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SOUTHERN POSSIBILITIES.

TIMELY SUMS OF MONEY SEEKING PROFITABLE INVESTMENT—WHY IT NOW FIGHTS THE WEST, AND INCLINED TO LOOK TOWARD THE EVER FERTILE FIELDS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

(Atlanta Constitution.)

Mr. John H. Inman, of New York, reached Atlanta on Friday evening. Mr. Inman is the head of the firm of Inman, Swan & Co., and is one of the leading financiers of this country. Although a young man, there are only two or three men in New York who command more capital than he. Counting his wealth well up into the millions, he has the thorough confidence of capitalists all through the country, and his sagacity and success strengthen him year after year. He has lately invested heavily in Southern property, and is now prospecting with a view of making other investments.

A representative of the *Constitution* called on Mr. Inman on yesterday and asked his views on the outlook, which he modestly offered to give. In response to an inquiry as to what he thought of the prospects of the South, he said:

It is my opinion that the whole country will develop very rapidly within the next few years. The immense amount of capital in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, as well as throughout the smaller cities of the North and East, uninvested or in use at low rates will inevitably seek investment in sections of the country that are yet undeveloped and not supplied with capital. There is little to do in the way of development in New England, and capital looking for investment must seek the West or the South. The West has already been occupied, so to speak, the best points having been taken, and the most promising projects carried out. The South, on the other hand, devastated by the war, has suffered ever since for the lack of capital.

"Most of the region that is marked 'unsettled' on the maps is composed of alkali plains too poor to be tilled, or of virtual deserts, or of prairies too cold to live upon. The recent drought and fires in even those parts of the Northwest that are occupied, show how terrible the summer is, and the terrible suffering of the people through the cold, can give an idea of their winters. Of course capital will hesitate to seek sections in which there are such troubles in all seasons as these. The South there is nothing of this. The climate is equable, the crops are certain, and there is no occasion for anything like a general failure. The very fact that the Southern farmers have been compelled to produce the cotton crop and, at the same time pay for supplies fifty per cent interest for the use of money for eight months on the immense amounts they have paid out for fertilizers, farm implements and provisions, which fact, I say, that they have been paying this ruinous interest for the past fifteen years, at the same time contending with the untold labor and new condition of things, and have yet managed, not only to keep their heads above water, but to make money, is perfect proof that this is the best section of the farmer in America. As soon as capital comes into the South and farmers can pay cash for their supplies, getting them at cash rates—soon as they have mastered the new science of farming with free labor and improved machinery, and as soon as they learn to diversify their crops and adopt the exact and prudent management of the Northern farmers, they will become the most prosperous people on the earth, in my opinion. Where the farmers are prosperous there is always little risk in lending or investing capital."

"What are the greatest agents of development in the South?"

"I should say the railroads. It is commerce that builds up and develops any country. In olden times there were no railroads, and the only means of the coast on which there were the best bays and harbors, but the sites of great cities simply because they were points at which the products of the interior were collected and sent to market. The railroads are to the interior what the harbors are to the coast, and will just as certainly develop the sections through which they run. They will bring into cultivation vast tracts of land, heretofore remote from market to pay for the cultivation of staple crops. They will develop mining properties that were heretofore inaccessible, and they will make available vast quantities of common and hard wood that heretofore would not pay for the felling, and they will build villages, towns and cities to handle the trade and forward the products of the heretofore undeveloped regions that they penetrate."

"How then shall these new roads be built?"

"They shall be built by the people, and already many of them are being built. In Europe to induce emigration to seek homes in the South, and in many parts of the South there are thirty thousand of Scotch, German, English and Irishmen established on the lines of the new roads, and this is but an earnest of what will come. The construction of what will be short lines into great communications with ample capital will

hasten the development, and these corporations should be looked upon with kindness rather than suspicion by the people. It is imperative with them to build up the country through which they run, rather than impede its growth, and the humblest citizen who lives along their lines is not more dependent upon the progress and prosperity of the country than they are."

"You find capital coming South for general enterprises."

"Very rapidly. It is generally confessed now in the North, even by those who have been most against the South heretofore, that an investment in the South now affords just as good security and vastly more outcome than an investment in the Middle or Eastern States, or even in the West."

