

Cleveland and the Widow.

Tell a Blaine man that his candidate was a lobbyist before he entered Congress, and his reply is Grover Cleveland had trouble with a widow 12 years ago. Tell him that Blaine, while in Congress, most distinguished himself as the friend of "wildcat corporations," and his reply is Grover Cleveland had trouble with a widow 12 years ago. Tell him that Blaine stands proven guilty of these charges by letters written by himself, and his reply is Grover Cleveland had trouble with a widow 12 years ago. Tell him that Blaine sold some of the worthless railway bonds which he had acquired corruptly to several parties, and was forced to take them back by threats of exposure, and his reply is, but Grover Cleveland had trouble with a widow 12 years ago. Tell him that Blaine, hiding that his true record was about to be fully exposed, got down on his knees before James Mulligan, an honest Boston boy, and begged for mercy, and the reply is Grover Cleveland had trouble with a widow 12 years ago. Tell him that to save himself from what he believed would be ruin and damnation, Blaine violated his solemn promises, refused to return certain evidences of his guilt and turned them over, and the reply is Grover Cleveland had trouble with a widow 12 years ago. Tell him that Blaine's whole record is that of a demagogue and political gamster, and offer to prove it by his own record, by the testimony of his victims and by that of the eloquent and ablest men in the Republican party, and the answer is the same, that some 12 years ago Grover Cleveland had trouble with a widow. No defence is or can be made to the charges of deceit, falsehood and corruption that are brought against Mr. Blaine in his career as a public man. No flaw can be found in the public career of Grover Cleveland. He stands out in bright and bold relief as an honest and incorruptible public servant. It was a strong reform sentiment that made him, a Democrat, the mayor of a great Republican city. It was the same sentiment intensified that made him Governor of the greatest and grandest State in the Union. He has shown by deeds, as well as by words, that he is the friend and living exponent of honest, progressive and economical government and the enemy of jobbers and tricksters. Unable to find a spot or blemish upon his official shield, his opponents fall back upon the charge that some years ago he "seduced" a widow! And they take this yarn from the lips of a ministerial quack who has soiled his cloth in the dirty sewer of ward politics; who has "worked" both political parties for all they are worth; who has made bitter enemies among clergy and laymen of his own faith and acquaintance by his glib tongue, his malignant attacks and his un-Christian conduct. That the story he tells him, if anything, but a grain of truth imbedded in a great mass of atrocious falsehoods matters not to him so long as it serves his base purpose and brings money to his itching palms. And the party of "great moral ideas" rolls the sickening morsel under its tongue and cries for more. "Tell the truth!" says Grover Cleveland, and the exact truth will shortly be laid before the people, including the truth about Geo. H. Ball. As for the editors and politicians who are hounding Grover Cleveland, following the scent of this political preacher, we refer them to the 8th chapter of St. John, which tells of the scribes and pharisees bringing unto Christ a woman taken in a certain offence and "in the very act." They read to him how Moses in the law commanded that she should be stoned, and asked Him, "But what sayest thou?" After Jesus "stooped down, and with his finger wrote on the ground as though he heard them not," those highly moral pharisees continued questioning him, whereupon He lifted himself up and said unto them: "He that is without sin let him first cast a stone at me." "And they which heard it, being convicted by their own conscience, went out one by one." Who of the men who are holding up their hands in holy horror at the false and slanderous revelation of this pharisee in the pulpit could remain to cast the first stone? Who of the leading Republicans of to day? Blaine? Logan? Cameron? Platt? Conkling?

Consoling the Squire.

"Squire Patterson, wearing an air of deep concern, approached his friend, friend Glover, and without speaking, leaned on the fence and sighed. "What's the matter, squire?" "I don't know what this country's comin' too. What would you think if your daughter should run away and marry an ignorant hired man?" "Oh, I don't know, squire, but I would not take it to heart if I were you. I would try to think that it happened for the best."

Where York Republicans are Scarce.

In conversation with a prominent Republican of Brandy township, he told us yesterday that he had received a private letter from Judge W. P. Byrum, one of the Republican leaders of the State, desiring to know the sentiment of the voters of that party in his section, and advised him not to support Dr. York for Governor, but to vote for Seales.

Randolph Prohibition Convention.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Temperance convention which met here on the 22d ult., re-assembled in the court house last Monday. A. J. Tomlinson presided. Prof. O. W. Carr, J. C. Wilson and W. C. Phillips acted as secretaries. Rev. Isham Cox offered prayer. Prof. English moved that the chair appoint a committee of 15 on platform and resolutions. The motion prevailed and the following gentlemen were appointed: W. N. Elder, Y. H. Cox, J. W. Bean, Jeremiah S. Cox, Wiley Andrews, Henry Beeson, David Petty, Isham Cox, R. W. Frazier, H. M. Hockett, Dr. I. F. Caviness, A. M. Diffie, David Farlow, W. P. Wood and N. C. English.

During the absence of the committee the convention allowed Dr. Parker fifteen minutes to talk about the Exposition. Among other things he said that a \$300 premium had been offered for the best butter exhibited at Raleigh, to be eaten in the White House by President Arthur, and he hoped Randolph would get that prize. Prof. Carr also spoke a few minutes on the same subject.

Upon the return of the committee on platform on motion of Dr. J. L. Craven the three minute rule was adopted.

Mr. W. C. Wilson, of New Salem, offered the following resolution: Resolved, That all Prohibitionists who are in favor of nominating a ticket to-day be allowed to vote in this convention.

The resolution provoked warm opposition and was finally withdrawn.

The committee then reported. There were two reports, the point at issue being the propriety of nominating a Prohibition ticket. The majority report favored a ticket and was signed by the following gentlemen: W. N. Elder, Y. H. Cox, Wiley Andrews, Henry Beeson, David Petty, Isham Cox, R. W. Frazier and David Farlow.

The minority report was signed by the following: Dr. I. F. Caviness, W. P. Wood, A. M. Diffie, R. W. Frazier and N. C. English.

Prof. Carr moved the adoption of the minority report and spoke in its favor. He said he was one of the five men in the Senate of 1880 who voted for unconditional Prohibition, but he had thought this matter over carefully and seriously and thought it unwise to nominate a ticket. Mr. Thomas C. Worth said he was a Prohibitionist—all his friends knew him as such. His record as a county commissioner on this subject was clear, but he was opposed to a ticket. He believed a ticket meant defeat and defeat would be disastrous to the cause. Isham Cox favored the majority report and said he was willing to suffer a thousand defeats rather than sacrifice a principle. Prof. Frazier said he was not fully satisfied that it would be wise to nominate a ticket now, but being a Prohibitionist from principle, he felt it his duty to vote for the majority report. The majority report was adopted by a vote of 82 to 39.

On motion, the chair appointed the following committee, consisting of one from each township, to present suitable candidates to this convention for the Legislature and various county offices: Randleman, A. A. Steed; Pleasant Grove, John A. Scott; Cedar Grove, W. M. Winslow; Franklinsville, R. F. Loflin; Ashboro, not represented; Liberty, Dr. Patterson; New Salem, J. C. Wilson; Columbia, not represented; Trinity, W. M. Wilson; New Market, Henry Beeson; Union Alex. Spencer; Richland, S. H. Way; Brower, W. H. Hays; New Hope, A. G. Murdock; Concord, Dr. Kearns; Back Creek, M. A. Farlow; Grant, Y. H. Cox; Tabernacle, not represented.

The committee brought forward the following names: For the Senate, A. J. Tomlinson, of Trinity township. For the House, C. P. Frazier, of Trinity, and Jeremiah S. Cox, of Grant. For Sheriff, A. G. Murdock, of New Hope. For Register of Deeds, John A. Scott, of Pleasant Grove. For Coroner, W. N. Elder, of Trinity. For Surveyor, Henry A. Albright, of Brower.

On motion it was ordered that the same committee be constituted an executive committee to fill vacancies on the ticket.

About the Size of It.

The difference between the "Cleveland scandal" and the "Blaine scandal" is that whereas in the former the woman in the case was a drunk widow with a child fourteen years old; that her family were satisfied with the result, and that the woman's treatment of her was approved by all men of honor, in the latter the woman was a virtuous young lady; that threats of pistols by members of her family and tar and feathers by the neighbors were required to procure her justice, and that in the minds of all honorable men the man's conduct was detestable. That settles the private scandal business. So far as relates to the public lives of the two presidential candidates, while that of Mr. Blaine is tattooed with scandals affecting his personal honesty and veracity, that of Grover Cleveland is unassailed even by his greatest enemy.

Where York Republicans are Scarce.

In conversation with a prominent Republican of Brandy township, he told us yesterday that he had received a private letter from Judge W. P. Byrum, one of the Republican leaders of the State, desiring to know the sentiment of the voters of that party in his section, and advised him not to support Dr. York for Governor, but to vote for Seales.

Our Modern Absalom.

II Samuel, xv, 6: "And in this manner did Absalom to all Israel that came to the King for judgment. So Absalom stole the hearts of the men of Israel." As Absalom was the prince of demagogues in his time, so in the present age we have many princes of demagogues. Absalom went about the work of seducing the tribe of Israel. He was not satisfied with being a son of a king and an heir to the throne, but he must have the entire power, and that, too, at once. So, as the Scriptures tell us, he rose up early and stood by the gate of the city. And when any man who had a controversy came to the King for judgment he patronized him with fair speeches and courtesies. He addressed him with "See thy matters are good and right; but there is no man deputed of the king to hear thee." Then with assumed sympathy and commiseration he would exclaim, "Oh, that I were man in justice in the land, that every man which hath suit or cause might come unto me and I would do him justice."

With such promises and with such false pretenses did the wily son of David seek to make the Israelites dissatisfied with their lot and he employed all the deceptive arts of which he was possessed to steal their hearts. The simple minded soon began to believe that should Absalom be their ruler, their lives would be spent on beds of roses and they would all feast upon the fat of the land. No more would famine and pestilence scourge them, but their would be a land of plenty, flowing with milk and honey, and so strong old the conspiracy finally became that there soon came a messenger to King David and said, "The hearts of the men of Israel are after Absalom." So at this day we have a modern Absalom. We have a party which is in power shouting that if another party succeeds in placing its representative at the head of the Government, the country is ruined and will go to the dogs.

Let us see to it that we support no leader who patronizes us with sweet and meaningless promises, but the rather one whose life has been so upright and honorable as not to necessitate his stooping to a conspiracy like Absalom's in order to secure the kingdom.

Let every honest man in the country vote for Grover Cleveland.

Unnatural Natural History.

The pelican feeds its young with the life blood from its own bleeding bosom. This is a beautiful mistake, that will live forever in symbol and legend. "The real live" pelican has a large bag under her unyielding beak, and digging with the beak under the breast she feeds her brood and soils her feathers with red stained tidbits of fish from the bag. The nightingale leans her breast against a thorn and sings in pain. In the old poets not only has she a thorn in her breast but she puts it there. Instead of being the voice of lonely love she ought to be the emblem of those discontented people who, in a position enviable to others, first make their own troubles and then spend their lives in self-commiseration. Of course the nightingale is not such a fool as she looks in poetry. Swans are said to sing a death song; this is poetry too. But they are hatched during thunder; and this is prose—the relief of otherwise senseless folk. Crows and curlews hate each other so that their eggs put in the same nest will all burst. Talking of eggs, the cock of the south of England lays an egg when the hen has ceased laying; it is a small insignificant affair with no yolk in it, clearly an amateur attempt. These cock's eggs are to be found in Sussex, if nowhere else. As we have got to the poultry yard let Job's turkey have a word; the Americans have the honor of discovering that ill condition bird. They say "as poor as Job's turkey that had to lean against a fence to gobble," but there we must leave him, as he does not strictly belong to us.

Some Very Ancient History.

Adam had two wives, the first was named Lilith and was made out of clay, as Adam himself. The consequence of this was that Lilith claimed equal rights with his companion. Adam besought God to give him another helpmeet made out of his own bones and flesh, and that submission should be enjoined on her. His wishes were granted and Eve became the second wife of Adam. Adam and Eve had three sons—Cain, Abel and Seth—and three daughters—Calmna, Lebuda and Azur. Calmna was twin sister to Cain and became his wife; Lebuda was twin sister of Abel and also became his wife. The same arrangement took place between Seth and Azur. Besides the Apocryphal book of Adam there are several rabbinical authors who mention the three daughters of Adam, though all of them give each a different appellation, but they all agree in the number, the twin system and the marriage between twins.

C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

Steel rails for the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad passed through our town last week. We hear that the road is being rapidly graded, and that the track will be laid as fast as transportation can be had for the rails. President Gray deserves much praise for the great energy he has displayed in pushing forward this great work. This is the only work of its kind, wholly within the State, and when completed will be of incalculable advantage to the central portion of it. We congratulate our friends of Stokes and Surry upon the prospect of speedy railroad communication with the lower part of our country.

A Combat Above the Clouds.

Charles P. Blackburn, a famous trapper, who, incidentally in his travels among the Rockies, has killed forty-three full-grown bears, furnishes the Tribune with the following narrative:

We were on a prospecting tour. "Ranger Hank" (Hank Wormwood), a Texas ranger, and myself left camp one morning just at day break. We were out to examine the country for quartz lodes above timberline. It was during August. We reached the snow by 10 o'clock. We were bound for that famous peak known as the Russian Crown. The Crown is the highest mountain between Clark's Fork and the Yellowstone River. We reached the summit at 2 o'clock. It was a tiresome journey; still, we never regret climbing such mountains. The Russian Crown is nearly 14,000 feet high. I will not attempt a description of the scenery, but tell about the bear.

