





# The Greensboro Patriot

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GREENSBORO, N. C., OCTOBER 9, 1884.

## DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
GROVER CLEVELAND,  
of New York.

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

FOR ELECTORS—FIFTH DISTRICT,  
W. H. KITCHEN,  
J. N. STAPLES,

FOR ELECTORS—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.

## DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.

The great equality of every citizen under the law, justice, and the right of every man to the same.

Law enacted in the interest of the many and not of the few; not for the purpose of monopolizing the business of the State, but for the purpose of securing equality of opportunity for all.

Justice in the distribution of the public lands, and the right of every man to the same.

Justice in the distribution of the public lands, and the right of every man to the same.

## GOV. CLEVELAND AT HOME.

Buffalo is the home of Gov. Cleveland. The people there know his history. They are thoroughly acquainted with his record and they rise up as one man to testify their appreciation of his character, and to certify to the people of the United States that he is a candidate for whom they may safely vote; that his nomination was one eminently fit to be made; and that if he shall not be elected President of the United States it will not be because those who know him best do not account him worthy of that honor.

On the occasion of his visit home last week he received a monster ovation, which is a complete answer to the vicious slanders circulated against him. Following is a graphic account of the reception:

From the improvised platform at the Genesee House, on the sides of which in bold letters, were huge transparencies inscribed, "Our Citizens, Governor and President! Buffalo greets you," the sight was a grand one. From Exchange street to High street, a distance of over three miles, every store was more or less decorated with lanterns. Genesee street, for nearly a mile, West Genesee street to the Niagara square, a mile in length, Batavia street for over a mile and many in immediate streets leading to and from Main, Genesee, Niagara and Batavia, were one blaze of light; in the face of the rain, the procession commenced its march. Fully 10,000 men irrespective of hands took part. The appearance of the Governor in his chariot with an honorary guard composed of sixteen members of the Cleveland Phalanx, was the signal for cheers loud and long, the Governor standing and with bowed head bowing his acknowledgments of the hearty and spontaneous reception accorded him.

Among the many transparencies were: "Public Office is a Public Trust," "We owe much to the German Element among the People," "Let us look at the Books," "This is the Reverend Doctor (with a representation in brackets of a large black ball) To go over the Falls," "A Change Done for the Honor of Labor," "We are Bound to Conquer," "No Slave Law for Us," "We don't Have to Cast an Anchor to Windward," "Protect American Labor by Voting for Cleveland," "Destiny is on the Side of Right," "Republican promises: High Tariff and Low Bread," "Republican results: No Work, no Bread," "Three Hundred Thousand Workmen Unemployed," "Burn these Letters, Blaine to Fisher," and "He has Earned His Honors and Wears them Well."

The column was two hours and ten minutes in passing the Genesee House, and it is estimated there were fully 15,000 persons in line. In the square opposite the Genesee House many thousands had congregated and the appearance of the Governor on the platform was the

signal for wild and tumultuous cheering that fairly made the building tremble. The Governor stood with uncovered head while Hon. Henry Martin, seventy six years of age, president of the Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank, and the oldest banker in the city, as well as the oldest ex-railroad conductor in the country, welcomed him to the city. Mr. Martin said:

HIS WELCOME HOME. Gov. CLEVELAND: In behalf of the thronging multitude of your old friends and neighbors, I welcome you home to-night. You came to our city a boy; you learned your profession here and for more than twenty years you have gone in and out before us respected and trusted, and honored by all. In the course of time the public need demanded you, and regardless of party affiliations we elected you our mayor. The singleness of purpose, the rugged honesty, the faithful discharge of duty, the unpretentious yet ever-watchful care of the public interests which marked your administration of our civic affairs led the people of this proud State by an unexampled majority to elect you as chief magistrate. You entered upon this great office. While you have held it, you have had the public eye turned freely at times on you as a prominent candidate for the Presidency and a period remarkable in the demand for pure and good government and the reform of old abuses. You have steadily pursued your duty, declining every question which has arisen out of the manifold affairs or needs of this great Commonwealth or which has been urged to the front by cunning opponents, with that same integrity of purpose and thoughtful care which marked your career here, at home. Again has fidelity to duty produced its results, and we welcome you to-night as the Presidential candidate of a great party and of thousands upon thousands who recognize the demands of the public service as superior to party ties. And we, your old friends and neighbors, sir, bearing towards you the full measure of high personal esteem, rejoice to know that in this bitter campaign not one reputable man has yet been able to point to one solitary official act of your administration and pronounce it subject to just criticism; that not one reputable man has been heard so say that in any one single official act you have made the interests of party or of self superior to the public good, or that for a single instant you have forgotten that your office was sacred and solemn trust, to be administered for the best interest of the whole people. We believe, sir, that the calm, good sense of the Nation is with you to-night; that rectitude, and truth, and earnestness of purpose, and fidelity to duty, and firmness in the discharge of duty are at this day and time recognized as essential in the Chief Executive of the Republic, and that, surely and resistlessly, the current of public sentiment is doing its perfect work, which shall end in your triumphal election. We congratulate you, sir, from our hearts, upon the success which has marked your past career and upon the assurances of coming victory, and welcome you to the city whose chief pride to-night is in the fact that it is the home of Grover Cleveland.