"You see nothing in the way, then, of a bright future for the South?"

"Nothing. The country is prosperous and the South is especially so. As I have said before, I believe that the best lands of the West do not now and never will return as good an investment or furnish as safe a home, or as reliable and heavy an income as the same labor, circumstances, care and investment in Southern lands. I don't believe there are as many opportunities, or as fine ones, offered capital in any section as in the South, and the people who control things in the North and attack the tide of immigration, as well as of capital, are rapidly finding this out. When this is done the South will develop in spite of herself, and at such a rate as will astonish the most sanguine. One successful investment in the South by reputable men will induce a dozen others, for money will always go where it pays most to put money. I am making investments in the South, and while I am a Southerner and my pride and sympathies are all with the South, I am not patriotic enough to make investments where I do not promise safe liberal returns."

Alone with the Dead.

Mrs. Garfield on the 22d paid a private visit to the remains as they lay in the Capitol. At a quarter past eleven o'clock all in the rotunda were moved on, and the lid of the coffin removed. Only the guard from the Army of the Cumberland was allowed to remain in the rotunda during the interview. At the request of Mrs. Garfield her private as possible. In deep mourning, with the heavy veil which hangs way down, she entered the rotunda leaning upon the arm of General Swain. Sergeant-at-Arms Bright preceded the two. Then followed Henry Garfield with Miss Mollie on his left and Miss Rockwell on his right arm. Colonel Rockwell came behind with Mrs. Rockwell on his arm. Attorney General MacVeagh with Mrs. Swain brought up the rear of the procession. As they filed through the rotunda door from the north it closed behind them. No one was admitted.

As Mrs. Garfield passed into the rotunda she threw her veil aside and over her left shoulder. Her face was disclosed. It was pale, but no paler than it has appeared itself for some time past. Her eyes were clear and did not give evidence of recent weeping. Her head was slightly bowed and thrown to the left. Mrs. Rockwell looked more downcast than Mrs. Garfield, and showed more evidences of the strain through which she passed. Harry Garfield looked broken. Miss Mollie was pale and careworn. There was little change noticed in the appearance of Attorney-General MacVeagh, Gen. Swain and Col. Rockwell. As Mrs. Garfield went through the door the guard turned their backs. The guard inside then left, and went out into the corridors. The party which went to the rotunda door with her stopped there. They did not go inside. The widow of the late President entered the vast rotunda alone. She was there with the body of her husband, and the chairs and pictures around the walls and the flowers, with the vast dome overhead. No eye saw her in there. What she did, or how she acted, no one knows, and no one had that inclination to attempt to find out, as she had requested that the utmost privacy should attend her visit. She remained by the body for some twenty minutes and then left. She was joined at the door by those who had come with her to the Capitol and drove away. Her veil this time was down. She took with her some of the flowers that adorned the bier.

SICK HEADACHE.—This complaint is the result of eating too much and exercising too little. Nine times in ten the cause is in the fact that the stomach was not able to digest the food last introduced into it, either its having been unsuitable, or excessive in quantity. A diet of bread and butter, with ripe fruit or berries, with moderate and continuous exercise in the open air sufficient to keep up a gentle respiration would cure most every case in a short time. Two teaspoonfuls of powdered charcoal in a half glass of water, and drank, gives instant relief. We are inclined to think that the above remedies may do in some, but not in all cases. A new correspondent from Connecticut contributes the following on this subject: Sick headache is periodic, comes on at regular intervals, and is the signal of distress which the stomach puts out to inform us that there is an over-alkaline condition of its fluids; that it needs a natural acid to restore the battery to its normal working condition.—

When the first symptoms of headache appear, take a tablespoonful of lemon juice clear, fifteen minutes before each meal, and the same dose at bedtime. Follow this up until all symptoms are passed, taking no other remedies, and you will soon be able to go free from this unwelcome nuisance. Many will object to this because the remedy is so simple; but I have made many cures in this way.