While looking carefully over the snow fields we discovered eighteen full-grown bears and ten cubs. Leveling the telescope on them we could see the monsters in all their glory, lying lazily around in the snow, some asleep, some playing and some feeding on grasshoppers; these insects flying over the range get chilled when near the snow, and those that fall on the snow-fields never get away. All of the bears except two were several miles from us. Nearly a mile down the slope, on the mountain that eye were on, we observed two large bears and resolved on attacking them. Looking at them through the glass we soon found that they had no knowledge of our presence. We were within a hundred yards of them, and then standing we both shouted to rouse the bears. The grizzly observed us first (the other was a cinnamon). Immediately after seeing us the grizzly jumped up from the snow and came charging, growling at every step.

Hank had a Sharp's rifle and a good six-shooter; I had a Winchester and a full belt of cartridges. We let the bear come within fifty paces; he commenced snorting and began to show his teeth; his long shaggy hair began to stand up, and he was a mad grizzly. We felt safe and kept cool; having good breech-loaders, we were brave. Brum was brave, too; he came right along, every bent on landing a square meal from an individual of the genus homo. We let Mr. Grizzly come within thirty paces and now he began to loom up like a Mississippi steamboat. Hank says: "Let me crease him!" I said: "Give it to him!" Hank shot brain through the top of the neck; he was not hurt, but he growled loud with rage. We both opened fire and the bear would fall at every shot. Seeing that the other bear had started for us I took care to aim at the grizzly's head and fired, killing him instantly; he went rollin' down the snowy slope and did not stop until he had rolled out on the ice of a frozen lake 2,000 feet below.

As the dead grizzly rolled away the live cinnamon moved bravely up. When within a hundred yards we commenced on him. We could not shoot fast enough. The bear was soon between us and it was dangerous to shoot at all. In less than two seconds the bear made for Ranger Hank, knocking him down and instantly jumping on him. Hank lost his rifle, but made good use of his revolver, shooting the bear in the month and brain, killing brain instantly. The bear dropped and, being squarely over Hank, mashed him deep in the snow. It was not long until I rolled the bear off Ranger Hank, and Mr. Bear went tumbling down the snowy slope, landing alongside the grizzly on the frozen lake. Hank and I concluded to kill no more bears that day.

American Aristocracy.

Visitors to Long Branch are suffering injury to their eyesight by the splendor in which Attorney General Brewster lives. His coming was preceded by seven horses and a pony, eight wheel, sixteen trunks, four valises and a hat box. Six rooms in the hotel and two outside are occupied by his forces, which consist of himself, Mrs. Brewster, their son, a private secretary, a valet, a coachman, a footman and a maid. His Victoria coach is ten feet high and painted gold and black, with broad red wheels, and the coachman and footman are stupendous to contemplate. Mrs. Brewster is said to have eighty toilets; her husband, apparently, has only one, for he looks just the same all the time, but that one is magnificent enough for eighty. The Brewsters propose to paint things red while they can, for the 4th of March draws on apace. His pomp is said to cost the Attorney General but \$450 a week, the landlord throwing off \$100 for the sake of the advertisement.

Stokes County Convention.

Mr. R. B. Glenn offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the Democratic party of Stokes County, in convention assembled, that we will heartily support James W. Reid, for Congress, from this District and we hereby pledge him our hearty and undivided efforts in having him elected.

In support of this resolution Mr. Glenn made a ringing speech, in which he appealed to all Democrats to rally to the Democratic colors and use every endeavor to bear the banner on to victory.

Long calls were made for Mr. C. B. Watson, who appeared before the convention, and pledged his best efforts for the success of the ticket, from President to constable.

Bloody Tragedy in South Carolina.

For some time past there has been a feud between the Welsh boys and John Bowers and his son account of the rough manner in which Bowers had spoken of the elder Welsh. On last Friday Bowers and his son George drove to Lancaster in their wagon, and the friends of the parties who knew of their hatred anticipated a row of a serious character. Bowers had applied the most abusive epithets to the senior Welsh, calling him a thief and a rascal. All day Friday Bowers remained in Lancaster, but there were no signs of any trouble. In the afternoon, however, he loaded his wagon, hitched up his team and with his son started to drive home. About this time the Welsh boys disappeared from town. What be came of them will shortly be seen.

Bowers and his son were nearing the depot and were just passing the Episcopal church, when a trace came loose and the elder Bowers stopped to fix it. As he was doing so, B. F. Welsh stepped out into the road from behind the church and with a double-barreled shot gun in his hand. Behind the church were a party of Welsh friends, who remained in readiness to help him. Welsh hailed old Mr. Bowers with the remark:

"You've got to take back what you have said about us."

"I'll not do it," was Bowers' reply, accompanied by an oath.

At this Welsh raised his shot gun and fired at the old man. The charge struck Bowers' hat brim and carried part of it away, and the old man fell forward. Welsh then fired the second barrel at the young Bowers, the charge taking effect in the side of his face and severing a large artery. The shot gun being empty, Welsh drew a pistol at the young man again. The bullet entered young Bowers' groin. The team in the meantime had become frightened and dashed off, being stopped some distance down the road by the crowd of Welsh, supposing that he had killed both men, at once fled, and up to our latest information had not been captured. Several of the men who were in ambush with him behind the church, have been placed under arrest. Young Bowers, it is thought, cannot recover.

County Government—A Warning.

The county government as it now exists in North Carolina is an absolute necessity. Without it twenty-five or twenty-six counties are at the mercy of ignorant negroes who have never learned to distinguish between mine and thine. The property owners under such rule have no protection. They are liable to be robbed heavily, as they were once, under the forms of law, and to have their substance wasted. Bring back the condition of things familiar to the people of New Hanover, Edgecombe, Warren, Granville and other large tax-paying counties and place the finances again under the control of the negroes and their prospects will be blighted as with mildew or the sirocco's breath.

If you doubt this then you are blind and ignorant and without excuse. Read the following from the Warrenton Home Journal, and you will have an example of how even the fear of a change affects an important enterprise. It says: "A prominent lawyer from a neighborhood told us a few days ago that he knew a man that was anxious to erect a large cotton factory in Warren county, but that he hesitated to do so because he heard there were a few men in the county government system. He said that he would not invest capital in any county where there was a probability of ignorance getting control of the county affairs."

Not only will a change of county government blight and destroy the prosperity of twenty odd counties, but the fear of change keeps out capital, destroys confidence, paralyzes industry and makes men dissatisfied and distrustful.

Origin of Tinker's Dam.

In the olden time, when traveling tinkers went about the country mending the holes in the tin kettles, they were frequently found one that was ragged and rusty, so that the soldering iron would not take, and he was obliged to fill it up with a mass of solder. To keep that solder en masse over the hole while in the melted state, he was accustomed to take some crumbs of bread and moisten them and make a little ridge around the hole with the moistened crumbs, to hold the solder in place as he melted it in. This was what was called a "tinker's dam," which he brushed away after he had finished, as it was utterly useless. So that our Pilgrim fathers used the words "not worth a tinker's dam," never dreaming that they were profane.

Fight or Back Down.

It is already rumored that Dr. Wheeler's friends having taken in the situation, and are claiming that he only wanted an endorsement by the district, that they were only coquetting with the convention, and that the condition of his health is such that he probably will not accept. But it would not look much like "plumed knight hood" it seems to us for the colors to come down under such a fire as that. But if we thought there was any disposition to back down, we would join in with the non-recollecting Republicans, and back him to run. It is a fight or a back down, the Democrats only fear it will be a back down.

—He that wants money, means and content, is without three good friends.—As You Like It. And he that has money, means and content, has any number of good friends, and they will remain good friends as long as his money lasts.

The Educational Boom.

Superintendent of public instruction Scarborough reports that much interest is being shown this year in the teachers' institutes, which are being held in many counties. Irregular county takes the lead. An institute continuing two weeks was held there, at which there was a constant attendance of fifty-eight teachers, and at the close of the term all these stood examinations for certificates.

The last information shows that there was at the ten State normals schools the following attendance. White schools, Elizabeth City 80; Newton 210; State University, 315; Newton, 270; Franklin 100; a total of 975. Colored schools, Fayetteville, 120; Salisbury, 90; Franklin, 75; New Bern, 110; Plymouth, 80; a total of 491. The grand total was 1,466.

The normal school at Fayetteville is conducted on a plan entirely different from the others. It runs for three terms of nine months in the course.

The Peabody fund allows North Carolina for the special object of training teachers at the State normal college, Nashville, Tennessee, twelve scholarships, of the value of \$200 each per annum. This plan has been in operation since 1879, though it is only for the two years past that the number of scholarships has been put at the figure named. The pupils are paid in cash at Nashville \$25 per month, for a term of eight months, and the prescribed course extends over a period of two years.

North Carolina has more State normal schools than any State in the Union, there being ten. There are a number of private normal schools which run regular eight and nine months sessions.

The Campaign in Illinois.

The energetic mayor of Chicago is making a remarkable canvass for the governorship of Illinois, and the enormous crowds that everywhere receive him with enthusiasm has already alarmed the republicans. Carter Harrison says he intends to charter a special train of cars on the different railroads, and accompanied by a brass band, make a grand tour of the state, stopping at every village, hamlet and cheese factory to make a speech.

"I mean to take Illinois by the seat of the pantaloons and lift her right into the Democratic column," says Mr. Harrison. And it looks as if he would do it. Word comes from every part of the state that the reliable Democratic vote will be solid for Harrison, and that the German Republicans are going to his support almost en masse.

To worry the Republicans still more J. B. Hobbs, ex-president of the Chicago board of trade, an old-fashioned state of Maine Republican, has taken the field as the candidate of the prohibitory party. He and his followers charge, and prove it, too, that in Illinois, as in every other state, the Republicans in power have deceived and lied to the prohibitionists; that they have talked and resolved one way and vote another. Black clouds are lowering over the head of Dick Oglesby, but Carter Harrison is basking in warm sunshine beneath a cloudless sky.

The Hard Cash Value of County Government.

The present system of county government went into operation in 1878. What have been the results? The county matters have been better managed. The people of the Eastern counties were in despair before this change was effected. The aggregate debt of the counties enumerated below was at the end of the Canby system \$545,108. In three years that debt was decreased \$266,198. We have not the figures as to the county debts to day, but we have every reason to believe that the reduction so well begun has continued and that these Eastern counties are nearly all of them free from their old debts. The amount of personal property in these counties in 1875 was \$19,506,527, and in 1880 it was \$22,321,993, showing a gain of nearly \$3,000,000 as the first fruits of the new system. In 1876 the entire amount of property in these counties was \$57,061,722; the entire amount of property in them in 1881 was \$71,216,224, a gain of nearly thirty millions of dollars. Such are some of the substantial benefits of county government.

And so we have these advantages as incident to the change, to wit: fewer crimes, a better feeling between the races, more safety to life, person and property, a better enforcement of the laws, freedom from debt, a more prudent financial system, and increased value of property.

A Span of Pink Horses.

A pair of pink horses, a tacked to a hack, were seen standing in front of the Maxwell house the most of the day yesterday, and caused considerable inquiry among the pedestrians as to how they came to be so highly colored. The hackman who drove them explained to about 100 people, but was asked the question so many times that he came over to the American office and got a sheet of paper on which he wrote the following, which he posted on the side of his coach: "Them hosses got pinked by bein' left in the rains with red fly nets on. It ain't no use askin' more questions about it."

It's All a Mystery, Anyway.

"What will be the prevailing style in dresses?" asked a family man of fashionable milliner. "Well, dresses will be worn much shorter this year."

"I am glad to hear it," said the man of family, breathing a sigh of relief. "I suppose they will be much cheaper?" "By no means. They will cost more," said the milliner.

"I don't understand how that can be. Shorter dresses take less good and should therefore cost less."

"No, you are wrong. Shorter dresses cost more because they come higher."

A Cold-Blooded Hero.

"He's a great man, a great man, sir," said a Wake county rural politician just after he came from a convention with Mr. Seales. "Why that anecdote is true. He told me it was. When he was a young man and first entered a campaign for the legislature, the Rockingham rabble was in the habit of receiving drinks at the expense of the candidates. At one pretty rough appointment they called on Seales to treat. He refused saying that he would not be a candidate to make laws if he had to break laws to succeed. A quart-guzzling fellow, as a committee of one, waited on him and hinted pretty strongly that the crowd was not satisfied and believed that he (Seales) was too stingy to treat. "My friend," asked Seales, "have you children?" "Yes." "Do they go to school?" "Yes." "How much money would it require to treat the crowd?" "85." "Well, here is \$5. Take it and buy books for your children." The fellow was found later in the day praising books to his companions above grog. "A man that could do that," continued the gentleman from Wake, "as cold-blooded a mortal hero as you ever run across these days. He can do anything. He's a great man I tell you. I'm for him to succeed Nassau—to do anything." And thus it is we have one wildly enthusiastic campaigner for Seales out beyond the kingdom of the late Jonas Medlin.

The Campaign in Illinois. The energetic mayor of Chicago is making a remarkable canvass for the governorship of Illinois, and the enormous crowds that everywhere receive him with enthusiasm has already alarmed the republicans. Carter Harrison says he intends to charter a special train of cars on the different railroads, and accompanied by a brass band, make a grand tour of the state, stopping at every village, hamlet and cheese factory to make a speech.

"I mean to take Illinois by the seat of the pantaloons and lift her right into the Democratic column," says Mr. Harrison. And it looks as if he would do it. Word comes from every part of the state that the reliable Democratic vote will be solid for Harrison, and that the German Republicans are going to his support almost en masse.

To worry the Republicans still more J. B. Hobbs, ex-president of the Chicago board of trade, an old-fashioned state of Maine Republican, has taken the field as the candidate of the prohibitory party. He and his followers charge, and prove it, too, that in Illinois, as in every other state, the Republicans in power have deceived and lied to the prohibitionists; that they have talked and resolved one way and vote another. Black clouds are lowering over the head of Dick Oglesby, but Carter Harrison is basking in warm sunshine beneath a cloudless sky.

