

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

"A Fool's Errand" was not a success on the stage. The company that played it has disbanded.

During the last six months the national debt has been paid off at the rate of half a million dollars a day.

Judge Tourge is going to be an editor. He is to publish a new paper called Our Continent at Philadelphia.

The Guiteau trial is nearing its end, and will in all probability, be concluded this week. In a few days longer the arguments of counsel will be concluded and the case be given to the jury.

Last week another rumor that Beat had busted got in the wind and went the round of the State press; but it was soon shown to be nothing but a rumor, and thereby the point of two or three newspaper jokes was lost.

A correspondent of the Kernersville News, writing about tobacco, says that eight hundred and one thousand dollars are often made from one acre. We'll willingly resign the quill for an acre of land that will pan out such results, and call it a good swap.

The Newberne Nut Shell has merged into the Commercial News. On last Wednesday the new paper made its appearance in an enlarged form, good print, and good reading matter, evidencing editorial ability and good management. It is to be hoped that the enterprise will receive the liberal support that it deserves.

The News-Observer localizer, in suggesting the correct way of making application for the office of escort to a young lady, makes a mistake in his grammar or suggests a useless question. Let him be heard: "The correct remark to a young lady now-a-days is, 'Can I have the pleasure of wading home with you?'" Certainly any young man familiar with the streets of Raleigh, ought to know more about his ability to wade through the mud than any lady could tell him.

The weekly Chronicle is the latest journalistic venture in Raleigh. It claims to be entirely independent in politics; but it clearly intimates that it could be better suited outside of either the Democratic or Republican parties, and foretells the organization of a third party in North Carolina. A Marathon for this State has not yet been discovered according to that journal; so the new party will attend to the legislative election next Fall, and make an effort to secure the balance of power in that body.

A correspondent of a New York paper knocks the bottom out of Guiteau's inspiration plea by quoting from an authority that is unquestionable. It is to the point: "Let no man say when he is tempted, I am tempted of God, for God cannot be tempted with evil, neither tempteth he any man. But every man is tempted when he is drawn away by his own lust and enticed. Then when lust hath conceived, it bringeth forth sin; and sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death."—St. James 1: 13, 14, 15.

A lot more of the much talked of confederate specie has been heard from. The Greensboro Patriot makes the following disclosure in relation thereto: "Twenty six thousand dollars of the coin alleged to have been appropriated by Jefferson Davis passed through the hands of Major Sloan, of Greensboro. He has Johnston's commissary's receipt for the amount, dated, Hillsboro, N. C., April 13, 1865. This money was paid to Johnston's soldiers. It was sent from Richmond to Major Sloan and left with him for safe keeping."

In another column will be found a letter from a correspondent of the News-Observer, in which Col. Thomas M. Holt is suggested as a candidate for Governor. It is true that there is plenty of time before the next election to canvass the merits of probable candidates for the first office in the State; yet we take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of our distinguished fellow citizen of Alamance County. His integrity, industrious successful management of his own enterprises are a guarantee that he would do honor to the people of North Carolina as their Governor.

George B. Everitt may be as confident of remaining in the office of collector of this district for an indefinite length of time as he claims to be; but his declarations would not seem to be founded on any faith in the strength of his position, when his friends solicit an endorsement of his administration from a journal outside of his own political party. But they make a mistake if they think that the GLEANER can be made the partisan of a Republican office holder who cannot secure the sympathy of the Republican press of his district. When we get ready to take a hand in the fight for spoils, we will announce the fact in these columns.

The insatiable greed for office that now afflicts North Carolina Republicans, finds an apt illustration in the undue haste with which Judge Seymour, of the State Superior Court, sped to Washington in quest of the seat on the judicial bench lately occupied by Judge Brooks. The Patriot tells how he adjourned court and made haste to the headquarters for the distribution of spoils: "Judge Seymour passed through Greensboro last night at break-neck speed en route for Washington. He arrived at Lexington Tuesday morning for the purpose of holding the special term of Davidson Superior Court, but hearing of Judge Brooks' death, he immediately adjourned the court, packed his grip-sack and started for Washington. As this pathetic paragraph is being penned the Judge is reclining softly in a Pullman palace car, and in his imagination he has donned the spotless robes of the lamented Brooks. In the meantime court stands adjourned until Monday next, and suitors, witnesses and other attendants can make the most of it."

Oh! the greed, the hankering after spoils, that exhibits itself in the regard of judicial duties and the utter disregard of public convenience and the dispensation of justice. Would the mantle of the honored dead rest well on the shoulders of one who will take such measures to secure it?