GOV. CLEVELAND'S RESPONSE. Gov. Cleveland responded as follows: FELLOW CITIZENS—I can hardly tell the people of Buffalo how I rejoice to-night, and how grateful I am for this demonstration of the confidence and esteem of my friends and fellow-citizens. I have resided among you and in this city, where all my success in private life has been achieved, for nearly thirty years. To-night I come to you after a long absence that has occurred in all that time, yet with me in the few weeks that have passed since I saw you last an event has happened of supreme importance to me, and that places me before the Nation's gaze. The honor it has brought to me, I ask my fellow-townsmen to share with me. I acknowledge with grateful heart all that they in the past have done for me. [Applause.] But two short years ago you stood steadily by my side in every effort of mine, as the chief executive of our city, to advance its interests and welfare. Whatever I was able to accomplish of value to this community was largely due to your strong and intelligent support. Nor can I ever forget the generous endorsement you gave my candidacy for the high office which I now hold in the State, and I assure you that, in its administration, I have received no greater encouragement than the approval of my friends at home. What I have seen and heard to-night has touched me deeply. It tells me that my neighbors are still my friends, and assures me that I have not been altogether unsuccessful in my efforts to deserve their confidence and attachment. In years to come I shall not deem myself far wrong if I still retain their good opinion, and if surrounding cares and perplexities bring but anxiety and vexation, I shall find solace here, and in recalling the kindness of my Buffalo friends.

But other friends are tender to me, and to all who tender me, their kindly welcome I extend a heartfelt greeting as citizens, with me, of the greatest Commonwealth in the sisterhood of States, and one immensely interested in the general welfare. Because I love my State and her people I cannot refrain from reminding you that she should be in the van of every movement which promises a safer and better administration of the General Government, so closely related to her prosperity and greatness, [applause], and let me leave you with the thought that your safety lies in impressing upon the endeavor of those entrusted with the guardianship of your rights and interests a pure, patriotic and exacting popular sentiment. The character of the Government can hardly rise higher than the source from which it springs, and the integrity and faithfulness of public servants are not apt to be greater than the people demand. [Great cheering.]

## POLITICAL RACKET IN RALEIGH.

RALEIGH, Oct. 3rd.—Politicians of all sorts, sizes and colors are here. Yesterday I saw Joe Turner, John Spellman, Dr. Mott and Col. William Johnston standing in a group. Near this group was Ike Young, John Moring, Pat Winston, Tom Purnell, and Jim Harris, who was very sweet on Purnell in the late county convention. Looking in another direction, there was Senator Ransom, Gen. Cox, Col. Tom Fuller and Chairman Battle. Any number of smaller fry were flitting about, holding hurried and mysterious conversations. I looked for something startling in Page's sassy afternoon paper. But there was no dynamite there. Afterwards I was told that it was the Raleigh way of conducting a campaign. They are awfully mysterious people here.

## CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.

It was announced that Gen. Scales would receive a grand ovation on his arrival from Durham yesterday. That of course has been the topic of talk here all day. "Were you at Scales' reception," has taken place of "what do you think of the Exposition." Just before the arrival of the train from Durham a messenger rushed into Democratic headquarters, and with watch in hand, said, "Mr. Battle, it is about train time, ain't you going down to meet Gen. Scales?" The procession moved off promptly in two carriages and got to the depot just in time to make the coming speech. After the "ovation" was over, Gen. Scales was driven to Chairman Battle's house, and while in the city is the guest of that hospitable gentleman. To-day he was driven to the Exposition grounds, where he received many hearty welcomes. Like everybody else he expresses great surprise and pleasure at the success of the exhibition.

## THE JOINT CANVASS.

The discussion yesterday ended the joint canvass between Gen. Scales and Dr. York. An effort was made to postpone the speaking until night, but York would not hear to it. So great was his hurry to get out of town he was about to leave the stand, forgetting that he had a reply. The discussion was had against all odds. The brass button and brass band fellows were marching and tooting all the while, and it was impossible to get the attention of even a small crowd. What was there was mostly Republican and it got in some lusty cheering for the other side.

## DEMOCRATIC OUTLOOK.

Democrats are a trifle uneasy about organization and lack of funds to get things in ship shape. There is no disaffection in the ranks anywhere, but there is lot of indifference and a terrible lack of organization. It is thought this danger will be averted in time, but one hears very little about that 25,000, 30,000 and 40,000 Democratic majority. A two minutes talk with that wise man, Senator Ransom, scattered the rose colors that has marked the campaign literature. "Oh yes," said the Senator, "Scales will be elected by a good, big majority, but we want a Democratic Legislature." That's the one Chairman Battle is a nervous little man of few words, and is a hard worker. He has none of the "boss" in his "make up" and he looks the antipodal of the ward politician. He has the campaign well in hand, and while funds are scarce, he is confident that the sober, second thought of the people will assert itself at the ballot box, and maintain Democratic ascendancy in North Carolina.

## REPUBLICAN RACKET.

Mott looks bilious and sick, and keeps close to Col. Wm. Johnston, whose face is a picture of good cheer. Pat Winston and Ike Young pair well. They are often together. Winston is heavy and solemn. While young is merry and light hearted. Lot Humphrey is cold and silent and exclusive. Humphrey is the alleged daddy of the John Moring bolt, and, manifestly, paternal cares are wearing him thin. Humphrey, it is said, was brought out by Humphrey to speak Joe Turner's gun. Turner and Humphrey have never been good friends since Turner challenged him to fight a duel.

The Moring purchase does not give satisfaction among the Republicans. One of the leaders said yesterday, that it was "a d—d out rage to pay \$3,000 for such a man." It is not believed, however, that he was purchased at all, but that his purchase is only a piece of spite work. Col. Jim Powell, the live man who has charged at the Exposition, says Moring's candidacy will increase Cox's majority in Chatham several hundred votes.