The Hard Cash Value of County Government.

The present system of county government went into operation in 1878. What have been the results? The county matters have been better managed. The people of the Eastern counties were in despair before this change was effected. The aggregate debt of the counties enumerated below was at the end of the Canby system \$545,108. In three years that debt was decreased \$266,198. We have not the figures as to the county debts to day, but we have every reason to believe that the reduction so well begun has continued and that these Eastern counties are nearly all of them free from their old debts. The amount of personal property in these counties in 1875 was \$19,506,527, and in 1880 it was \$22,321,993, showing a gain of nearly \$3,000,000 as the first fruits of the new system. In 1876 the entire amount of property in these counties was \$57,061,722; the entire amount of property in them in 1881 was \$71,216,224, a gain of nearly thirty millions of dollars. Such are some of the substantial benefits of county government.

And so we have these advantages as incident to the change, to wit: fewer crimes, a better feeling between the races, more safety to life, person and property, a better enforcement of the laws, freedom from debt, a more prudent financial system, and increased value of property.

A Span of Pink Horses.

A pair of pink horses, a tacked to a hack, were seen standing in front of the Maxwell house the most of the day yesterday, and caused considerable inquiry among the pedestrians as to how they came to be so highly colored. The hackman who drove them explained to about 100 people, but was asked the question so many times that he came over to the American office and got a sheet of paper on which he wrote the following, which he posted on the side of his coach: "Them hosses got pinked by bein' left in the rains with red fly nets on. It ain't no use askin' more questions about it."

It's All a Mystery, Anyway.

"What will be the prevailing style in dresses?" asked a family man of fashionable milliner. "Well, dresses will be worn much shorter this year."

"I am glad to hear it," said the man of family, breathing a sigh of relief. "I suppose they will be much cheaper?" "By no means. They will cost more," said the milliner.

"I don't understand how that can be. Shorter dresses take less good and should therefore cost less."

"No, you are wrong. Shorter dresses cost more because they come higher."

Poisoners.

—Blaine runs as much chance of being sunstruck next December as Butler does of being hit with Presidential lightning.

—The latest report is that the Government dredges are employed in gathering mud for the Republican campaign committee.

—Mr. Smith—"Jones, I don't object to music, but when that dog of yours barks all night I think it a little too much." "Then you don't appreciate Offenbach?"

—It has been discovered that raw onions are more efficacious in the cure of snake bites than whiskey, so that hereafter there will be no inducement for a man to let a snake bite him.

—It is hoped that the appearance of the Widow Butler with a new rag-baby will not provoke another scandal. The disposition to clarify the private character of Presidential candidates is to be deprecated.

—Mr. James Black, of Pennsylvania, says that the Prohibitionists will poll from 15,000 to 25,000 votes in that State, and not less than 50,000 in New York, two thirds of which will come from the Republican party.

—At Toulon a brass band has been engaged to play in order to keep up the spirits of the inhabitants. Since its introduction the cholera has lost its terror and is beginning to feel ashamed of itself.

—Lieut. Greely's baby, born a short time after his departure, was three years' old on his return. Although he endured some hardships in the Arctic regions, he can congratulate himself that he did not have to walk the floor all night.

Poisonous Plants and Flowers.

There are many plants whose leaves, flowers and seeds contain virulent poisons, which every one should know, so as to avoid them and keep children from them.

Buttercups possess a poisonous property, which disappears when the flowers are dried in hay. No cow will feed upon them while in blossom. So caustic are the petals that they will sometimes inflame the skin of tender fingers. Every child should be cautioned against eating them; indeed, it is desirable to caution children about tasting the petals of any flowers, or putting leaves into their mouths, except those known to be harmless.

The oleander contains a deadly poison in its leaves and flowers, and is said to be a dangerous plant for the parlor or dining room. The flower and berries of the wild bryony possess a powerful purgative, and the red berries, which attract children, have proved fatal. The seeds of the laburnum and

The Greensboro Patriot

WEEKLY EDITION.
TERMS—One year \$1.50, six months 75 cents, three months 50 cents. Advance payment.
COPIES—One copy 5 cents. Single copies 2 cents.
ADVERTISING—One inch one insertion 10 cents. For each subsequent insertion 5 cents. Advertisements must be paid for in advance. Address THE PATRIOT, Greensboro, N. C.

GREENSBORO, N. C., AUGUST 22, 1884.

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. STABLES,

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

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

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. MERRIMON,
of Wake.

APPOINTMENTS OF GEN. SCALES.

The Democratic State committee announce 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:

Trap Hill, Thursday, August 21st.

Wilkesboro, Friday, August 22d.

Folsom, Saturday, August 23d.

Dix, Monday, August 25th.

Adkinsville, Tuesday, August 26th.

Mocksville, Wednesday, August 27th.

Salisbury, Thursday, August 28th.

YORK'S APPOINTMENTS.

Without consultation with the Democratic Central Committee and in violation of an expressed understanding between Gen. Scales and Dr. York, the chairman of the "Liberal" committee has made the following appointments for Dr. York:

Concord, Friday, August 29th.

Dallas, Saturday, August 30th.

Lenoir, Monday, Sept. 1st.

Shelby, Tuesday, Sept. 2d.

Rutherfordton, Wednesday, 3rd.

Columbus, Thursday, 4th.

Hendersonville, Friday, 5th.

Brevard, Saturday, 6th.

Asheville, Monday, 8th.

Waynesville, Tuesday, 9th.

Webster, Wednesday, 10th.

Franklin, Thursday, 11th.

Charlotte, Saturday, 13th.

Robinsonville, Monday, 15th.

Murphy, Tuesday, 16th.

Hayesville, Wednesday, 17th.

Charlotte, Saturday, 20th.

It is not practicable for Gen. Scales to be present at all these appointments at the dates indicated. Unless provisionally prevented he will be at Dallas, Lincoln, Shelby, Rutherfordton, Columbus, Asheville and Waynesville.

—About hot enough for a little bark!

—Tom Argo, a prominent Raleigh Republican, says he can't swallow "old York."

—Frank, false pretense and unmitigated lying is what the Republican managers mean by an "aggressive campaign."

—Cleveland's letter of acceptance appears in Wednesday's telegraphic dispatches. It bristles with labor and reform slogans.

—Wheeler, Keogh and Mott are all at loggerheads. They muffle their tongues and curse each other through their teeth. The three may last until after the election.

—The farmers are having a hip, hip, hurrah! campaign, and the whole ticket will sweep the country by 100,000 majority—if Gen. Drouth will only keep out of the field.

—Tell the truth," says the heroic Cleveland, late the consequence of what they may. "Tell the truth and swear to it," says York, if it will help one out of a tight place.

—Don't mention the difference!

—Wheeler is moving heaven and earth to capture the Reidville convention. It is a question of life and death with him. Not that he wants the nomination; but that he needs the endorsement in the improbable event of Blaine's election.

—On account of ill health Kerr Craig has felt impelled to decline the Congressional nomination in the Seventh district. The convention re-convenes September 9th, and could not do better than nominate Sam Bradshaw or Joe Caldwell.

—The Greely arctic exploration winds up with a horrible story of cannibalism. The men starved to death, and the flesh which was torn from their bodies enabled the survivors to live until they were rescued.

But, it is supposed, Greenland is an island!

—Bold, Bad Ben Butler, as the anti-Monopoly and Greenback candidate for President, publishes a long address, which, in substance, says that the people have nothing to expect from either of the old parties, both of which are under the control of monopolists, and that the people are governed instead of being, as they should be, the governing class. He wants them to declare their independence, strike out on a new line, and vote for Butler.

The impudent old rascal!

—Blaine sues the Indianapolis *Sentinel* for libel. The *Sentinel* in an editorial last week, charged that Blaine had seduced his present wife in Kentucky and then fled to Maine; that the young lady and her father followed him and that he married her at the muzzle of a shot gun. In directing a suit for libel Blaine says the charge "is utterly and abominably false in every statement and in every implication." A shot gun would have been a better remedy than a libel suit.

—The committee of Independent Republicans of Buffalo, which has been engaged in an investigation of the scandalous aspersions recently circulated against the private character of Gov. Cleveland, have made their report. It is addressed "To the Independent Republicans of the Nation," and exposes thoroughly the mendacious nature of the charges, as having no foundation in fact, and involving no stain upon the good name of Gov. Cleveland. The report is elsewhere printed.

—The gubernatorial canvass this week is in "old York's" district. At Lenoir, the starting point, after "snorting and evorting around" a few minutes, some boys interrupted him by hollering Scales! Scales! The old-man not afraid of the devil got raving mad, swore that it was an attempt to muzzle him and drive him from the stump, and refused to speak. He was urged to speak by Democrats, Republicans and Liberals, but he said no. He had learned his little lesson from a Revenue officer. Apt scholar is "old York."

—But if Ohio should go Democratic in October! It is not such an awful big "but," either. The Germans are against Blaine. They remember that in 1878 he called Carl Schurz "a professional foreigner and a Prussian incapable of administering American laws." The German born citizens of the United States are capable, upright and reasoning men. They do not believe that the accident of their birth makes a policy of insult toward them just in itself or judiciary in a candidate who will be dealt with by the votes of the people.

With Ohio against him it is good by Blaine.

—When Curtis Brodgen was the Republican candidate for Governor, Greensboro was the western boundary of the dead line. To go one inch west of this place was to forfeit his life. The lamented and brilliant Mark Erwin, fixed the boundary. The managers of York's canvass have made appointments for him suggestive of the dead line policy in the Brodgen campaign. Is it their policy to take York out of the eastern counties? Is Salisbury to be the eastern boundary of the dead line? But York will not permit this. He has boldly said that he would follow Scales on every stump in North Carolina. Chairman Battle can make Gen. Scales' appointments without regard to the appointments made by York's managers, and, unless he is a liar, he will follow Scales.

Death of a Good Citizen.

(Winning Review.)

Mr. James Garrison, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Fender county, died yesterday morning at his residence near Long Creek, very suddenly, of heart disease. He was distinguished for his strict integrity and probity of life. Thus has another old and reliable landmark passed away; and his virtues hereafter, as in life, will be admired by all who knew him. Deceased was about 82 years old, and was a native of Duplin county, but for about fifty years he had resided as his old home in Fender.

Hurrah for Watson.

(Mt. Airy News.)

Hon. C. B. Watson, of Forsyth, urges all Democrats to support the ticket from President to Constable, Hurrah for Watson!

Hurrah!

MORE REPUBLICAN TESTIMONY AGAINST BLAINE.

The Chicago Tribune is the leading Republican paper in the Northwest. It vigorously opposed Mr. Blaine's nomination in the following stinging editorial:

"At once Mr. Blaine's personal and official record will be in issue. His letters, speculations, and his book of sales become the Republican platform; his sales of bogus railroad securities become evidence of the absence of any connection with jobbery; his own boasted decision as Speaker, whereby he 'saved' the legislation which was necessary to give a sufficient security to the bonds to put them on the market, become the Republican evidence of the reform laws of his candidate, and, when bankrupt and overwhelmed by the demand for the return of their money by those who purchased the worthless scrip from him, the victimization of the Pacific Railroad Company, by paying him enough to pay all his debts, will become the 'proof' that there is no bond of sympathy or interest between their candidate and the vast corporations who are now asking from the Government hundreds of millions of dollars of subsidy. It will be useless to try to evade the issue."

Here is another extract:

"After a long and devious search they have produced his (Blaine's) own book of sales when he acted as broker in selling the securities of wild cat railroads, as Speaker aiding by legislation in giving value to such bonds. They also have shown that subsequently when pressed by the victims, whom he had sold these worthless securities, the Pacific Railroad Company, through Thomas Scott, advanced him money to silence the clamorous dupes whose money had been invested in his solicitation. This is no longer a mere matter of accusation; it is a conceded and established fact, admitted by Mr. Blaine."

Here is still another blast from the same tongue:

"Unfortunately there is not a speech, nor note, nor a letter of Mr. Blaine's on record that in the remotest sense can be tortured into favoring reform, abolishing useless offices, reducing expenditures, purifying the civil service, or cutting off any of the abuses which have stunk in the nostrils of the people."

And then this parallel is presented:

"Henry Clay was nominated by the Whigs with a shout, and supported for a little while with enthusiasm. Then came the work of the denial, refutation and apology on the part of Clay's friends for the avowals he had made in a letter he had written. The Whigs were placed on the defensive and the battle was lost, notwithstanding the Democracy nominated a weak man, little known, and not personally popular even in his own State, which Clay carried. The Fisher letters would prove more demoralizing to Blaine than the Nicholson letter was to Clay, and the campaign would end more disastrously. The party thrown on the defensive and compelled to waste its strength in defending and explaining the speculative jobbery of its candidate marches to defeat inevitably."

The Gubernatorial Campaign.

—York is the Tom Ochiltree of North Carolina politics.

—The canvass, like the weather, is growing hotter. It is getting mighty hot for York.

—Kitchen, they say, shakes his fist under Trull's nose and dares him to say that he is a white man.

—At Morganton Gen. Scales charged that if York failed in the elected Governor (which the crowd said he would) he would be made collector of the sixth district. York could not deny the soft impeachment.

—While at Marion last week a cotton-wood stick was presented to Gen. Scales, with the following inscription: "Cleveland and Scales campaign club. Presented to Gen. A. M. Scales, the next Governor of North Carolina, by O. J. Carroll, in behalf of the North Carolina drummers. In this club you will find a ready and effective friend if needed."

—D. R. Walker writes: The leaders of the Mott faction seem to be alarmed about Gen. Scales' health. The General was never more robust in his life, and we are happy to announce that through the campaign and four years longer. As an orator he holds his own, and is rapidly learning his competitor's ingenious ways. As a debater there are few who are his equals. York scatters as badly as an old musket loaded with small shot, but Scales put heavy balls into a Columbiad and fires back with telling effect.

