

THE GLEANER

GRAHAM, N. C., Oct. 17, 1881.

T. B. Eldridge, J. D. Kernodle, Editors.

If the powers that be should turn their attention to the frauds in the pension office, it is strongly suspected that some astounding revelations would be made.

Some New York Stalwarts express the opinion that the rejection of Conkling from the State Convention will result in a regular walk over for the Democrats. So note it be.

Two nice couplets: Roscoe Conkling and Boss Kelley, David Davis and Billy Mahone. The first two thrown overboard by the conventions of their own parties, the other pair sold out to the Republican party for loaves and fishes.

A crisis is imminent in Ireland, Parnell the agitator has been arrested for inciting the people to intimidate others from paying their rents. Other leading agitators have also been arrested. A serious outbreak of insurrection will be a surprise to no one.

Our correspondent Fair Play, makes a novel proposition for the settlement of the railroad controversy, which may be fair enough as far as Mr. Best is concerned; but it is not likely to be considered that way by the other side. We confess that we do not think much of the idea, but we give all our correspondents a chance to be heard, and this one is entitled to express his views in our columns.

The result of the elections in Ohio and Iowa was hardly a surprise to anyone. The latter State is so thoroughly Republican that it would be folly to expect it to go otherwise. The vote in Ohio fell off about a hundred thousand from last year's vote; but the majorities are about the same. The Republicans re-elect Foster governor by about fifteen thousand over the Democratic candidate, and elect majorities in both branches of the legislature.

From what we learn in regard to the fair, it seems that as an agricultural exhibition it was not a success. It is said that there was a notable scarcity of products of the ground while the exhibit of live stock was considered good. The attendance was quite as large as was expected and the financial results satisfactory. It would seem to an unprejudiced observer that there is an undue importance given to horse racing, glass ball and pigeon shooting and other features that in no way tend to the promotion of our agricultural interests. We take pleasure in noticing the success of Alameda exhibitors, reference to which will be found in our local columns.

The Clyde syndicate have replied to the letter of the state commissioners asking them to surrender the Western North Carolina Rail Road to Mr. Best and refuse to give up their purchase. They say they intend to hold and operate the road and finish it to both western terminal points. So far from antagonizing Mr. Best's plan of a North Carolina system, they will make connection with his road at Salisbury, giving him impartial access to their road. Besides finishing the road according to the contract, they strongly intimate an intention of extending it direct to Chattanooga which will make the long wished for through line to the Mississippi Valley.

It will be a source of gratification to all good citizens to know that there are some redeeming traits in the character of New York politics as exemplified in the recent state conventions of the two parties. The Republicans met first and ruled out Roscoe Conkling who presented credentials of election as a delegate, and the Democrats followed this example by making a clean sweep of Boss Kelley's Tammany delegation and the Irving Hall delegates as well, and admitted the New York County delegates who were not concerned in either of the factions that have done so much to disgrace the party and bring defeat for years. It is a good idea to sit down on political losses and rings occasionally. The action of the New Yorkers is commendable and is a good sign of better things in the politics of the near future. It is to be hoped that good may come of it.

There is some talk of another Republican paper being started at Greensboro or Winston. There is much complaint among some of the faithful that they do not get fair play in the papers of their creed already established in those places. There appears to be a want of harmony among them.

The Grant men are already training for the third term nomination in 1884. While Garfield lived they had but little hope of accomplishing anything, and in fact were nearly driven from the field by the President and Secretary Blaine; but now their hopes have revived and they are going to work with a vim. They received a black eye at Albany; but they were not discouraged; they had no difficulty in capturing the Maryland convention. They will have need to work unceasingly if they expect to succeed, for they will have plenty of opposition. It is quite likely that Mr. Arthur will want to be his own successor, and Mr. Blaine has long had an eye on the presidency. He has been a formidable candidate in the past, and is doubtless stronger now than before he entered the cabinet. Altogether they will have a lively race for the nomination, and then the trouble will not be over, for there is such a possibility as the election of a Democrat.

