

## History of the Mulligan Letters.

The story of the Mulligan Letters is briefly told. They were letters written by Mr. Blaine to Mr. Fisher concerning land grant railroad stocks and bonds, and they were held, with Fisher's consent, by his bookkeeper, James Mulligan.

In 1876, Morton, Conkling and Blaine were candidates for the Republican nomination, with the chances three to two in favor of Blaine against the field. Morton, to kill Blaine, started a number of railroad investigations in the Democratic House, which brought out denigrating charges against the ex-Speaker. The Democrats had nothing to do with the Republican family quarrel at first, and permitted the Republicans to fight it out among themselves. After having been for four weeks under fire, Blaine made a personal statement to the House which was a general denial, and for four weeks more the investigation dragged on, the Democrats taking little or no interest in it.

May 30th the Sub-Judiciary Committee (instigated thereto by Senator Morton) summoned Warren Fisher, Jr., of Boston, a contractor for building the Fort Smith and Little Rock Railroad, who sold out his contract to Josiah Caldwell (and didn't get the money), and James Mulligan, of Boston, treasurer of the Globe Theatre, who had been Mr. Fisher's bookkeeper. Fisher and Blaine had had close business relations for many years. These witnesses were called to testify in relation to certain bonds and stocks alleged to have been sold or given to Mr. Blaine, and particularly in regard to a \$64,000 bond Tom Scott had exchanged for Northern Pacific bonds for Mr. Blaine. They were very unwilling witnesses. Mulligan admitted the sale of Fort Smith bonds to Blaine and various sales and transfers, but knew nothing material. Fisher admitted selling various blocks of stock to Mr. Blaine, but denied giving him \$130,000 in bonds without a consideration. Mulligan was ordered to appear before the committee the next day.

When the committee met on the next morning Mr. Mulligan started the committee and the country with a story which is outlined in the following:

(Associated Press Dispatch, Washington, June 1, 1884.)

James Mulligan said he wanted to make a statement before continuing his examination. He said that when he arrived here a note came down from Mr. Blaine requesting the witness and Mr. Fisher to call at his house; witness declined to go, but Mr. Fisher went. After witness had testified yesterday, Mr. Blaine called upon him and asked him about some letters which were in his possession, and wanted witness to give them up to him, but witness declined to do so. Witness said Mr. Blaine almost got down on his knees and pleaded for the letters, saying they would ruin him for life, and when witness further declined Mr. Blaine asked him to think of his wife and six children. He besought witness and almost contemplated suicide. He offered to get him a consulship in return for the letters. Witness allowed Mr. Blaine to take them under a pledge that he would return them. He looked them over and did return them. This was in the presence of Mr. Fisher and Mr. Atkins. Witness then retired to his room and Blaine followed him and wanted to look at the letters again. Witness allowed Mr. Blaine to take them, and Mr. Blaine refused to return them, and still retains them. There were about eighteen letters.

Mr. Blaine, sworn in rebuttal, admitted the interview, admitted taking the letters, admitted that he had them in his possession; but denied having gone down on his knees, or having said they would ruin him, or having offered the consulship. His motive for keeping them he explained as follows:

"Mulligan said he did not know what might transpire in his examination to-day, and that he was going to hold those letters for his own protection and vindication. I said to him: 'Under these circumstances I will not give these letters up,' and I said, 'I will not return these letters because you threaten to make a use of them which is illegitimate, and I have no idea that any man shall take my private correspondence and hold it as a menace over my head to be used at his option.'"

The Chairman—I ask at your hands the production of these letters for the perusal of the committee and not for publication.

Mr. Blaine—I will take occasion to consult my counsel in regard to it.

The Chairman—You decline, then to produce them?

Mr. Blaine—For the present, I decline.

From that day to this no one has seen the letters. But June 5, 1876, Mr. Blaine rose in his seat in the House for a personal explanation and read a bundle of letters which he said were those received from Mulligan. He allowed no one to see them. He has never allowed any one to see them, and the letters to "My Dear Fisher" quoted by newspapers are from the stenographer's notes as Mr. Blaine read them. Mulligan denied that the letters were read verbatim or that all of them were read.

In beginning his explanation to the House Mr. Blaine said that "at every turn of a railroad investigation ordered by the House an effort had been made to direct it against him personally, until on Saturday last when there was no less than four subjects upon which he was being investigated."

Mr. Knott replied that that was because he turned up everywhere with land grant bonds or stock of land grant railroads.

Mr. Blaine attacked the Sub-Judiciary Committee as composed of

Confederate brigadiers, defended his method of getting the letters and justified his refusal to let any one see them. He then read them, with a running fire of comment and explanation.

June 10th the Sub-Judiciary Committee made a formal demand to see the letters. Mr. Blaine refused to show them or to produce Mr. Mulligan's memorandum of the contents of each one, which had been given to him with them.

The Republican National Convention met in Cincinnati, June 13th. Senator Morton had so timed the revelation of Speaker Blaine's corrupt railroad record that the full shock of the disgrace fell upon the country as the delegates were assembling. Mr. Blaine's boldness in seizing the letters which his Republican enemies had intended to use to force a withdrawal, or failing in that to ruin by their publication, had only rendered his position less desperate. His pretense of reading them in the House had deceived very few. The nomination was hopeless unless something happened to turn popular sympathy in his favor. This something came Sunday, June 11th, in a "sun-stroke," as he was ascending the steps of Dr. Rankin's church. He sat down on the steps and said to his wife: "Mamma, my head pains me; I am afraid I'm sunstruck. Call a carriage. Take me home and send over the country that he was dangerously ill and popular feeling instantly veered around in his favor. Universal sympathy was expressed. Even grim Senator Morton remarked sardonically to the World correspondent that "he sincerely regretted the sad occurrence. Although delicate about expressing any opinion on the subject, he did not hesitate to say that in his opinion the effect at Cincinnati would be favorable to Mr. Blaine." It is to-morrow or Tuesday it shall appear that the attack is not seriously alarming.

So rapid was his recovery when Gen. Maistad, of Maine, called upon him Tuesday he found him sitting up, surrounded by his family, reading despatches from Cincinnati, and Tuesday night Mr. Blaine telegraphed to Mr. Hale, his adjutant, that he was "entirely convalescent."

The effect was favorable, but not sufficiently favorable for Blaine to recover all that he had lost by the disclosures. He led from the start to the seventh ballot, and was at last defeated by Senator Morgan making a combination of all the opposing elements in favor of R. B. Hayes, who received 384 votes (four over a majority) to Blaine's 351 and Bristow's 21.

## A Disgrace and a Shame.

(Springfield Mass.) Republican.

On the 21st of July an obscure sheet in the city of Buffalo, which has been running only some 1,100 numbers and is sold at one cent, a paper whom most of the good people of that city never heard of, published an outrageous and lying scandal about the private life of Gov. Cleveland, one of the candidates then already nominated for the Presidency, charging him with seduction, open profligacy and debauchery. That charge has already fallen to the ground as exaggerated, false and malignant, but the Republican press and partisans, all the time professing their horror of the uncleanness, are constantly using, supporting and circulating these foul slanders in their grossest form. Our weekly exchanges come to us loaded with the filthy story; the newspapers on the streets even to the remote country villages are still hawking the Buffalo Telegraph, never before heard of in this region. Special correspondents have been posted to Buffalo to magnify the scandal, with precious small results as yet. The Republican newspapers are full of chuckling references and spiny allusions to stimulate curiosity and spread the sale, at the same time professing sweet horror that any such thing should be admitted to their virtuous sheets.

Such degradation of a candidate has never been witnessed since the days when Mrs. Jackson was driven to her grave, between the time of her husband's nomination and that of his inauguration. The Republican organs cannot disclaim the responsibility of this scandal in behalf of their party, for it is of the style of warfare to be expected from a campaign managed by Elkins and inspired by Mr. Blaine. Unable to find a flaw in Mr. Cleveland's official career or a blemish on his integrity and high character as Mayor of his city and Governor of his State, his opponents are driven to this contemptible and mean resource to blacken his character. It will take something more than a mere veto passed by the National Republican Committee to convince the people that the Republican campaign managers are not an active party in the spread and propagation of these lies.

## A Strictly Independent View.

(Washington Star.)

In politics there is suspected to be a slight deficiency in harmony, but everybody is "long" on confidence—everybody, that is, except Senator Plumb, who, in his interview in yesterday's Star, talks rationally, and, while expecting a Republican victory, does not utter nonsense about the battle's being already won, and the Republicans being certain of carrying every Northern and nearly every Southern State. Each party has a good sized irreconcilable element in it, and each is busy convincing itself that the bolt in its own ranks is not quite so large as that in the other party. Betting is stated by a leading Republican Philadelphia paper to be even, and it is pretty safe to say that the politicians who are so dead sure their man will have a "walk over" have no money to risk on large majorities.

## Cleveland and Hendricks Accept.

The committee appointed by the Democratic National convention to formally notify Gov. Cleveland of his nomination for President discharged its duty last Wednesday in the Executive Mansion at Albany.

Upon Col. Vilas, of Wisconsin, as chairman of the committee, devolved the task of making the announcement. He did it in a plain, forcible way, his speech being well-poised and in unison with the occasion.

Gov. Cleveland replied briefly as follows:

## Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:

Your formal announcement does not of course convey to me the first information of the result of the convention lately held by the Democracy of the nation, and yet when, as I listen to your message, I see about me representatives from all parts of the land of the great party which, claiming to be the party of the people, asks them to intrust to it the administration of their government; and when I consider under the influence of the stern reality which the present surroundings create, that I have been chosen to represent the plans, purposes and policy of the Democratic party, I am profoundly impressed by the responsibility of my position. Though I gratefully appreciate it I do not at this moment congratulate myself upon the distinguished honor which has been conferred upon me, because my mind is full of anxious desire to perform well the part which has been assigned to me.