—Scales cornered York at Lenoir. York raised a question of veracity between them. Gen. Scales called Major Finger as a witness, who proved that York lied. Then the following scene took place: The Republicans raised a shout of "York!" "York!" and amid the confusion some one in front said, "York has lied and Scales has proved it," and used some profane language. An effort was made to quiet the swearer, but York said that "he would attend to him himself." At this juncture a noisy Republican appeared in the ring with his coat off, making overtures for a fight. A considerable excitement resulted, whereupon Dr. York bundled up his papers and said he would not speak any more; it was a part of the Democratic programme to bully him away. Here Gen. Scales arose and asked the crowd to listen to Dr. York, stating that he had been interrupted in Republican communities but wanted Dr. York treated in all fairness, and proposed to give York all the time he wanted to speak in. Others appealed to York to finish his speech, and among them Col. Folk, late Coalition candidate for Judge. But Cameron Pearson, a revenue officer, told him not to do it, and York obeyed. Alas, poor York!

Republicans Bear Witness to Cleveland's Character.

To the Independent Republicans of the Nation:

As Republicans and Independents residing in Buffalo, and having peculiar means of knowledge, we have been called upon by private letters and otherwise for information in regard to the scandals which have been put in circulation respecting Gov. Cleveland's private life. We have felt it to be a duty imposed on us by circumstances to examine these stories in detail and to make a formal statement of the results. No such examination would have been necessary to satisfy ourselves, but it was due to those who have read the charge against Gov. Cleveland without knowing personally his general character and reputation in this community, and without knowing either the position or means of information of those who have made these charges, that we should put forth a more general statement without a previous investigation. We have, therefore, through a committee appointed from our number for that purpose, carefully and deliberately made such an investigation, and we have taken every available means to ascertain the precise facts in the case.

The general charges of drunkenness and gross immorality which are made against Gov. Cleveland are absolutely false. His reputation for morality has always been good. There is no foundation for any statement to the contrary. He was sought out and nominated for the Mayoralty against his will and was supported for that position by the larger portion of the educated, intelligent and moral citizens of Buffalo, without regard to politics and on purely personal grounds. After he had gone through this contest he was again put forward as one of the most distinguished citizens of Buffalo as a candidate for the Governorship and again received the support of the same class of his fellow-citizens. In this community, where he had lived for twenty-nine years and where life was known and his character well understood, this support would not have been given to him had he been either a drunkard or a libertine. We are able to speak from personal knowledge as his acquaintances of long standing, and to say that his general private life has been that of a quiet, orderly, self-respecting and always highly respected citizen. Since he assumed his present office his visits to Buffalo have been few and of short duration. It is susceptible of absolute proof and has been proved to us that upon no one of these visits has anything occurred to justify the statements which have been made by his detractors. The charge that he has recently taken part in a drunken and licentious banquet in Buffalo on the occasion of such a visit is entirely false, and has been particularly careful and thorough in our investigations of the alleged betrayal, abduction and inhuman treatment of a woman of this city, as detailed in a local newspaper. The circumstances out of which this story was fabricated occurred eight years ago. The woman in question was at that time a widow, between thirty and forty years of age, with three children, the youngest of whom was ten years old. The facts of the case show that she was not seduced, but that the allegations respecting her abduction and ill-treatment are wholly false.

We deem these the only features of the charge in connection with this matter which constitute a public question requiring any declaration on our part. Our examination of the other charges which have been made against Gov. Cleveland's private character shows that they are wholly untrue, and that the circumstances in which the reports and insinuations have been tangible enough to furnish a clue to guide us in our investigation they have been positively proved to be false. The attack upon Gov. Cleveland's character is thoroughly discredited when we consider the source from which it comes. It was publicly made in Buffalo by a newspaper of standing whatever. We have taken care to ascertain the precise facts of the case, and we have no doubt that the newspaper which has published this story, and the editor of it, are fully aware of the facts, and that they are not sorry to go on after quiet has been restored.

Ladies Narrowly Escape Drowning.

On Sunday last there was a narrow escape from a terrible accident at the "locks," off Fort Fisher. It seems that a certain young lady, who was in bathing near the rock which closes what was formerly known as the New Inlet, when three of the party (Misses Hattie and Bessie Taylor, daughters of Col. John D. Taylor, and Miss Annie Meares), suddenly found themselves in water beyond their depth. One of the young ladies (Miss Meares), who could swim, soon succeeded in reaching the shore, but the two others could not swim a stroke, and were therefore left to the mercy of the treacherous waters. Fortunately a fisherman came along in his boat at the critical moment, and, seeing one young lady struggling for her life and being told that her sister had already sunk, he threw an oar within reach of the struggling one, when, with her little remaining strength she managed to throw one arm over the timely support and was thus sustained until she was washed ashore, where she reached in an insensible condition. In the meantime the noble fisherman, whose name is not given, seeing nothing of the missing lady, quickly plunged into the water and found her apparently lifeless upon the bottom, where she was lying as quietly as if reposing in sleep. He brought her up and succeeded in reaching shore with her. It was the unanimous verdict at first that life was extinct; but by dint of hard work she was resuscitated.

Is It Lying or What.

(Raleigh Observer.)

At Morganton last week "old York" said he reduced the per diem of members of the general assembly from \$7 to \$4.

In the first place it must be premised that during the days when Dr. York's present friends, the Radicals, were in power they fixed the per diem of members of the general assembly at \$7.

When the Democratic legislature met in November, 1870, that was the law. As long as the law remained unchanged the members were entitled to receive \$7 per day. There were several bills introduced in the session of 1870-71, fixing the per diem and mileage, all of which were referred to the committee on salaries and fees. Dr. York introduced no bill or resolution on the subject. At least we have examined the House journal with care and find no mention of any such bill or resolution introduced by him. The record is silent. On page 101 of the journal, session 1870-71, the committee reported a bill fixing the pay members at \$5. The \$7 per diem was then in force; the bill reported reduced the per diem two dollars a day. How did Dr. York vote on that? He voted against it. He did not help to pass that bill and make it a law. He voted against it on both readings. And so Dr. York did not help to pass it. So far as the record discloses he was opposed to the passage of the bill, and he offered nothing else. Not to pass the bill was to leave the pay at seven dollars.

Now the bubble we wish to prick is that "old York reduced the per diem from seven dollars to four dollars." The bill he voted against became the law in the winter of 1870-71, against his vote. It fixed the pay at five dollars, and that law never was changed until the constitutional convention of 1875 changed it and made it a constitutional provision that the per diem should be four dollars. Dr. York was not a member of that body. Four dollars in 1875 was about equal to five dollars in 1870, which was a premium of twenty-five per cent, and war prices in a measure still prevailed.

Such being the record, how preposterous is Dr. York's unfounded assertion that he reduced the per diem to four dollars, when it was done by a body of which he was not a member, and when absolutely he voted against the bill reducing the per diem from seven dollars to five.

Somebody Calls York a Liar.

(Special to Raleigh Observer.)

In the joint discussion at Lenoir last Saturday York had spoken for about fifteen minutes when he asserted that he had asked Superintendent Scarborough, at Newton, certain questions, and had never received an answer. This statement proved by Major Finger not to be so. Here there were calls for "Scales."

A voice said: "Hurrah for York."

"Who said that?" (A voice) "A revenue man from Burke."

York said: "Be quiet, gentlemen." Gen. Scales arose and asked the crowd to hear Dr. York. All was quiet. York said if it was an attempt to muzzle free speech, he would see them out. (Voices, "go on, York, speak, be quiet, you boys; don't disturb me out there.") An old gentleman said, "Who wants to disturb you?" "All of them," said York. The old man said "Scales proved you to be a liar." Then Mayor Jones, who had ordered quiet, ordered the old man arrested. It was done. Then a crowd gathered. Revenue men rushed in the ring, people got up to stop the fuss. Gen. Scales mounted a box and loudly called for order. The Democratic committee said the same, with the mayor. Everything became quiet.

York positively refused to speak. Cables begged him to do so and took a vote. The crowd said unanimously "York sh! and York wh! off his line, out to proceed." Col. Cowles put the question to the people, "Do you want to hear Dr. York?"

"Yes," said the crowd, "two hours if he desires it."

After order was restored and Mayor Jones had had the offenders arrested, Mr. J. C. Horton said: "D. C. Pearson, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, and a general storekeeper, told York not to speak." York, left with loud calls by the entire crowd to come back and speak.

General Scales announced that he would not rejoin as York would not speak. He said he had often seen disturbances, but never saw such a disturbance as that which took place on Sunday.

Republicans Denouncing Wheeler.

The following resolutions were passed by the Salem Blaine, Logan and York Club, at its meeting the 14th inst:

WHEREAS, the Blaine, Logan and York Club, of Salem precinct, composed of a large majority of the voters of said precinct, recognize the fact that our success in this State has been rendered, we fear, impossible by the nomination of Dr. W. H. Wheeler to represent this district in 49th Congress, for the following reasons:

I. He has been shown to be unworthy to hold any place of trust or profit, by printed charges covering 31 pages, sustained by the affidavits of many of our own men whose integrity is beyond question, and by the fact that he has twice been removed from office upon said charges.

II. His treachery to the Republican party 1882 in defeating that true and tried Republican, Hon. O. H. Dockery, for Congress, which has never been denied, but was made a basis upon which he asked and received Judge Bennett's support in his fight for confirmation, and

III. His bargain with the Democracy which is charged and which is supported by the fact that Gen. Ransom, Democratic United States Senator from this State, gave Wheeler his support and secured his confirmation, notwithstanding the fact that he (Ransom) was fully aware of the charges made against Wheeler.

IV. That here at his own precinct where he is known best, he and his political methods are despised most.

V. That his nomination is a weak and reprehensible one under any circumstances, but secured as it was by the use of the patronage of his office as collector, prostituted for the basest purposes, every vote he received being those of his own officers or secured by promise of office, with one or two exceptions, it becomes an outrage upon the people. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we denounce this nomination as one utterly unworthy our support, and most heartily endorse the action of the non-office holding delegates in calling the mass convention to be held at Reidville August 28th, and pledge them our most cordial co-operation in thus removing from our pathway an impossible barrier to success in this State, and relieving our party from the disgrace and odium of supporting a candidate whose honesty is impeached, whose treachery is proven, whose methods are disorganizing and whose nomination is an insult to every honest Republican in the district.

J. A. SEABER, Vice-Prest.

W. E. PETERSON, Jr., Secretary.

Approved Club Constitution.

ARTICLE I. The name of this club shall be —

ART. II. The object of the club is, by earnest and constant work, to secure the election in November next of the Democratic nominees.

ART. III. The officers shall be a president, five vice presidents, two secretaries, a treasurer and an executive committee.

ART. IV. The president shall preside at all regular meetings and may call any special meeting, shall direct the distribution of all notices and the correspondence of the club, and shall perform such other duties as the club may prescribe.

ART. V. The secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the club, conduct its correspondence, and report the names of the officers of the club to the chairman of the State executive committee.

ART. VI. The treasurer shall collect and disburse all moneys, under the direction of the club or of the executive committee, and he may at his discretion appoint a sub-committee to act under him, in the discharge of his duties.

ART. VII. It shall be the duty of the executive committee: 1. To examine the registration or polling books of each township and ascertain if all the qualified voters are registered. 2. If all are not registered, to obtain the registration of such as will vote for our candidates. 3. To ascertain if those registered are actual and bona fide residents of the polling places of the township. 4. To see if any voter has been registered more than once in any polling place in the township where he resides, or in any other township, either under the same or different names. 5. To ascertain if any registered voter is under 21 years of age. 6. To note the names of all registered persons who are dead or who have removed from the polling places of the township. 7. To ascertain the declared or probable political opinion of each voter in the township. 8. To take care that all doubtful, lukewarm and wavering voters are properly approached by judicious and capable persons and the issues of the campaign thoroughly explained. 9. To appoint challengers for the day of election. 10. By all legal means to aid the challengers in voting, intimidation and illegality in voting. 11. To send conveyances for the sick, disabled and lukewarm. 12. To ascertain those disqualified by judgment of any court. 13. To obtain, as soon as practicable, the names of all white registered voters in the different polling places in the township and note: 1. Who will vote the Democratic ticket. 2. Who are doubtful, lukewarm or wavering voters. 3. Who can best influence any doubtful, lukewarm or wavering voters. 4. What is the number of colored voters and who can influence any to vote the Democratic ticket. To furnish the chairman of the State executive committee, R. H. Battle, Raleigh, with this information, and further:

Guilford County Institute.

The session of the County Institute for white teachers closed on last Friday week. While the attendance of teachers has been steadily growing every year, still it is a matter of regret that many of those very teachers who most need instruction should neglect the advantages furnished by the Institute. Of the white public school teachers of the county—more than one hundred in number—more than twenty-five per cent have never been enrolled on the Institute books. That some of these have been prevented from attending by sickness or business pursuits is quite probable, but that this should happen for three years in succession, is, to say the least, a remarkable coincidence. One or two so called teachers have been heard to say that they were unable to see the use of county institutes. To such of these it is barely possible that neither county institutes, nor in fact, schools of any sort, would be profitable. Their forte lies in some other direction. County institutes are for those who have not sounded all the depths of the teaching art, but who, entertaining some of the responsibilities resting upon them as teachers, have a strong desire to reach a higher plane.

During the session seventy-five public school teachers were present. The average daily attendance was about fifty. About seventy-five per cent of the teachers present were ladies. Query: Do ladies take more interest in educational matters than men?

