

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1825.

GREENSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1884.

NEW SERIES, NO. 930

—Now for New York.

—Frank Hutton has been appointed Postmaster General.

—The Republican majority in Ohio is put at 20,000. Why not?

—Happy to meet you in New York, Governor Cleveland.—JOHN KELLY.

—The Republicans gained five, if not seven, Congressmen in Ohio. Tariff.

—Mr. Blaine's "Salvation Army" is preparing to sweep down upon Michigan.

—Blaine said he would be terribly disappointed with less than 20,000 majority in Ohio.

—Free Trader Frank Hurd bit the dust last Tuesday. Bill Morrison is trembling in his shoes.

—In Cincinnati the Republicans mustered in 800 deputy marshals as election supervisors.

—Less than 20,000 majority in Ohio Blaine said would be equivalent to defeat in November. Blaine can tell the truth.

—Having plowed the ground twice over and fertilized it abundantly, Blaine was entitled to a good crop in Ohio.

—Mr. Converse says "if Congress had restored the wool tariff last winter the Democratic party would have swept the State by upwards of four thousand."

—The Ohio Democrats are talking threateningly about throwing out the vote of Hamilton county on the ground that intimidation by the United States deputy marshals prevented a fair vote.

—Wheeler puts the cold steel to Cozart, and Cozart says he won't submit to it. Our information is that Ford will carry Granville, and that the entire Democratic ticket in that county will be elected.

—The news comes from Fall River, Massachusetts, that one million spindles will be stopped to-day, throwing ten thousand laborers out of employment. How do you like that workingmen?

—Blaine's manager, Stephen B. Elkins, is quoted as saying that efforts will now be put forth in the South with the belief that Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Louisiana and Tennessee can be bought.

—Notwithstanding the Republicans have carried Ohio in every Presidential year since 1856, by an average majority of 20,000, they expected the State to go Democratic last Wednesday! Why, of course!

—Geddes, Campbell, Foran, Wilkins, Warner, Huthwaite, Ellis, Lefevre, Outland, Anderson and Seney are the eleven Democrats elected in Ohio, and Butterworth, Brown, McKinley, two Taylors, Remois, Cooper, Grosvenor, Thompson and Little the ten Republicans, a loss of three.

—The Republican majority in Cincinnati of 3,000 was about two for every deputy marshal standing, pistol in hand or pocket, by the side of the ballot box. Deduct the votes of these purchased minions, and the votes influenced by them, and it is a clear case that the majority was on the Democratic side.

—Republicans are crowing over Ohio. It was, indeed, a big victory. Defeat in Ohio meant death. The loss of Ohio was the loss of the Presidency. A Democratic victory would have ended the Presidential fight then and there. Republicans have good cause to rejoice. They have won a great victory. The funeral will not take place until November.

—The boasted Republican victory in Ohio is now being pared down to hard facts. Instead of the 20,000 plurality so ardently claimed, it is quite doubtful now if the figures will reach 10,000. This on a total vote of nearly 800,000—the largest ever cast in the State. The actual majority over the Democratic and Prohibition vote combined is only about 3,000.

IT MEANS VICTORY.

A tremendous Democratic demonstration took place in New York Thursday night, under the auspices of the Produce Exchange Cleveland and Hendricks club. Gov. Cleveland was present, and made a short, sensible speech, in which he reiterated his belief that the times called for the business classes to take a more active personal interest in the administration of public affairs. A letter from Mr. Tilden was read, and speeches were made by Gov. Waller, Henry Ward Beecher and others. The meeting was full of spirit. New York Democrats realize the urgency of the crisis. It means Cleveland's election.

Hurrah!

ONWARD TO VICTORY.

When the Presidential election was held in 1880 the Republicans had the Governors in the States of California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin.

The Republicans thus held the State governments and patronage in nineteen Northern States.

The Democrats in 1880 had the Governors in three Northern States only—namely, New Jersey, Oregon and Indiana.

This year the Republicans have the Governors of only twelve Northern States.

The Democrats this year hold the Governors of ten Northern States—namely, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Kansas, Michigan, Nevada, NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

In 1880, out of a total vote of 9,219,947, the Republicans obtained a majority of 9,464 over the Democrats and were in a minority of 311,115 on the total vote.