The Republican managers are in good spirits, and appear hopeful. They do not expect to elect York, but are making a still hunt for Blaine. They are ready to trade anything for Blaine, and have several trades in soak. Senator Hawley let out the secret that Blaine had little hope of carrying New York. The temperance vote, he thinks, will defeat him in that State. This being the situation, the Republican policy is to carry Ohio with a whooping majority, and then make a break for North Carolina and Florida, expecting to carry these two States on the strength of the Ohio victory. Senator Hawley claims 25,000 majority in Ohio. If Republican hopes in that State are realized, there will be a distribution of "soap" among the managers in this State. At this time the Republican campaign fund is lacking, "soap" is scarce, and some of the non-official holding speakers talk of cancelling their appointments. It is let out the secret that P. H. Winston, Jr., by far the strongest speaker on the Republican side, had cancelled his appointments, but it turned out to be only a threat, made by Winston when he heard how money was being

wasted on such fellows as John Moring.

A new Republican sentimentality sums up the situation thus: "The Democrats are badly scared, and the Republicans are busy watching each other to prevent somebody from stealing the campaign fund."

## END OF THE JOINT CANVASS.

The joint canvass ends here today. Some few Republicans can daily admit that York is no match for Gen. Scales, but there is another reason for ending the joint canvass at this time. The Republican campaign has been chalked out for a solid negro vote. The negro leaders are showing signs of insubordination. In many localities leading colored men have boldly announced their purpose not to support York. An effort is being made to whip these men in, and in the meantime "the matter" is being kept to be treated as Republican barbares, and dosed with Republican lies. A further exposure of York's record is to be prevented, and the negro is to hear only the Republican side of the issues discussed. It is a bold attempt to array the negro against the white man and to perpetuate his political bondage. The issue is thus made. Race against Race. A solid black vote against a solid white vote. Ignorance, prejudice and passion against Intelligence, Peace and Prosperity.

The Republican managers have made a blunder in terminating the joint canvass. It may solidify the negro vote, but it will also solidify the white vote. Some of the wisest Republicans deprecate the policy and openly declare that it destroys all chance of Republican success. XXX.

## A CORRUPT CANDIDATE.

(From Raleigh Speech at Cincinnati Sept. 25-1.) And now, my fellow citizens, let me in a few words recapitulate what I have said:

In the name of the independent Republicans who were driven away from their party by the nomination of James G. Blaine as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, I solemnly appeal to the American people before rendering judgment by their ballots once more calmly consider the following facts:

It is charged and proved that Mr. Blaine while a member of Congress used his official influence to exempt from taxation a manufacturing enterprise in which he was financially interested, and also to offer a national book privilege to men with whom he was engaged in railroad speculations in the way of official favoritism. See Mr. Blaine's letters to Warren Fisher, jun., of May 26, 1864; August 9, 1872; August 31, 1872; November 18, 1868; December 9, 1870.

It is charged and proved that Mr. Blaine, while Speaker of the House of Representatives, professed to control a profitable interest in an enterprise, the value of which was liable to be largely affected by the legislative action of the same House over which he, as Speaker, presided—namely, the Northern Pacific Railroad; that he admitted the manifest impropriety of the Speaker of the House being connected with such an enterprise, saying he himself "could not touch it," and enjoining his "name to be kept quiet;" that nevertheless he, the Speaker of the House, peddled among his friends as a "rare chance" of profit at a stated price, an interest in an enterprise subject to legislative action, which was just as abhorrent to the elementary principles of official honor and decency, as if he had taken it himself; that he received the money and kept it much over one year without delivering the interest, whereupon, after threatening urgency on the part of those who had paid him, he returned the money—whether he had never controlled that interest, as he had pretended, or whether he had meanly changed his mind and disposed of it elsewhere. See Mr. Blaine's letters to W. Fisher, jun., of November 25, 1870; W. Fisher to Blaine, September 30, 1871; Blaine to Fisher, October 1, 1871, April 22, 1872, July 3, 1872.

It is charged and proved that Mr. Blaine, while Speaker of the House of Representatives, accepted a valuable interest in another land grant railroad enterprise—the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad—under conditions which, until the conditions of the land grant were complied with, remained subject to the legislative action of Congress; that he repeatedly and urgently asked for an additional interest in that enterprise, declaring, if he embarked in it, he saw various channels in which he knew he could make himself useful. See Blaine's letters to W. Fisher, jun., of June 29th and July 2, 1869.

It is charged and proved that Mr. Blaine, when the additional interest demanded by him was forthcoming, urged upon the notice of the men of whom he asked that interest, while impatiently pressing his request, obviously an inducement, an instance in which, even without knowing it, he had done that land grant railroad "a great favor," by an exercise of his official power as Speaker of the House, thus either clearly indicating that he, in view of his office, considered himself entitled to gratitude and reward at the hands of the parties interested, or pointing out that in his official power he possessed the means of making himself still more useful to them. [See Blaine's three letters to W. Fisher for October 4 and October 5, 1870.]

It is charged, and is self-evident to any candid mind, that in either of these cases the conduct of Speaker Blaine, no matter whether he succeeded in realizing large profits or not, was equivalent to trading upon his position as Speaker of the House of Representatives for pecuniary gain, and that in every civilized country possessing parliamentary institutions such conduct would be regarded as the offering of high official power for prostitution to make money as corrupt.