The exercises of the institute have been more than usually interesting and instructive. In addition to the usual routine of institute work a number of admirable lectures were delivered by prominent teachers on appropriate subjects. One by Prof. Woody, of New Garden, on Teaching; one by Prof. Oscar Holt, on the advantages of the Study of the Classics; a series of lectures by Prof. H. L. Smith, on Winds, Ocean Currents, Coral Islands, an other subject of great interest belonging to the science of Physical Geography, and several by Prof. Martin Holt, on Astronomy, Mathematical Geography; and, last, but by no means least, an admirable lecture by Judge R. P. Dick, on the "Foundation Builders." Besides these lectures there were occasional readings by Professors Donb and Holt, and one by Miss Reynolds, a recent graduate of Nashville Normal College.

Miss B. Osborne gave a very interesting sketch of Mary Lyon, an eminent teacher of Massachusetts. The recitation by Miss Johnson, of an extract from Longfellow's Hiawatha, and one by Miss Bettie Ball, evinced considerable skill in elocution, and were well received by the Institute.

Time would fail to speak of all who contributed to make the Institute a success. Let it suffice to say that much good has been accomplished, and that there is a very real basis to believe that the great cause of popular education is beginning to receive something like that degree of attention and appreciation which it properly deserves.

J. R. WHARTON, Secretary to the Front.

Decency to the Whart.

The Presidential canvass is supposed to involve issues presented in the principles of the opposing parties, in their records and in the public records of their respective candidates.

But how far below this plane of decency, dignity, sense and reason, is the miserable rite in which the campaign is running. Contemptible vile assaults on personal character, consisting of charges that are unfit for publication, and statements such as gentlemen are unwilling to have sent into their residences, have been the chief topics of newspaper discussion and general conversation for the past two months. We have had such a carnival of filth as has never before disgraced the conduct of a Presidential campaign—such as ought to be sufficient of its kind for ten centuries to come.

The fact that it was inaugurated by the Republican managers in the interest of Mr. Blaine, though provocative of retaliation, does not justify a continued degradation of the issues of the campaign to the low standard thus set up.

It is high time for the public mind to lift itself out of the sloughs of personal calumny, to seek an altitude where a purer atmosphere exists and broader views are obtained.

When My Ship Comes In.

For fear, away, or a sunny day, I'll sail a treasure vessel, I'll mine, as she cleaves the waves before me, And nearer, nearer, day by day, I'll keep my happy heart when she comes to shore.

The next (the 172d) grand monthly drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, at New Orleans, La., on Tuesday, September 9th, when \$265,000 will be her freight. Get all information from M. A. Dauphin New Orleans, La.

"Give your boy Smith's Worm Oil."

Jones' Ventilated Trusses are the lightest, cleanest and most durable appliances in use, for the relief and cure of HERNIA. They are worn night as well as day, retaining the Rupture with absolute certainty, and cause no heating or chafing, the fine perforations allowing the perspiration to escape and permitting free access of air to the parts covered by the Pads. They act as a support to the back as well as to the abdomen, and are absolutely unequalled for comfort and efficiency.

Physicians and surgeons of the highest rank in the profession, have pronounced them the most perfect instruments ever invented for the purpose designed.

<

The Greensboro Patriot

Advertising Rates.
One inch one time \$1.00, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents.
Special advertising 15c per line for each insertion.
Reading notice per line 25c.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

GREENSBORO & DANVILLE RAILROAD.	
Leave Greensboro for Danville, 8:30 a. m., and 10:00 p. m.	
Leave Danville for Greensboro, 8:30 a. m., and 10:00 p. m.	
Leave Greensboro for Salisbury, 8:30 a. m., and 10:00 p. m.	
Leave Salisbury for Greensboro, 8:30 a. m., and 10:00 p. m.	
NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.	
Leave Greensboro for Raleigh, 9:00 a. m., and 10:00 p. m.	
Leave Raleigh for Greensboro, 9:00 a. m., and 10:00 p. m.	
Leave Greensboro for Salisbury, 9:00 a. m., and 10:00 p. m.	
Leave Salisbury for Greensboro, 9:00 a. m., and 10:00 p. m.	
RAILROADS TO WASHINGTON.	
Leave Greensboro for Washington, 7:00 a. m., and 10:00 p. m.	
Leave Washington for Greensboro, 7:00 a. m., and 10:00 p. m.	
CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAILROAD.	
Leave Greensboro for Fayetteville, 8:00 a. m., and 10:00 p. m.	
Leave Fayetteville for Greensboro, 8:00 a. m., and 10:00 p. m.	
Leave Greensboro for Salisbury, 8:00 a. m., and 10:00 p. m.	
Leave Salisbury for Greensboro, 8:00 a. m., and 10:00 p. m.	
WILMINGTON & WELDON.	
Leave Greensboro for Wilmington, 9:00 a. m., and 10:00 p. m.	
Leave Wilmington for Greensboro, 9:00 a. m., and 10:00 p. m.	
Leave Greensboro for Salisbury, 9:00 a. m., and 10:00 p. m.	
Leave Salisbury for Greensboro, 9:00 a. m., and 10:00 p. m.	

GREENSBORO, N. C., AUGUST 21, 1884.

Index to New Advertisements.

J. M. Foust—Mt Vernon Springs.
W. A. Blair—The Blair High School.
E. W. Fayetteville—Junction Academy.

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.

—Dust.
—Very hot.
—What a calumpaign.
—Col. Keogh is quite sick.
—School girls by the car load.

—Dogs are about to take the town.
—Watermelons are selling at 25 cents per dozen.
—The mortality among the negroes is alarming.

—Yes, I am a candidate this time, but it is the last time.
—The candidates were out in full force at Friendship Tuesday.

—The aged mother of sheriff Gilmer is lying in a critical condition.
—Col. Wheeler, accompanied by Lieut. Stipe, was in town on Tuesday.

—The depot platform is crowded day and night with chicken and fruit crates.
—The fall term of the Greensboro graded school opened Monday with 170 scholars.

—Dick and Dillard's law school at this place opened Monday, with a good attendance.
—The Yearly Meeting at High Point has turned into a revival, and is still in progress.

—Mr. Robert Dicks and Miss Pomeroy, of Randleman are registered at the Benbow.
—Over 100,000 chickens have been shipped from Greensboro by express in the last 60 days.

—Seigle Bros., of Durham, have made an assignment, as we learn through a protested draft.
—Mine host Jarrell, of High Point, the cleverest landlind in the State, was in town this week.

—The Bush Hill High School, under Prof. Frazier and English, stands unexcelled in the State.
—The State Druggist Association meets in Greensboro on the first Wednesday in August, 1885.

—He finds comfort in the fact that the girls can't wear a jersey and a Mother Hubbard at the same time.
—We return thanks to Mrs. Williamson Edwards, of West Green, for a basket of delicious fruit.

—As autumn grows apace a hot wave breaks over the country and treats us to a bit of blistering weather.
—Several thousand people attended the Lindsay sale at Friendship Tuesday. Live stock sold at good prices.

—The 57th session of the Greensboro Female College began Aug. 20th. The outlook is for a very fall school.
—All over the county the people are talking about the "old war horse of Guilford," D. F. Caldwell, for the State Senate.

—A New York Judge decides that it is not a violation of the law to play base ball on Sunday. Whither are we drifting?
—County convention September 20th. Remember the day and let every township see to it that a large and representative delegation is in attendance.

—Two drummers were discussing hotels. They got mad, but finally agreed that the Benbow House was the best hotel between Washington and New Orleans. No charge for this.

—Dr. Benbow, who is the father of progressive farming in this section, has been making ensilage during the past week. A large silo was filled at a cost of 14 cents per hundred pounds.

—Mr. L. D. Aydelette raised this year 2354 bushels of wheat from 94 bushels of seed—grown on 10 acres of land. It is said to be one of the best crops of wheat grown in the county.

—From a private letter we learn that there are a large crowd of visitors at the Piedmont Springs. A good many from Guilford county, among them Mr. W. L. Kirkman and family.

—Wheeler is about to capture the Reidsville convention and will turn it into a ratification meeting. Lieut. Stipe is out beating the bushes, and will have Reidsville full of Wheeler men on the 28th.

—It is for the township convention to say whether it shall be Democratic or a Republican victory this year in Guilford. Send representative men to the county convention and send them unpugged.

—Between the proper suppression of governmental control and the moral sense and self-imposed restraint of the citizen should be carefully kept in view. Thus, law unnecessarily interfering with the habits and customs of any of our

—Absentees are advised to stay away until it rains or snows. The dust is insufferable and the heat is unbearable. The smell of decaying melons mingled with the odoriferous guano diverts the mind from suicidal intent.

—Four distilleries and 1,387 gallons of spirits belonging to H. C. Hitchcock, near Kernersville, were seized by the Government this week. Believing in the Democratic doctrine, Hitchcock was running his distillery without a storekeeper.

—New Garden Agricultural Society, by order of the President, will meet at the fair grounds, on Saturday, August 23d, for the purpose of fixing the time for the next annual fair. Other important business will be considered, and a full attendance is desired.

—Extensive oyster beds have been discovered on the Southern coast of Georgia, sufficient to supply any deficiencies that may result from star-fish depredations on the beds of the New England and Eastern coast. This intelligence is coupled with the interesting information that oysters are just as good and healthful food in August as in December.

—Col. Andrews went through in his special car Monday night, accompanied by Gov. Jarvis, Dr. Worth and Auditor Roberts. At Asheville Senator Vance will join the party, and the last ten miles of the Western North Carolina Railroad will be inspected and received. The road will then be completed to Nantahala river, and within the limit fixed by the Legislature, to wit, September 1st, 1884.

—Mr. Stout, a Randolph man, lives within hearing of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. whistle. He went out yesterday and saw the train for the first time in his life. He is 73 years old. He is a shoemaker by trade and his first thought at seeing the iron horse was that it would soon ruin his business, in the saving of shoe leather. Impressed with this thought he turned and disconsolately walked off.

—A well digger in an adjacent township played a great trick on the neighbors. When he had dug down about 20 feet the well caved in just as he got out. He then hung his coat near and wandered away. Neighbors found the coat and, supposing the digger to be at the bottom, cleaned out the well, and when they got through the man himself dove along with eribing. More than prayers were said there.

—A personal difficulty occurred in Lexington yesterday morning between Baxter Sherwell and lawyer Heitman. As Mr. Heitman was leaving the court house Sherwell struck him with a stick, and he then drew a pistol and fired. Heitman took a double barrel shot gun and took two well aimed shots at Sherwell, both, however, missing their mark. The difficulty grew out of a law suit.

—Mr. John E. Wharton, member of the class of 1857 at the University of N. C., son of David Wharton, Esq., of this county, who has been residing in Sherman, Texas, for some years, is here on a visit to his father. Mr. Wharton moved South some 15 years ago, and was at one time Principal of a Government school in the Indian Territory. He married Miss Pattie Cole, daughter of the late Dr. Cole, of this place.

—Township conventions to appoint delegates to the county convention will be held on Saturday, September 13th. To prevent a crop of independent candidates, Democrats who have the good of the party at heart should see to it that these township meetings are not packed in the interest of any man. When the county convention meets it should be untrammelled, and free to do what in its wisdom is best for the county and the Democratic party.

—While Major Sloan was attending the open air concert Tuesday night, a thief broke into Wharton & Wharton's store and robbed the money drawer and safe of a gold watch and \$50 in cash. The thief had only about ten minutes and had not finished the job when Major Sloan returned and entered the store. He ran to the rear, leaving some articles he had put aside for future use, and made his escape. The entrance to the store was effected by prizing open one of the rear windows.

—The summer hotel appears to have overleaped itself. The season now drawing to a close has been a disastrous one all round and chiefly owing to the exceptional weather. There has really not been warm or dry weather enough to make country life endurable to fashionable people, and a great many of them have been frozen out of the mountains and soaked out of the seaside resorts and have come trooping back just as the season promises to settle into a normal autumnal condition. A hotel, like a circus, is dependent on the weather.

Re-union of the 13th Regiment. The re-union of the 13th Regiment, North Carolina State Troops, took place at Reidsville last Thursday. Rockingham had six companies in the 13th Regiment, and Rockingham people felt a deep interest in the occasion. The little post was put in the big sound, and 3,000 people testified to old Rockingham's beautiful hospitality. Rockingham's soldier record is a proud one. Her soldiers were as brave as the bravest and it has gone into history that they went further North in the Pennsylvania invasion than any other soldiers, doing picket duty almost in sight of Harrisburg. It is also a matter of history that Rockingham soldiers got nearer to the National Capital than any other soldiers, being engaged in a skirmish on the outskirts of Washington City. Her soldiers were famous for deeds of valor and were among the best fighters in Lee's army. The tattered and bullet riddled flags of the fire tried and gallant old 13th and 45th Regiments tell the story. It needs no eulogist or panegyrist to speak for the brave men who went through shot, shell and death, fighting for a cause they believed to be just, as long as these faded banners last. It was a red letter day in the annals of the fast growing and thriving town of Reidsville. The managing committee anticipated the deluge, and they were not surprised to see eight or ten thousand people on the ground. Every detail had been carefully looked to and there was not a jar or a hitch throughout the programme. Long before the procession moved the grove adjacent to the town where the barbecue and speaking took place was filled with people.

The procession moved promptly at 11 o'clock, and was witnessed by several thousand people along the streets. The Greensboro band was in front, followed by the Reidsville Light Infantry, commanded by Capt. Ellington, carriages containing maimed soldiers, Confederate soldiers carrying the 13th and 45th Regimental colors, a float carrying the daughter of the Regiment and carriages with speakers and invited guests. From every house top and window along the line of the march fluttered a United States flag. The town was decked in bunting, and the scene was one that will long be remembered. The scene in the grove was picturesque. The thousands and acres of trees were decorated with National and State colors. The speakers stand was decorated with flowers and vines and literally covered with flags. An awning had been stretched overhead, which gave it the appearance of a big army tent. A fly had been improvised, under which was seated a number of distinguished people, including the newspaper reporters, the poets Mrs. Henry Sampson, and Mr. William Scott. The 13th and 45th battle flags were planted in front and flapped lazily in the breeze while the speakers were eloquently recounting the gallant deeds of the brave men who bore them in the thickest of the fight. The vast crowd stretched out into the woods until the distance to the speakers' stand made it impossible for the speaker to be heard. Various estimates were made of the number present. Six thousand was the lowest and ten thousand the highest number.