SUSPICION HAS fallen upon the motives of the Washington district attorney who the other day procured a further adjournment of the grand jury, and a consequent postponement of "star-route" prosecutions. The

censured officer gave as a reason for further delay a statement that the investigation is still incomplete, and that cases therefore not ready for the action of the grand jury. This allegation is flatly denied, as is also the pretense that the jurors themselves desired an adjournment because of private business, from the circumstances an inference is drawn that the district attorney was apprehensive of a change of administration, and believed that the successors of the late cabinet would not be inclined to press the prosecution of the distinguished republicans who have been interested in the robberies of the star route thieves. The inference is not complimentary to Mr. Arthur and the section of the party which has come into power with him, for it assumes sympathy with if not actually connivance of public robbers. Whatever direction the sympathies of Mr. Arthur's particular friends may take in this matter, he can not afford in the beginning of his administration to outrage public opinion by interposing his authority for the protection of a gang of the most utterly conscienceless scoundrels that ever fattened upon public plunder.

FEMININE FANCIES.

ENNAMER.

See the eyes of Beauty glisten, As she turns her head to listen To Love's words; her cheeks' soft flushes Deepen into warmer blushes; Dimpled her hat's broad brim Eyes coquettish look on him.

See the little dimple smiling, Well I know his air beguiling; Peeping shyly o'er her shoulder, If the line of love doth smoulder, He will feed it into flame, And himself will be to blame.

'Listen, sweet, pray heed my warning; Cloud not this your life's fair morning; Though of good he seems the giver, Full of arrows is his quiver; Surely you will feel their smart; Beauty, look out for your heart.

He will fill your soul with anguish, Leave you thus to pine and languish, Haply you may see before him, Widen on your cheeks inspire him, He'll not heed your wild appeal, Azure eyes can turn to steel."

See the traitor's double dealing; While he looks wit, soft appealing, Tying with his golden tresses, Weaving her hair's golden tresses, With his strat, unerring dart, Pines deep poor beauty's heart.

Then, without a word, he leaves her, Caring not, though sore it grieves her, Heeding not her words imploring, Heeding not her eyes adoring, Turns away a scoffing face, Lifts his wings with airy grace.

Beauty, longing, gazing afar, Hears the second of mocking laughter, faintly now she sees her error, Turns from him in sudden terror, But alas! too late to save; Love has fettered one more slave.

The marriage tie is a beautiful knot, Mantles of dark plush will belined with quilted satin.

How does the hair dresser end his days? He curls up and dies.

An Ohio woman was married ten minutes after receiving a divorce.

A bonnet of dark red silk has brown leaves and dark red and salmon color Michaelmas daisies.

Which is best to "marry in haste and repent at leisure," or to marry at leisure and need no repentance.

The elegant fur-lined cloaks that range in price from \$500 and upwards, can be bought in Europe for only \$300.

A belle of Narragansett is writing a novel in which the hero is found in the desert chained to the bare back of a bicycle.

A widow argued a will case before a Georgia court, and by putting in a judicious assortment of smiles and tears won it.

A certain gentleman must have been very fond of his wife when he described her as "beautiful, dutiful, youthful and amiable."

A fashionable New York doctor has cured several fashionable women of spinal disease by making them wear lower heels on their boots.

A woman to be "utter" stylish must be a blonde; is the latest decree of fashion—something on the jaundice order, yellow skin.

A Philadelphia widow excused herself from weeping on the occasion of her husband's funeral, declaring that crying always made her nose bleed.

A New Orleans paper says that a young widow in that city, who writes well, "is training herself for an editor." Who is the editor she is training for?

A man who says the fewer feathers a woman has on her bonnet in this world, the more she will have on her wings in the next; but most prefer them now.

Then none was for a party; Then all were for the Stags.

Then the great man helped the poor. And the poor man helped the great.

Then ladies were fairly portioned; Then spoils were fairly sold;

Then Romans were like brothers; Then the brave old days of Gaul.

—Macaulay.