It is charged and proved that when Mr. Blaine stated to the House of Representatives, on April 24, 1879, to vindicate the propriety of his, the Speaker's holding an interest in the Little Rock Road, that the Little Rock Road derived all that it could from the State of Arkansas, and not from Congress; and that "the company was amenable and answerable to the State and not in any sense to Congress," he said what he knew to be untrue, for nobody knew better than he that the Little Rock Road was amenable to Congress as long as the conditions of its land grant were not fully complied with; that he himself had pointed out his service as Speaker in putting through the House a bill keeping the land grant alive, and he remembered the honor he passed while he was Speaker, in the direct way affecting the value of the road by repealing restrictions in the sale of the granted lands. See Congressional Record of April 25, 1876, United States Statutes at Large of 1869 and 1872, and Blaine's letter to Fisher, October 4, 1864.

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It is charged and proved that when Mr. Blaine stated to the House of Representatives, April 24, 1879, that he bought his Little Rock bonds at precisely the same rate that others paid, and that, he "never had one except at the regular price," he said what he knew to be untrue, for he knew that according to a contract between Mr. Fisher and him, and a memorandum in Mr. Blaine's own handwriting, the correctness of which he did not dispute, he had received \$130,000 in bonds and \$15,150 in money, without paying any money therefor. See Congressional Record, April 25, 1876, contract, memorandum and testimony partly misstated in document No. 176, House of Representatives, Forty-fourth Congress, first session, and Fisher to Blaine, April 15, 1872.

It is charged and proved that before uttering these untruths himself, Mr. Blaine tried to induce Mr. Fisher to make public statements in his favor which he knew to be false, and that to that end he dictated a draft himself containing these false statements which he submitted to Mr. Fisher with an urgent request for his signature. See Blaine's letter to W. Fisher with inclosure, April 16, 1876, and compare Fisher to Blaine, April 15, 1872.

These things are conclusively proved beyond the possibility of contradiction or doubt, not by circumstantial evidence, not by the allegation of his enemies, but by Mr. Blaine himself, by his own letters, his own speeches, his own memoranda and his own testimony before a committee of the House.

And now we declare and maintain that, not according to any new-fangled and exaggerated notions of official punctilio, but according to the code of public morals, which has hitherto prevailed in this country, and which prevails in every civilized nation on earth, such acts constitute the prostitution of official power for private gain and a scandalous degradation of official honor and dignity not only reflecting shame upon the man guilty of them, but in the highest degree humiliating to the people among whom that man held high public station.

We declare and maintain that the election of any man guilty of such things to the Presidency of the United States would disgrace this Republic in the eyes of civilized mankind, by showing the standard of public morals in this country to have fallen so low that the American people either call for a revolution, or, if they do not, they constitute the prostitution of official power for private gain and a scandalous degradation of official honor and dignity not only reflecting shame upon the man guilty of them, but in the highest degree humiliating to the people among whom that man held high public station.

We declare and maintain that the election to the Presidency of Mr. Blaine, these facts being generally known, would be equivalent to a declaration on the part of the American people that all the various acts of official jobbery of which Mr. Blaine is proved guilty, the prostitution of official power for private gain, the uttering of barefaced untruths to cover up crooked transactions, and the disgraceful position employed to deceive public opinion, are all honorable, and shall now and henceforth be permitted to any public man without disqualifying from the highest honors and trusts the people have to bestow.

We maintain that such a declaration on the part of the American people would inevitably teach our politicians that they may make themselves rich by the prostitution of official power without disgrace or danger, and may have plunder and honor at the same time; it would encourage and promote beyond count corrupt practices in all the branches of our governments; it would furnish a similar example to the seductive example of corrupt practices not only unpunished but crowned with honor; it would endanger not only the vitality of our political institutions, but the integrity of our private business, life in its various ramifications by the inevitable demoralization of the popular conscience.

We sincerely believe these consequences which Mr. Blaine's election would draw after it to be so grave and, perhaps, irremediable that all the evils predicted, even the extreme of Republicanism, are likely to follow a change of party led with them. We believe, therefore, that this change, wherever every sensible man knows must come some time, should be made now, when it can be postponed without the gravest, and, perhaps, permanent injury to the public welfare. We believe that the interests involved in this election, the good name of the country, the standard official honor in our Government, the integrity of our public as well as our private concerns, are infinitely superior to the interests of any political party, and that we appeal confidently, not to any party spirit, but to the patriotic impulses of American citizenship.

That protest against the corrupt tendency of the times can only be administered in one way, and that is by the overwhelming defeat of the corrupt candidate and the election of an honest man. [Tremendous applause.]

## Reid and Edwards at Oxford.

(Oxford, Tenn., Oct. 4.) At one o'clock today a large crowd assembled in the court house to hear the joint discussion between Mr. Reid and Col. Edwards. The room was literally packed. The candidates they having been together several days in Person, and information reaches us that Mr. Reid has completely captured that county, although the native county of his competitor. At Roxboro, on Saturday there was a large crowd to hear them, and in his reply the Democratic candidate fairly ran away with the crowd. Well informed citizens claim the county for Mr. Reid by 400 majority.

At this place it was Reid's turn to open the discussion. His reputation as one of the finest speakers in the State had preceded him. He is fluent, easy and graceful in manner, and carries his audience along with him. Everybody was delighted with his speech, and he scored a complete triumph at the home of Col. Edwards. His reception amounted to an ovation.