After prayer by Rev. D. J. Craig, of the Presbyterian church, J. W. Reid, Esq., delivered the welcome address. He paid a glowing tribute to Rockingham soldiers, and never did the silver tongue of eloquence paint more beautifully the hues of the rainbow than did Rockingham's favorite son and silver tongued orator paint the deeds of valor and the heroic courage of the gallant men of Rockingham. It avowed the reports of the soldiers' death, made the soldiers choke and caused tears to flow from hundreds of eyes until to weeping. Reciting Father Ryan's almost inspired poem, it was difficult to distinguish between the orator and the poet. For nearly an hour thousands hung upon his thrilling eloquence, enraptured and enchained. An old gray-headed man seated near, with eyes red from undue moisture, broke the solemn silence that followed the last word of the address, by saying in a broken voice, "The Lord intend Jimmie Reid for a preacher."

Sentinel Ransom's address followed. He was introduced as a soldier in war, a statesman in peace, a man whose fame and name is dear to every true North Carolinian. Senator Ransom spoke more than an hour. It was easy to write down his grand and glowing sentences, his beautiful epigrams, his scholarly language, his pleasing metaphors; but neither his fame as an orator or as a profound and far-seeing statesman required this duty at the hands of the reporter. It was a grand, sublime, hopeful spectacle the speaker witnessed in the scene before him, and he expressed a gladness that God only can give in being present to see it with his own eyes. He paid an eloquent tribute to the virtue of the Confederate soldier, and said that it surpassed that of any other soldier in the history of the world. The tribute paid to the Southern women during and since the war moved a bright little woman setting near the reporters' table to remark, "what an irresistible flint he would make!"

The sentiment of the address was the Union. Its dissolution, he said, was a geographical impossibility. It must stand forever. The lessons of the war were drawn with a master hand, meaning in his own words that "the North is of inestimable value to the South, and the South of inestimable value to the North."

Short addresses were made by Gen. Seales, Col. E. B. Withers, Col. John R. Winston and C. B. Watson, Esq. Watson was a high private in the 45th Regiment, and has not been breveted since the war. After Mr. Reid's address of welcome he read a poem written for the occasion by Mrs. Henry Sampson, of Reidsville. Mrs. Sampson is a granddaughter and daughter of Patrick Henry. Though possessing uncommon literary attainments,

Mrs. Sampson loves her domestic duties, and writes under the inspiration of her housekeeping felicities, which our Southern women can appreciate.

After the speaking came the barbecue. Not as hungry as cannibals, but the crowd had sniffed the broiling bacon from the trenches in the near distance and was eager for the word to charge. Around the one hundred tables, which were bending under the weight of eighty roasted sheep, tons of bread and car loads of chickens, the Reidsville Light Infantry were deployed. The smoking carcasses that would sooner or later have fallen a victim to some non tax paying and worth less cur, was an irresistible temptation to a famishing crowd. The lines were charged at all points, but the citizen soldiery, with their gay uniforms and gleaming bayonets, proved too much for the "bread winners." In time and in order all were admitted and all partook of the feast.

A Frightful Crash on the Road.

Section 2 of No. 19 ran into section 1 of the same train at Holtsburg, on the N. C. R. R., about 8 o'clock Tuesday morning. The engine and conductor of section 2 were at breakfast at Salisbury, leaving the fireman in charge of the engine. The fireman left his post a few minutes to look after the pay train, when the engine moved off, quickening in speed at every revolution of the wheel until it reached a velocity of 60 miles an hour. The watchman at the Yadkin river bridge was on the bridge when he saw it approaching, and he barely had time to step aside and jinx his arms around a telephone pole before the monster was upon him. The bridge swayed and trembled like a wind-blown reed, and every second the horrified watchman expected the structure to fall crashing into the water. Half a mile ahead section 1 was creeping along within a few hundred yards of the water tank at Holtsburg. Capt. A. B. White was sitting in the caboose car looking over some papers. Without an intimation of danger to his peril in an instant the runaway engine had telescoped his car and split it wide open, shattering it into fragments. The chair on which he was sitting was broken into small pieces and the desk on which he was writing was splintered. The engine plowed itself up to the whistle in the caboose. Knowing that Capt. White was in the caboose the engineer and fireman rushed back to his rescue, expecting to find him crushed to death. When found he was crawling from under a box car in front and directed the engineer to go at once for a doctor. The engine was cut loose and sent to Elmwood for medical aid. Capt. Dodson was in Salisbury and he saw in a flash the situation. At once he got two Salisbury doctors and telegraphed to Capt. Smith for orders to go to the wreck. Within 30 minutes after the accident the relief train was at the scene of the wreck and Capt. White was on his way to Salisbury. From the hip up his body was bruised and mashed. The left arm was broken, the left ear torn off, the left jaw bone fractured and the head and face gashed and bruised in many places. Internal injuries were sustained, which causes some apprehension about his recovery. The full extent of these injuries have not yet been determined. One of the ribs in the left side, it is thought, has been forced against the membrane of the lung, and this is causing great suffering. He has never lost consciousness and is in good heart. He is a man of fine physical strength and enjoys robust health, which encourages the hope that he may pull through. His wife, who lives in Greensboro, was telegraphed for Tuesday and went immediately to his bedside and is now with him. Up to Wednesday noon there was no perceptible change in his condition. He was resting easy at that hour.

Capt. White is a native of New Bern. He was educated at Binghams', and afterwards taught school. Fondness for railroading led him to engage in that business, becoming as brakeman on the N. C. R. R. His worth was soon discovered and he was put in charge of a freight train, which position he has held since 1878. He married a Miss McMurray, a daughter of J. W. McMurray, of this county, and lives in Greensboro.

Greensboro vs. Reidsville.

Greensboro's record as the home of base ball players was made memorable on August 14th, by a victory achieved by the Dixie nine, of this place, over the Racket nine, of Reidsville. Quite a crowd assembled in the enclosed grounds of the Racket, who enthusiastically cheered each good play as made; especially was this the case with several prominent gentlemen of this town, who seemed to take as lively an interest in "our boys" as could be desired. This victory was won by the terrific batting of our nine, whose efforts in this respect have never been surpassed by amateurs of the same weight and age. The following is the score:

DIXIE.	R. O. RACKET.	R. O.
Wakfield, 4	Lindsay, 5	2
Nelson, 5	Smiley, 4	4
Jordan, 3	Evans, 4	4
Tomlinson, 2	Longett, 7	1
Thacker, 8	Denney, 3	5
Donald, 8	Agee, 5	1
Smith, 7	Foster, 2	4
Boren, 7	Gladstone, 3	2
Adams, 5	Fetzer, 4	1

Mr. J. S. Scott was umpire, and Messrs. Wilson and Irvin scorers.

Married.

In High Point, N. C., August 14th, by Rev. P. H. Dalton, Mr. Chas. W. Worth, of Wilmington, to Miss Emma A. Walker, of Guilford county.

August 3rd, 1884, at the residence of Robt. Phipp, by Rev. Jas. C. Alexander, Mr. John C. Ingle and Miss Caroline Jobe—all of Guilford county.

Salestady Wanted.

One of experience preferred. Apply to S. S. BROWN, N. C.

Democratic County Convention.

The County Democratic Executive Committee has appointed Saturday, the 20th day of September, at noon, as the time, and the court house, Greensboro, as the place, of holding the County Democratic Convention to nominate a County and Legislative ticket, to be voted Each Township is entitled to a representation therein according to the "Plan of Organization," that is to say: To cast one vote for every 25 Democratic votes, and one vote for fractions of fifteen Democratic votes cast by that Township at the last preceding (1880) gubernatorial election; and the 90 votes thus assigned to the county are hereby apportioned as follows:

Centre Grove, 3	Jefferson, 6
Clay, 3	Madison, 3
Deep River, 3	Monroe, 4
Farmers, 5	Mooreshead, 10
Friends, 4	Oak Ridge, 5
Gilmer, 14	Rock Creek, 4
Greene, 3	Summerfield, 3
High Point, 6	Sumner, 3
Jamestown, 6	Washington, 3
Total, 90	

All Democratic conservative voters of the county and such other citizens as will, "irrespective of past difference, unite with them in an effort to secure pure, economical and constitutional government," by the election of only clean and competent men of conservative carriage, are cordially invited to join in choosing delegates from their township to said convention.

Township Conventions.

Conventions will be held in said Townships at the usual polling places at 3 o'clock, afternoon, Saturday, September 13th next. A full attendance is greatly desired, so that the will of the people may be fairly expressed in the appointment of such persons as delegates and in such numbers as may be thought desirable. And at the same time and place an Executive Committee of "five active Democrats" shall be elected and the names of said delegates and executive committee will be certified by the chairman of the several meetings to said County Convention.

By order of the Executive Committee, R. R. KING, Chairman. R. F. DALTON, Secretary.

J. W. Forbis. Please allow me space in your next issue to make a few brief statements in the interest of a friend, and allow me to make a suggestion that I think will be to the interest of the people of Guilford county.

The county convention is called for the 20th of Sept. and it is now the privilege and duty of every citizen to look around and select the best and most suitable man to fill the different offices both county and Legislative.

In exercise of this privilege I want to suggest for the office of COUNTY TREASURER the name of Jas. W. Forbis, Esq., the present incumbent; and in making this suggestion I want to say in his behalf and in behalf of the best interest of the county, that as is well known he now occupies that position by appointment, and although he has served in that capacity but for a piece of a term, he has come nearer performing the duties of Treasurer than many who have preceded him. He has had the magistrature of the county and all the county officers to make sworn annual reports, as the law requires and which no other Treasurer ever has done. By notifying the school committee he has collected fifty or seventy five title deeds to school property, the value of which property would perhaps pay the Treasurer's salary for ten years; for a piece of a term, he has come nearer performing the duties of Treasurer than many who have preceded him. He has had the magistrature of the county and all the county officers to make sworn annual reports, as the law requires and which no other Treasurer ever has done. By notifying the school committee he has collected fifty or seventy five title deeds to school property, the value of which property would perhaps pay the Treasurer's salary for ten years; for a piece of a term, he has come nearer performing the duties of Treasurer than many who have preceded him.

Very Respectfully, PLAIN FACTS. —Buy your Tomb Stones from Arthur Jordan, Greensboro, N. C.

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, Sole Leather, and almost anything else you want, call and see J. W. SCOTT & CO., ap3-ly Greensboro, N. C.

Seedling Peach Seed.

Wanted—200 bushels SEEDLING PEACH SEED, to be delivered at the Greensboro Nurseries, Greensboro, N. C., by the last of September, 1884. Seed must be kept in a moist state.

WARD & YOUNG, Pro's, ap7-6w Greensboro Nurseries.

All the Mineral Waters. At Glenn's drug store can be found on draught the leading Mineral Waters, always fresh and pure. Soda, Deep Rock, Tate Spring, (Tonn.) Viehy, Saratoga, Appolinaris and Carbonated Lemonade, (a most delightful and refreshing summer drink), and Ginger Ale.

ap7-1f

Dwellings for Sale. One house and lot on Asheboro street, near Mr. Newalls'. House has four large rooms and cook and dining rooms, stable and well of good water on the lot, about 15 acres, good garden, desirably located, good neighborhood. Possession immediately. Terms very reasonable. Apply at the jul21-4w PATRIOT OFFICE.

G. Will Arnold is receiving a new supply of all kinds of Spring and Summer Goods of the latest styles. Dress Goods and Trimmings of entirely new designs. Straw Hats for everybody. Seventy-five suits of Spring Clothing received this week, in all the latest styles. This Clothing was bought for 25 per cent. less than the same goods could be bought the first of the season. A full line of Zeigler and Bay State Shoes just received at lowest prices. may15-1y

Largest and Oldest

Retail Grocery House in Greensboro, where everybody can buy goods as cheap as at any house in the city. Our goods are brought from the largest manufacturers and wholesale houses and are of the very best quality! We can not and will not be undersold! We would be glad for everybody to call and examine our stock and our prices. We are also selling Candy at wholesale, and would be pleased if the merchants would call on us and get our low prices and be convinced. Your obedient servants, E. M. CALDWELL & BRO. jul-1m

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

Fire Insurance. —Insure your property with R. G. Glenn, who represents the best English and American companies.

Prescriptions. —Have your prescriptions compounded at Glenn's. All work in this line carefully and promptly done, at all hours day and night.

Popular Brands. A general supply of fine Cigars and Tobaccos, of various popular brands, at GLENN'S drug store.

DIED. Near Jamestown, Aug. 17th, 1884, Mrs. Nancy May, wife of Wiley May, daughter of James Miller, and was born and raised about midway between Greensboro and High Point. Her father was a Revolutionary soldier, and she had frequently, with great satisfaction, stated to friends that he was one of the men who fought the battle of Guilford Court House. At an early age she married William May and lived for many years not far from the Alamance church. Only a short while before her death she had been severely and connected herself with the Alamance church. She was twenty-six years ago her husband bought a large farm near Jamestown and moved to it, and there died a few years after changing his residence.