Nor do I at this moment forget that the rights and interest of more than fifty millions of my fellow-citizens are involved in our efforts to gain Democratic supremacy. This reflection presents to my mind the consideration which, more than all others, gives to the action of my party in convention assembled its most sober and serious aspect. The party and its representatives, which ask to be intrusted at the hands of the people with the keeping of all that concerns their welfare and their safety, should only ask it with the full appreciation of the trust and with a firm resolve to administer it faithfully and well.

I am a Democrat because I believe that this truth lies at the foundation of true Democracy. I have kept the faith because I believe, if rightly and fairly administered and applied, Democratic doctrines and measures will insure the happiness, contentment and prosperity of the people. If, in the contest upon which we now enter, we steadily hold to the underlying principles of our party creed, and at all times keep in view the people's good, we shall be strong, because we are true to ourselves, and because the plain and independent voters of the land will seek by their suffrages to compass their release from party tyranny where there should be submission to the popular will, and their protection from party corruption where there should be devotion to the people's interests.

These thoughts lend a consecration to our cause, and we go forth, not merely to gain a partisan advantage, but pledged to give to those who trust us the utmost benefits of a pure and honest administration of national affairs. No higher purpose or motive can stimulate us to suppress effort or urge us to continuous and earnest labor and effective party organization. Let us not fail in this, and we may confidently hope to reap the full reward of patriotic services well performed.

I have thus called to mind some simple truths, and trite though they are, it seems to me we do well to dwell upon them at this time. I shall soon, I hope, signify in the usual formal manner my acceptance of the nomination which has been tendered to me. In the mean time, I gladly greet you all as co-workers in a noble cause."

On the following day the committee waited on ex-Gov. Hendricks at Saratoga, and notified him of his nomination for the Vice-Presidency. In accepting the nomination he said:

## Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:

I cannot realize that a man should ever stand in the presence of a committee representing a more august body of men than that which you represent. In the language of another, "The convention was large in numbers, august in culture and patriotic in sentiment;" and may I not add to that that, because of the power and the greatness and the virtues of the party which it represented, it was itself in every respect a very great convention. (Applause.) The delegates came from all the States and Territories, and I believe, too, from the District of Columbia. (Applause.) They came clothed with authority to express judgment and opinion upon all those questions which are settled by constitutional law. For the purpose of passing upon those questions and selecting a ticket for the people that convention assembled. They decided upon the principles that they would adopt as a platform. They selected the candidates that they would propose to the party for their support, and that convention's work was theirs. I have not reached the period when it is proper for me to consider the strength and force of the statements made in the platform. It is enough for me to know that it comes at your hands from that convention addressed to my patriotic devotion to the Democratic party. (Applause.) I appreciate the honor that is done me. I need not question that, but at the same time that I accept the honor from you and from the convention, I feel that the duties and the responsibility of the office rest upon me also.

## Difference Between Cleveland and Blaine.

(Boston Post.)

By a proper use of the veto power Grover Cleveland, while mayor of Buffalo, saved to the taxpayers of that city \$1,000,000 in six months. He shut off all the jobs. If Blaine saved the taxpayers of the country a dollar while he was speaker we never heard of it. He saved thousands of dollars for himself, and did it in crooked and dishonest ways.

## Duty of a Loyal Democrat.

(Union Leader.)

While we could have wished for quite a different result, as a loyal Democrat, we will support the ticket and work for its success. Mr. Reid is a man of more than ordinary attainments, an impressive and beautiful speaker, and will doubtless make an efficient member of Congress, in case of election, of which we have no doubt.

derstood that this particular office, that of Vice-President, does not involve much responsibility, and as a general thing that is so. But sometimes it comes to represent very great responsibilities and may be so in the near future, for at this time the Senate of the United States almost equally divided between the two great parties and it may be that those two great parties shall so exactly differ that the Vice-President of the United States States shall have to decide upon questions of law by the exercise of the casting vote. (Applause.) The responsibility would then become very great. It would not then be the responsibility of representing a State or a district. It would be the responsibility of representing the whole country and the obligation would be to the judgment of the whole country, and that vote when thus cast should be in obedience to the just expectations and requirements of the people of the United States. It might be, gentlemen, that upon another occasion great responsibility would attach to this office. It might occur that under circumstances of some difficulty—I don't think it will be next election—but it may occur under circumstances of some difficulty, the President of the Senate will have to take his part in the counting of the electoral vote, and allow me to say that duty is not to be discharged in obedience to any set of men or to any party, but in obedience to a higher authority. (Applause.) Gentlemen, you have referred to the fact that I am honored by this nomination in a very special degree. I accept the suggestion that in this candidacy I will represent the right of the people to choose their own rulers. That right that is above all, that lies beneath all; for if the people are denied the right to choose their own officers according to their own judgment, what shall become of the rights of the people at all? What shall become of free government if the people select not their own officers? How shall they control the laws, their administration and their execution? So that in suggesting that in this candidacy I represent that of the people, as you have suggested, a great honor has been devolved upon me by the confidence of the convention. As soon as it may be convenient, and possible to do so I will address you more formally in respect to the letter you have given me. I thank you gentlemen. (Applause.)

## A Straw From Ohio.

A very significant straw comes from Cleveland, Ohio, the chief city of the western reserve, where the Republicans in years past have been in the habit of rolling up tremendous majorities for anything and anybody bearing the Republican label. A special election was held in the twenty-first ward on Saturday for the choice of a member of the city council. The Republicans fully expected to elect their man and had made loud boasts of a large Irish Democratic defection. They put forth every effort to carry the election because upon its result hinged the political complexion of the board. Imagine their astonishment when, upon counting the votes, after a sharp contest, it was found that the Democrats had won by 63 majority, a clear Democratic gain over the spring election of 532 votes. It was a square, stand-up fight and a most significant Democratic victory. The much talked of Irish defection did not take place and the German Republicans voted the Democratic ticket, almost to a man. The Plaindealer was so elated that it forthwith went to its coop and brought out one of its handsomest roosters, who crowed for the signal and significant Democratic victory.

## Silencing Cleveland's Enemies.

Gen. Horatio C. King, a member of Plymouth Church, has returned from Buffalo, where he went at Mr. Beecher's request, to investigate the libelous stories circulated by an obscure newspaper about Gov. Cleveland. The result of his investigation satisfies Beecher, who expresses his intention of continuing to give his fullest support to Gov. Cleveland.

In conversation subsequently Beecher said he had been undergoing a judicial process, but now the clouds have broken away and he was beginning to understand that these stories about Gov. Cleveland are untrue and a vile slander. "You can say," he said warmly to a newspaper reporter, "that I expect to brand the men who have promulgated these stories as blackmailers and liars, for I now see that the Governor accepted the part of a man in the whole affair. I shall take the stump and tell the people of the country that they must elect him President. I shall enter this campaign with an enthusiasm second only to that with which I entered the war."

## Congressional Suicide.

Congressman Culbertson, of Kentucky, who attempted to commit suicide a week ago, in Washington City, and whose act has been the subject of so much comment, recalls many interesting incidents in his most prominent career.

John White, of Kentucky, who was in the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Congresses and was Speaker of the House in the present Congress, committed suicide at Richmond, Ky., by cutting his throat.

Jesse B. Thomas, who was in the Tenth Congress from "Indiana Territory," who was later a Senator from Illinois, committed suicide in 1850 by cuttings his throat with a razor because of mental aberration.

Alfred P. Stone, who was in the Twenty-eighth Congress from the Columbus, O., district, was afterwards appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, and having engaged in some contraband cotton speculation and become a defaulter, committed suicide by taking poison. He died on the graves of his two children at the cemetery near Columbus in 1865.

The Days of '48 and the Days of '84.

Nowadays a train of cars is barely sufficient to accommodate those who travel hundreds of miles charged with the important duty of informing a candidate that he has been nominated for the Presidency. Long speeches are made, and the nomination costs many thousands of dollars. But this is not all. The candidate must write a letter of acceptance, giving his views on pretty much every subject he can think of. These journeys, parades, speech makings and long letters are of comparatively recent origin.

The convention that nominated Gen. Taylor met in Philadelphia, June 7th, 1848. The chairman was the Hon. John Morehead, of North Carolina. On the 10th of that month Gen. Morehead addressed Gen. Taylor a letter officially notifying him of his nomination. The destruction into which the Whig party was thrown by Gen. Taylor's nomination was not made less in the ensuing thirty-five days by the silence of Gen. Taylor. Gov. Morehead, in reply to inquiries by leading Whigs—notably Mr. Weed—said he had positively written the General, and he knew of no reason why the reply was not forthcoming. Gen. Taylor was such a crochety old fellow, and Whig leaders in general knew so little of him personally, that it was not thought best to stir him up on the subject. Letters from old soldiers were appearing in different quarters, some of them not altogether satisfactory to Whig leaders, but not a word came from him about the nomination. It began to look an indignity. Mr. Weed, to whom Taylor owed his nomination, was desperate under the suspense. Meetings were proposed, and one was actually in Albany, looking to the repudiation of the nomination. When it met, however, other counsels prevailed, though the suspense continued.

On July 22d the Postmaster at Baton Rouge, where Gen. Taylor lived, addressed the Postmaster-General a letter, saying that with the report for the current quarter from that office two bundles of letters were forwarded for the Dead Letter Office, they having been declined on account of the non-payment of the postage by the senders. It was in the ten cent and non-prepayment time. Of the forty-eight letters thus forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, the Baton Rouge Postmaster said a majority were addressed to Gen. Taylor, who had declined to pay the postage on them and take them out of the office because his mail expenses had become burdensome. The General had since become aware that some of the letters were of importance and asked for their return. In due course the letters were sent back to Baton Rouge. Among them was Gov. Morehead's letter notifying Gen. Taylor of the action of the Philadelphia convention.