The proceedings of the Senate last week illustrate the ups and downs in political life. The body organized on Monday with a Democratic majority and elected Thomas F. Bayard president pro tem and inducted him into office. This made him virtually Vice President of the United States; for if President Arthur had died or become incapacitated, he would have succeeded to the presidency. But his enjoyment of the high official position was but short lived, for on Thursday, the Republicans being in a majority after admitting the Senators from New York and Rhode Island, deposed him and elected David Davis to the chair, and thus was Mr. Bayard turned out of office after enjoying it two days.

The change also illustrates another phase of politics—the barter of principles for place. It is well known that Judge Davis has claimed to be an independent Senator; but has on nearly all party questions voted with the Democrats. Like other men who have sold out before him, he had his price and the Republicans have paid it by electing him to the second office in the United States. The proceeding was a complete sale and delivery. Davis has fallen from his independent position to be a mere tool of Republican Senators.

A Novel Proposition.

Correspondence of the GLEANER.

The Rail Road war, as it is termed, must interest every true North Carolinian, and those who are exempt from local interests can most truly and clearly see how the imbroglio ought to be solved. And from that stand-point I venture to offer some suggestions.

Some preliminary propositions may not be amiss. It might be well for corporations, with temptations to monopolize, to consider how far it may be safe or discreet to arouse or challenge popular, legislative or judicial sentiment and authority.

Whatever may at present be the local interests and bias between the contestants, the ultimate and largely preponderating sentiment and action of a large majority of the people of North Carolina, will be exerted towards the policy represented by Commissioners Vance, Jarvis and Worth and to an extent that will eventually counteract and subordinate every antagonism.

But it may take years of banter, of heated discussion, of litigation and of costly and useless competition to reach this end, all of which good men should strive to avoid, upon just business principles and by fair and even moral compromises.

And as a basis for such compromise I suggest the following.

Let the Richmond and Danville syndicate turn over by proper terms and stipulations and upon fair remuneration to the purposes of the State policy represented by Commissioners Vance, Jarvis and Worth, the western extension, the N. C. Rail Road from Greensboro to Goldsboro, and the Rail Road from Greensboro to Winston.

And, let the Richmond and Danville Syndicate, upon fair terms, be fully and permanently secured in the title and use of that portion of the N. C. Rail Road between Greensboro and Charlotte and of the Piedmont Road from Greensboro to Danville; and that without any restrictions as to discriminations bearing upon other roads.

This would give them what their interests and aspirations mainly demand, the great Northern and Southern trunk line, without interfering with the cherished State policy of North Carolina of east and west lines to her own ports, and it seems to me that such an arrangement would be in accord with the energy, enterprise and legitimate claims of the Richmond and Danville Syndicate, with fair courtesy towards the State of North Carolina, and with the best interests of all parties morally, socially, locally and financially.

FAIR PLAY.

Washington Letter.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15, 1881.

The election of Senator Bayard to the Presidency of the Senate was very distasteful to the Republicans. Not that the Delaware Senator, bearing a name distinguished and honored in our national politics for three generations, is personally objectionable, because he is very popular. Mr. Bayard is a man of fine ability, high personal character and a fair sample of the dignified cultivated gentleman who graced the chair of the Senate as he would that of the Chief Executive of the country. But during the war he was earnestly opposed to the dominant party and some of its measures, and in consequence to this day bitterly denounced as a "rebel." It is pretty hard work for those who do not yet acknowledge that the war is over, to reconcile themselves to the elevation of one of that class whom they were pleased to call "copper-heads" to a position in the direct line of succession to the Presidency. When these things are understood the desperate opposition to Mr. Bayard is explained. He was the candidate of his party last spring before the Senate adjourned, but Vice President Arthur refused to vacate the chair to give an opportunity for his election, though he would have done so had Senator Harris, of Tennessee, an ex-Confederate, been the nominee.

