war, with no to soldiery and an outlawed commander, to oppress the white people of the State. Let them remember that during these two years the Republican party involved North Carolina in fraudulent obligations, known as "the special tax bonds," amounting in the aggregate of principal and interest, to twenty-one millions of dollars, which the people of North Carolina are called upon at the November election, to say whether or not they will pay. Let them remember that Thomas J. Jarvis, our patriotic candidate for Governor, in the Constitutional Convention of 1875, introduced an ordinance to amend the Constitution of the State, so as to forbid the General Assembly from paying these "Special tax bonds" or any part of them, and that the whole of the Republican party in that Convention voted against that ordinance and defeated it. Let them remember that the Democratic legislature in 1879, in order to forever destroy these bonds, passed a bill to amend the Constitution of the State, so as to forbid the legislature of the State from ever paying the said special tax bonds, or any part of them, which said amendment is submitted in November next, for their ratification or rejection; that their refusal to ratify the said amendment, and thus place the seal of condemnation upon that great fraud of the Legislature of 1868, may be construed as an endorsement by them of the legality of these bonds, whereby they would fasten upon themselves this vast debt of twenty-one millions of dollars, which they can never hope to pay. Let them remember that under Republican rule, the school fund, sacred to the education of the poor children of our State, was recklessly squandered, education languished and the school house practically closed.

Let them remember that in two years of Republican rule they received for school purposes \$328,581 12, of which they applied to education purposes only \$38,981, and squandered the balance of \$289,600.26. That Democratic government since 1871 has made an average expenditure of \$261,000 annually in educational. That they spent for schools \$21,287.10 in 1878; \$326,040.85 in 1879; and a much larger sum will be spent in 1880.

Let those who believe "knowledge is power," remember that under Democratic rule the school fund has been faithfully guarded and applied to its legitimate purposes: That the fund has been largely augmented each year since the Democratic party came in power, and the school houses that once stood like extinguished lanterns on the highway of learning are now ablaze with the spirit of education, and filled with poor children seeking to lay the foundation of future usefulness. Let these people know that it is these school houses that North Carolina looks to preserve her honor and her interests in the future. When the people remember these things the Democratic party is safe, for therein rest their hopes for the future.

This Committee with patriotic pride, announces to the party of North Carolina, the splendid success attending Democratic efforts in other States of the Union. The magnificent Presidential ticket nominated by the party at Cincinnati has thrilled the country with an enthusiasm and inspired a confidence that has no equal since the memorable days of 1840. The name of Democracy which has for so many years been derided by the sectional hate of Northern politicians is now being looked to by the Northern

masses, under the leadership of the gallant Hancock to save the country from impending perils.

The Democratic campaign in the Eastern and Western States is being prosecuted with great vigor and splendid success. In the State of Maine, the staunch hold of Radicalism, and the home of Senator Blaine, the greatest of Republican leaders, the people have risen in the majesty of their power, thrown off the shackles of Republican misrule and declared for Hancock and Constitutional government. Alabama and Arkansas have each spoken in thunder tones, giving 60,000 majority each for free government. Indiana will next follow, and cast her voice in favor of fair elections and free ballots. Then will come an end of corrupt and sectional Radical Government in the United States, and all the States thereof.

See to it, North Carolina, that the hitherto Republican North are not more pronounced in favor of civil liberty and a popular government than you, who have so long suffered from its invasion. Hancock and English will be elected, and being elected will be inaugurated. Let not North Carolina be behind any State in the accomplishment of this glorious event. But the responsibility of North Carolina's future rests with the Democratic party. If ill befalls our noble old State, it will be attributable to the indifference of our party. That we are able to carry our State election by a large majority is abundantly evidenced by the splendid victory of 1876. That was accomplished by an appreciation of the vast importance of the contest and the active canvass made. The same degree of activity will accomplish like results. Let our people who like pure government work and all will be well. Let the work be done in clubs, and by the Township Executive Committees, the grandest feature of our whole organization. It is the duty of the township committees to know the sentiment of every voter in their townships; to supply them with the most reliable Democratic reading and information at their command; and to use all honorable means to induce him to aid the cause of civil liberty by voting the Democratic ticket. Let the township committees report regularly to the county committee the condition of their townships; and let the county committees report to this committee the condition of their counties. Let sub-committees be appointed in each voting precinct, charged with the duty of challenging any illegal vote offered to be cast. Let this work be effectively done, and our State is safe. We are now within five weeks of an election fraught with the most momentous issues ever presented to the American people. If we will work as men who love their country, we will make our victory not only certain but brilliant and enduring. Let every patriot subordinate everything else to the discharge of this first and highest duty to his country. For in protecting good government, you are but making for yourselves and your families peaceful and happy homes, and transmitting to your children and your children's children the priceless heritage of liberty. Practice the Patriot's motto—"eternal vigilance is the price of liberty,"—and your country is safe.