In the State elections of 1882 out of a total vote of 8,011,407, including Greenback and Prohibition, the Democrats had a majority of 449,649 over the Republicans and a majority of 195,655 over all.

The Democratic cause is steadily advancing and will continue to advance. The Republican cause is receding and will continue to recede.

By fraud and bribery the Republicans barely escaped annihilation in the Ohio election last week, obtaining a majority that means certain defeat in November. On the other hand West Virginia trebles its Democratic majority, unmistakably pointing to Cleveland's election in November.

The country is weary of Republican misrule.

Relief is needed from public prodigality and corruption. The manifest destiny of Democracy is onward and still onward to victory.

TO BE CANDID ABOUT OHIO.

No good is done by any concealments about the Ohio election. Democrats, with few exceptions, expected the Republican majority would reach 10,000, 15,000 or even 20,000. And why not?

The Republican majority in Ohio at the Presidential election of 1868 was over 41,000, and in 1872, over 37,000. In 1876 it fell to 7,516, but in 1880 rose to 34,227. Hayes was elected Governor in 1875 by a majority of 5,544 and the Republican candidate for Secretary of State in October, 1876, by 6,636. In 1877 the Democrats, for the first time in many years, obtained a plurality, but no majority, for their candidate for Governor, there being separate nominations by the Workingmen, Prohibitionists and Greenbackers, which obtained an aggregate of more than 34,000 votes. In 1878 the Republicans elected their Secretary of State by a plurality of 3,154, the Greenback vote rising to 38,332 and that of the Prohibitionists being 5,682. In 1879 Foster's plurality for Governor was 27,129, and his majority over all 2,352. At the October election of 1880 the Republican candidate for Secretary of State had a plurality of 19,005 and a majority of 9,404. In 1881 Gov. Foster was re-elected by a majority over all of 1,244. The next year a Democratic Secretary of State was chosen by a plurality of 19,115 and a majority of 1,559, and last year Hoadly's plurality for Governor was 12,629 and his majority 4,318.

Then, why not the average Presidential year majority this year? And wherein is the majority more significant in 1884 than in 1868, 1872, 1876 and 1880?

YORK PUKES AT LAST.

He Endorses the Edmunds Civil Rights Bill.

KINSTON, Oct. 16.—The statement is made on the authority of a respectable negro here that Tyre York endorses the Edmunds Civil Rights Bill. He was waited on by a delegation of negroes after the speaking at this place, who forced him to declare in favor of the bill at the cost of losing the negro vote. It was agreed that he should not make any public announcement to that effect, but the negroes have his endorsement in black and white, over his own signature. This fact has just leaked out here, through one of the negro leaders in this section. Carry the news to the West. Let the white people know the baseness of the renegade who is trying to stir up a war between the poor and the rich man. Tell it to the country that York is in favor of Civil Rights.

EASTERN DEMOCRAT.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The report of the commissioner of internal revenue, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1883, shows the following receipts from the collection districts in North Carolina:

Second district,	\$ 65,319.36
Fourth district,	865,952.10
Fifth district,	988,991.35
Sixth district,	456,864.16
Total,	\$2,377,126.97

This is the net amount after deducting expenses. The commissioner, referring to the general condition of the service, says: "In one or two localities there are some things to be corrected in the manner of administration, but these are not of very great moment, and it is thought all cause of complaint will soon disappear. I allude in this mainly to the fifth and sixth districts of North Carolina, where some abuses of long standing are, it is hoped, being gradually removed."

The following are reported as "expenditures for the discovery and punishment of fraud," being for detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty of violating the internal revenue laws:

Fourth North Carolina (Young's district),	\$ 988.00
Fifth North Carolina (Everett's district),	691.00
Sixth North Carolina (Cooper's district),	4,548.00
Total,	\$6,227.00

The foregoing amount is what was expended by the collectors for the purpose mentioned and does not embrace the amounts expended for like purpose through revenue agents—or the expenses of the courts.

The amount expended in the defective system in the sixth North Carolina district through the collector's office is much larger than that reported for any other district in the United States. The commissioner's report gives much detailed information. He says:

"There is in the hands of collectors and others for the enforcement of the laws, the following described ordinance, for which they are responsible"—and then he proceeds to mention some of the instruments used to enforce the laws—for example:

I. J. Young has 10 Springfield carbines and two Schofield, Smith & Wesson's revolvers.
W. H. Wheeler (formerly Everett's district,) has 11 Springfield carbines.
T. N. Cooper's district has 8 Springfield rifles, 8 Springfield carbines and 2 revolvers.