Gen. Taylor's response was dated July 15th, and a month and five days after the letter of notification was written. It had lain in the Baton Rouge Postoffice four weeks, after Gen. Taylor refused to pay the ten cents postage.

Gen. Taylor's acceptance was couched in respectful terms, in a letter not exceeding 250 words. He expressed his thanks for the nomination, said he did not seek it, and that if he were elected President, for which position he did not think he possessed the requisite qualifications, he would do his best. He discussed nothing, laid down no principles, and gave no indications what course he would pursue. In this the General cut too short to satisfy the Whigs. He had to write another letter—one of considerable length—to his friend, Capt. Allison, in which he set things right. The authorship of this letter was the subject of no little conjecture. If living, Thurlow Weed and Alexander H. Stevens could shed light on the subject.

Scalps' Mantle.

(Arlington Courier.)

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Retirement from Congress by shooting in his barn at his home in Pennsylvania—Loss of health and consequent despondency were alleged as the cause.

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There have been rumors of late that the Hon. Hiester Clymer, of Pennsylvania, who, a few weeks since, was reported as having fallen a victim to apoplexy, was really a victim of suicide. This, however, has not been fully confirmed.

James H. Laue, of Lawrenceburg, Ind., a son of Amos Lane, who represented that district in Congress, was a Senator from Kansas from 1861 to 1866. He shot himself at his home soon after his retirement from the Senate.

Sobeisk Ross, who was in the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses, from Pennsylvania, committed suicide shortly after his retirement from Congress by shooting in his barn at his home in Pennsylvania—Loss of health and consequent despondency were alleged as the cause.

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The Days of '48 and the Days of '84.

Nowadays a train of cars is barely sufficient to accommodate those who travel hundreds of miles charged with the important duty of informing a candidate that he has been nominated for the Presidency. Long speeches are made, and the nomination costs many thousands of dollars. But this is not all. The candidate must write a letter of acceptance, giving his views on pretty much every subject he can think of. These journeys, parades, speech makings and long letters are of comparatively recent origin.

The convention that nominated Gen. Taylor met in Philadelphia, June 7th, 1848. The chairman was the Hon. John Morehead, of North Carolina. On the 10th of that month Gen. Morehead addressed Gen. Taylor a letter officially notifying him of his nomination. The destruction into which the Whig party was thrown by Gen. Taylor's nomination was not made less in the ensuing thirty-five days by the silence of Gen. Taylor. Gov. Morehead, in reply to inquiries by leading Whigs—notably Mr. Weed—said he had positively written the General, and he knew of no reason why the reply was not forthcoming. Gen. Taylor was such a crochety old fellow, and Whig leaders in general knew so little of him personally, that it was not thought best to stir him up on the subject. Letters from old soldiers were appearing in different quarters, some of them not altogether satisfactory to Whig leaders, but not a word came from him about the nomination. It began to look an indignity. Mr. Weed, to whom Taylor owed his nomination, was desperate under the suspense. Meetings were proposed, and one was actually in Albany, looking to the repudiation of the nomination. When it met, however, other counsels prevailed, though the suspense continued.

On July 22d the Postmaster at Baton Rouge, where Gen. Taylor lived, addressed the Postmaster-General a letter, saying that with the report for the current quarter from that office two bundles of letters were forwarded for the Dead Letter Office, they having been declined on account of the non-payment of the postage by the senders. It was in the ten cent and non-prepayment time. Of the forty-eight letters thus forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, the Baton Rouge Postmaster said a majority were addressed to Gen. Taylor, who had declined to pay the postage on them and take them out of the office because his mail expenses had become burdensome. The General had since become aware that some of the letters were of importance and asked for their return. In due course the letters were sent back to Baton Rouge. Among them was Gov. Morehead's letter notifying Gen. Taylor of the action of the Philadelphia convention.

Gen. Taylor's response was dated July 15th, and a month and five days after the letter of notification was written. It had lain in the Baton Rouge Postoffice four weeks, after Gen. Taylor refused to pay the ten cents postage.

Gen. Taylor's acceptance was couched in respectful terms, in a letter not exceeding 250 words. He expressed his thanks for the nomination, said he did not seek it, and that if he were elected President, for which position he did not think he possessed the requisite qualifications, he would do his best. He discussed nothing, laid down no principles, and gave no indications what course he would pursue. In this the General cut too short to satisfy the Whigs. He had to write another letter—one of considerable length—to his friend, Capt. Allison, in which he set things right. The authorship of this letter was the subject of no little conjecture. If living, Thurlow Weed and Alexander H. Stevens could shed light on the subject.

There have been rumors of late that the Hon. Hiester Clymer, of Pennsylvania, who, a few weeks since, was reported as having fallen a victim to apoplexy, was really a victim of suicide. This, however, has not been fully confirmed.

James H. Laue, of Lawrenceburg, Ind., a son of Amos Lane, who represented that district in Congress, was a Senator from Kansas from 1861 to 1866. He shot himself at his home soon after his retirement from the Senate.

Sobeisk Ross, who was in the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses, from Pennsylvania, committed suicide shortly after his retirement from Congress by shooting in his barn at his home in Pennsylvania—Loss of health and consequent despondency were alleged as the cause.

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JOHN B. HUSSEY,  
Editor and Proprietor.

GREENSBORO, N. C., AUGUST 11, 1886.

## DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
GROVER CLEVELAND,  
of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,  
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,  
of Indiana.

FOR ELECTORS—AT-LARGE,  
W. H. KITCHEN,  
J. N. STAPLES.

FOR ELECTOR—FIFTH DISTRICT,  
ROBERT B. GLENN,  
of Stokes.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
ALFRED MOORE SCALES,  
of Guilford.

FOR LIEUT-GOVERNOR,  
CHARLES M. STEEDMAN,  
of New Hanover.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,  
WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS,  
of Orange.

FOR TREASURER,  
DONALD W. BAIN,  
of Wake.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL,  
THEODORE F. DAVIDSON,  
of Buncombe.

FOR AUDITOR,  
W. P. ROBERTS,  
of Gates.

FOR SUP'T PUBLIC INSTRUCTIONS,  
S. M. FINGER,  
of Catawba.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE  
SUPREME COURT,  
AUGUSTUS S. MERKIMON,  
of Wake.

FOR CONGRESS—FIFTH DISTRICT,  
JAMES W. REID,  
of Rockingham.

## APPOINTMENTS OF GEN. SCALES.

The Democratic State committee announces the following appointments for Gen. A. M. Scales, at which Dr. Tyre York, the Republican candidate, has been invited to meet him, and a joint canvass may be expected:

Lenoir, Saturday, August 16th.  
Boon, Monday, August 18th.  
Jefferson, Tuesday, August 19th.  
Spots, Wednesday, August 20th.  
Trap Hill, Thursday, August 21st.  
Wilkesboro, Friday, August 22d.  
Elkin, Saturday, August 23d.  
Dobson, Monday, August 25th.  
Yadkinville, Tuesday, August 26th.

Mokeysville, Wednesday, August 27th.  
Salisbury, Thursday, August 28th.

What will Wheeler do about it?

—York is making some reputation as a blackguard.

—York is not afraid. Certainly. His competitor is a gentleman.

—The Republican National committee is crying "Soap, Soap!"

—Mad slinger York's manners have improved since his rasping at Marshall.

—Not a tariff for revenue only, or "exclusively," but "all taxation shall be for public purposes exclusively."—Democratic Platform.

—York is developing as the champion manure-monger of the campaign. Gen. Scales has the sympathy of all decent people in the State.

—Of course Winston is a candidate for Congress. When was the time in the last twenty years that he was not a candidate for something.

—Elkins, Blaine's manager, is shipping negroes by the car load into West Virginia from Washington. They will vote in that State in the October election—perhaps.

—The National Republican committee repudiates the infamous scandal against Gov. Cleveland, but it is not too beastly and loathsome for York's venomous tongue.

—We take off our hat to the Elizabeth City Falcon. It reminds us of a time in our journalistic experience when we labored seven days in the week trying to edit a weekly paper.

—Parties were made for the people, and I am unwilling, knowingly, to give my assent to measures purely partisan, which will sacrifice or endanger their interests.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

—Armfield lost the Congressional nomination, but he lost not a whit of his manhood. In the qualities that make up the full grown man he stands the peer of any man in the State.

—There was an exciting election in Chattanooga, Tenn., last week. The vote polled was the heaviest since the war. The Republicans sustained a loss of 600. The skimming so far this year is quite favorable to the Democracy.

—The agony is over. Ben Butler is a candidate. He expects to defeat Cleveland in New York and elect Blaine. He is waiting to see Gov. Cleveland's letter of acceptance before preparing an address to the country.

—Millions of copies of the Cleveland scandal have been printed, and the monstrous calumny is sent out to Republican papers for distribution as "extras" and "supplements." Look out for the dirty sheets.

—Cleveland, they say, is a libertine. The same thing is said about Blaine. Cleveland, they say, is an honest man. No such charge is made against Blaine. On the contrary all the Republican testimony goes to show that he is a corrupt man.

—The Revenue machine nominated Collector Wheeler for Congress last week. It took 12 votes to nominate, and of that number 10 were cast by revenue officers. The other two belonged to deputy collector Hoskins, Wheeler's manager. Audacity is no longer a trump card with the Republicans. It has been played one time too many. Wheeler dare not accept the nomination.

—Go to work. Organization goes a long way towards winning success in an election. A great majority of the voters may endorse a candidate. The people may be ripe for an uprising in favor of a particular party. But if the practical work of the campaign is neglected, the election may be forfeited, and what promised to be victory may be turned into defeat. Go to work.