By the Committee:
OCT. COKE, CHAIRMAN.
J. J. LITCHFORD, Secretary.

SECTIONALISM REBUKED.

Southern Republicans Demand Hancock's Election.

[N. Y. World.]

WASHINGTON, October 1.—At a conference of prominent Southern Republicans held here last week the following address indicative of the feeling among the class of men who stood by the Republican party in the South as long as they considered it entitled to support, and in the face of popular opposition, was prepared and directed to be issued:

The undersigned, having earnestly supported the Republican party in carrying out the principles of reconstruction measures of Congress in the Southern States, feel constrained by the present situation in public affairs to state some of the grounds upon which a change in the party character of the national administration is demanded.

The reconstruction measures were precipitated upon the South in a time of great public excitement. They were to subvert ideas, habits and conditions fixed by the usage and experience of generations. This was to be done at a time and under circumstances well calculated to produce most serious apprehensions. The disfranchisement of principal property-holders, coupled with the enfranchisement of the whole body of former slaves, to be put into operation in the midst of a disrupted condition of government, alarmed the most thoughtful and patriotic citizens. Thoughtful men had hoped and expected gradual and

carefully tested steps in the adjustment of matters so vital to the peace and stability of society.

But the alarm and opposition were greatly increased by the disgraceful and reckless conduct of many of the persons entrusted with the execution of this new order of things. This conduct inflamed prejudices and provoked conflicts. Instead of discountenancing the misconduct of these persons by its restraining attention, the national administration has continually extended to them special countenances and favor, and has repressed the exertions of the more worthy and judicious supporters of reconstruction. We deem it sufficient simply to state the facts, without indulging in any warmth of expression or referring in detail either to the repeated acts or to the general spirit and policy by which the present and preceding administrations have made the management of reconstruction a curse to the colored race as well as to the white people of the Southern States.

But the first apprehension in relation to the immediate execution of the principles of the reconstruction measures has been greatly relieved by time and test of experience. The disfranchisement feature has been removed, here is now a general acquiescence in the principles involved, as indeed nothing more than the fundamental ideas of the American system of government. But the recollection of unrestrained abuses still remains, and there is still a deep ground of apprehension that such abuses may at any time be repeated in their worst form as long as the national administration continues in the hands of the Republican party.

We are satisfied from personal knowledge, derived from observation, and from participation in the reconstruction policy that a change in the party character of the national administration is how the surest and best means of placing reconstruction upon a safe and peaceful basis, and of at once uniting the country in mutual confidence and kindly relationship. And, as this should be the first and leading purpose of the American people in the pending presidential election, we believe it ought to override all party attachments and considerations.

Let a Republican President at this time by a sectional vote would be a public calamity of the gravest character. It would unquestionably set back the growing sentiment of national unity which has since a just and enlightened policy in the management of reconstruction would long since have permanently secured. While wishing to avoid as far as possible any matter appealing to feeling rather than to sober reason, we cannot omit alluding to the fact that the Republican party has made its present campaign a direct attack upon the South by seeking to revive against it the distrust and hostile feelings engendered by the war. We cannot be unmindful that this being done for the purpose of securing a party triumph which is to install such distrust and hostility in complete control of the national administration. It is natural and reasonable that the Southern people, so threatened, should unite in resisting, by their votes, the continuation of such a purpose, and that they should appeal to thoughtful and just men in the North for protection and support.

We are unable to see in any existing conditions a reason why such protection should not be extended. Slavery no longer exists, there is absolutely no sentiment in the South that would favor its restoration and scarcely any that regrets its destruction. The Union that has been reconstructed upon the basis of freedom and political equality, and there is no element in the South that would attempt to have it otherwise. The sentiment has become practically universal among the Southern people that the Union is the best security to their liberties and the surest guarantee of their future prosperity and happiness. But they would not conceal their dread of evil from the organization into a political party of all who are unfriendly to them, for the purpose of controlling the common government to their oppression and injury.