For sleeplessness a high London authority recommends, instead of stimulants, a breakfast cup of hot beef tea, made from half a teaspoonful of Liebig's extract. It allays brain excitement.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

PROSPECTIVE CABINET CHANGES.—THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE.—THE TRIAL OF MASON POSTPONED.—GUITEAU'S ALARM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29th.—There is a good deal of gossip about Cabinet changes, and the weight of sentiment is that there will be a new Cabinet entire. Friends of the President say that Attorney General MacVeagh and Postmaster General James will be retained until the star route prosecutions are ended, and that President Arthur will insist that the government's case be proceeded with, with the least delay possible. This, it is held, if there should be a change of these officers, and the prosecution should fail, it would be attributed to a laxity upon the part of the new administration. Gen. Brady is now in the city, endeavoring to hasten the proceedings to a trial. No one, of course, knows who will be the constitutional advisers of the new President. For the Treasury, ex-Governor Morgan, of New York, is mentioned, it being a general concession that New York is to get this portfolio. For the Interior department, Senator Logan and Senator Jones are both talked of. For Attorney General, the eloquent Emory Stors, of Illinois, is mentioned. Secretary Lincoln, the *quid* means say, can remain if he so desires. To succeed Judge Hunt as Secretary of the Navy, Judge Settle, of North Carolina, is put on the slate by the gossips. The impression seems to be that Secretary Blaine will go to the court of St. James to relieve Minister Lowell. His successor, however, is not canvassed, everybody being at sea on that subject, although no one believes it will be ex-Senator Conkling, for the reason that he would not probably accept the place if it were offered him. It is not improbable that John Russell Young will be made minister to Japan, if he has not changed his desire for the place. Gen. Grant, it is said, asked the late President to make this appointment.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SOUTH.

After all, if the prevailing sentiment is worth anything, there will be but little trouble in electing a President *pro tempore* of the Senate. Republicans generally concede that the first duty will be to elect such officer, and that the new Senators chosen to fill vacancies cannot be sworn in until a presiding officer is elected. This, of course, will give the Democrats a majority of the Senate, and a Democratic President *pro tempore* will be chosen. It does not follow, though, that the Republicans will permit to organization to proceed further until the new Senators—all Republicans—are sworn in. This will, of course, involve a contest for the vacant secretaryship, for with a full Senate the body will be equally divided. With the Senate full, it will not be within the power of the Democrats to reorganize the committees. The candidates for the vacant secretaryship are understood to be Col. L. Q. Washington, of Virginia; Hon. John G. Thompson, of Ohio; Rees B. Edmonson, of Tennessee, and Gen. Pierce M. B. Young, of Georgia. These are all Democrats. The caucus candidate for the Republicans is Mr. George B. Gorham, of this city, and he will probably receive the support of his party.

TRIAL OF SERGEANT MASON.

Gen. Hancock's order fixing to-day (Wednesday) for the trial of Sergeant Mason has been suspended until further notice. Mason's wife arrived here a few days ago and has frequent interviews with her husband from morning to night. He continues in good health and is comfortably situated in the prison—his quarters having been put in good order. He still asserts his intention to kill Guitau if he has an opportunity, and in fact when his mind is not occupied by something else Guitau is his uppermost thought.

AN INTERVIEW WITH GUITEAU.

On Sunday Mr. Bigelow visited the jail in the interest of his client, and had an interview with Guitau to learn his statement of the shooting. Gen. Crocker, at the request of Gen. Bigelow, took Guitau to the cell where he was when the shooting was done, and he placed himself in the position in which he says he was when the shot was fired. He says that he shot the man when he raised the musket and the flash, but he could not say whether he was dressed in military uniform or in citizen's dress. He was, during this interview, much frightened, apparently fearing that taking him back to his old cell was a trick to place him in danger.

SUPREME COURT VACANCY.

There is now only one vacancy on the Supreme Court bench. That was caused by the death of Justice Clifford. There will, at an early date, be another vacancy, owing to the inability of Justice Hunt. President Arthur will have the filling of two vacancies on that bench. It is thought that Chief Justice Gray, of Massachusetts, will succeed Justice Clifford. It has been hinted that Senator Conkling may be Justice Hunt's successor. The latter is only a rumor, however, and there does not seem to be any ground for it.

JEFFERSON'S GRANDAUGHTER.

Mrs. Maria Jefferson Epes Shine called at the White House to-day, and was shown all the courtesies of the place. She is the granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson. Her

son and daughter and one or two other persons accompanied her. She had with her the medal which was awarded Thomas Jefferson by the Continental Congress for drawing up the declaration of independence. The medal is a little larger than the standard silver dollar of to-day, and is appropriately inscribed. It is of silver. The people at the White House united in showing attention to the descendant of her illustrious ancestor. LEXOX.