Washington Letter.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13, 1882.

The indications at the present time are that the most important result of Speaker Kiefer's outrageous concoction of the Committees will be a change in the system of their selection. It is not improbable, from the present tempo of the House, that Mr. Kiefer is the last Speaker who will have the exercise of so much power, or the opportunity to abuse it, and that in future the Committees will be made in much the same manner they are in the Senate. It is even hinted that the Committees for this Congress may yet be reorganized; but this I think unlikely, though there is so much feeling on both sides of the House that the movement could be carried if properly inaugurated. Mr. Orth, who gave the Speaker such a cutting rebuke in open session, is not the only Republican who feels outraged or who recognizes the motives and moving spirit of the whole scheme. Mr. Waite, of Connecticut, is another old and prominent Republican member who has taken decided exceptions to the course of the Speaker and written a letter declining to serve under the circumstances. There are curses loud and deep all along the line. The arrangements of Committees is a matter entirely within control of the House, and it is only by usage and courtesy that the Speaker has been heretofore given that authority. Whenever a majority of the Members so determine, it is in the province of the House to undo his work and take the matter in their own hands. If such action were to be taken now Mr. Kiefer could not complain. He has absented his privilege to such an unwarrantable and unprecedented extent that the grievance is not a slight one. It rises because of its grossness above all mere personal considerations, and no fair person would regret to see the wings of its perpetrators ingloriously clipped.

The Mormon question thrusts itself upon Congress in a very positive manner, and like Banquo's ghost it will not own. Doubtless a majority are against the infamous institution of polygamy and willing to see its political power destroyed, yet somehow there is a disposition to handle the subject rather gingerly. I shall not be surprised if the present agitation ends in smoke and inaction, as all previous attempts have done. It takes something like an earthquake to inspire Congress to do its duty in dealing with any great evil which possesses power and influence. The plan proposed by Delegate Maginnis, of Montana, appears to be the least violent and effective of any suggestion so far. His proposition is to let Congress divide the Territory of Utah, incorporating the western part with the State of Nevada, the southeastern part with the State of Colorado, and the small northern part with Idaho and Wyoming. Congress has abundant power to do this, and it is evident that when it is done the Mormon power will be broken. A part of the Mormon population will be then citizens of Nevada, and will be there only a minority of the whole State, and part will become citizens of Colorado in a minority there. The small remainder will form a part of Wyoming or Idaho. The main portion of the Mormon population would thus become citizens of States which have al-

ready established constitutions and laws, to which the Mormons would be amenable. It is held that such a division of Utah and distribution of its parts would not only be perfectly legal and proper, but would have the advantage that the new boundaries would be natural instead of artificial. The Watch Tower, which now runs through the centre of Utah, would then form the boundary line between the States of Colorado and Nevada. Is there any reason why Utah should not thus be blotted out of the map?

If John Sherman has not been cornered this time people would like to know what it is that makes him squirm so. Ever since the investigation into the contingent fund expenditures of the Treasury Department was instituted John has been griggling and twisting, and the inquiry has been embarrassed at every turn by obstacles interposed in his interest. His first step, it will be remembered, was to secure a suppression of the evidence accompanying the report of Secretary Wisdom's little committee of clerks last summer. Enough of that evidence has leaked out, however, in one way or another, to show that the late Secretary and Presidential aspirant had good reasons for wishing to keep it dark. The Senate Committee conducting this investigation sits with closed doors, so that very little is really known of what transpires within; but some things come out through the key-hole, or somehow else, which indicates "paying dirt," as they say in the mines, has been struck. The Republican members of the Committee, who are a majority, asserted with great vehemence at the start that nothing should be done in the dark—that the public should know just what was going on—yet, just as a matter of precaution you know, to keep the newspapers from hiding the truth, they voted to double-lock and seal the doors. That is the way people always do when they want things to be fully understood. Whatever may be shown concerning Mr. Sherman's use of the contingent fund for his own benefit in furnishing his house, or other ways, it ought to be shown how he used employees, not paid out of this fund, for carrying on his late canvass. Item: Two special agents, appointed at \$3.00 per day, were assigned to duty at the Point of Georgetown (?) and sent out to do John Sherman's work. Why at Georgetown? It might as well have been Badenau, or Padunk, or the "green" anywhere else. And now comes that Speaker Kiefer, lending himself to suppression of evidence supposed to hurt somebody. The report sent to Congress of the contingent expenses of the Treasury Department has been in the Speaker's possession several days, but he will not lay it before the House, though it is sent in pursuance of law and is not a matter belonging to the Speaker or subject to his whim. Mr. Kiefer stands a good chance to get himself "disliked" not alone by the respectable members of the body over which he presides but by the public generally.