We have sincerely regretted the failure of the Republican leaders to recognize the true situation in the Southern States. Their mistakes and wrongful conduct, in the execution of the reconstruction acts, have caused us to despair of their ability to establish mutual confidence and harmony between the sections. The sectional grounds upon which they are seeking to carry the pending election have forced us to distrust their disposition to regard the Southern people as equals in the Union, or worthy to be trusted as participants in the common government of their country. They have year by year steadily drive from the party in the South numbers of its most considerate and earnest supporters, until they have practically destroyed it in every Southern State. Its revival in the future would be placed beyond all possibility by the success of their present attempt to elect a Presidency by a sectional vote, under the hostile attitude they have made this campaign assume.

The nomination of General Hancock has placed the Democratic party upon the most elevated plane of devotion to the Union, the constitution and execution of the laws. He had pledged the country an administration upon the safest and soundest principles of free institutions. This pledge is guaranteed by his proved devotion to the Union and his great public services, and by the firmness and purity of his private character. We confidently believe that his election to the Presidency is the safest and surest means of removing all remaining obstacles to the perfect and

peaceful establishment of free instruction upon the basis of freedom and political equality and restoring complete reconciliation and confidence between all sections of the country and among all classes of the people. The Southern people would then be free to discuss other issues with no regard to race distinctions, and there would soon be established a normal condition of political sentiment and action, conducive alike to the interests and happiness of both races and to the general peace and welfare of the whole country.

Joseph S. Fowler,
James H. Embury,
George Williamson,
William A. Guthrie,
E. P. Phelps,
John Pool,
Daniel Coleman,
William G. Riley,
Solomon Pool,
John Tyler,
Alexander White.

The signers to the above address are all men of note. Mr. John Pool was United States Senator from North Carolina from 1867 to 1873. Mr. Joseph S. Fowler was United States Senator from Tennessee from 1865 to 1871. Mr. Daniel Coleman, of North Carolina, was Assistant Postmaster General under the Administration of Mr. Van Buren. Mr. James H. Embury, of Kentucky was at one time on the bench, and afterwards became the law partner of Beverly Johnson and ex-Senator Douglas, forming the law firm of Johnson, Douglas & Embury. Mr. Wm. G. Riley was Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit in Virginia and President of the District Court of Appeals from 1869 to 1873, and held two important consultancies under General Grant's administration. Mr. George Williamson of Louisiana, was appointed United States minister to Central America by President Grant, and served until about a year ago, when he resigned. Rev. Solomon Pool was professor of mathematics in the University of North Carolina, and was afterwards President of the University for several years. Wm. A. Guthrie is a prominent lawyer and politician in North Carolina. John Tyler, Jr., of Virginia, is the son of President Tyler. Rev. E. P. Phelps is a Hayes elector for the State at large in Virginia in 1876, and was a lay delegate from the State of Virginia to the General Conference of the Methodist Church met in Cincinnati last May. Alex. White is an eminent lawyer residing in Dallas, Texas. He was a member of Congress from Alabama in 1851, '52, and again in 1873 '74. He was also a member of a number of prominent Southern Republican societies and present at the preparation of the address, but to what purpose we do not know. Among these are Wm. B. Rodman, for ten years a Judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina; George W. Brooks, the United States District Judge in the eastern district of North Carolina, and C. S. Whistard, many years in the North Carolina Senate, and at one time Speaker of Senate. David P. Lewis, the Governor of Alabama from 1872 to 1874, and at that time the ablest Republican leader in the State has written to Mr. John Pool, dated September 23, 1880, approving the address and giving his own able and decided views upon public affairs.

Gleanings.
A mosquito always settles before he presents his bill.
The little peach catches the early market.
True happiness consists not in the multitude of friends, but in their worth and choice.
A Philadelphia debating society is wrestling with the question, "Can a married man be a Free Mason?"
It is easy to see through the charity of a man who put a half-dollar with a hole in it in the contribution box.
"Figures won't lie" is a mistake. Some of the finest female figures upon the street are a nothing but—
One good turn deserves another, but it does not seem possible that there can be more than two good turns in an old silk dress.
The Detroit Free Press thinks that nonring should be done in the heart, and that grief should not be turned into a signboard.
A man dying left \$1,000 to an individual who years before ran away with his wife. He said in his will that he never forgot a favor.
A couple of reporters spent the night in a cell with a man who was doomed to be hanged in Connecticut recently, and in the morning the prisoner was perfectly willing to die.
The Wheeling Times discovers that the tramp is so good that he not only obeys the commandment not to work on the Sabbath day, but doesn't work on the other six, either.
When a fellow goes toward a large beer saloon spitting cotton on a hot day, it is a pretty sure sign that he is going to have a stroke. The best treatment for such cases is a "coolie," in its early stage.