According to the report of the commissioner it requires 29 carbines, 3 rifles and 4 revolvers to execute the revenue laws in North Carolina. This is what we would call "the shot-gun" policy. Laws that have to be enforced by shot-guns ought to be repealed.

The report of the fifth auditor of the United States Treasury gives the expenses of collecting the revenue by districts in each State, and the following in North Carolina:

SECOND DISTRICT.	
Salary of collector,	\$ 2,500.00
Pay of deputies and clerks,	12,832.80
Rent, fuel and lights,	230.00
Stationery and other exp's,	75.56
Pay of storekeepers,	1,427.00
Pay of gaugers,	3,409.49
Total expenses,	\$20,475.85

FOURTH DISTRICT.	
Salary of collector,	\$ 4,250.00
Pay of deputies and clerks,	24,415.13
Stationery and other exp's,	223.25
Pay of storekeepers,	6,845.00
Pay of gaugers,	6,954.19
Total expenses,	\$42,687.57

FIFTH DISTRICT.	
Salary of collector,	\$ 4,375.00
Pay of deputies and clerks,	19,246.37
Rent, fuel and lights,	700.00
Stationery and other exp's,	341.12
Pay of storekeepers,	35,368.00
Pay of gaugers,	4,734.65
Total expenses,	\$67,765.14

SIXTH DISTRICT.	
Salary of collector,	\$ 3,500.00
Pay of deputies and clerks,	29,225.07
Rent fuel and lights,	685.00
Stationery and other exp's,	615.32
Pay of storekeepers,	141,909.00
Pay of gaugers,	18,316.51
Total expenses,	\$194,248.90

The expenses of the four North Carolina districts are summed up as follows:

Salary of collectors,	\$ 14,625.00
Pay of deputies and clerks,	85,717.37
Rent, fuel and lights,	1,615.00
Stationery and other exp's,	1,255.25
Pay of storekeepers,	188,549.00
Pay of gaugers,	33,414.84
Total,	\$825,176.46

In referring to this fifth auditor says: "It will be observed that at this cost in North Carolina is as much as in New York, although nearly eighteen millions were collected in the latter as shown by the preceding table, while in North Carolina less than three millions were collected. In other words, \$1 in New York collects \$55, and in North Carolina it collects \$7."

To collect about \$580,000 revenue for State purposes in North Carolina, it costs only about \$29,000, being the pay of sheriffs which covers all expenses paid by the State.

To collect \$456,864 in the fifth district costs \$194,248.90. It takes nearly fifty cents to collect a dollar from this revenue. To be sure the people have to pay these excessive charges. It takes more money to collect the internal revenue in the fifth district than it does to pay the fifth district. The judiciary, General Assembly, the executive department of the whole State of North Carolina. The pay of the storekeepers in Dr. Mott's old district is more than the

cost of administering the State government. They take half the money they wring from the pockets of the people; and yet the Republican party pretends that these storekeepers, gaugers and revenue officers are anxious to abolish their fat places, so that they will have to work for a living. Out upon such a patent absurdity. The people are not fools to believe such stuff.

The Press on Ohio.

[New York Herald.—Ind.]

The scandalous scenes in Cincinnati can scarcely fail to shock and disgust reputable voters in all parts of the country with a party which, under the eyes of its candidate and with his management, used such means to carry an election. The Democrats have no reason to be discouraged at the result of yesterday, but on the contrary. The Blaine men have spent their strength on a blow which hurt them far more than it does their antagonists.

[New York Times.—Ind.]

And what is the result? A Republican loss of 6,000 in the majority as compared with the vote of 1880. From such a result the supporters of Mr. Cleveland will draw, not disheartenment, but new courage. Ohio was but an outpost which the enemy have carried at a fearful cost. They have well-nigh exhausted themselves before the beginning of the actual fight. New York is now the battle ground, and on that field the assurance of victory is already complete.

[New York World.—Dem.]