Forty Years Ago.

THE DEAD PRESIDENTS OF 1841 AND 1881.—GARFIELD AND HARRISON.

More than forty years have elapsed since President Harrison died, within one month after his inauguration. He was the first Chief Magistrate to die during his official term.

The last utterance of the lips of President Harrison, alluded to above, was made to Dr. Worthington as follows: "I wish you to understand the true principles of the Government. I wish you to carry out. I ask nothing more. John Tyler was then declared President of the United States by virtue of the Constitution. On the 3d of April, 1841, there appeared in the *New York Express* the following from the vigorous and ornate pen of Ann S. Stephens, which, with a very few changes of terms, will apply to the late President Garfield, who has just departed this life, and to his bereaved widow, without the slightest change for the purpose of adaptation.

Death sitting in the Capitol! His sable wing Flung a black shadow o'er a country's hope. And lo! a nation bendeth down in tears. A few short weeks and all is jubilee; The air was musical with happy sounds; The future full of promise; joyous smiles Beamed on each freeman's face and lighted up the

The gentle eye of beauty, The Hero came—a noble, good old man— Strong in the wealth of his high purpose. Age sat upon him with a gentle grace, Imbuing it with pure and lofty thoughts, As pictures over their mellow hues to time.

He stood before the people. Theirs had been The vigor of his youth, his manhood's strength; And now his green old age was yielded up To answer their behest.

Thousands had gathered 'round the marble dome, Silent and motionless in their deep reverence, Save when there gushed the heaving throbs And low, tumultuous breath of patriot hearts, Surcharged with grateful joy. The mighty bent gently o'er him with their spirit wings! As solemnly he took the earthly state, Which flung its purple o'er his path to Heaven.

The we said, and then one mighty pulse Seem'd throbbing through the multitude. Faces were lifted upward, and a prayer Of deep thanksgiving wing'd that vow to Heaven.

In Heaven the hero answered it. Time slept on flowers and lent his glass to Hope.

When, mingling with thematic of his joy, Arose and swelled a low funeral strain, And musing that a Nation heard, And trembled as she wept.

Darkness is o'er the land; For lo! a death flag streams upon the breeze.

The hero hath departed. Nay, let us weep our grief hath need of tears— Tears should embalm the dead, and there is one.

A gentle woman, with her clinging love, Who wrung her heart that she might reach To his high destiny. Tears are for her— She lingers yet among her household gods.

And knoweth not how low her heart is From battle-fields, where strife was waged, And human blood-drops fell a crimson rain.

He had returned to her— God help thee, lady! Look not for him now! Dead in a Nation's love, he sank to sleep.

And so awake in heaven.

MUSCULAR AND NERVE EXHAUSTION.—A reader has asked us to give him an explanation of the nature of nervous and muscular exhaustion, which we do with pleasure, so far as it is at present known.

There takes place during our active hours, when the muscular and nervous tissues are being exercised, chemical changes in the protoplasm of which they are constructed and in which they are bathed. These changes use up or expend this substance; but so long as the tissues are in health the changed matter is pushed on and excreted, and new matter from the blood comes up from behind and is deposited in its place. The more abundantly the blood currents flow through the muscles and nerves, the more quickly are the products of decomposition removed, and new matter supplied. If, however, a muscle or nerve is kept at a point of high tension for a long while without rest, the decomposed matter formed by exercise is not completely removed and new material is not supplied. The weariness and exhaustion take the place of vigor and health. But when proper rest is taken, recovery occurs, and power of work is restored. We might continue to labor without exhaustion forever, if we could remove the waste of work and supply new matter indefinitely, but this is impossible in this world at least.—*The Herald of Health.*

Garfield.

"His life was gentle; and the elements Moved him, that Nature might stand up And say at all the world: THIS WAS A MAN!"

At Entw, Ala., there is a little white negro eight years old, whose parents are both black as jet.

Barbaric Frieche.

NEW VERSION.

Id was droo der streets of Friedricksdown Der red hot zun he was shine him down.

Der rebel zalone all fill mit bier, Der rebel vellers walked on der ear.