—Gen. Horatio C. King has been investigating the scandal about Gov. Cleveland set on foot in order to divert attention from the odious public record of James G. Blaine, and the result is elsewhere printed. Already a strong reaction is noted and Gov. Cleveland will soon have, in an intensified degree, the respect of every honorable, decent, manly man in the country.

—The silver-tongued Reid, of Rockingham; the brilliant Bennett, of Anson; the gallant and popular son of Rowan, Kerr Craig; the dashing and sabre-scarred Cowles, of Wilkes; the plain, matter-of-fact level-headed Tom Johnston, of Buncombe. It remains for the 1st District to renominate the invincible fisherman, Tom Skinner, and our Congressional ticket will be complete. A splendid ticket, too.

—Poverty is not a disgrace. Poverty is not a disgrace. There are thousands of honest poor white men in North Carolina. How do they like to be held up as fit associates of negroes, and have their poverty paraded before the country as a badge of ignorance and allegiance to the Republican party? What else does York mean but that when he says "there will have to be a mighty dying up of poor white folks and niggers before Scales is ever elected Governor of North Carolina?"

—Will Wheeler accept the Congressional nomination? No body believes it. The men who nominated him precluded the idea that he did not want the nomination. Stipe and Hoskins, two of his trusted managers, bossed the job, and it was done in such a way as to leave no doubt that it was inspired by Wheeler himself. If the endorsement of his party was wanted, the nomination is a disastrous failure. Five out of eight counties represented in the convention repudiated it, and sign a call for a mass meeting to nominate another candidate.

—Logan's slavery record in the Illinois Legislature will lose him thousands and thousands of negro votes. Here it is! Read it colored men!

—If a negro or mulatto, bound or free, shall hereafter come into this state and remain 10 days, with the evident intention of residing in the same, every such negro or mulatto shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and for the first offense shall be fined the sum of \$50. If such negro or mulatto shall be found guilty, and the fine assessed be not paid forthwith to the justice of the peace, the said justice shall, at public auction, proceed to sell such negro or mulatto."

—The story of the Malligan letters is given in another column, together with reference to the famous sunstroke. This is ancient history and "mud-slinging" and all that, but all honest men, whether Democrats or Republicans, know that when Blaine went on his knees to Malligan to beseech him to suppress the tell-tale letters, and when he obtained the letters on false pretenses and refused to return them, he knew they were destructive of his reputation and conclusive proof of his official corruption. This is a part of Blaine's official record, which is public property. His private record is also tattooed. Be it so. We shall not lower our self-respect, or cause the readers of this paper to blush for shame by exposing his moral delinquencies.

—TELL THE TRUTH! The record of Cleveland's official life may be short, shorter than his opponent's, but the recording angel shed no tears when he wrote it. The pages are neither blistered nor "tattooed." After his nomination he is told of the circulation of a vile slander on his private character. How does he meet it? Does he rush to the slanderer to plead for mercy and concealment? Does he cry out in any agony of fear: "It is my private affair, and the public have nothing to do with it?" Paralyzed with dread does he fall beneath a July sun to the ground, as if prostrated by a sunstroke, that the eye of scrutiny may be drowned with a tear of pity? No; with the eyes of his countrymen turned upon him, with the highest honor that can be bestowed on a mortal man within his grasp, and its loss or gain depending on his answer, he simply replies, "Tell the Truth." How many of us would dare say that? "If I have erred, do not add the sin of lying to it, but tell the truth."

Now look at this picture—Blaine was once before an investigating committee of the house of representatives, charged with having prostituted the high office of speaker of the house. How did he stand up with this charge? Did he boldly meet it with that front and mien of an honest man and say, as Grover Cleveland says, "Tell the truth?" Oh! no. He tried to seduce, control an intimidate the witness, and almost on his bended knees he pleaded with Mulligan. He covered himself with the petticoat of his wife and the pinafore of his children. He begged like a coward, this "plumed knight," whose very name is to make the British lion quake with fear; pleaded and prayed for concealment; and when he obtained the written proofs that were to be used against him, he violated his promise to return them, and, on a convenient occasion, he dropped beneath the scorching rays of a summer sun. This is his record. It is long, it is varied, it is blistered, it is spotted, embodying and illustrating all that is bad in the politics of our day; an "unclean man," self convicted of prostituting the high office he has held to build up a private fortune; "cohabiting with corruption for dishonest money," a man damned by his public record.

Whether Democrat or Republican, every man wants to see the government honestly administered. That is the issue. One of the candidates has ever been true and faithful to every trust. The other is James G. Blaine. Can you vote for him? It would seem that every honest man will reply: "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?"

—An earthquake shock was felt in New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Connecticut and Ohio, Sunday evening about 2 o'clock. In New York street cars were lifted from their tracks, chimneys overturned, people thrown down, and strong buildings trembled like wind blown reeds, causing the people to rush from their homes panic stricken into the streets. A distinct vibration was felt, beginning at New York and ending at Cleveland, O. No casualties are reported, except at Hartford, Connecticut, where the shock was so sensibly felt in the county jail, which was crowded with inmates, that a panic arose. The cries of the prisoners could be heard many blocks away, and one poor inmate was so stricken with mortal terror that he crept under a bed and was found there, dead.

—The American Political Alliance will put a Presidential candidate in the field. The Alliance is claimed to be a great and powerful organization. It is a secret order to a certain extent. In the State of New York alone it has 70,000 voters on its rolls. It is entirely independent of all other parties and organizations. Among the Presidential candidates suggested are John C. Fremont, of California, ex-Gov. Clark, of New York, Henry Ward Beecher, and ex-Gov. Pollock, of Pennsylvania. For Vice-President those mentioned include ex-Gov. Miner, of Connecticut, Gen. Strong, of Ohio, and Mayr, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The national council will meet in New York, September 5th, for the purpose of nominating a candidate. The call for the council says:

It becomes necessary when foreigners organize political bodies, composed of naturalized voters, purely for the American vote, to place an American ticket, for the American voters without distinction of party to vote on, for President and Vice-President of the United States at the coming election.

Not a tariff for revenue only, or "exclusively," but "all taxation shall be for public purposes exclusively."—Democratic Platform.

—In Kansas the followers of St. John are called "Lirringwum-compoos."

## COLLECTOR WHEELER FOR CONGRESS.

How the Revenue Machine Worked.—A Bolt—Another Ticket to be Put Up. The nomination of Collector W. H. Wheeler for Congress by the Republican convention last week, came like a clap of thunder from a clear sky. The convention was adroitly and skillfully manipulated by deputy collector Hoskins and Wheeler's first lieutenant, Stipe. Hoskins was "boss" of the machine and his cool head and patronizing ways threw the opposition off its guard. C. A. Reynolds, the leader of the anti revenue crowd, was coiled into the Wheeler net by the wily Hoskins, who silenced all opposition by moving to make him chairman of the convention. At once it was a misguided crowd, and Wheeler's first lieutenant, Stipe, delusion. Reynolds took the chair and declared war at once against England. A grapevine cablegram was sent to Gladstone that the Republican convention of the Fifth Congressional District of North Carolina had assembled, and that the chairman of the convention was then addressing the body, endorsing Blaine's foreign war policy!

The chairman's address had the desired effect and the convention was in good fighting humor. The spirit of war filled the body and when overtures from a Liberal mass meeting, (composed of the chairman, two secretaries and the candidate,) was announced, the word was passed around, war to the knife. The communication was read and in an instant half dozen excited delegates were on their feet demanding that it be voted. The "boss" Hoskins' absence, lieutenant Stipe led the opposition. He said there were not a handful of Liberals in the district, and he was tired of their dictation and this was a Republican district and the Republicans could elect their candidate without any help from the Liberals. He urged his friends to vote it down and have an end, once for all with that unholy alliance called coalition. An old gray headed delegate from Granville, with a good deal of straw in his gray hair, begged the convention to pause in its mad career. He was everlastingly too late; that is, just this overture was to insult the Liberal party, and it would be the means of defeating the Republican candidate for Congress. A colored delegate from Granville, with mutt chop skippers and Ben Butler optics, (an Oxford barber and said to be worth \$50,000,) made a stirring appeal to the convention to receive the communication. To do otherwise, he said, meant certain death to the Republican party. The Republican party was big enough to hold people of every political faith. He would hold out both hands, and in the language of a great poet he would say "let him who ever will come." During the discussion the communication was several times read and explained by the chair. The communication simply meant that the Liberals were ready to co-operate with the Republicans in the coming election, and asked for a conference committee to arrange the details of the campaign. Stipe called for a vote by counties and renewed his attack on the Liberals with some bitterness, which was loudly applauded. A vote was ordered, and the communication was rejected, yeas 12, nays 7. Forsyth, Guilford, Person, Rockingham, Stokes and Surry voted against receiving the communication. The announcement of the vote was greeted with prolonged applause.

But the cry was still for blood. A Forsyth delegate moved that Pat Winston make a speech, but a point of order was raised and the Democratic party narrowly escaped annihilation.

The committee on resolutions reported at this stage of the proceedings, which precipitated another rough and tumble fight with the "Liberal" ghost. The preamble read "we the Republican and Liberal parties." Adams, of Caswell, moved to strike out the word "Liberal." The convention had refused to treat with the Liberals, having deliberately rejected their overtures, he thought, to be consistent, the word "Liberal" ought to be stricken from the resolutions. This was a surprise to host Hoskins, who was absent on committee duty when the Liberal communication was considered and rejected. He moved to reconsider the vote by which it was rejected, and after considerable parrying with Stipe and others, all objection was withdrawn. The communication was received and a conference committee appointed. A motion to confer with the Liberals before proceeding to make nominations precipitated another heated discussion. It was defeated by a decisive vote. The committee to wait on the Liberal mass meeting inquired the whereabouts of the meeting. Nobody could answer. The tonsorial artist from Granville suggested that it would be easier to find the North pole or Moses' grave. After a long time the committee returned, flushed faces and the perspiration standing in great beads on their faces. It reported that all was lovely, that the mass meeting was then in full blast, and as important business requiring the presence of a quorum was on hand, they were compelled to decline the honorary seats tendered them.