Senator Edmunds is doing all the talking on the Republican side of the Senate so far, and is giving fresh evidence of his aptness at special pleading. It was amusing to hear his emotional tone of voice as he stood up and argued against the disfranchisement of New York and Rhode Island in the vote for presiding officer. And when this failed to produce the desired effect he sneeringly invited the Democrats with asking advantage of assassination to obtain power. But smart as he is all his efforts lost in effect when it was remembered that he would have been just as late and earnest on the very opposite side of the question had the interests of his party required it. Senator Vest renounced Edmunds that four States had at one time been disfranchised and their representatives kept outside the chamber for days and days at his own motion and the act of his own party; that the Democrats were not taking advantage of assassination because their majority dated back to the foolish action of two Republican Senators from New York, when the same candidate they now presented was nominated, and would have been elected and this extra session rendered unnecessary but for the course of a Republican Vice-President. When he concluded this thrust with a reference to Mr. Conkling's speech about the rights of the "constitutional majority" he seemed not to be much left of the other side of the argument and Edmunds rather gave up the sponge. The scheme to oust Senator Bayard from the chair, by the election of David Davis, was a last resort of the Republicans, not so much for the good Davis might do them in the chair as for the purpose of obtaining his indirect aid in securing the rest of the organization. By placing him in the chair and thereby rendering it probable that he would withhold his vote the tie is broken in favor of that side. Many Democrats have held that Davis should have been captured by making him their candidate.

Cabinet talk still prevails and it is not improbable that by the time this reaches you the new Cabinet will be announced. Secretary Lincoln, it is now positively stated, is to remain in charge of the War portfolio, and Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, to be Secretary of State. Judge Folger of New York, has been positively named for Secretary of the Treasury, but he denies that the President has communicated with him on the subject. Mr. Conkling, who was here some days, has returned to New York, suffering from his old malarial troubles and looking, as he was, a sick man. He had several interviews with the President and it is generally believed here that he could have told who would constitute the new Cabinet if he pleased, as he doubtless was consulted concerning it. Gen. Grant is understood to be very bitter against the anti-stalwart element and to advocate a general slaughter. Mr. Conkling is reported as equally bitter but more polite.

To illustrate how unforeseen events change personal fortunes, as well as to show what the Grant influence is likely to be with the new Administration, I will mention one of the changes said to be contemplated. Quartermaster General Meigs is to be retired, being over age, and Col. Ingalls, a friend of Grant, finally settled in the place. President Garfield intended to appoint Col. Rockwell to the position, but Gen. Grant's fatal bullet came before it was done. After Gen. Garfield's death Mrs. Garfield wrote to President Arthur requesting that this wish of her dead husband might be fulfilled as a reward to his faithful friend. But a letter from Gen. Grant also came urging the appointment of Ingalls, which he said he had long wished, and the latter they say is to prevail.

Gov. Jarvis' Speech

At the Opening of the State Fair,

It has been the custom for years for the Governor to open the State Fair, and in obedience to that custom I am here today to perform that service. I regret that the fair opens under unfavorable auspices. The long-continued drought and the early biting frost have cast a gloom over a large part of our citizens engaged in agricultural pursuits. Notwithstanding these untoward circumstances, through the untiring energy of the executive committee and the officers of the State Agricultural Society, the exhibits and arrangements of the fair will compare favorably with those which have preceded it. Every person, no matter in what pursuits engaged, must sympathize with the despondency that has overshadowed the agricultural interests of the middle section of the State, because all pursuits and interests are more or less affected by whatever affects the great agricultural interests of the State. Our farmers must not yield to this despondency, but must enter upon their great work with renewed energy and determination. This year's experience, in my opinion, teaches two

important lessons—first it will not do for the farmer to rely too much and go in debt too heavily for manufactured purchased fertilizer. They must rely more and be more careful in the preparation of home manures.