Mr. N. B. Canvally introduced Mr. Reid, who after a pleasant allusion to Granville, her great men and her people, among whom he came as a stranger, he proceeded at once to ventilate the venerable and "variegated" record of Col. Edwards. Step by step he traced his public and inconsistent public life, showing in pointed and cutting language that his competitor was now false to every principle he had heretofore taught, and had supported and affiliated with the Democrats until refused nomination for the judgeship, and then he had bolted and gone with the Liberals, scolded. That to day his competitor would not take a position on either platform; that he had pressed him day after day to define his position, to tell whether he was a Republican or a Democrat, that there were no Liberals in National politics—that the white Republicans and the colored votes wanted to know where he stood, and that the white men of his native county wanted to know whether he was with the Radicals. He called upon him to tell the colored people whether he would vote for the colored man, Rev. W. A. Pattillo for Register of Deeds, whom the colored people were trying to elect—that he was asking their votes, would he give them his? That his competitor would vote for Blaine and York and stood on the State Liberal platform, and was for what was the best in both national platforms. Mr. Reid said his effort to straddle reminded him of the confederate who tried to desert and go to the Yankees, who coming upon some confederate pickets dressed in blue was asked who he was, and replied that he was a union man who was drafted into the Confederate service. They gave him a thrashing and sent him back, when he met some Federal soldiers dressed in gray, and on again being interrogated as to who he was, he replied that he was a confederate just escaped and trying to make his way back to his command, whereupon they thrashed him and sent him on, and when coming upon a third crowd and fearing another thrashing, on being asked who he was, he replied with great trepidation: "I ain't nothing and ain't much of that." Reid then proceeded to show how Edwards claimed to be an old Whig and Union man and yet had gone into the Secession convention and volunteered and tried to raise a company to fight in the bloody war which, since the Durham convention, his competitor changed to the Democratic party. That his competitor had said that it would not do to trust young men in office—that they were indiscreet and hot-headed—that they had fired the national heart and brought on the war, and that he had gone to the graveyard, resurrected Wm. L. Yancey to testify; and that these young men had taken shelter behind the "20 nigger law" and let the poor man's son do the fighting. That Col. Edwards, by his participation in the secession convention, and his attempt to raise a company, and his urging young men to go to the army with him had induced those young men to go and he was protected by his office in the secession convention. He claimed first to be a Union man, then he was for secession, and at the close of the war he welcomed the Union soldiers. Mr. Reid then went on to show that Col. Edwards had taught the young men of the county that Democracy was right and new he was abusing the Democrats. He traced his political career after the war, read his card issued in 1866 when a candidate for Congress declaring against negro suffrage and in favor of colonizing the negro; now he was seeking negro votes; showed his record in 1870 and '71 how strong a Democrat he had been then, aided to impeach Holden—so bitter that he had even driven him from the court room; now he was with that party. Col. Edwards was fighting county government, making the same Radical speech he had used for ten years, and that one would imagine from the issues his competitor discussed that he was running for constable of the Legislature. He here showed up his competitor's inconsistent position on county government, read his legislative address, showed his votes in the Senate, and exhibited a three column letter he had published over his own signature. Mr. Reid then went on and reviewed further his political career and declared that no one had heard aught from Col. Edwards since the Democratic party until he was defeated at Durham—then they became rasicals and unfaithful &c. &c.

After his review of Col. Edwards' political career, he briefly alluded to state politics, and then proceeded to the discussion of national issues. He was frequently interrupted by loud and long continued applause and shouts, especially when he perpetrated a series of splitting jokes on Col. Edwards' unprincipled and inconsistent positions. His time expired before he completed his speech, so much of his time being taken up with Col. Edwards' political record. His speech made a fine impression, and satisfied the Democrats. In his reply to

## A Foul-Mouthed Demagogue.

Mr. Sam Patterson, of Caldwell county, one of the old line Republican leaders, and a man of high character, repudiates York and Blaine. He publishes the following card:

I will not vote for Dr. York for Governor. He is not fit for the high office. Nor can I forget how short a time ago he was, of all abusive and foul-mouthed Democratic demagogues, the most so. The circumstances of his conversion excite suspicion that he would still be so if his belief were so butted. I do not believe he is honest in advocating Republican principles and, as a self-respecting Republican, I will not vote for him.

No one can know the genuine pain it gives me to place myself outside the pale of the party organization, whose candidates have heretofore been upright and able men, and whom I have supported with earnestness and zeal. I believe that the defeat of Blaine and York will be not only for the benefit of the country, but will ever vote in good to the Republican party.

S. L. PATTERSON, Lenoir, N. C., Sept. 30, 1884.

## Blaine Offers to Bribe Mulligan.

(New York Oct. 4.) Gustav Kobbe, well known in this city, delivered an address of great force last evening at a Democratic meeting at Fairfield, N. J., during which he exhibited a letter written by Warren Fisher, disclosing the attempt of James G. Blaine to bribe Mr. Mulligan into a surrender of the damaging Little Rock letters. A facsimile of that portion of the letter which refers to the attempted bribery is herewith printed.

## The Translation is as follows:

"In April or May of 1880 Blaine sent word to have me meet him at Fifth Avenue Hotel. He then authorized me to get the letters from Mulligan, pay \$10,000 if I could not get them for less and then send Mr. M. and myself to go to Europe, remain until after election, all at his expense. Mr. Mulligan declined the offer. He said Blaine had stolen his letters in Washington and he never should have let him hold at any price."

## Yours, &c., WARREN FISHER.

Windsor, Vermont, July 12, 1881. Mr. Kobbe made some stinging remarks in reference to the letter, concluding as follows: "Is not this meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at which Mr. Blaine was branded as a thief and a liar, a companion to that famous meeting in Washington when he was down on his knees to Mulligan and by fraudulent representations obtained possession of the first batch of these now famous letters?"