Nominations for Congress were then declared to be the next business before the convention. Mr. Adams, of Caswell, nominated Wm. S. Ball, and made the best speech of the lot. Forsyth nominated Andy Joyce and John S. Brower. Granville nominated B. H. Cozart. Rockingham nominated John H. Lindsay.

Burrill Greeter, a bright tobacco colored delegate from Person county, convinced statements he said that Mr. Ball had added over thirty millions dollars to the National treasury, and more than 2,500,000 souls to the population of the country. He was deeply in earnest and the applause he received showed that he was in a fair way to stampede the convention. His wind got the best of

him, however, and he was called down.

On the first ballot Joyce received 3, Cozart 7, Ball 7, Lindsay 2, Brower 3.

Second ballot: Joyce 2, Cozart 8, Ball 1, Lindsay 2, Brower 5, Joe Cansey 2, John W. Payne 2.

Third ballot: Joyce 4, Brower 3, Cozart 9, Payne 4, Ball 1, Wheeler 1. The single vote for Wheeler came from Surry and unmasked the Revenue battery. There was the trap and before the bewildered delegates could recover their senses a fourth ballot was ordered and the game was bagged. The vote was: Joyce 1, Edwards 1, Everett 1, Wheeler 12, Cozart 6, Ball 1. Assisted by Democrats the Wheeler crowd made the building shake with applause when the result was announced.

The anti-revenue crowd looked like a cyclone had gently wiped them from the face of the earth. Chairman Reynolds choked and stammered and coughed. To a Granville delegate, who seemed utterly dumb founded, Ball said, "I told you so. You have yourself to blame for it."

A motion to make the nomination unanimous was defeated, three or four delegates voting against it. A. H. Joyce was nominated for district elector, when, at the suggestion of the tonsorial artist, the convention adjourned "for dinner, anyhow."

The convention reassembled at 8:30 o'clock, when it was informed that Mr. Joyce was suffering from an attack of the elector. Nobody could be found who would take it, and it was referred to the district committee. A number of Democrats were out to hear Pat Winston. He entered the convention carrying under his arm a huge pile of papers and took his seat in the bar. He was nominated for elector but declined. He stepped aside a few seconds to assist in the selection of a chairman for the district committee, which Dr. Reynolds called out. Boyd took the stand and kept it until chairman Reynolds adjourned the convention with a little speech of his own. After examining all the chronometers in the crowd Winston gathered up his bundle of papers, slipped them under his coat and ascended for the Winston train. Col. Boyd's speech was made unprovokedly. Just as he got warmed up the chair interrupted him to announce a Republican mass meeting at Reidsville on the 28th of August to nominate a candidate for Congress. He resumed, had just recovered his equilibrium and was warming up for the homestretch, when the chair again interrupted him. This time the chair had a little speech of its own to make. Mr. Reynolds thanked the convention for the honor conferred on him by electing him its chairman. He had performed the duties impartially and to the best of his ability. He now owed a duty to himself. He could not and would not, he said, support the nomination of the convention. He would not support him because he considered him unworthy of the respect or confidence of the people. He should use his utmost efforts to defeat his election, and it was due to himself and the convention to say so openly and above board.

With but in hand he was about leaving the stand when a motion was made to adjourn sine die. Col. Boyd held the floor until after the convention dispersed, when he gathered himself up and followed the crowd.

Such was the end of the Republican convention, and many Republicans think it is the end of the Republican party in the district.

## Notes.

After Wheeler was nominated Granville, Person, Caswell, Rockingham and Stokes held a caucus, and determined to bolt. A mass meeting was called to meet in Reidsville, August 28th, when an other ticket was to be put in the field. While the convention was engaged in slapping the "Liberals" in the face, Mr. Ball quoted the old couplet,

I will and I want,  
And I am damned if I don't.

Republicans in their estimates of Reid's majority, Pat Winston says 2,000, Col. Douglas 2,500, Reynolds 3,000, Greeter, colored delegate from Person, says Wheeler will not get 50 votes in Person. Colored delegates from Rockingham say the colored vote in that county will be sold for Reid, giving him 1,500 majority in the county. Adams, of Caswell, announced publicly that he would support Reid, and that Caswell would give him 1,000 majority. Col. Ab. Holton, of Guilford, says that Guilford will give Reid at least 800 majority.

Wheeler was nominated by the votes of deputy collectors, storekeepers and gaugers. Every vote he received was cast by a revenue officer, except two, which belonged to and were controlled by deputy collector Hoskins.

Dr. Wheeler was in town Friday night, and intimated that he had not sought the nomination and would not accept it.

## Progress of the Governorial Campaign.

MARION, McDOWELL COUNTY, August 9th.—Gen. Scales had an ovation here to day. Fifty or more of his old soldiers escorted him to the speakers' stand, amidst the cheering of a large multitude of people. Such a scene was never before witnessed here and caused the wildest enthusiasm. From best views of the place the candidates traveled to the place through the rain. It was a rough experience for Gen. Scales, and he suffered today from slight sore throat and hoarseness. This gave his speech the appearance of labor, but it was a powerful and telling effort and was cheered to the echo. There was a large number of Republicans in the crowd, who manifested but little interest or concern in York's harangue, and nowhere did there appear the slightest enthusiasm. It was a loss for argument York's harangue was a nauseating mixture of low class demagoguery, agrarianism and vulgarity. It did not fail to disgust

many leading Republicans, who openly said after the discussion was over that they intended to vote for Gen. Scales. Never before in the whole history of State politics have the people been humiliated by the candidacy of such a man as York. Honest and decent people shudder at the possibility of his election. In all the vicissitudes of political parties, never has such a candidate been presented in North Carolina for the office of Governor. The people are full of resentment at the indignity, and all appearances now indicate that Gen. Scales will sweep the State by 30,000 majority. Large crowds meet the candidates at their different appointments, and manifest the deepest interest in the discussion. It was so at Burnsville and Bakersville and so it is here to day.

Since the severe exhortation Gen. Scales gave York at Marshall, he has been careful to abstain from offensive personalities. His side is not so thick as many supposed, and whether he carries white tail feathers or no, he regards discretion the better part of valor. It needed not a second admonition from Gen. Scales to stop his vulgar personal allusions.

Among the old soldiers who escorted Gen. Scales to the stand to day were a number of Republicans. They told him that between him and a renegade Democrat they would vote for him all the time. It is very evident that York will fall far short of the Republican vote, and were it not for the support of the National Administration he would get no votes at all. A prominent Republican said to day "I will vote for him simply because I promised Gen. Logan to do so. It is the expressed desire of both Mr. Blaine and Gen. Logan that their friends stand by York." This about meets the Republican desire for York's election.

Gen. Scales is doing splendid initial work in the campaign. The people are impressed with his honesty, candor, earnestness, fearlessness, modesty and high character as a Christian gentleman. In his speeches he escapes him the most serious and the most refined woman in the land could not find with perfect propriety. The contrast between him and his competitor, and his earnest, telling and dignified speeches, and his competitor's low-down, demagogical and communistic appeals to the ignorance, vices, and prejudices of certain classes, is a striking and powerful Democratic argument, and is making thousands of lukewarm Republicans and thousands of enthusiastic and jubilant Democrats.

After the discussion to-day the ladies of Marion waited on Gen. Scales in a body and presented him a magnificent bouquet of flowers, as a testimonial of their high appreciation.

It was another cold day for York.

## The Candidates at Morganton.

(Special Correspondence Patriot.)  
MORGANTON, August 11.—Every Radical in the county turned out to day to greet York, swelling the crowd to 2,000 or 3,000. He has not had such an exhibition of fellow feeling since the Marshall discussion. Liberals, Revenue men and negroes were out to day in full force, but were more than matched by Democrats. Somebody had sent York a rocket, and he opened his speech by flouting it before the crowd and swearing it was an attempt to intimidate him. He said he could not be driven from the stump by Democratic threats, and asserted that the person who sent the tie would, in two years, be begging him for a pardon.

In reply Gen. Scales picked up the innocent neck tie, and suggested that his competitor must be laboring under a misapprehension. Had it been a rope it would be easy to see that it possessed the significance attached to it, but he was certain there was not a Democrat in the State who would so value to the Democratic party just at this time, apart from higher considerations. Everybody could see that the neck tie was emblematic of York's politics. Here it was red, there black, here white, there blue and here mixed. Like York's politics it is ring-streaked and striped.

The Democrats yelled until people in the neighborhood thought Bald mountain had broken loose again. The discussion to day developed no new points. York has rubbed his war paint off and talks no more about white tail feathers. Gen. Scales was in fine trim to day, until the 16th, when they met again at Lenoir. Gen. Scales goes to the Poplar Tent Fair, Cabarrus counties, and Dr. York to the Brushy mountains. He will make several speeches, but refused to divide time with Capt. Kitchen, who has anxious to follow him in his mountain fastnesses.

## A Colored Man's Reply to Boyd's Speech

(Correspondence Patriot.)  
I heard Col. Boyd's speech in Greensboro last Thursday night, and was somewhat amused. Of course intelligent colored men recognize the obligation of the colored race to the Republican party. To obtain power and to perpetuate that power the Republican party has done a great deal for our race. We are not ungrateful. But have we not cancelled our obligations? Are there no colored men in North Carolina who, by reason of their intelligence and good character, fit for office? We do all the voting. Are we lacking in qualification for office? Who can say that in the Congressional convention held in Greensboro and in the State convention held in Raleigh, the colored delegates were not equal in point of intelligence and character to the white delegates? They were and it cannot be denied.