Born on the 6th of March, 1799, Mrs. Wiley would have lived, even had she been eighty-six years old. She was a diligent housewife and an earnest, devoted mother, and her church and talked for it and prayed and labored for it. A remarkably kind hearted woman who was beloved to all her neighbors and in her death her place will not be easily filled. Mrs. Wiley died at her bed, a humble, believing in Jesus. Quietly, calmly, she fell asleep in Jesus, and apparently, without a struggle, she departed to be with Christ, which is far better. F. B. D.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BLAIR SCHOOL.

(Lynch Buildings.)

HIGH POINT, N. C. THOROUGH and RELIABLE. The next session will commence September 8th, 1884. W. A. BLAIR, Principal. High Point, N. C. aug21-4w

Jamestown Academy.

JAMESTOWN, N. C.

E. W. FAUCETTE, (A. B.) - Principal. NEXT Session begins Monday, September 1st, 1884. Tuition from \$1.00 to \$4.00 per month. Board can be had cheap in private families. For full and additional information address: E. W. FAUCETTE, Milton, N. C. aug21-3m

Mt. Vernon Springs.

THIS Valuable Property is located one mile from the town of Greensboro, on the Cape Fear Valley Railroad, about half way between Fayetteville and Greensboro. It is a beautiful and healthy place, and has been thoroughly tested for more than half a century. A new hotel, being erected, containing 14 rooms, has just been completed. A farm of about 100 acres, mostly in fruit trees, with meadow, and is well set in fruit trees. I will lease the Springs and farm together, for one year, or for any reasonable term, at the right price. More specific information can be obtained by addressing: J. M. FOSTER, Proprietor, ap21-1f Ore Hill, N. C.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y.

Opening of a New Line for Freight and Passengers. Greensboro, Fayetteville, Shoe Heel, Wilmington.

THE Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway has been completed from Greensboro via Fayetteville to Shoe Heel, connecting with the Carolina Central at Shoe Heel for Wilmington, and asks the patronage of the public. Freight and Passengers will be made as liberal as any road in the State.

This is the shortest and shortest connection from Greensboro to Wilmington, and from Wilmington to the North and South Carolina, and from the Foot to points in Northwestern, North Carolina, and South Carolina, reached by the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway, and from Sanford to the Seaboard Air Line.

The company guarantees prompt and safe transportation for Freight and Passengers at all points north and south at the most liberal rates. For Freight Tariffs and Passenger rates apply to J. M. FOSTER, General Freight and Passenger Agent, Fayetteville, N. C. JAS. S. MORRISON, JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Supt. ap11-1w

Bush Hill High School.

MALE AND FEMALE.

C. A. FRAZIER, . . . Principals. N. C. ENGLISH.

With a full Corps of Assistants.

Made ELLA CARR, Music Teacher. Next Term begins Aug. 20th, 1884. It is the object of the Institution to make the most of the advantages of the location. As to health, beauty, science and morals. Bush Hill is a beautiful and healthy place, and has been thoroughly tested for more than half a century. A new hotel, being erected, containing 14 rooms, has just been completed. A farm of about 100 acres, mostly in fruit trees, with meadow, and is well set in fruit trees. I will lease the Springs and farm together, for one year, or for any reasonable term, at the right price. More specific information can be obtained by addressing: J. M. FOSTER, Proprietor, ap21-1f Ore Hill, N. C.

Tuition per month, \$1.50 to \$5.00. Board, \$2.00 per month. For catalogue or other information address THE PRINCIPALS, Bush Hill, N. C. aug1-1f



WE DESIRE TO CALL THE TH

THE YELLOW ROSES.

(From the French of Alphonse Karr.)
One evening, about two years ago, I went to spend a couple of hours with my dear old friend and neighbor, Madame de Lorgere. Aware of her fondness for flowers, I took with me a bunch of yellow roses, her especial favorites. On this evening, as on many another, I found her with an old gentleman, who had about a year before come into that neighborhood to take possession of an adjoining property, left him by a distant relative on condition he would change his name to that of Descondraies. I was quite jealous of the intimacy that soon had sprung up between him and my dear old friend.

On the evening in question they were busy over a game of "trique." I entered softly so as not to disturb them, and waited until the game was over to present my roses. Madame de Lorgere's face was brightened with genuine delight, but to my astonishment, Monsieur Descondraies became most strangely abstracted and thoughtful.

"Would you believe it, my friend," he said at length, "those flowers have evoked, as if by enchantment, a whole epoch of my youth. For a few moments I was again 20 years of age and in love with a woman who, if living, must now be fully 60 years old. I well tell you the whole story, one that influenced my whole after-life—even now, when old age has left me barely enough energy to play at trique, the remembrance of my youthful love fills me with emotion."

"Over 40 years ago, just after I had left college, my father, without consulting me, sought to obtain a post for me in a certain regiment quartered in the little town of X., for which place I received orders to depart at once. This was distressing news for more than one reason: I had no special love for the army, though that objection was no great one, as at that time of my life the mere sight of a gay uniform, or the sound of martial music, sufficed to fire my ambition into becoming a Caesar or an Achilles. But, worst of all, I was in love, and dared not tell my father, whose answer, I knew, would have been an order hastening my departure. Fortunately, I had an uncle—and what an uncle! At that time he was as old as I am now, though still retaining all the vigor and freshness of youth. He was the confidant of our follies, loves, debts and aspirations. I went to him.

"I feel, I am most unhappy," he said, "but 20 long years ago not!"

"Ah, uncle, do not jest—besides, you would lose your bet."

"I lose, I pay. Perhaps that might help to console you."

"No. Money has nothing to do with my wretchedness. Father has just accepted a lieutenantcy for me in the — regiment."

"A misfortune, indeed! The uniform is most becoming, and all the officers are gentlemen."

"But, uncle, I do not wish to be a soldier."

"Not be a soldier! Are you a coward by chance?"

"I do not yet know, uncle, nevertheless, I know you are the only man might dare doubt my courage."

"Well, old man, what is your objection to the army?"

"I wish to marry."

"Nonsense!"

"Nonsense or no nonsense, I am in love."

"And you call that misfortune! I wish I were in love myself. Who is she?"

"Oh, uncle, an angel!"

"Of course, I know that before; they always are angels. What I ask is to what name your angel answers when they call her?"

"Naomi."

"Hump! Naomi may be enough for you, but I would like to know to what family that angel belongs."

"She is a Miss Anselot."

"Indeed! Then she is truly an angel. A tall, dark, beautiful creature, with dark eyes, soft as velvet. I approve your choice."

"And if you but knew her—"

"I do know her. Does she love you?"

"I do not know."

"What! I do not know. You are unworthy of me. At her house every evening, and yet not know if she loves you!"

"She does not even know my name."

"What! Little you know about it. She knew you loved her at least 45 minutes before you knew it yourself."

"What I do know, at all events, is that I will die if she is not mine!"

"Oh, well! So be it. There are many reasons why she should love you. Your father is a fine fellow, and she would never consent to be the daughter of a poor man."

"But, uncle, I am, I know, what I feel to be, a poor man."

"Nonsense! Do nothing silly. Listen to me. You cannot marry at 20."

"Why not?"

"Because I do not wish it, and without me this marriage can never take place."

"Oh, dear uncle, I beg—"

"If the girl loves you, and is willing to wait three years—and is willing to wait three years—"

"Three years?"

"Fence, or I shall say fair. If she is willing, then, to wait three years, you will join your regiment."

"Oh, uncle!"

"But not this one, I will have you exchanged into one quartered within a few miles, and you may come to three months every year until the term of probation is over."

"Well, it must be so. But how shall I know if she loves me?"

"Why, ask her, of course."

"Oh, I shall never dare."

"Well, then, obey your father, and pack off at once."

"Ah, uncle, you do not know Naomi. A hundred times have I tried to declare my passion; I have even composed speeches, and learned them by heart; but at the moment of speaking my courage wanes, and each word chokes in my throat. The man worthy of her is not yet born! Writing was useless. When my effusions were pinned and ready to be sent, their foolishness struck me so forcibly

that I tore them into small pieces." "Nevertheless, you make up your mind to speak at once. Your father has not told you all; he sends you to Clermont because his friend, the colonel's daughter, is destined to become your bride. It would indeed be a good match—no protestations—all this is as nothing, if you are in love with Naomi. Love is folly, but it is a kind of folly I should regret never having been guilty of. Old people may call it nonsense, but perchance the nonsense is theirs. If the girl loves you, you must sacrifice all for her—'tis stupid, maybe, but right. We must first ascertain if she loves you, and now is the time, for they seek to marry her. Ah! ah! that makes you shudder and grow pale! You long to have your rival at sword's point, and we need to say in my young days. Well, courage; face your beautiful Naomi. If you are richer than she, her intended husband is richer than you, besides having a title and being quite ready for the ceremony; her tress are even being made. You are not prepared; go to her, declare your love—she knows it, but one is always expected to make the declaration. If she loves you—she must, for you are handsome, young and clever. If she is willing to wait, write me so in a letter which I may keep; then I will prevent the other affair, get your exchange, and in three years marry you to Naomi in spite of the devil himself!"

"Uncle, I have an idea."

"Well?"

"I will write to her."

"Very well."

After leaving my dear uncle I set about writing that note. The writing was no difficult matter, for I had done it a hundred times before; the puzzle was how to give it to her. However, there was no time for indecision, so I soon made up my mind, and having purchased a bunch of yellow roses, I slipped my declaration in among the flowers. I still recalled the words of that note. After declaring my love for her, I besought Naomi to love me a little in return, and to wait three years for me. If she consented, I asked her, as a sign, to wear one of my roses that evening. This would I dare to speak of my—of my future plans.

"Ah! you had that note in the bouquet?" breathlessly interrupted Madame Lorgere.

"Yes, madame."

"And then?"

"Well, Naomi wrote no flower that evening. I was desperate, and in my misery sought to take my life. My good uncle took me to Clermont, stayed there two months, and did all in his power to distract my thoughts from Naomi, declaring she never could have really cared for me."

"But, uncle, I used to object, she always seemed to please to see me, and reproached me so gently when I came later than usual."

"Women seek the love of all men, but care for very few."

At length I succeeded in banishing Naomi's image from my heart. I married the colonel's daughter, who, eight years later, left me a childless widow; my dear uncle has long been dead, and I am now alone in the world. Would you believe it, my friends—I often to this day think of Naomi, and she is still to me, though now quite an old lady, the Naomi of my story—my first love—a tall, graceful girl, with auburn hair, and, so my uncle used to say, black velvet eyes.

"You know not what became of her?"

"No, madame."

"Then your name is not 'Descondraies'?"

"No; that is the name of my uncle's estate; mine is d'Altheim."

"I knew it!"

"Why—how?"

"I will tell you what became of Naomi—she loved you."

"She never found your note. Your sudden departure caused her married Monsieur de Lorgere."

"Oh, de Lorgere?"

"Whose wife I am."

"Then you—you are Naomi Anselot!"

"Yes; just as you, or rather as you are not, the Akmond d'Altheim of my youth."

"To think that we should one day meet as strangers!"

"Yes, and then only at trique."

"The roses—"

"Ah, here. I always kept them," said Madame de Lorgere, drawing from a ebony cabinet nearly the withered bunch of yellow roses.

"Unfasten them, quick!" exclaimed Monsieur Descondraies. She did so, and there amid the flowers, now almost dust, found the note, where it had lain concealed for two and forty years.

Oak Ridge Institute!



New Building Now in Course of Erection.

A FIRST-CLASS School for Boys and Girls. Classical, Normal and Commercial. THOROUGH and PRACTICAL. Preparatory or Finishing. Ample facilities and a full corps of Teachers. Next term commences August 1st.

For full catalogue and specimens of penmanship, address J. A. & M. H. ROSE, Oak Ridge, N. C.

The Smithdeal BUSINESS COLLEGE,

IS designed to give a practical course of business training including the various forms of Book-keeping, Banking, Wholesale and Retail Merchandise, Insurance, Postoffice, Exchange office, Real Estate Agency, Railroad, Commercial, Marine, Customs, and other branches of business. A full catalogue and specimens of penmanship, address J. A. & M. H. ROSE, Oak Ridge, N. C.

BUSINESS COURSE

is thoroughly PRACTICAL, operating on the plan of Eastern College, where the Principal took a course and taught.

After a short drill in theory each student is furnished with a cash capital and directed to enter goods by letter, bill, bill, discount, note, draft, check, etc. The course varies from the simplest cash transaction to the most complicated partnership business.

Expenses, including board, tuition and stationery, must not exceed \$10.00.

PENNING COURSE.

"Pen" commences with his busy hand of making. The main object of this extra course is to make GOOD RAPID BUSINESS WRITERS, though the whole course embracing the various forms and styles of Script Lettering and Writing, etc., will be given. Will take about three months to complete the course, at an expense from \$5 to \$10.00. A gold medal will be given annually to the most proficient graduate in the penning course.

COURSE IN TELEGRAPHY.

Time, from 3 to 5 months. Scholarship for full course, \$20.

Scholarship unlimited as to time.

Daily lessons in Grammar and Arithmetic by a graduate of Williams College, Mass.

Send \$1 for one of the Smithdeal B. C. Pen, No. 1. For further particulars address the Principal.

C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE

To take effect at 4 P. M., Thursday, July 19, 1884. Daily Except Sunday.