## Campaign Humor.

—It is supposed the Blaine citizens is very well supplied with bills—two-dollar bills.

—The political excitement runs so high this campaign that even the dentists are taking the stump.

—Mr. Kobbe's railing's silence is so profound that when he comes to the gladstone chair of Rutherford Hayes clear across the continent.

—The prohibitionists have adopted the old oaken bucket as their emblem. This is especially significant this year, when there are so many kickers among the old line Republican voters.—Boston Times Script (Rep.)

—The New York Tribune has an editorial on some of the charges against Mr. Blaine, and heads it "A Carnival of Lying Cant." The fact is that, so far as Mr. Blaine's friends are concerned, it is a carnival of lying cant.—Baltimore Day.

—The same Old York and The Negroes ( Asheville Citizen.)

In 1880 when York was a candidate for the State Senate he made a speech at Elkville, Wilkes county. He was particularly bitter to the negro. He said that the nigger is not fit to vote; he has no soul; I don't want his vote; wouldn't have an officer given me by the vote of a buck nigger, and I hereby notify the judges of election if they know of any negro voting for me to throw out the ballot and don't count it for me."

This was York in 1880, and he claims that he is still the "same old York." And yet, perhaps, every negro in Buncombe county will vote for him. Is it any wonder that the white Republicans despise them? Without respect for themselves, the obedient tools of the most disreputable element among the whites, the negro need not complain that he has no influence in society—that he is looked upon as a source of danger rather than of usefulness to the State.

the charge of having voted for Prohibition, he said that his competitor, had taught him temperance and had made temperance speeches before the war and had been grand chief, high mogul of the Sons of Temperance, and initiated Mr. Littlejohn and others making them drink cold water. This brought down the house, but Col. Edwards also said the reason he had not voted at the prohibition election, Mr. Reid having produced the pictures, was on account of the death of a relative.

Mr. Reid said he had taken part in the Prohibition campaign, that he had simply voted for Prohibition; that the matter had been settled by the people at the polls and he was in favor of letting it stay where the people had put it. That it was a settled issue, and brought up in this canvass in order to affect somebody's prejudice. That it was like all his competitors' appeals, merely to passion and prejudice and not to the reason and conscience of the voter. His comments on the fact that his competitor could not remember whether he voted for the Constitutional amendments of 1870, were very telling. It is enough to say that Mr. Reid gained a signal triumph, solidified his Democratic vote, and firmly entrenched himself with the people of Granville.







# The Greensboro Patriot

LOCAL NEWS.

## OPENING THE EXPOSITION.

(Special to the Patriot.)

RALPH, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1884.

A memorable day is this in the annals of North Carolina. It begins an industrial era which promises to speedily develop the State's great resources. Five thousand enthusiastic North Carolinians are here to witness the opening ceremonies of the Exposition. At 10 o'clock a reception was tendered Gen. Hawley at the Executive office. Gov. Jarvis presented the people and several hundred shook the distinguished visitor's hand. At 11 o'clock the procession moved off from the Capitol. Two brigades of State troops were in line, presenting a grand spectacle. Between the brigades was a carriage drawn by four beautiful horses, containing Gen. Hawley, Gov. Jarvis and President Primrose. At the head of the civic procession were carriages containing members of the Supreme Court, Senator Vance, Col. John N. Staples, Col. Paul E. Means and other distinguished visitors. At 12 o'clock the procession reached the Exposition grounds. Gov. Jarvis, in a telling and sensible speech, introduced Gen. Hawley, who made a long and interesting address, predicting a bright future for the State, which "I am proud to call my native land." The address was well received. Immediately following the speech was turned on and the machinery set in motion. The exhibition is a great success. Everybody expresses surprise. The city is gaily decorated and is full of jubilation and enthusiastic North Carolinians. The crowd at the grounds to day was not large. An immense crowd is expected tomorrow.

—Hurrah for new North Carolina!

—The Murre band got the Exposition prize.

—The joint canvass between Gen. Seales and Dr. York ended at Raleigh yesterday.

—The co-partnership between E. Collett and John W. Stafford, at Winston, has been dissolved.

—It is reported that Mr. Starbuck, the Republican nominee for the Senate, will decline the nomination.

—John M. Moring announced himself an independent candidate for Congress, last week, at Hillsboro.

—Orange Presbytery adjourned last week, to meet in Henderson on Wednesday before the 8th Sunday in March.

—Dr. J. J. Cox, of High Point, left last week for Philadelphia to attend a course of lectures at Jefferson College.

—Reid won a splendid victory over Edwards at Oxford, Monday, and thoroughly aroused the Greenville Democracy.

—The estimated cost of the Exposition is \$50,000. Of this amount Raleigh pays \$17,000, the State \$10,000, and the counties \$15,000.

—Joe Morehead caught the old roon of all last night, and has appropriately named it "Eve York." The hide will be stuffed and sent to the Exposition.

—Col. Staples' appointment at Walnut Grove conflicts with Bishop Lyman, and the date has been changed from Sunday, Oct. 12th, to Monday, Oct. 13th.

—C. Watson, one of the longest-headed politicians in the State, called at the PATRIOT office yesterday. He represents Stokes and Forsyth as solid for the Democratic ticket from Cleveland down to Charlotte.

—Messrs. Sam H. Jordan, C. D. Vernon, J. E. Field, W. D. Alsop, Sam A. East, J. W. Griffith and C. P. Wharton, constitute the Greensboro shooting club. Mr. W. S. Hill has been designated as the president of the club.