Then why not tote fair with us. The Republican party, which was at first our friend, now claims to be our master. The votes we give as freemen to its support are claimed as the votes due to its slaves. The shackles were stricken from our limbs almost a generation ago,

but our minds are still in slavery. Our advice is not asked as to the party policy. It is only when the Democrats and the Republicans stand over against each other, made battle array that a demand is made upon us for our help. Our ready made ballots once deposited, we are no longer wanted until the returning seasons bring around another national or State election. Then again the cry goes out that we must save the party that saved the Union and gave our freedom to us, in the eloquent words of Col. Boyd, who holds a fat \$8,000 office.

Then again we are called on to ratify the white office-holders' ticket as an evidence of our gratitude for our enfranchisement. If we elect the ticket we are forgotten; if we fail to elect it we are forgotten, too—until the next election. We may hurrah for the old flag and an appropriation for the election we sometimes get the old flag; provided it is a very old one. The white office-holders, whom our votes put in office, get the appropriation. It is time that this talk of the debt owed by our race to the Republican party should cease. It has been discharged again and again and again. It is time that we should take our deed of gratitude.

The Republican party is nearing its death hour. In its demise the colored man will find a new freedom.

## A COLORED VOTER.

## A CARD.

To the Republican Voters of the 5th N. C. Congressional District:  
GENTLEMEN—I was not a delegate to the convention that met in Greensboro, yesterday, to nominate a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress. I did not expect to take part in the proceedings, but without the slightest intimation of any such thing, I was elected chairman. By the same process that has characterized his entire political course, so far as I know it, Dr. W. H. Wheeler, the present collector of this district, had the convention packed with his officers, and by the same course they sprung his nomination upon the convention without his ever having been put in nomination, so that his record could have been assailed if bad. He was nominated, and now, fellow-citizens, we are told that we must vote for him. Why? Did the people call for him to make the race? Is his character and record such that he will command the respect of gentlemen? Is his party record sound? These are pertinent questions to be answered now, or the people will answer them in November.

Without being too long and tedious I will answer them partially:

First, did the people call for him to make the race? Every vote cast for him was either that of a revenue officer, or was cast by a revenue officer, with two exceptions and those two were under the immediate control of Mr. J. F. Hoskins. One of Dr. Wheeler's deputies. Every vote which he being of the people and so great was the dissatisfaction at the result that the non-official delegates, or a large part of them, met in caucus in which five counties, to wit, Granville, Person, Caswell, Rockham and Stokes, took part and resolved to repudiate any such fraud and had it announced from the chair of the convention that the Republican party would hold a mass convention in Reidsville, on August 28th, to elect a new candidate before the party that honest men could support. Such is the answer to the first question.

To the second question I will only say, with thirty one pages of printed charges against him, made by men of the highest character, supported by their affidavits, covering all manner of crimes, none of which he has ever attempted to answer, coupled with the fact that he was twice removed from office for corruption, there can be but one answer to this.

Third, is his party record sound? When he was asking for confirmation before the last Senate he went to Judge R. T. Bennett and told him that he, Bennett, owed him his support for his treachery to Dockery had secured Bennett's election. This is true, for he lost Dockery 670 votes in this county alone, when he was only beaten by 443. Judge Bennett felt the force of this and gave him such support as he could upon the ground that

"He or I should have done might be."

His treachery was truthfully said.

For the same reason, fellow citizens, he should look to Judge Bennett for his votes in this election and not to Republicans.

For the above reasons, knowing him to be a deadly parasite in the Republican ranks, a disgrace to any party that should support him, I declare my intention to give my heartfelt vote to his defeat, believing when his political death is secured we will be rid of the most unscrupulous trickster that has ever hampered our party in this State. Respectfully,

C. A. REYNOLDS,  
Winston, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1884.

## Cleveland's Vindication.

The refusal of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to support Gov. Cleveland for President if the scandalous story published by the Buffalo Telegraph about the candidate was found to be true has caused a great deal of discussion. At Mr. Beecher's solicitation Gen. Horatio C. King went to Buffalo recently to investigate the story. In an interview Gen. King said: "The facts seem to be that many years ago, when the governor was 'sowing his wild oats,' he met this woman, with whom his name has been connected, and became intimate with her. She was a widow and not a good woman by any means. Mr. Cleveland, learning this, began to make inquiries about her, and discovered that two of his friends were intimate with her at the same time as himself."

## A VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

"When a child was born, Cleveland, in order to shield his two friends, who were both married men, assumed the responsibility of it. He took care of the child and mother like a man, and did everything in his power for them, and

he provided for them until the woman became a confirmed victim to alcoholism and made it impossible for her to conduct for him to have anything to do with her. He never separated the mother and child, nor did he do anything to injure the woman. He was throughout the whole affair a victim of circumstances. He accepted responsibilities that not one man in a thousand has shouldered and acted honorably in the matter."

"After the child was born the woman made a habit of visiting every man with whom she had been intimate, and demanded money under a threat of exposure. Three of her admirers—for she was an attractive woman—were married, and the man who in reality was the father of the infant had an interesting daughter whom he adopted. He was in constant dread lest his offense should reach his wife and child, and Cleveland, being the only unmarried man, relieved him of his embarrassment by shouldering all the responsibility. That man is dead, and the child is his perfect image in manner and looks. Cleveland acted a heroic part, suffering the obloquy that his friends might not bring unpleasantness to their hearthstones."

## CLEVELAND IN HIS OWN DEFENSE.

From Buffalo Gen. King went direct to Albany and called on Gov. Cleveland. "I told him," added the general, "that Mr. Beecher was very much disturbed by these stories that have been circulated about him, and that I would like a statement from him about them. The governor then frankly told me that my version of the stories was substantially correct, and that the



Advertising Rates.  
One inch one line \$1.00, and for each subsequent line 50 cents.  
Local advertising 10c per line for each insertion.  
Reading notices per line 25c.

## TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

**SHOREMAN & DANVILLE RAILROAD.**  
Going North—Arrives at 8:00 a. m., and 10:02 a. m.  
Leaves at 8:20 a. m., and 10:28 a. m.  
Going South—Arrives at 8:30 a. m., and 9:25 a. m.  
Leaves at 9:35 a. m., and 10:30 a. m.

**SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.**  
From Raleigh, N. C., to Greensboro, N. C., and back.  
Leave for Raleigh, N. C., at 7:00 a. m., and 7:00 p. m.  
Leave for Greensboro, N. C., at 7:10 a. m., and 7:10 p. m.

**RAILWAY BRANCH.**  
From Greensboro, N. C., to Salisbury, N. C., and back.  
Leave for Salisbury, N. C., at 7:40 a. m., and 7:00 p. m.  
Leave for Greensboro, N. C., at 7:50 a. m., and 7:10 p. m.

**FAIRFAX & YADKIN VALLEY RAILROAD.**  
From Greensboro, N. C., to Farmville, N. C., and back.  
Leave for Farmville, N. C., at 7:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.  
Leave for Greensboro, N. C., at 7:40 a. m., and 7:40 p. m.

**WILKINSON & WELDON.**  
From Greensboro, N. C., to Weldon, N. C., and back.  
Leave for Weldon, N. C., at 7:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.  
Leave for Greensboro, N. C., at 7:40 a. m., and 7:40 p. m.

**GREENSBORO, N. C., AUGUST 14, 1884.**

## Index to New Advertisements.

For W. W. Webb, Editor.  
For J. W. Webb, Editor.  
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## LOCAL NEWS.

## IMPORTANT.

The PATRIOT wants a live correspondent at every postoffice in Guilford county. A correspondent who will furnish the neighborhood news will fill the bill. A fair compensation will be paid some man or woman who will undertake the work and do it promptly every week. Communications must be mailed so as to reach the Greensboro office by Tuesday. Regular readers of the PATRIOT will do us a favor by calling attention to this notice.

—A killing frost fell in Michigan Tuesday.

—Cablelough Bros. are receiving a new stock of goods this week.

—Caraway, of the Raleigh Observer, was in town Tuesday, wearing a bathing suit.

—In the excitement of the campaign farmers should not forget the State Exposition.

—The Republican convention at Salisbury, Tuesday, nominated Dr. J. G. Ramsey for Congress.

—Mr. J. M. Gant, Gilmer township, says the PATRIOT a sample of his Irish potato crop. It weighs 1 1/2 lbs. dry.

—The soldiers' reunion takes place at Reidsville to day. Preparations are being made to entertain 10,000 people.

—They now say that Wheeler was only flirting with the convention, but Miss Dinah thought he was in dead earnest.

—Attention of merchants and other dealers is called to the notice elsewhere made by the Cape Fear Yadkin Valley Railroad.

—The world renowned Blackwell has got one eye on Greensboro as a tobacco market. Listen for the music of the Durham bell.

—It is said that care will kill a cat. If this is true there are several in our neighborhood that we would like to see taken care of.

—The fall session of Oak Ridge Institute opens next Tuesday, the 19th, with a fine outlook. Work on the new building is progressing finely.

—To keep one's own opinion is a cheap pleasure, and a sweet one, says Onida, and the beauty of it is that the other fellow generally likes it better.

—There is a dog in Central park, New York, that has four complete sets of teeth. It is thought that he could enjoy boarding house beef.

—The Randolph Prohibitionists have put a strong legislative ticket in the field. Why not the Democrats nominate the same ticket. They might go further and do worse.

—Mr. B. H. Apple, of Washington township, shows 12 Exposition potatoes, weighing over twelve pounds. They will be sent to Raleigh along with the Guilford exhibit.

—The Dixie base ball club, of Greensboro, and the Racket, of Reidsville, will play a match game at Reidsville to-day (Thursday). The challenge comes from the Racket.

—The time fixed for the county Democratic convention, is Saturday, September 20th. Township meetings will be held on Saturday, September 13th. The call will be published next week.