Second, no matter whether it be wet or dry, the man who ploughs and hoes his corn and cotton best will gather the best crops. There is nothing that can be substituted for earnest, hard work. I take a deep interest, as every Carolinian must do, in the progress and success of the State Agricultural Society. What ever tends to the development of the State, and adds to her wealth and prosperity, has my earnest sympathy and hearty co-operation. I believe the bringing together annually of the agriculturists of the State, the talks they have with each other, the tending to encourage and stimulate each other, is one of the potent means of developing the general agricultural interests of the State, and hence it has my warmest sympathy and most earnest co-operation. Its officers and members are doing a great work in this particular, and should be encouraged.

There is no cause for gloom, but every reason why we should take fresh courage and look forward to a bright and hopeful future for our State. I predict, then, in the next year there will be more miles of railroad completed in the State than in any year in her past history. I predict that before the Agricultural Society meets again, more capital from without her borders will be invested permanently within her borders than in any year since the war. I predict that within the next year more immigrants will be settled among us than any one year has ever witnessed within the memory of the oldest of us. I make these predictions, not as mere speculation, but I speak advisedly. It will be my great purpose to contribute all I can to these ends, and I expect to have the co-operation of every true North Carolinian. And from no agency can I hope for more aid and support than from this society.

In declaring the 21st annual fair open for exhibition, and in welcoming you to its grounds, and inviting you to view its exhibitions, I beg that as you wander around viewing the stocks, articles, implements and other things on exhibition that you will not do so for the purpose of criticism but for the purpose of information and emulation. No man ought to say he has better stock at home. If he has and has not brought it here for exhibition, he has not done his duty to himself or his State. No lady dare say she has better poultry at home than she finds here, without convicting herself of a failure of duty. But rather examine the stock, farm products etc., with a view to see how you can improve upon them, and vow to yourselves that during the coming year you will work more honestly, energetically and industriously for your State, this society and yourselves, and that in the coming years you will put something on exhibition superior to anything you find here. The man who raises an additional pound of pork, and the woman who raises one additional chicken adds something to the aggregate wealth of the State. Then let us all, in leaving these grounds determine to do all that within us lies to add to the wealth and glory of North Carolina.

Progress of the Work on the Western Road.

The editor of the Asheville News has recently taken a trip over the completed part of the Paint Rock branch of the Western North Carolina Railroad, and this is what he says of how the work is going on:

"At the bridge across the French Broad, a force is still at work completing the structure, and putting up permanent timbers. The bridge is now steady and strong, so that the train passes over in safety, and when completed, it will be as good a piece of work as any on the road. At Marshall, a large force were at work on the trestle around the town. They had 1000 feet of it completed, so that it is now used as a siding, and are pushing on at the rate of 30 feet per day. A temporary track is laid down the Main Street of the town, so that material can be carried to the permanent track below and down the river towards Paint Rock. The track at that time was laid for five miles below town, but by this time it is much further, as the work is going on night and day. Major Wilson says he can lay one mile in twenty-four hours, and he don't expect to be hindered on account of grading more than two or three days, if at all. His orders are to complete the road in the specified time, at all hazards, and to increase his force. The passenger train now stops at Marshall, and will, until the track is laid to Warm Springs, Col. Andrews is pushing the work as rapidly as possible."

NEWSPAPER BORROWERS!—My son, let me reason with you. You like to read this newspaper. You borrow it. Possibly you read cousin John's or aunt Rebecca's or maybe send over and get old Squire Peter's who pays for it regularly out of his hard earned money. And you call yourself an enterprising man, fond of seeing the town and county prosper, and you really are a good man and your neighbors hold you in great confidence. My son, it is no compliment to the editor for you to take his paper, he doesn't look at it that way. It is but honest square pay for every dollar you give him—and when you don't take his paper yourself but borrow other people's to read, you do him as much an injustice as could be done. A clothing store did it have certain customers who invested every year in a new suit of clothes with the view of lending to their friends whenever they felt like enjoying the luxury of indulging in a new coat. We take it that a clothing store would soon shut up shop with any such custom as that. This is a bright racy morning and these are but a few sharp reflections in lieu of the dullness of other items. My son, study on it.—Reidsville Times.

