

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

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Eldridge & Kernodle,  
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**GRAHAM & GRAHAM,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Practicing in the State and Federal Courts,  
Special attention paid to collecting.

**J. D. KERNODLE,**  
Attorney at Law,  
GRAHAM, N. C.  
Practicing 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 Aitahatchee, Caswell, Person, Chatham and Randolph, and the Federal Courts at Greensboro. Business entrusted to him shall have faithful attention.  
Feb. 1, 1881.

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

JAS. E. BOYD, JKO. W. ALBERTSON, JR.

**Boyd & Albertson,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
OFFICE AT  
Greensboro and Graham, N. C.  
Practice in the State and Federal Courts.  
Jan 21 - 1881.

**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.

**Dr. Geo. W. Long**  
GENERAL PRACTITIONER  
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Pure and fresh drugs always on hand.  
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

**G. H. SCHOOL,**  
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The next term will commence the 3rd day of January and close the last Friday in May 1881.  
Number of pupils limited.  
Board, washing, fuel and lights \$5 to \$11 per month. Tuition \$3.50 to \$4.  
Jan 21 - 81.

**T. E. JONES**



**Livery & Feed Stables**  
GRAHAM, N. C.  
Good horses and buggies for hire at reasonable rates.  
Horses fed at 25cts. per meal.  
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**Prices reduced**

Perfect Farmer's Friend Plows made in Petersburg Va.  
One Horse No. 5  
Two Horse No. 7  
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For sale at Graham by  
SCOTT & DONNELL

PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The following is the president's inaugural address:  
FELLOW-CITIZENS:—We stand to-day upon an eminence which overlooks a hundred years of national life—a century crowded with perils, but crowned with the triumphs of liberty and law. Before continuing the onward march let us pause on this height for a moment to strengthen our faith and renew our hope by a glance at the pathway along which our people have traveled. It is now three days more than a hundred years since the adoption of the first written constitution of the United States—the articles of confederation and perpetual union. The new republic was then beset with danger on every hand.

It had not cornered a place in the family of nations. The decisive battle of the war for independence, whose centennial anniversary will soon be gratefully celebrated at Yorktown, had not yet been fought. The colonists were struggling not only against the armies of a great nation, but against the settled opinions of mankind; for this world did not then believe that the supreme authority of government could be safely entrusted to the guardianship of the people themselves. We cannot overestimate the fervent love of liberty, intelligent courage and saving common sense with which our fathers made the great experiment of self-government. When they fought, after a short trial, that the confederacy of the States was too weak to meet the necessities of a vigorous and expanding republic, they boldly set it aside, and established a National Union founded directly upon the will of the people, endowed with the powers of self-preservation, and with ample authority for the accomplishment of its great objects. Under this constitution the boundaries of freedom have been enlarged, the foundations of order and peace have been strengthened, and the growth of our people in all the better elements of national life has indicated the wisdom of the founders, and given new hopes to their descendants.

Under this constitution our people long ago made themselves safe against danger from without and secured for their mariners and flag equality of rights on all the seas. Under this constitution twenty-five States have been added to the Union, with constitutions and laws framed and enforced by their own citizens to secure the manifold blessings of local self-government. The jurisdiction of this constitution now covers an area fifty times greater than that of the original thirteen States and a population twenty times greater than that of 1790. The supreme trial of the constitution came at last under the tremendous pressure of civil war. We ourselves are witnesses that the Union emerged from the blood and fire of that conflict purified and made stronger for all the beneficent purposes of a good government. And now at the close of this first century of our growth, with the inspirations of its history in their hearts, our people have lately reviewed the condition of the nation and passed judgment upon the conduct and opinions of political parties and have registered their will concerning the future administration of the government. To interpret and execute that will in accordance with the constitution is the paramount duty of the Executive.

THE POPULAR WILL.  
Even from this brief review it is manifest that the nation is resolutely facing to the front, resolved to employ its best energies in developing its best energies in developing the great possibilities of the future. Sacredly preserving whatever has been gained to liberty and good government during a century, our people are determined to leave behind them all those bitter controversies concerning things which have been irrevocably settled, and a further discussion of which stir up strife and delay our onward march. The supremacy of the nation and its laws should no longer be a subject of debate. That discussion which for half a century has threatened the existence of the Union was closed at last in the high court of war. By a decree from which there is no appeal that constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof are and shall continue to be the supreme law of the land, binding alike upon the States and the people. This decree does not disturb the autonomy of the States nor interfere with any of their necessary rights of local self-government but it does fix and establish the permanent supremacy of the Union. The will of the nation speaking with the voice of battle, and through the amended constitution has fulfilled the great promise of 1776 by proclaiming liberty through-

the land to all of the inhabitants thereof.