—Wheeler has gone to Washington, and his candidacy is thought, depends upon the amount of "soap" available at Republican headquarters. If a candidate, he says, he will be elected. He laughs at the alleged Republican revolt and the Reidsville mass meeting.

## Jareds Guilford Superior Court.

The following is the list of jurors for Guilford Superior Court, beginning the first week in September next:

**First Week—Nereus Mendenhall, D. G. Neely, David Scott, William Bevil, M. H. Ballinger, L. B. Horney, W. C. Denny, Elwood Cox, Lewis Reynolds, Elias S. Thornton, W. A. Coe, O. S. Haner, Sam'l. A. Crowder, Dr. Thos. Coble, B. F. Low, Jesse Gray, Calvin Morgan, R. A. Lee, Thos. G. Boon, J. H. Sharp, A. M. McAdoo, William Bailey, Jabez A. Knight, D. M. Bennett, H. A. Reitzel, Thos. E. Kirkman, F. R. Brown, John Whittington, James E. Hopkins.**

**Second Week—S. G. Horner, A. C. Jones, W. M. Wiley, H. C. Brown, J. R. Huffman, John A. Coble, Robert Siddons, W. H. Case, D. D. Gillespie, D. B. Cansey, Geo. W. Lemons, Sam'l. S. Davis, Tom Rankin, Z. Christman, Jr., M. F. Blaylock, Sam'l. F. Taylor, W. W. Patterson, M. L. Cude.**

## Travers, Sneed &amp; Co.

There will be found among the new advertisements of this issue, one setting forth the merits of the Orchilla Guano—Messrs. Travers, Sneed & Co., Importers, Richmond, Va. This guano has been used extensively for years in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, where it has made a good record, and comes to us highly recommended by the farmers of those States. It is a natural guano—a bird deposit—found on Orchilla Island, off the coast of Venezuela, South America, to which government it belongs. Millions of birds for ages have made this Island their roosting place. They also rear their young here, and lay their eggs in such vast quantities that they become an article of traffic for the inhabitants of the main land, to which they are removed, whole boat loads at a time. Of course these birds have left behind an immense deposit, and as they feed almost entirely upon fish, the deposit contains a large per centage of Phosphorus in the form of Phosphoric acid and lime, making what is called Bone Phosphate Lime. By analysis it is the counterpart of pure animal bone. It has given satisfaction upon all crops upon which it has been used, but it has won its greatest reputation as a grain and grass producer, and improves worn out land. For grass it is claimed that it has no equal. Messrs. Fields & Turner are the local agents.

## Guilford at the State Exposition.

Guilford having decided to make an exhibit of her resources at the State Exposition, no effort should be spared to make a creditable display. No county in the State produces a greater variety of agricultural products, and nothing will attract strangers more than a fine agricultural display. Jas. W. Albright is getting up the display, and already his collection embraces some fine specimens of wheat, oats, barley, grasses, &c. Let every farmer in the county take an interest in the matter, and if he has anything extra upon the farm or in the garden, send something for the exhibition.

The display is intended to embrace everything grown upon the farm, in the garden, or woods, minerals and relics, manufactures of all kinds, wild and cultivated nuts, fruits and vegetables.

The ladies should also see how many nice jellies, pickles, preserves, quilts, tidies, &c., they can get up for the display.

Large premiums are offered for live stock, butter and farm products, and parties sending are at no expense, as the county not only pays all charges, but will keep a man in Raleigh to look after the exhibit and see that everything is returned to the party contributing, when the desire is made known.

Each article is properly labelled with the name of article, person contributing and postoffice—thus giving due credit to each contributor. Talk with your neighbors and during September court bring in the articles, or let it be known what you have and some one will call at your homes for them. Everything should be in the hands of the committee by September 20th.

## Snubbed and Repudiated.

Masquerading as a "mass convention" the half dozen "Liberals" who met at the Benbow House last week to run the side show business of the Republican District convention, adopted the following resolution:

**Resolved,** That the Liberals of the fifth North Carolina Congressional district, in mass convention assembled, appoint Mr. W. T. Pfohl as messenger, for the purpose of informing the Republican Congressional district convention that we have appointed a committee of three to meet a like committee from their convention to co-operate in the pending campaign on the principles and plans adopted by their respective conventions at Raleigh in May last.

The convention refused by a decisive vote to receive the communication. The proposition was denounced as an audacious attempt to dictate the action, coming from a party without voters, with out money and without anything else but candidates. The snub was unmistakable and it stung to the quick. The "Liberal" mass convention! at once resolved itself into an indignation meeting and adopted the following:

**WHEREAS,** The action of the Republican district convention in spurning our proposition is an outrageous breach of the pledges made to us at our recent State conference, an insult to the Liberals of this district, and is such as to jeopardize the State ticket now in the field; therefore be it

**Resolved,** That this conference proceed at once to the transaction of business without regard to the Republican convention now in session in this city.

Whereupon John R. Winston was nominated, amidst "cheers" which fairly shook the walls of the building!!!

Thus ended the farce!

## High Point and Who Was There.

With the rest of the candidates, school teachers and the balance of mankind the PATRIOT spent last Sunday at High Point. The occasion was the Friends' Yearly Meeting. A multitude of people from four counties were present. Among them were school teachers, lawyers, doctors, editors, printers, horse traders, manufacturers, artisans, photographers, candidates and candidates. High Point is the Mecca of candidates and pretty women on Yearly Meeting occasions. The candidates were on the ground last Sunday shaking hands with and button-holing the horny-handed sons of toil. The scene at Hotel Jarrell in the afternoon was amusing and picturesque. The miles of covered piazza were filled with well fed people, sitting about in groups, talking on every conceivable subject. On the upper galleries were throngs of pretty women and oodles of romping children. There was an autumnal loveliness in the evening as twilight grew apace, and naturally the young folks and halfhearted bachelors talked about the beaming stars that were waiting for the clouds to roll by. The center of one group was a bright little woman, who tips the beam at 140, talking to twenty or more people and flirting with Tom Sherwood and two other "drummers" at the same time. A clip of the old block, verily.

Another group attracted attention. Its queen was a bright, jaunty and fascinating young lady who chaperoned the belle of Randleman. She was giving a graphic description of the Mother Hubbard in one of the rural towns not far distant. Unwittingly she had struck a tender chord. A bachelor was sitting by, whose matrimonial hopes had been dashed to pieces at the sight of one of these fabled gowns of freedom and looseness. The woman does not live, he said, who thoroughly respects herself when inside one of these gowns. It was Mantaingne who contended that clothes were invented to mask and palliate human ugliness. Tested by such a theory the Mother Hubbard is not simply a casual mistake, but a positive and wanton assault upon the very philosophy of dress in the abstract, since it unquestionably does not hide ugliness, but "gives it away," so to speak, and renders vogue and unpalatable all claims that the form might otherwise have to reasonable admiration. Emerson's woman who said that she felt a serene peace of mind in being well dressed that religion could not afford would have hung her head and fled to the attic had she been caught in a Mother Hubbard.

This opinion is shared by minorities of the male population, as our anti-Hubbard delineator showed by carefully prepared statistics. Winston, Greensboro, Reidsville, Lexington, Salisbury, Asheboro, and Randleman, turned out in large numbers and helped to swell the crowd into thousands. Hotel-Jarrell was the favorite resort. Mine host Jarrell shook hands with his five or six hundred guests and made each one happy in the assurance that his house was honored by their company. He is a born host. Over two score years and ten, he is a man of tireless energy and enjoys the sunniest of dispositions. An open-handed welcome is what the traveler always gets. Mr. Jarrell is a Guilford man, warp and woof. He has refused flattering offers in and out of the State, but his love for "old Guilford" predominates all other considerations. He has an interesting family, and despite the cares and annoyances of hotel life he never seems happier than when swinging his lantern between the hotel and the depot platform.

A young man of statistical turn went around and got the vote on Scales and York. When counted up it stood 500 to 3. In all that vast crowd there were but three Federal officeholders! High Point is a dry town, through the praiseworthy efforts of its noble women. The beer saloons have been closed, and like Othello, the mayor's occupation is gone and he has gone to farming.

High Point is surrounded by schools. With Trinity, Bush Hill, Thomasville and Oak Ridge in the immediate vicinity and Prof. Blair's excellent school in town, it may one day become the educational center of the State. Ament the school question there is talk of consolidating Trinity, Bush Hill and High Point. There is prophesy to this effect, made many years ago. English, Frazier and Blair would soon add several pages to Trinity's annual catalogue.

**Who Can Beat It?**  
Mr. W. R. Kernode, Washington township, has 4,000 tobacco plants, covering not quite one acre of ground, that is put down for 2,000 lbs. of leaf. He left a sample of the crop at the PATRIOT office, which measured 18x35 inches. On Saturday last he took a sample leaf to Reidsville which measured over 3 feet. The entire crop is said to be the prettiest thing ever seen in a tobacco field. Who can beat it?

A handful of "Liberals" held a mass meeting at the Benbow House last Thursday. It thus ended as a side show to the Republican District convention, but didn't pan out that way. Their overture to the Republican convention was contemptuously rejected, and they resented the insult by nominating a candidate of their own. Col. John R. Winston was nominated by acclamation amidst great disgust and indignation at the Republican snub. He was present and accepted the nomination, promising to move Heaven and earth to secure his election. With Ben Butler for a National leader, he thinks he will have a walk over in this district.

**The Executive Committee**  
on Temperance and Prohibition for the county of Guilford are hereby called to meet at the Benbow House, Greensboro, on Saturday next, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m.

**Notice.**  
Dr. Griffith is now prepared to extract teeth without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide (laughing gas). Give him a call when in need of anything in that line.