Morning North.		Morning South.		Evening North.		Evening South.	
Mail, Pass. & F.	Mail, Pass. & F.	Mail, Pass. & F.	Mail, Pass. & F.	Mail, Pass. & F.	Mail, Pass. & F.	Mail, Pass. & F.	Mail, Pass. & F.
Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave
1:00 pm	1:30 pm	1:00 pm	1:30 pm	6:00 pm	6:30 pm	6:00 pm	6:30 pm
1:15 pm	1:45 pm	1:15 pm	1:45 pm	6:15 pm	6:45 pm	6:15 pm	6:45 pm
1:30 pm	2:00 pm	1:30 pm	2:00 pm	6:30 pm	7:00 pm	6:30 pm	7:00 pm
1:45 pm	2:15 pm	1:45 pm	2:15 pm	6:45 pm	7:15 pm	6:45 pm	7:15 pm
2:00 pm	2:30 pm	2:00 pm	2:30 pm	7:00 pm	7:30 pm	7:00 pm	7:30 pm
2:15 pm	2:45 pm	2:15 pm	2:45 pm	7:15 pm	7:45 pm	7:15 pm	7:45 pm
2:30 pm	3:00 pm	2:30 pm	3:00 pm	7:30 pm	8:00 pm	7:30 pm	8:00 pm
2:45 pm	3:15 pm	2:45 pm	3:15 pm	7:45 pm	8:15 pm	7:45 pm	8:15 pm
3:00 pm	3:30 pm	3:00 pm	3:30 pm	8:00 pm	8:30 pm	8:00 pm	8:30 pm
3:15 pm	3:45 pm	3:15 pm	3:45 pm	8:15 pm	8:45 pm	8:15 pm	8:45 pm
3:30 pm	4:00 pm	3:30 pm	4:00 pm	8:30 pm	9:00 pm	8:30 pm	9:00 pm
3:45 pm	4:15 pm	3:45 pm	4:15 pm	8:45 pm	9:15 pm	8:45 pm	9:15 pm
4:00 pm	4:30 pm	4:00 pm	4:30 pm	9:00 pm	9:30 pm	9:00 pm	9:30 pm
4:15 pm	4:45 pm	4:15 pm	4:45 pm	9:15 pm	9:45 pm	9:15 pm	9:45 pm
4:30 pm	5:00 pm	4:30 pm	5:00 pm	9:30 pm	10:00 pm	9:30 pm	10:00 pm
4:45 pm	5:15 pm	4:45 pm	5:15 pm	9:45 pm	10:15 pm	9:45 pm	10:15 pm
5:00 pm	5:30 pm	5:00 pm	5:30 pm	10:00 pm	10:30 pm	10:00 pm	10:30 pm
5:15 pm	5:45 pm	5:15 pm	5:45 pm	10:15 pm	10:45 pm	10:15 pm	10:45 pm
5:30 pm	6:00 pm	5:30 pm	6:00 pm	10:30 pm	11:00 pm	10:30 pm	11:00 pm
5:45 pm	6:15 pm	5:45 pm	6:15 pm	10:45 pm	11:15 pm	10:45 pm	11:15 pm
6:00 pm	6:30 pm	6:00 pm	6:30 pm	11:00 pm	11:30 pm	11:00 pm	11:30 pm
6:15 pm	6:45 pm	6:15 pm	6:45 pm	11:15 pm	11:45 pm	11:15 pm	11:45 pm
6:30 pm	7:00 pm	6:30 pm	7:00 pm	11:30 pm	12:00 pm	11:30 pm	12:00 pm
6:45 pm	7:15 pm	6:45 pm	7:15 pm	11:45 pm	12:15 pm	11:45 pm	12:15 pm
7:00 pm	7:30 pm	7:00 pm	7:30 pm	12:00 pm	12:30 pm	12:00 pm	12:30 pm
7:15 pm	7:45 pm	7:15 pm	7:45 pm	12:15 pm	12:45 pm	12:15 pm	12:45 pm
7:30 pm	8:00 pm	7:30 pm	8:00 pm	12:30 pm	1:00 pm	12:30 pm	1:00 pm
7:45 pm	8:15 pm	7:45 pm	8:15 pm	12:45 pm	1:15 pm	12:45 pm	1:15 pm
8:00 pm	8:30 pm	8:00 pm	8:30 pm	1:00 pm	1:30 pm	1:00 pm	1:30 pm
8:15 pm	8:45 pm	8:15 pm	8:45 pm	1:15 pm	1:45 pm	1:15 pm	1:45 pm
8:30 pm	9:00 pm	8:30 pm	9:00 pm	1:30 pm	2:00 pm	1:30 pm	2:00 pm
8:45 pm	9:15 pm	8:45 pm	9:15 pm	1:45 pm	2:15 pm	1:45 pm	2:15 pm
9:00 pm	9:30 pm	9:00 pm	9:30 pm	2:00 pm	2:30 pm	2:00 pm	2:30 pm
9:15 pm	9:45 pm	9:15 pm	9:45 pm	2:15 pm	2:45 pm	2:15 pm	2:45 pm
9:30 pm	10:00 pm	9:30 pm	10:00 pm	2:30 pm	3:00 pm	2:30 pm	3:00 pm
9:45 pm	10:15 pm	9:45 pm	10:15 pm	2:45 pm	3:15 pm	2:45 pm	3:15 pm
10:00 pm	10:30 pm	10:00 pm	10:30 pm	3:00 pm	3:30 pm	3:00 pm	3:30 pm
10:15 pm	10:45 pm	10:15 pm	10:45 pm	3:15 pm	3:45 pm	3:15 pm	3:45 pm
10:30 pm	11:00 pm	10:30 pm	11:00 pm	3:30 pm	4:00 pm	3:30 pm	4:00 pm
10:45 pm	11:15 pm	10:45 pm	11:15 pm	3:45 pm	4:15 pm	3:45 pm	4:15 pm
11:00 pm	11:30 pm	11:00 pm	11:30 pm	4:00 pm	4:30 pm	4:00 pm	4:30 pm
11:15 pm	11:45 pm	11:15 pm	11:45 pm	4:15 pm	4:45 pm	4:15 pm	4:45 pm
11:30 pm	12:00 pm	11:30 pm	12:00 pm	4:30 pm	5:00 pm	4:30 pm	5:00 pm
11:45 pm	12:15 pm	11:45 pm	12:15 pm	4:45 pm	5:15 pm	4:45 pm	5:15 pm
12:00 pm	12:30 pm	12:00 pm	12:30 pm	5:00 pm	5:30 pm	5:00 pm	5:30 pm
12:15 pm	12:45 pm	12:15 pm	12:45 pm	5:15 pm	5:45 pm	5:15 pm	5:45 pm
12:30 pm	1:00 pm	12:30 pm	1:00 pm	5:30 pm	6:00 pm	5:30 pm	6:00 pm
12:45 pm	1:15 pm	12:45 pm	1:15 pm	5:45 pm	6:15 pm	5:45 pm	6:15 pm
1:00 pm	1:30 pm	1:00 pm	1:30 pm	6:00 pm	6:30 pm	6:00 pm	6:30 pm
1:15 pm	1:45 pm	1:15 pm	1:45 pm	6:15 pm	6:45 pm	6:15 pm	6:45 pm
1:30 pm	2:00 pm	1:30 pm	2:00 pm	6:30 pm	7:00 pm	6:30 pm	7:00 pm
1:45 pm	2:15 pm	1:45 pm	2:15 pm	6:45 pm	7:15 pm	6:45 pm	7:15 pm
2:00 pm	2:30 pm	2:00 pm	2:30 pm	7:00 pm	7:30 pm	7:00 pm	7:30 pm
2:15 pm	2:45 pm	2:15 pm	2:45 pm	7:15 pm	7:45 pm	7:15 pm	7:45 pm
2:30 pm	3:00 pm	2:30 pm	3:00 pm	7:30 pm	8:00 pm	7:30 pm	8:00 pm
2:45 pm	3:15 pm	2:45 pm	3:15 pm	7:45 pm	8:15 pm	7:45 pm	8:15 pm
3:00 pm	3:30 pm	3:00 pm	3:30 pm	8:00 pm	8:30 pm	8:00 pm	8:30 pm
3:15 pm	3:45 pm	3:15 pm	3:45 pm	8:15 pm	8:45 pm	8:15 pm	8:45 pm
3:30 pm	4:00 pm	3:30 pm	4:00 pm	8:30 pm	9:00 pm	8:30 pm	9:00 pm
3:45 pm	4:15 pm	3:45 pm	4:15 pm	8:45 pm	9:15 pm	8:45 pm	9:15 pm
4:00 pm	4:30 pm	4:00 pm	4:30 pm	9:00 pm	9:30 pm	9:00 pm	9:30 pm
4:15 pm	4:45 pm	4:15 pm	4:45 pm	9:15 pm	9:45 pm	9:15 pm	9:45 pm
4:30 pm	5:00 pm	4:30 pm	5:00 pm	9:30 pm	10:00 pm	9:30 pm	10:00 pm
4:45 pm	5:15 pm	4:45 pm	5:15 pm	9:45 pm	10:15 pm	9:45 pm	10:15 pm
5:00 pm	5:30 pm	5:00 pm	5:30 pm	10:00 pm	10:30 pm	10:00 pm	10:30 pm
5:15 pm	5:45 pm	5:15 pm	5:45 pm	10:15 pm	10:45 pm	10:15 pm	10:45 pm
5:30 pm	6:00 pm	5:30 pm	6:00 pm	10:30 pm	11:00 pm	10:30 pm	11:00 pm
5:45 pm	6:15 pm	5:45 pm	6:15 pm	10:45 pm	11:15 pm	10:45 pm	11:15 pm
6:00 pm	6:30 pm	6:00 pm	6:30 pm	11:00 pm	11:30 pm	11:00 pm	11:30 pm
6:15 pm	6:45 pm	6:15 pm	6:45 pm	11:15 pm	11:45 pm	11:15 pm	11:45 pm
6:30 pm	7:00 pm	6:30 pm	7:00 pm	11:30 pm	12:00 pm	11:30 pm	12:00 pm
6:45 pm	7:15 pm	6:45 pm	7:15 pm	11:45 pm	12:15 pm	11:45 pm	12:15 pm
7:00 pm	7:30 pm	7:00 pm	7:30 pm	12:00 pm	12:30 pm	12:00 pm	12:30 pm
7:15 pm	7:45 pm	7:15 pm	7:45 pm	12:15 pm	12:45 pm	12:15 pm	12:45 pm
7:30 pm	8:00 pm	7:30 pm	8:00 pm	12:30 pm	1:00 pm	12:30 pm	1:00 pm
7:45 pm	8:15 pm	7:45 pm	8:15 pm	12:45 pm	1:15 pm	12:45 pm	1:15 pm
8:00 pm	8:30 pm	8:00 pm	8:30 pm	1:00 pm	1:30 pm	1:00 pm	1:30 pm
8:15 pm	8:45 pm	8:15 pm	8:45 pm	1:15 pm	1:45 pm	1:15 pm	1:45 pm
8:30 pm	9:00 pm	8:30 pm	9:00 pm	1:30 pm	2:00 pm	1:30 pm	2:00 pm
8:45 pm	9:15 pm	8:45 pm	9:15 pm	1:45 pm	2:15 pm	1:45 pm	2:15 pm
9:00 pm	9:30 pm	9:00 pm	9:30 pm	2:00 pm	2:30 pm	2:00 pm	2:30 pm
9:15 pm	9:45 pm	9:15 pm	9:45 pm	2:15 pm	2:45 pm	2:15 pm	2:45 pm
9:30 pm	10:00 pm	9:30 pm	10:00 pm	2:30 pm	3:00 pm	2:30 pm	3:00 pm
9:45 pm	10:15 pm	9:45 pm	10:15 pm	2:45 pm	3:15 pm	2:45 pm	3:15 pm
10:00 pm	10:30 pm	10:00 pm	10:30 pm	3:00 pm	3:30 pm	3:00 pm	3:30 pm
10:15 pm	10:45 pm	10:15 pm	10:45 pm	3:15 pm	3:45 pm	3:15 pm	3:45 pm
10:30 pm	11:00 pm	10:30 pm	11:00 pm	3:30 pm	4:00 pm	3:30 pm	4:00 pm
10:45 pm	11:15 pm	10:45 pm	11:15 pm	3:45 pm	4:15 pm	3:45 pm	4:15 pm
11:00 pm	11:30 pm	11:00 pm	11:30 pm	4:00 pm	4:30 pm	4:00 pm	4:30 pm
11:15 pm	11:45 pm	11:15 pm	11:45 pm	4:15 pm	4:45 pm	4:15 pm	4:45 pm
11:30 pm	12:00 pm	11:30 pm	12:00 pm	4:30 pm	5:00 pm	4:30 pm	5:00 pm
11:45 pm	12:15 pm	11:45 pm	12:15 pm	4:45 pm	5:15 pm	4:45 pm	5:15 pm
12:00 pm	12:30 pm	12:00 pm	12:30 pm	5:00 pm	5:30 pm	5:00 pm	5:30 pm
12:15 pm	12:45 pm	12:15 pm	12:45 pm	5:15 pm	5:45 pm	5:15 pm	5:45 pm
12:30 pm	1:00 pm	12:30 pm	1:00 pm	5:30 pm	6:00 pm	5:30 pm	6:00 pm
12:45 pm	1:15 pm	12:45 pm	1:15 pm	5:45 pm	6:15 pm	5:45 pm	6:15 pm
1:00 pm	1:30 pm	1:00 pm	1:30 pm	6:00 pm	6:30 pm	6:00 pm	6:30 pm
1:15 pm	1:45 pm	1:15 pm	1:45 pm	6:15 pm	6:45 pm	6:15 pm	6:45 pm
1:30 pm	2:00 pm	1:30 pm	2:00 pm	6:30 pm	7:00 pm	6:30 pm	7:00 pm
1:45 pm	2:15 pm	1:45 pm	2:15 pm	6:45 pm	7:15 pm	6:45 pm	7:15 pm
2:00 pm	2:30 pm	2:00 pm	2:30 pm	7:00 pm	7:30 pm	7:00 pm	7:30 pm
2:15 pm	2:45 pm	2:15 pm	2:45 pm	7:15 pm	7:45 pm	7:15 pm	7:45 pm
2:30 pm	3:00 pm	2:30 pm	3:00 pm	7:30 pm	8:00 pm	7:30 pm	8:00 pm