UNIVERSITY SUFFRAGE.  
The elevation of the negro race from slavery to the full rights of citizenship is the most important political change we have seen since the adoption of the constitution of 1787. No thoughtful man can fail to appreciate its beneficent effect upon our institutions and people. It has freed us from the perpetual danger of war and dissolution. It has added immensely to the moral and industrial forces of our people. It has liberated the master as well as the slave from the relation which wronged and enfeebled both. It has surrendered to their own guardianship the manhood of more than 5,000,000 of people, and has opened to each one of them a career of freedom and usefulness. It has given new inspiration to the power of self help in both races by making labor more honorable to one and more necessary to the other. The influence of this force will grow greater and bear richer fruit with the coming years. No doubt the great change has caused serious disturbance to our Southern communities. This is to be deplored though it was perhaps unavoidable. But those who resisted the change should remember that there was no middle ground for the negro race between slavery and equal citizenship. There can be no permanent disfranchisement in the United States. Freedom can never yield its fullness of blessings so long as the law or its administration places the smallest obstacle in the pathway of any virtuous citizen.

The emancipated race has already made remarkable progress. With unquestioning devotion to the Union with patience and gentleness not born of fear they have followed the light as God gave them to see light. They are rapidly laying national foundations of self-support, widening the circle of intelligence, and beginning to enjoy blessings that gather around the homes of the industrious. So far as my authority can lawfully extend, they shall enjoy the full and equal protection of the constitution and laws. A full and free enjoyment of equal suffrage is still in question, and a frank statement of the issue may aid the solution. It is alleged that in many communities negro citizens are practically denied the freedom of the ballot. In so far as the truth of this allegation is admitted it is answered, in many places that honest local self-government is impossible if the mass of the uneducated negroes are allowed to vote.

THE EVIL.  
These are grave allegations. So far as the latter is true, it is the only palliation that can be offered for opposing the freedom of the ballot. Bad local government is certainly a great evil which ought to be prevented, but to violate the freedom and sanctity of suffrage is more than an evil—it is a crime, which, if persisted in, will destroy the government itself. Suicide is not a remedy. If in other lands it is high treason to compass the death of the King, it should be counted no less a crime here to strangle our sovereignty power and stifle our voice. It has been said that unsettled questions have not pity for the repose of nations. It should be said with the utmost emphasis that this question of suffrage never gives repose or safety to the States or to the nation, until each within its own jurisdiction makes and keeps the ballot free and pure by the strong sanction of the law. But the danger which arises from ignorance in the voter cannot be denied. It covers a field far wider than that of negro suffrage and the present condition of that race. It is a danger that lurks and hides in the sources and fountains of power in every State. We have no standard with which to measure the disaster that may be brought upon us by ignorance and vice in citizens when joined to corruption and fraud in suffrage. The voters of the Union, who will make and unmake constitutions, and upon whose will hangs the destiny of our government, can transmit their supreme authority to no successors save the coming generation of voters, who are the sole heirs of the sovereign power. If that generation comes to its inheritance blinded by ignorance and corrupted by vice, the fall of the republic will be certain and remediless. The census has already sounded the alarm in appalling figures which mark how dangerous the high tide of illiteracy has risen among our voters and their children. To the South this question is one of supreme importance, but the responsibility for the extension of slavery did not rest upon the South alone.

THE REMEDY.  
The nation itself is responsible for the extension of suffrage, and is under special obligations to aid in moving the

literacy which it has added to the voting population for the North and South alike. There is but one remedy. All the constitutional power of the nation and of the States and all the volunteer forces of the people should be summoned to meet this danger by the saving influence of universal education. It is the high privilege and the sacred duty of those now living to educate their successors and fit them by intelligence and virtue, for the inheritance which awaits them. In this beneficent work sections and races should be forgotten and partisanship should be unknown. Let our people find a new meaning in the divine oracle which declares that "a little child shall lead them," for our little children will soon control the destinies of the republic.