**Salesman Wanted.**  
One of experience preferred. Apply to S. S. BROWN, It Greensboro, N. C.

**Buy your Tomb Stones from**  
Arthur Jordan, Greensboro, N. C.  
"Give your boy Smith's Worm Oil."

**Special Term Superior Court.**  
At the special term of Guilford Superior Court, which adjourned Tuesday of this week, the following cases were disposed of:

W. H. Ryan vs. B. F. Martin, judgment for plaintiff; new trial refused; appeal.

H. R. Welborn vs. F. W. Sechrist and Nancy Sechrist, judgment for defendants; new trial refused; appeal.

W. M. Mebane and D. Coble vs. Alford Layton, wife and others, judgment for plaintiffs; appeal.

C. N. McAdoo vs. S. R. Phipps, judgment for plaintiff.

J. A. Davis vs. T. A. Lyon and H. C. Edwards, editors and proprietors Kernersville News; libel; by preponderance of the evidence to be true? Answer? It is, judgment for plaintiff; new trial refused; appeal.

G. K. Foust and wife vs. D. P. Foust and others; caveat to the will of Daniel Foust; want of testamentary capacity and under influence alleged; verdict in favor of defendants, sustaining the will; verdict set aside; new trial ordered.

Nonsuits were entered in the 36 cases of J. R. Mendenhall vs. Moore and others; Wilson & Shober vs. Mary Anderson and others; Moore vs. Pitefford; Applegate vs. Steele and Sandy Williams vs. R. D. Railroad.

Steele vs. Jones Bros., judgment for plaintiff.

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Armstrong, Cator & Co., vs. Fields, judgment for plaintiffs.

Reid, adm'r, vs. Hoskins and others, compromised.

The regular term of the Superior Court begins on the first Monday in September.

## The Future Piedmont Metropolis.

[Correspondence, Patrick.]  
GREENSBORO, July 31.—A glance at Greensboro and its surroundings and resources will convince the most skeptical that it is destined to be the future Piedmont Metropolis. Nature has done its work generously and munificently. It is in the very heart of the best mineral, timber and agricultural section of the State. At its very doors, is iron, coal, gold and timber, which, enterprise and capital must soon develop. Stretching out in every direction is a perfect net work of railroads. You are within a few hours of Wilmington, (the largest seaport town in the State), Charlotte, Raleigh, Richmond, Baltimore and Charleston. Greensboro is the railroad centre of the State and is the pivotal point in the great Richmond & Danville system, and the most important trading point in the rich section of counties traversed by the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad. The completion of this road to its northwestern terminus will mark an era in the State's development. It will give to the State a railway system of its own, which will become an important factor in the State's future progress. Greensboro will be directly and vitally affected by this prospective development. The town enjoys a large retail trade supported by a rich, prosperous and progressive back country. Manufacture is getting a foothold and the town's rapid growth is but a question of time and opportunity. It is the most eligible point in the State for a wholesale trade, and men who have an eye to business must see it. Apart from the success already attained in that direction, it is manifest to a business man that the location of the town, its relation to the vast business of the Piedmont section, and the splendid railroad facilities it enjoys, will at no distant day make it the Piedmont Metropolis. A fine opening is now presented to capitalists. Greensboro ought to be a thriving manufacturing town. It is the place of all places for live-wide awake commission merchants. The land in the vicinity is admirably adapted to market gardening. In the immediate vicinity is to be found the finest fruit in the world. With a good climate, good water, first class hotels, enterprising newspapers the town has a bright future before it. At least this is the opinion of A NEW YORKER.

Gen. Seales received an ovation at Concord Tuesday. He was met at the depot by several hundred horsemen and escorted through the town amidst the beating of drums and the blowing of brass horns. On Wednesday he delivered the annual address at the Poplar Tent fair, and to-day he will shake hands with his old soldiers at the Reidsville reunion. He enjoys superb health.

The libel suit against Lyon & Edwards, editor and publisher of the Kernersville News, tried at the special term of Guilford Superior Court last week, resulted in a verdict for the defendants. The complainant was Esquire Joe Davis of this county. Hours and hours were spent in discussing the freedom and licentiousness of the press. The jury stood by the press, and such a verdict just as the campaign is opening will encourage wider latitude in handling private character for public purposes. The press should be free and untrammelled, but not libelous and vicious.

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## The Future Piedmont Metropolis.

[Correspondence, Patrick.]  
GREENSBORO, July 31.—A glance at Greensboro and its surroundings and resources will convince the most skeptical that it is destined to be the future Piedmont Metropolis. Nature has done its work generously and munificently. It is in the very heart of the best mineral, timber and agricultural section of the State. At its very doors, is iron, coal, gold and timber, which, enterprise and capital must soon develop. Stretching out in every direction is a perfect net work of railroads. You are within a few hours of Wilmington, (the largest seaport town in the State), Charlotte, Raleigh, Richmond, Baltimore and Charleston. Greensboro is the railroad centre of the State and is the pivotal point in the great Richmond & Danville system, and the most important trading point in the rich section of counties traversed by the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad. The completion of this road to its northwestern terminus will mark an era in the State's development. It will give to the State a railway system of its own, which will become an important factor in the State's future progress. Greensboro will be directly and vitally affected by this prospective development. The town enjoys a large retail trade supported by a rich, prosperous and progressive back country. Manufacture is getting a foothold and the town's rapid growth is but a question of time and opportunity. It is the most eligible point in the State for a wholesale trade, and men who have an eye to business must see it. Apart from the success already attained in that direction, it is manifest to a business man that the location of the town, its relation to the vast business of the Piedmont section, and the splendid railroad facilities it enjoys, will at no distant day make it the Piedmont Metropolis. A fine opening is now presented to capitalists. Greensboro ought to be a thriving manufacturing town. It is the place of all places for live-wide awake commission merchants. The land in the vicinity is admirably adapted to market gardening. In the immediate vicinity is to be found the finest fruit in the world. With a good climate, good water, first class hotels, enterprising newspapers the town has a bright future before it. At least this is the opinion of A NEW YORKER.

Gen. Seales received an ovation at Concord Tuesday. He was met at the depot by several hundred horsemen and escorted through the town amidst the beating of drums and the blowing of brass horns. On Wednesday he delivered the annual address at the Poplar Tent fair, and to-day he will shake hands with his old soldiers at the Reidsville reunion. He enjoys superb health.

The libel suit against Lyon & Edwards, editor and publisher of the Kernersville News, tried at the special term of Guilford Superior Court last week, resulted in a verdict for the defendants. The complainant was Esquire Joe Davis of this county. Hours and hours were spent in discussing the freedom and licentiousness of the press. The jury stood by the press, and such a verdict just as the campaign is opening will encourage wider latitude in handling private character for public purposes. The press should be free and untrammelled, but not libelous and vicious.

**The Executive Committee**  
on Temperance and Prohibition for the county of Guilford are hereby called to meet at the Benbow House, Greensboro, on Saturday next, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m.

**Notice.**  
Dr. Griffith is now prepared to extract teeth without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide (laughing gas). Give him a call when in need of anything in that line.

**Salesman Wanted.**  
One of experience preferred. Apply to S. S. BROWN, It Greensboro, N. C.

**Buy your Tomb Stones from**  
Arthur Jordan, Greensboro, N. C.  
"Give your boy Smith's Worm Oil."

**Special Term Superior Court.**  
At the special term of Guilford Superior Court, which adjourned Tuesday of this week, the following cases were disposed of:

W. H. Ryan vs. B. F. Martin, judgment for plaintiff; new trial refused; appeal.

## Guilford Teachers Institute.

WHEREAS, As we are about to close our exercises we wish to express our gratitude to those who have given us, as the Guilford County Teachers' Institute, their aid and countenance; therefore:

**Resolved,** That our thanks are due to the County Commissioners for the commendable use of their discretionary power in granting an appropriation for the support of our Institute.

That we are indebted to Prof. M. H. Holt for his able and efficient services in conducting our daily exercises.

That we cordially thank the Hon. R. P. Dick, Prof. Heitman, of Trinity College, Prof. H. L. Smith, of Selma High School, Prof. R. O. Hoel, of Oak Ridge Institute, and others, for their very able and instructive lectures delivered to us as teachers.

That we feel a deep sense of gratitude to Mr. J. R. Wharton, our worthy Superintendent, for the zeal and abiding interest he has shown in the Institute, and hence in promoting the cause of education.

That Miss Annie Smith has our sincere thanks for her prompt attendance from day to day, as our organist for our Institute.

That we tender our sincere thanks to Miss Carrie Caldwell, who has served us so efficiently as secretary.

That the papers of the city have our thanks for their notices of our proceedings, and the kind and encouraging words they have spoken of us.

**DAVID HODGINS,**  
A. C. WEATHERLY, } Com.  
A. P. DAVIS, }  
County Student.

The Legislature of North Carolina enacted "that it shall be the privilege of the County Court in each county in this State forever to select annually one native of the State, resident in said county, of good moral character and capacity for usefulness, without the requisite means to defray the necessary expenses of education, who shall be admitted to any classes in the University, for which he may be prepared, free of all charges for tuition and room-rent, so that each county may always have one representative at the Institution."

All persons desirous of making application for the position of County Student, will appear before the Board of Commissioners on the first Monday in September next.

By order of the Board,  
WILL U. STEINER, Clerk,  
aug14-3t

**Diamond Dyes.**  
Ten gross of Diamond Dyes at Glenn's drug store. Merchants will do well to call and examine stock before purchasing elsewhere.

**For Cheap.**  
Good Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Soda, Leather, and anything else you want, call and see.

J. W. SCOTT & Co.,  
apr3-ly Greensboro, N. C.

**Seeding Peach Seed.**  
Wanted—200 bushels SEEDLING PEACH SEED, to be delivered at the Greensboro Nurseries, Greensboro, N.