York and the Negroes.

It is said that a delegation of colored citizens waited on Dr. York after the discussion at Winston last Friday and inquired into the truth of Col. Morehead's charge, that he voted in the Legislature against allowing negroes to testify in the courts. The delegation was met by York's blandest manner, and to its interrogatory he replied with much feeling: "Why, my colored friends, that's a Democratic lie out of the whole cloth; you people have got no better friend than York." The delegation withdrew, satisfied that York was a badly slandered man.

The record sustains the charge made by Col. Morehead and convicts York of deliberate prevarication.

The Act allowing negroes to testify in the courts was passed March 10th 1866.

On page 147 of the Journal of the House, York is found voting to indefinitely postpone the bill.

On page 149 of the Journal will be found York's vote to strike out sec. 9 of the bill, which allows negroes to give evidence in court in all cases where their rights are in question.

On page 152 can be found York's vote against the passage of the bill on the second reading.

On page 153 York is again found voting to strike out section 9 on the 3rd and final reading of the bill, and on page 174 on the vote to pass the bill its 3rd and last reading, York votes in the negative.

All this was at the special session of the legislature, beginning in January, 1866.

## Sharps-Settle.

(Daily Patriot-24.)

The marriage of Miss Mamie, daughter of Judge Thomas Settle, of this place, and Mr. Ben Sharpe, of Tarboro, took place at St. Barnabas church, yesterday evening at 6 o'clock. Rector Stubbs officiating. The attendants were: Thomas Settle, Jr., and Miss Lizzie Meek; Wm. R. Bynum and Miss Lizzie Settle; R. D. Reid and Miss Lillie Glenn; H. C. Hillard and Miss Nettie Reid; L. B. Eaton and Miss Mamie Benbow; S. C. Belamy and Miss Marion Richardson; J. C. Powell and Miss Jessie Gray; James Norfleet and Miss Lula Ball; Earnest Haywood and Miss May Keogh; with Mr. Frank B. Dancy as "best man," and Messrs. Vorhies, Murphy and Alderman as ushers.

An immense marriage bell was suspended from the center of the chancel. Rich and beautiful flowers made into a large cross decorated the rear of the chancel. Miss Delleta Alderman presided at the organ. The church was crowded to suffocation, the heat being intensely oppressive. The bride was dressed in gros grain and broad white silk, and looked queenly in her royal bridal robe. After the marriage a reception took place at Judge Settle's residence. The bridal couple left on the night train for a northern tour.

Bar Keepers Reply to Ball.

(Daily Patriot-24.)

Mr. W. S. Ball's gratuitous fling at the "bar keepers" in yesterday's PATRIOT deserves some notice. Not that anything he might or could say would have the slightest effect, so far as public opinion is concerned. Mr. Ball claims to be a Prohibitionist. Doubtless he was born a Prohibitionist, and "of his nature" to vote the Republican ticket. Now see what a ridiculous spectacle he presents: Last Saturday, at this place, he stood by Dr. York, the most violent anti-Prohibitionist in the State, introduced to the audience and applauded all the mean things he said about the Democrats. York was the anti-Prohibition candidate for Congress and beat Maj. Robbins, an avowed Prohibition Democrat. Now Mr. Ball, the great Prohibition apostle, has the gall to vote for York, all the same. But he's the nature of the beast. "I suppose," "It is his nature" to garble the law, too, it seems, for the Act of 1879, which he quotes, does not apply to "incorporated towns." Mr. Ball should learn "to tell the truth."

BAR KEEPER.

P. S.—Don't "burn this letter."

Meeting of Synod.

(Correspondence Patriot.)

WINSTON, Oct. 2nd.—The Synod of North Carolina convened in Brown's Hall in Winston last night. A large, attentive and intelligent audience assembled to hear and see the opening exercises. On the stage sat Rev. Dr. Johnston, Hill, Rumpel and Houston, together with the stated clerk, Rev. W. S. Lacy.

The Synod was called to order promptly by the retiring moderator, Rev. F. H. Johnston, D.D., who pronounced the opening prayer. Rev. M. H. Houston, D.D., the Assistant Secretary of the Church's Board of Foreign Missions, preached the opening sermon—a sermon of great simplicity, pathos and power.

Thirty-five ministers and twenty-seven ruling elders were present. An organization was effected by the election of Rev. P. T. Penick, of Morrisville, Moderator, and Rev. J. A. Ramsey and Ruling Elder S. K. Scott temporary Clerks.

The people of Winston are in Sunday dress and have opened their homes with graceful words of gracious welcome and the Synod is more glad with a beautiful hospitality.

Letter From a Colored States Man.

(To the Editor of the Patriot.)

I am now sitting in a well furnished room and never had a law suit in my life I must say York is a good man in my opinion the republican candidate for governor of N. C. but a stark republican as I am borned in England and I am acquainted in England and I have in this ship in that state as I have in this I could not forget Seales if this does him any good I hope he will not get me I am a colored man borned near liberty road N. C. I sincerely G. W. Kivett westerville Ohio Franklin Co

Reid and Edwards at Oxford.

(Special to the Patriot.)

Reid reviewed Edwards past political history, and showed him up in a very unfavorable light, his liberal platform now being neither Democratic nor Republican. Reid's speech was a noble effort, completely captivating the crowd, and their enthusiasm was evoked by loud, long and enthusiastic cheers.

Col. Edwards' reply was a defense of his former political conduct and his liberal view now. He is an able speaker, but he did not do as much as yesterday's arguments.