All day droo Friedricksdown so fast, Horses, and guns and sagers bast.

Der rebel flag he shone him out so brid, As if by Jinks, he got some rid.

Ver was the Onion flag? Der zun He look him down not on a von.

Up jumped dot old Miss Frieche den, So old by nine score years and ten.

She grabbed der old flag der men haul den, And fastened it quick by her midgown.

Den she shot der window ver all could see, Der was vonot vut lof dot flag so free.

Purty soon come ridin' up old Stonewall Sittin' from der mitte of his horse's back.

Under him brow he squints him's eyes, Dot flag? dot him great surprise.

Hah! each feller, make him fill! Fire! was echoed from hill to hill.

It busted der strings from that midgown, But Barbare Frieche, she was aroun.

She grabbed der flag again so quick, Und out der window her arms did stick.

"Obuse, if you would, dis old head, But leave alone dot flag!" she said.

Zo soon, zo quick as Jack could do, He hollo him out mit a faceo blue.

"Who bulls a hair out of dot bald head, Dis warful flag, go ahead!" he said.

Und all dot day, und all dot nite, Till offery rebel was out of site.

Und lovel behind him dot Friedricksdown, Dot flag he was stickin by dot midgown.

Dame Barbare Frieche's work is done, She don't forever got some fun.

Bully for her! und der tear For dot old voman mitout some fear.

Brotherhood.

FROM HARPERS WEEKLY.

Drawn by the ties divine of sympathy, The hearts of all the dwellers in our land Have come together. North and South now stand

No more opposing, but in unity. How strange a madman's murderous blow should be

The signal, bringing in on every hand A flood of tenderness so pure and grand.

To prove the nation's heart-felt unity! Ah, how unlike this generous brotherhood Was that sad time when all the peaceful hands

That held our people in one common good Were broken! Let the useful lesson be: How sweet is peace and all its mild commands!

How dreadful war and all its misery!

THE DECREASING NATIONAL DEBT.—The financial history of our government during the past 16 years is a record of largely increased revenue receipts, and a steady reduction of the national debt. The monthly debt statements show to what an extent this has been, and demonstrate that the benefits of years of prosperity which the country has enjoyed have been equally beneficial to the general government. The new fiscal year opens with an unusually favorable exhibit, the reduction of the public debt for the first month, July, being over \$10,000,000, against \$5,000,000 for July, 1881. The debt attained its maximum in 1865. On October 1, 1865, the debt of the nation, less the funds in the treasury, was \$2,292,030,834. On July 1, 1881, the current fiscal year began with anet debt charge of \$1,810,598,811, or \$481,432,023 less than it was 16 years ago. As we have seen, 10 years ago a still further reduction of \$10,000,000. The exact figures of the reduction for the 12 months ending June 30, 1881, are over \$101,573,483. This is a remarkable achievement in finance will hardly be denied. It would be impossible if the general condition of the country were not extremely prosperous and very steadily so.

Every Day a Little.

Every day a little knowledge. One fact in a day. How small is one fact! Only one! Ten years pass by. Three thousand six hundred and fifty facts are not a small thing.

Every day a little self-denial. The thing that is difficult to do to-day will be an easy thing to do to-morrow and sixty days hence, if each day it shall have been repeated. What power of self-mastery shall he enjoy who, looking to God for grace, seeks every day to practice the grace he prays for.

Every day a little helpfulness. We live for the good of others, if our living be in any sense true living. It is not in great deeds of kindness only that the blessings is found. In "little deeds of kindness," repeated every day, we find true happiness.

At home, at school, in the street, in the playground, we shall find opportunity every day for usefulness.

Every day a little love for the Bible. One chapter a day. What a treasure of Bible knowledge one may acquire in ten years! Every day a verse committed to memory. What a volume in twenty-five years.

Ex-President Hayes is quoted by the *Cleveland Herald* as saying that he has always had a presentiment that Garfield would live. He added: "My life was threatened several times, I have a large package of letters labeled, 'threats of assassination,' but I frequently walked alone for exercise around several squares in Washington, and faced boldly on all occasions where danger was suspected, against the advice of others. The ushers would generally detect crazy persons and turn them away, but one morning a man came to me and demanding a deed for the land of the Pacific Railroad, and had to be put out.