RECONCILIATION.  
My countrymen, we do not now differ in our judgment concerning the controversies of past generations, and by years hence our children will not be divided in their opinions concerning their fathers' God that the Union was preserved, that slavery was overthrown and that both races were made equal before the law. We may hasten or we may retard, but we cannot prevent final reconciliation. Is it not possible for us now to make a truce with time by anticipating and accepting its inevitable verdict? Enterprises of the highest importance to our moral and material well being invite us, and offer ample scope for the employment of our best powers. Let all our people, leaving behind them the battle fields of dead issues, move forward, and in the strength of liberty and restored union win grander victories of peace.

THE CURRENCY.  
The prosperity which now prevails is without a parallel in our history. Fruitful seasons have done much to secure it, but they have not done all. The preservation of the public credit and the resumption of the specie payments, so successfully attained by the administration of my predecessors, have emboldened our people to secure the blessings which the season brought. By the experience of commercial nations in all ages it has been found that gold and silver afford the only safe foundation for a monetary system. Some confusion has recently been created by variations in the relative value of the two metals, but I confidently believe that arrangements can be made between the leading commercial nations which will secure the general use of both metals. Congress should provide that the compulsory coinage of silver now required by law may not disturb our monetary system by driving either metal out of circulation. If possible such an adjustment should be made that the purchasing power of every coin of dollar will be exactly equal to its debt paying power in all the markets in the world. The chief duty of the national government in connection with the currency of the country is to coin money and declare its value. Grave doubts have been entertained whether Congress is authorized by the constitution to make any form of paper money a legal tender. The present issue of the United States has been sustained by the necessities of war, but such paper should depend for its value and currency upon its convenience in use, and its prompt redemption in coin at the will of the holder, and not upon its compulsory circulation. These notes are not money, but promises to pay money. If the holders demand it the promise should be kept. The refunding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest should be accomplished without compelling the withdrawal of national bank notes, and thus disturbing the business of the country. I venture to refer to the position I have occupied on financial questions during a long service in Congress and to say that time and experience have strengthened the opinions I have so often expressed on this subject. The finances of the government shall suffer no detriment which it may be possible for administration to prevent.

AGRICULTURE.  
The interests of Agriculture deserve more attention from the government than they have yet received. The farms of the United States afford homes and employment for more than one half of our people, and furnish much the largest part of all our exports. As the government lights our coasts for the protection of mariners and the benefit of commerce, so it should be given to the tillers of the soil the best lights of practical science and experience.

MANUFACTURES.  
Our manufactures are rapidly making us industrially independent and are opening to capital and labor new and

profitable fields of employment. Their steady and healthy growth should still be maintained. Our facilities for transportation should be promoted by the continued improvement of our harbors and great interior water ways and by the increase of our tonnage on the ocean.

ISLANDS PROJECTS.  
The development of the world's commerce has led to an urgent demand for shortening the great sea voyage around Cape Horn by constructing ship canals of railways across the isthmus which unites the two continents. Various plans to this end have been suggested, and will need consideration, but none of them have been sufficiently matured to warrant the United States in extending pecuniary aid. The subject, however, is one which will immediately engage the attention of the government with a view to a thorough protection of our commercial interests. We will give no narrow policy, nor seek peculiar nor exclusive privileges in any commercial route, but in the language of my predecessor, "I believe it to be right and the duty of the United States to assert and maintain such supervision and authority over any inter-oceanic canal across the isthmus that connects North and South America as will protect our national interests."

THE MONITOR QUESTION.  
The constitution guarantees absolute religious freedom. Congress is prohibited from making any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. Territories of the United States are subjected to the direct legislative authority of Congress, and hence the general government is responsible for any violation of the constitution in any of them. It is therefore a reproach to the government that in the most populous of the Territories the constitutional guarantee is not enjoyed by the people, and the authority of Congress is set at naught. The Mormon Church not only offends the moral sense of mankind by sanctioning polygamy, but prevents the administration of justice through the ordinary instrumentalities of law.

In my judgment, it is the duty of Congress, while respecting the uttermost conscientious convictions and religious scruples of every citizen, to prohibit within its jurisdiction all criminal practices, especially of that class which destroys family relations and endangers social order. Nor can any ecclesiastical organization be safely permitted to usurp in the smallest degree the functions and powers of the National government.

CIVIL SERVICE.  
can never be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law for the good of service itself, for the protection of those who are intrusted with the appointing power against the waste of time and the obstruct on to public business caused by inordinate pressure for place and for protection of incumbents against infirmity and wrong. I shall at the proper time, ask Congress to fix the tenure of the minor offices of the several executive departments, and prescribe the grounds upon which removals shall be made during the term for which the incumbents have been appointed.