The Republicans are much divided in Granville. Dr. Wheeler of revenue fame, Cook, of Warren, the Republican's candidate for Attorney General, and ex-sheriff R. G. Sneed were here yesterday to pour oil on the troubled waters. Their purpose was far from being accomplished. Two Republican defectors are in the field and likely to continue. Two ex-republicans have already been held and another will be in all probability.

Mr. Reid, who has made such a favorable impression on our people, will address the Cleveland and Seales club here to night by special invitation. We are in high hopes of electing our whole ticket this year.

—A notable feature of the Virginia State fair to be held at Richmond Oct. 22-24, will be the competitive military drills to be held on the second and third days and open to all white companies in the United States. Three thousand dollars are to be given in premiums, and quarters for visiting companies can be secured in advance by application to Col. C. T. Anderson, chairman of the reception committee. The programme includes infantry, artillery and cavalry drills.

## W. C. T. U. Convention.

(Daily Patriot-24.)

The second convention of the W. C. T. U. for the State of North Carolina, will be held in Asheville on the 9th and 10th of October. Delegates are expected to arrive on the 8th, and will be met by a committee of reception.

By order of the president,

Mrs. J. E. RAY,

Corresponding Secretary,

Asheville, N. C., Sept. 30, '84.

State papers requested to copy.

—Women enter politics in a very quiet and lady like manner, in Washington Territory; to wit this item of "local politics" from the Tacoma News: "Mrs. A. S. Bailey, a lady who has had large experience as a teacher, desires to have her name presented to the Democratic convention as a candidate for superintendent of schools." That plan is much more refined than the prevalent male method of setting up things in the caucuses; but we do not learn that Mrs. Bailey got the nomination.

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 supporter 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.

Thousands of patients, young and old, male and female, have been radically cured by their use, and no one who has experienced the relief which they bring would use any other appliance.

ROBT. G. GLENN,

Agent, Greensboro, N. C.

W. C. PORTER. FRANK DALTON.

PORTER & DALTON,

DRUGGISTS,

Opposite Barber House,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Prescriptions carefully compounded. All orders promptly attended to.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as executor of the estate of Angeline Moore, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same to present them on or before the 20th day of September, 1884. The 15th September, 1884.

LUTHERA MOORE, Executrix.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as public administrator of the estate of Ann Bell, deceased, before J. N. Nelson, Probate Judge of Guilford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same to present them on or before the 20th day of September, 1884. The 15th day of September, 1884.

W. L. KIRKMAN, Public Adm'r.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as executor of the last will and testament of William Wagner, deceased, before J. N. Nelson, Probate Judge of Guilford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same to present them on or before the 20th day of September, 1884. The 15th day of September, 1884.

MARY A. WAGONER, Executrix of Wm. Wagner, dec'd.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as administrator of the estate of Horquish Low, dec'd, before J. N. Nelson, C. S. C. of Guilford county, I hereby give all persons notice to come forward and make immediate payment of all sums due my estate, and all persons having claims against the same to present them on or before the 20th day of September, 1884. The 15th day of September, 1884.

Z. M. FOIST, Adm'r of Horquish Low, dec'd.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as administrator of the estate of David Wyck, deceased, before J. N. Nelson, C. S. C. of Guilford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment of all sums due my estate, and all persons having claims against the same to present them on or before the 20th day of September, 1884. The 15th day of September, 1884.

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## ESL

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the drawing of the balls, and that the same are conducted with integrity, and in good faith towards all parties, and we authorize the company to use the certificate, with fac-simile of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000, to which a reserve fund of over \$500,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the Louisiana State Constitution, adopted December 31, A. D. 1870.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. Tenth Grand Drawing, Class K, in the Academy of Music, New Orleans.

Tuesday, October 14th, 1884.

173d Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.

Fractions in Fifths in Proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000

2 PRIZES OF \$20,000

10 PRIZES OF \$10,000

20 PRIZES OF \$5,000

100 PRIZES OF \$2,000

200 PRIZES OF \$1,000

500 PRIZES OF \$500

1,000 PRIZES OF \$250

2,000 PRIZES OF \$125

5,000 PRIZES OF \$62.50

10,000 PRIZES OF \$31.25

20,000 PRIZES OF \$15.62

50,000 PRIZES OF \$7.81

100,000 PRIZES OF \$3.90

200,000 PRIZES OF \$1.95

500,000 PRIZES OF \$0.97

1,000,000 PRIZES OF \$0.49

2,000,000 PRIZES OF \$0.24

5,000,000 PRIZES OF \$0.12

10,000,000 PRIZES OF \$0.06

20,000,000 PRIZES OF \$0.03

50,000,000 PRIZES OF \$0.01

100,000,000 PRIZES OF \$0.005

200,000,000 PRIZES OF \$0.002

500,000,000 PRIZES OF \$0.001

1,000,000,000 PRIZES OF \$0.0005

2,000,000,000 PRIZES OF \$0.0002

5,000,000,000 PRIZES OF \$0.0001

10,000,000,000 PRIZES OF \$0.00005

20,000,000,000 PRIZES OF \$0.00002

50,000,000,000 PRIZES OF \$0.00001

100,000,000,000 PRIZES OF \$0.000005

200,000,000,000 PRIZES OF \$0.000002

500,000,000,000 PRIZES OF \$0.000001

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200,000,000,000,000 PRIZES OF \$0.000000002

500,000,000,000,000 PRIZES OF \$0.000000001

1,000,000,000,00