Small Grain.

[Raleigh News and Observer]

Speaking with Mr. McGhee yesterday about the result of the Atlanta Exposition and the noble show our State made there, he said it was in truth cause for pride. But said he, through the Department of Agriculture, feels such pride in this, yet there is another bit of his work the past autumn which has been even more prolific of good results. In response to an inquiry as to what this good bit of work was, Mr. McGhee said that early in the autumn, seeing the work of the drought with the crops, the department issued a circular in which the necessity for putting in heavy crops of small grain, particularly wheat, was strongly urged upon the farmers. They were told that these crops would supply necessities and that they should be sown up to the last moment. The press of the Senate took up the idea and repeated the advice. Now as a result we have one of the largest if not the largest grain crop sown in the State. In many counties the increase, as compared with last year, is two, three and four hundred fold, while some counties actually report it a thousand fold. Wheat was put in the ground up to the last available moment. This was the case in nearly all parts of the State, and where the work of the drought has been the worst the largest crop has been sown. The reports further indicate that the small grain crops look well, and the indications point to an abundant harvest next year. Cotton fields were sown down in the grains, and some counties very large areas of cotton lands are now green with wheat and oats in vigorous growth. In traveling twenty miles in North Carolina, at any given space between Raleigh and Charlotte, a traveler sees more wheat than in the course of a day's journey through South Carolina and Georgia.

STATE AND GENERAL.

Truck farmers are planting peas near Newberne.

The Charlottesville (Va.) woolen mills were burned last Tuesday night.

Most of the machinery for a new cotton factory at Buck Shoals in Surry County, has been received and placed in position.

Joe Wharton, a negro, was ran over and killed on the railroad at Greensboro last Wednesday night. It wasn't Joe's first experience with the railroad, for he lost an arm by being run over several years ago.

A stranger in Wilmington, stops ladies on the street and kisses them. The Post suggests a coat of tar. It is surprising that he was permitted to engage in that kind of fun long enough for such an idea to get into print before he was persuaded to desist.

Havemeyer's immense sugar refinery in Brooklyn, was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday, the 8th inst. The building occupied a whole block and was nine stories high. The loss reaches a million and a half dollars, and twelve hundred hands are thrown out of employment. The whole available fire apparatus in the city was brought into requisition, but neither the building or its contents could be saved.

Holt for Governor.

[Cor. of the News and Observer.]

It has been so short a time since the installation of the Governor of our State, and his term of office will not expire for two years or more, that I should deem it premature to invite public notice to his successor had not some of the public journals mentioned the names of several prominent men in connection with the office of Chief Magistrate. I solicit a short space in your columns to ask your readers to consider the merits and qualifications of Col. Thomas M. Holt, of Alamance County. Although he has hardly been upon the political arena and an aspirant for promotion, and is not a member of the legal profession nor a member of that class of men from whom a standard-bearer is usually selected, yet I fearlessly submit under present emergencies the interest and well-being of our commonwealth imperatively demand and urgently require at her helm a man of this stamp. He is the eldest surviving son of E. M. Holt, the successful agriculturist and the pioneer and principal founder of cotton manufacturing in middle North Carolina. In the prime of life, with a good physical constitution, a well-balanced mind of varied acquirements, a man of high honor, sterling worth and unblemished integrity, which pre-eminently recommends him for a chief magistracy, reared upon a farm managed with scientific skill, then transferred to the desks of merchants of high order, from there to manufacturing and railroad enterprise, he has acquired that varied knowledge that so fits and adapts him to judiciously administer the executive trusts alike to the welfare of all, individually and collectively. His position as president of the North Carolina Agricultural Society has introduced him to the favorable acquaintance of almost every prominent man in the State, and his continued selection of that important trust is a clear exemplification that the confidence of the public had not been misplaced. He has read men and things a great deal and aright, and there is little danger of his enlightened and mature judgment being over-reached by adventurers, speculators and syndicates, even of the 'best' order and sharpest cast, and a hazard nothing in saying that if the standard sheet of North Carolina is thrown to the breeze by his honest hand and stalwart arm, 'base dishonor will never blur her name,' nor will it trail in the dust if a generous public shall second his efforts to maintain her former fair fame and name.

Bill to Repeal the Internal Revenue Laws.