Land Sale!

BEING AUTHORIZED so to do by an order of the Superior Court of Alamance County, I will sell, for cash, at the court house door in Graham, on

Monday, 7th of November, 1881, the following real property, to-wit: A tract of land in Pleasant Grove township, Alamance County, on the waters of Quaker Creek, adjoining the lands of J. S. Vincent, and the lands belonging to estate of Jenny Murray, dec'd, containing about

THIRTY ACRES

It being the same allotted to Elizabeth Murray in the divisions of the lands of her father's estate. G. G. MAYNARD, Adm'r of Oct. 4, 1881, 33—tda. Elizabeth Murray.

PATENTS.

F. A. LEHMANN, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C. All business connected with Patents, whether before the Patent Office or the Courts, promptly attended to. No charge made unless a patent is secured. Send for circular. Sept. 12, 38—tf.

Dissolution!

THE firm of Lee & Crawford heretofore doing business at Pleasant Grove, Alamance County, was dissolved on the 19th day of Sept., 1881, by mutual consent. Those indebted to the late firm will please make immediate settlement. Either of the undersigned will settle the business. JAS. W. LEA, SAM'L J. CRAWFORD. Oct. 3, 31—6w.

INVENTORS address Enos B. Bosc, Attorneys-at-Law and Patent Solicitors, 617 Seventh Street, Washington, D. C., for instructions. Reasonable terms. References and advice sent free. We attend exclusively to Patent business. Reissues, Interferences, and cases rejected in other hands a specialty. Caveats solicited. Upon receipt of model or sketch and description we give our opinion as to patentability, FREE OF CHARGE. We refer to the Commissioner of Patents, also to Ex-Commissioners. Established 1866. Sept. 12, 38—tf.

Land Sale!

BY AUTHORITY of an order of the Superior Court of Alamance County, I will sell, on the premises, of the late Dickerson Corn, dec'd, on Monday, 7th of November, 1881,

the following real property, to-wit: A tract of land in Pleasant Grove township, Alamance County, on Owen's Creek, adjoining the lands of Rufus P. Mitchell, J. G. Tate and others, containing about

149 ACRES.

It being the land of the late Dickerson Corn. TERMS:—One half cash, the balance in six months, secured by bond carrying interest from day of sale. Title reserved till payment of purchase money is completed. LEVI JEFFREYS, Ex'r of Oct. 4, 1881, 33—tda. Dickerson Corn.

SUPERIOR COURT—Alamance Co.

Sabert W. Thompson, Thos. Robinson and wife Sarah T., George Stafford and wife, Mary M., and Emily Thompson,

vs. Leven M. Coble, Catherine and husband, William Albright, Emiline and husband, Angeline Coble, Tenny Coble, and Geo. M. Coble, children of Louisa Coble, dec'd, and heirs at law of John Thompson, dec'd.

This is a special proceeding for the partition of lands in Alamance County, North Carolina, which descended upon the above named parties, who are heirs at law of John Thompson, deceased, as tenants in common. The defendants are the children of a deceased daughter of said Thompson, named Louisa, intermarried with one Geo. Coble, who is also dead, and are non-residents of the State.

In pursuance of an order of this court they are hereby notified to appear within twenty-one days after the six weeks publication of this notice is complete, and answer or demur to the petition, and in default of their so doing judgment pro confesso, as to them, granting prayer of petition, will be made. Witness, A. Tate, Clerk of said court, This Aug. 20, 1881.

A. TATE, C. S. C. Alamance County. 25—6w.

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Thanks are extended to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore received and hope to merit a continuance of the same. May 16 '81

JNO. O. REDD, Henry Co., Va. THOS. N. JORDAN, Caswell Co., N. C.

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