"DUST TO DUST."

THE NATION'S DEAD IN THE TOMB—SOLEMN AND IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES AT THE RESTING PLACE OF THE LATE PRESIDENT—AN IMMENSE CONCOURSE OF PEOPLE PRESENT—A MAGNIFICENT PAGEANT.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 26.—The morning of the funeral day of General Garfield broke calm and beautiful. The wind, which had blown almost constantly since Saturday morning, had fallen to a gentle breeze. The people were astir early. At mid-night the line which had been passing through the park and pavilion all day had scarcely begun to lessen. At one o'clock it was still moving, though fewer in numbers. By two o'clock the men came only in squads of two or three, and so

IT CONTINUED UNTIL DAYLIGHT, when the numbers began to increase again. By the time the sun had risen the line had been reformed and began to move with regularity. By eight o'clock the people were thronging from all directions. They were placed in column eight abreast, and its flow for the next hour was steady and rapid. At nine o'clock, although thousands were waiting, the gates were closed, and countless numbers of people from every direction were collecting at the park, where the procession was forming, and where at ten o'clock, the funeral ceremonies were to take place.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE

had gathered about the public square. Promptly at ten o'clock the military escort to the remains entered the inclosure. Each of the special committee wore a black silk sash, with white rosette. The others wore a white silk sash, with black rosette. While these were filing into place a line of carriages drove up at the eastern arch of the square and were admitted one by one. The first two contained the family: GRANDMA AND MRS. GARFIELD and children, Miss Mollie, James, Harry, Abram, and Irving. Following them were Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph, Colonel and Miss Lulu Rockwell, General Swain, Dr. and Mrs. Boynton, Captain and Mrs. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon, Private Secretary Brown, Mr. Warren Young, and all the members of the Cabinet, and their wives. Seats had been provided for all these under the pavilion and around the catafalque. Mrs. Garfield leaned on the arm of her son Harry and the aged mother on the arm of Mr. James. Both were closely veiled, and walked with firm, resolute steps. All the family and near friends were in their seats before the clergyman arrived, and it was then that the Governor of the State and a delegation of prominent citizens arrived. At 10:49 the

ASSEMBLAGE WAS CALLED TO ORDER

by Hon. John O. Robinson, who announced that the first exercise would be singing. The *Cleveland Vocal Society* then sang Beethoven's Funeral March:

Thou art gone to the grave, but we will not deplore thee, Though sorrow and darkness encompass thy tomb; The Savior has passed through its portals before thee And the lamps of His love is thy guide through the gloom.

During the singing minute guns were heard in the distance, and also distant music of forming the column of the procession. After the singing the Scriptures were read by the R. Rev. Bishop Bedell of the Episcopal Diocese of Ohio, commencing with the fourteenth chapter of the book of Job.

The vocal society then sang as follows: To Thee, O Lord, I yield my spirit, Who breaks in love this mortal chain; My life I put from Thee in debt, And death becomes my destined gain. In Thee I live, in Thee I die; Content; for Thou art ever nigh.

REV. ISAAC ERRETT OF CINCINNATI, delivered an eloquent address, taking for his text the following: "And the archers shot King Josiah, and the King said to his servants, 'Have me a way, for I am sore wounded.'" Dr. Errett was listened to with close and earnest attention. He spoke for forty minutes, and when he closed a hush for a moment hung over the vast audience.

THE REV. JAMES HALL

York county charged with counterfeiting, United States vs. Jacob Jackson, et al., counterfeiting; and United States vs. James Melver and others, charged with using the post office at Sanford. It is understood that Judge Bond will not be absent during the term.

give date of list. J. D. WHITE, P. M. lie

are glad to see our friend Mr. Les-
nick in the city.