CONCLUSION.  
Finally, acting always within the authority and limitations of the constitution, invading neither the rights of the States nor the reserved rights of the people, it will be the purpose of my administration to maintain the authority of the nation, and in all places within its jurisdiction to enforce obedience to all laws of the Union, in the interest of the people; to demand rigid economy in all the expenditures of the government, and to require honest and faithful service of all the executive officers, remembering that the offices were created not for the benefit of the incumbents or their supporters, but for the service of the government.

And now, fellow citizens, I am about to assume the great trust which you have committed to my hands. I appeal to you for the earnest and thoughtful support which makes this government what it is. It is in law, the government of the people. I shall greatly rely upon the wisdom and patriotism of Congress and of those who may share with me the responsibilities and duties of the administration; and, above all, upon our efforts to promote the welfare of these great people and their government, I reverently invoke the support and blessings of Almighty God.

PRESENTS.  
A present, it is said, should be rare, new and suitable; neither so priceless as to be worth nothing itself, nor yet so costly as to bring an obligation on the receiver. We know of no such cautious niceties between friends. The gift, indeed, must have a right to bestow, but let this be the case, and a straw from such a hand shall be worth a scepter from another. A keepsake in particular as it implies something very intimate and cordial, is above these ceremonious niceties. We may see what people think of the real value of keepsakes by the humble ones which they do not hesitate to bestow in will. Petrarch, it is true, when he bequeathed a winter garment to his friend Boccaccio to study in, apologized for "leaving so poor a memorial to so great a man;" but this was only to show the other's merits; he knew that the very grace of the apology supplied all the riches it lamented the loss of, and Boccaccio, when he next enveloped in his warm gown, would feel "wrapped up in his friend." Something that has been to a friend's person completes the value of a keepsake. Thus people bequeath their very hearts to their friends, or even to places they have been attached to, and this is what gives a lock of hair a value above all other keepsakes; it is a part of the individual's self. Franklin made no apology when he left Washington his "fine crab tree walking stick" with a gold head curiously wrought in the form of the cap of liberty.

FATHERS' EQUIVOCAL ANSWERS.  
A certain literary gentleman, wishing to be undisturbed one day, instructed his Irish servant to admit no one, and, if any one should inquire for him, to give him an "equivocal answer." Night came and the gentleman proceeded to interrogate Pat as to his callous.  
"Did any one call?"  
"Yes, sir, two gentlemen."  
"What did he say?"  
"He asked me for honor in."  
"Well, what did you tell him?"  
"Sure, I gave him a quivible answer jist."  
"How was that?"  
"I asked him was his grandmother a monkey?"

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,  
Who never to him-if hath said,  
I'll pay before I go to bed,  
That bill I owe the printer?—Ez.

Yes, there are some we know full well,  
Who never such a tale could tell,  
But those we fear will go to—well,  
The place where there's no printer.—Grip.

A FEW THOUGHTS IN CHURCH.  
"This sermon is a bore."  
"How much longer is he going to preach?"  
"I'm hungry for dinner."  
"That man isn't at all bad-looking."  
"I wonder if Emma is engaged."  
"Well, it old Mrs. F. isn't wearing a turban, too."  
"I do wonder how much that bonnet cost."  
"It sounds as if he was going to close up the sermon."  
"I've a great mind to have it trimmed with velvet."  
"I must order a new pair of shoes to-morrow, and the material for that wrap, and visit Mrs. F. to try on that new dress."  
"That's H. Thomas we saw in New York last summer."  
"How that girl does look!"  
"Anon! My! isn't it nice to get out!"

The man who easily and quickly forgets a good turn is just the man to avoid doing one if he possibly can.

The diminutive chains of habit are seldom heavy enough to be felt until they are too strong to be broken.  
Many people may not believe in Mother Shipton's prophecy, about the world ending this year, yet it will be well enough to pay newspaper subscriptions and square up matters just the same.—Winston Leader.

"What are you laughing at?" asked Sophocles of Eschylus, as they stood at the side of the stage and looked over the vast audience. "At all those Athenian donkeys," answered Eschylus, "who have paid from five to ten drachmas for the privilege of listening to this Persian actress when they don't understand one word that she says."—Fuchs.