The following is the text of the bill introduced by Gen. Seales in the House of Representatives:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled,

- 1. That the taxes heretofore imposed by any law of Congress on spirits manufactured from fruits, or from grain, or molasses, on liquor dealers, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, tobacco (chewing or smoking), dealers in leaf tobacco, dealers in manufactured tobacco, manufacturers of tobacco and cigars, on ale, beer, lager and porter, on brewers as a special tax or otherwise, dealers in malt liquors, bank deposits, bank checks, and friction matches, be and the same are hereby repealed.
2. Be it further enacted. That all laws, regulations and machinery provided by Congress for levying the taxes aforesaid or to enforce the collection of the same or any part thereof are hereby repealed.
3. That all the offices enacted by any act of Congress with the intent to enforce the levy or the collection of any of said taxes, or to enforce the execution of any such laws as aforesaid, are hereby abolished.
4. And be it further enacted. That chapter four, entitled distilled spirits, chapter five, entitled fermented liquors, chapter six, entitled tobacco and snuff, chapter seven, entitled cigars, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, be and the same are hereby repealed.
5. Be it further enacted. That this act shall take effect on the first day of November, 1882.

Fire in Winston.

Winston had another fire on last Saturday night (7th inst.) which destroyed about \$20,000 worth of property. The fire broke out in the storehouse of Griffith & Moore on the corner of Liberty and Shallow Ford street, and being a frame building, in an incredible short time it extended to the houses adjoining, and within an hour the stores occupied by T. S. Black, DeJunto's barber shop, Smith's drug store, Graham Brothers grocery store and the Post Office building was a mass of ruins. The sprud of the flames was checked by tearing down quite a number of shanties used as butcher stalls and shack houses. The fire was so hot that the wood work of the houses on the opposite side of the street caught several times, and a frame building occupied by Bicker, as a junk shop had to be pulled down. Our citizens white and black, worked well.—Sentinel.

There were no lives lost, though several narrow escapes. No accidents, with the exceptions of Mr. H. S. King, who was severely burned on the back of his neck by a falling coal.—Leader.

STORE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE!

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Alamance County, made at Fall term, 1881, I will sell, for cash, at the court house door, in Graham, on

Monday, the 30th day of February, 1882,

a lot in the town of Company Shops, known in the plan of said town as lot No. 1, containing three thousand square feet, it being the same upon which is the storehouse, commonly called the James G. Moore Store, and at present occupied by J. W. Sharpe.

The title is good. A. TATE, C. S. C., and Commissioner. Jan. 14, 1882, 48—tds.

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that he has ever been able to offer to the public, and at prices as low as the lowest. The public will do well to call and examine my stock.

Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

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

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It is a well known fact that our house is of GRAND PROPORTIONS, of Superior Lights, on the most popular location in our market. We intend to exert every effort for the welfare of our patrons and especially to attend closely to the sales, to see that tobacco brings Market Price, or no Sale.

We have good storing rooms for tobacco left with us, which will receive attention. With a popular and attentive corps of assistants, the public are well assured of a hearty welcome, and faithful attention to their interests at the

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Cash or Barter on the most reasonable terms. I will also keep the Largest and Cheapest STOCK OF FURNITURE

in town. All who desire to purchase anything in my line will do well to call and see me. JAN. M. TURNER Aug. 29, 26—6m.

PROBATE COURT—Alamance Co.

Peter Summers, as adm'r of Jacob Summers, vs. Noble G. Cryor and wife, Margaret, Elizabeth Summers, Jacob Summers, Geo. Faucette and wife, Catherine, Geo. Summers, W. N. Summers, Pincus Summers, Nat. Ware and wife, Margaret, Thos. Fritchett and wife, Lizzie, William Ware and wife, Caroline, Jno. W. Stallings, James W. Summers, Peter Summers, and Rufus A. Summers, of all ages, and Elizabeth Stallings, Nannie Summers, Thos. Summers, Jacob Summers, Alfred Summers, and Rufus Summers, infants.

This is a special proceeding for the settlement of estate of Jacob Summers, dec'd, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Rufus A. Summers is a necessary party thereto, and is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered that a publication be made in the ALAMANCE GLEANER for six successive weeks, in lieu of personal service of summons on him in this proceeding, and that if he fail to answer or demur to complaint within twenty-one days after such publication is complete, then judgment pro confesso will be rendered to him, and final decree as prayed for entered.

Done at office in Graham, this 31st day of Dec., 1881. A. TATE C. S. C.

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