received their Stock of New Goods
Jobbing Trade.
 attention of Country Merchants to
 our unusually attractive stock.
 They are respectfully invited to ex-
 amine the same, with prices.
 ODELL & CO.
 28-47
FURNITURE
 at Wholesale and Retail.
 R. GULLETT,
 in Furniture, Coffins, &c.,
 GREENSBORO, N. C.,
 as to call the attention of the citizens
 of and adjoining counties to the
 fact that he now has in store a large and
 complete assortment of
 Furniture, Coffins, and Caskets,
 and
PEASE TO THE BEST!
 made from \$2.25 up. Dressing Bureaus
 2 up, Tables and Wash-stands of all
 Chairs in great variety, Parlor and
 Dining Seats, Chamber Suits
 22 up, Lounges from \$8 to \$10.
 must, Book Shelves, Brackets, Wall
 Suits, etc., in abundance; Framing for
 pictures always on hand; Window Shades
 and Paintings Complete.
 of Extension Cornices and Cur-
 tains, from best spring to cheaper.
Shades and Caskets always on Hand.
 All any order in less than two hours
 Fisk Metallic Burial Case is the best
 U. S. - Heavy and Durable, made
 in Two Pieces only.
 Chrysal Metalic Burial Case is the best
 ever brought to this State.
 Burial Robes from \$1.25 to \$7.50
 Everything will be sold very low,
 will pay you to call before purchase
 anywhere, as I cannot be undersold
 State.
 Remember Mendenhall Building
 at House.
UNDERTAKERS NOTICE.
 as to call the attention of the citi-
 zens of Greensboro and adjoining counties
 now prepared for embalming
 which will preserve them from
 decay without any drug, and all
 wishing deceased friends em-
 balm will let me know immediately af-
 ter, before the body gets cold,
 7, 1881-2ms.

21-2m.

MENDENHALL, C. A. REYNOLDS,
of the firm W. C. J. R. MENDENHALL
& Co. }

Mendenhall & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
DOORS, SHEDS AND BLINDS,
Buildings, Brackets and dressed Lumber
of all kinds,
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Special attention paid to orders, which
are carefully filled, shipped promptly
and satisfaction guaranteed.
We also run a Corn Mill in connection
our factory, and guarantee good meal
good Corn. Aug. 24. 1881-2.

W. L. BROTHERS & CO
1324 Cary Street.

RICHMOND, Va.,
Wholesale Dealers in Fancy Groceries,
Confectioneries and Manu-
factures of Cigars.
Orders guaranteed as low as Baltimore
New York.
and for Price List.

W. L. ELLETT & CO.,
JOBBERS IN
FINE GOODS AND NOTIONS,
No. 12 and 14 Twelfth Street,
RICHMOND, VA.
Agents for the Charlottesville Woolen
Casimires, Chevots &c.,
at 21-2m.

E. P. STACY,
Main and 3. and 9 South 12th
Street,
RICHMOND, VA.
—
ABOUT 40,000 SQUARE FEET FLOOR ROOM
for Elevators to all parts of the several
houses
LARGEST HOUSE SOUTH OF
NEW YORK
FOR
FURNITURE,
MATTRESSES
AND STEAM DRESSED
FEATHERS
Call and examine before buying. Reber
the place. Sept. 21-2m

1315 Cary Street,
RICHMOND, VA.,
WHOLESALE GROCER
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
Also shipper of Grain, Hay, Meal and
Mill-feed Flour, all grades a specialty.
Correspondence Solicited. Sept. 21-2m

W. G. SPOTTS,
GEO. GIBSON,
SPOTTS & GIBSON,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
And
Commission Merchants,
Nos. 115 and 117 Fourteenth Street,
RICHMOND, VA.
Sept 21-2m

WM. H. POWERS, AD. BLAIR,
POWERS, BLAIR & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers & Commission Mer-
chants, Dealers in Wool and
Grain Bags,
No. 12, PEARL STREET,
RICHMOND, VA.
A full and complete stock of all goods
in the Grocery line. Special and prompt
attention given to orders.
Personal attention paid to consignments
of all kinds of country produce.
Sept 21-2m

JOHN A. KRATZ,
Manufacturing Confectioner & Whole-
sale Fruitier,
No. 1406 MAIN STREET,
RICHMOND, VA.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS
A SPECIALTY.
Write for price list.
Sept 21-3m

Seasonable Goods.
The subscriber offers fruit, casks, apple
peckers, grape blades, brass kettles, and a
general assortment of household ware,
woodenware at low prices for cash or good
barter. CHAS. G. YATES,
Corner, South of Postoffice, Greensboro,
N. C., Aug. 3, 1881, 15.