The battle in Ohio was fought by the Democracy this year under great disadvantages. No Democrat hoped for a victory; very few anticipated any decrease of the Garfield majority of 1880. The Republicans were enabled to centralize all their money, patronage and efforts on Ohio. They started with the advantage of the prestige of Republican victories in the State in the October elections in Presidential years for 28 years. The monopoly tribute of \$1,000,000 was sent into the State for use at the polls, where it would do the most good. Blaine was carried on exhibition through the State begging for votes. The people were told that to defeat the Republican candidates was to annihilate the Republican chances in November. They were entreated by Blaine himself to leave him a chance of success, at least till November.

With all their advantages, all their early boasts of 25,000 majority, all their money and all their resources, the Blaine men trembled for the result. They knew that the people were against them, on an honest vote. They mistrusted the power of corruption.

[New York Star.—Tammam Organ.]

The Presidential battle is still to be fought out and decided on the old lines in New York, Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut—above all in New York, which is still the pivotal State.

It would be futile to deny that his hard won victory in Ohio will give a tremendous impetus to Blaine's canvass; but Cleveland may yet be elected by New York, Indiana and one or two other Northern States in conjunction with the Southern phalanx, in which, as West Virginia shows, no serious breach has been made. It will, however, be no walk over, no easy contest. Everything hinges on New York, and there won't be a vote to spare. In this State if the Democrats are to win, they must count mainly on Democratic votes and on an earnest, united front. That is the naked truth of the situation.

HOW SENATOR BECK LOOKS AT IT.

[Washington Post.]

Senator Beck, of Kentucky, who has just returned from a trip to Wyoming on a visit to the ranch of his son, was seen by a Star reporter at the Ebbitt to-day. He said: "When I went West I did not expect anything from Ohio. We had refused at Chicago to nominate one of her best and strongest men—Thurman—because we were not willing to make our fight in that State. When I returned from the West, to my surprise, I found that the Democrats had nominated Ohio. For my part I never counted upon the State; I never expected anything from it. If the Republicans by dragging Blaine over the State and using all the power of Federal patronage and all their money couldn't carry Ohio, why they couldn't carry any State. The result in Ohio does not discourage me. We have got New York safe; it is as safe as Kentucky. I feel perfectly satisfied that Cleveland will be elected, and I am pretty sure we will elect a solid Democratic delegation to Congress from Kentucky—a gain of two."

A Virginia Drought in 1714.

An extract from a letter of Governor Spotswood to the British Lord of Trade, of date July 25, 1714, may be apposite reading for present sufferers and grumblers. He says: "I here inclose the Accounts of ye quit rents, and 2s. p. Hb'd as they were made up last year, by which y'r Ld'ship will observe how much the latter Revenue falls short of discharging the Expense of Government, occasioned by the little encouragement that has been lately given to the Tobacco trade. This Revenue, by the bad prospect of the Crops, which a continued drought for these three months has rendered very unprosperous hitherto, and if there should happen no rain in a Week more, there will be great danger of Scarcity of Corn, for which reason I have put a Stop to ye Exportation thereof."

Lively Times in Buncombe.

[Asheville Citizen.]

The county candidates spoke at Fair View, Monday, and Messrs. Pearson and Jones did better for Democracy, if possible, than heretofore.

Natt Atkinson arose in his might, head and tail up, and like cousin Sally Dillard, waded in. He made a violent assault upon Democracy, lawyers, (Mr. A. judges others of his profession by himself, as he has a shingle hanging out as a "lawyer") made many and indecent personal allusions to Mr. Pearson, including some coarse allusions to the late Judge Pearson. Mr. Pearson gave him one of the severest castigations ever received by a man. Atkinson aroused the indignation of every honest Republican by his assault upon the dead Chief Justice whom they all revered. Atkinson wanted to know where Messrs. Pearson and Jones were from, when some one in the crowd answered, "From North Carolina, not from East Tennessee."

The appearance of several revenue officers on the ground attracted the comments of Gen. Jones. Mr. Hirsch Harkins wanted to know if Gen. Jones referred to him. Gen. Jones asked if he was not such an officer, and he said "no." "Then," promptly asked an active Democrat from Henderson, "what made you run from the Ridge in Henderson some time ago, leaving your coat and hat, if you were not a revenue officer?" Mr. Harkins remained dumb as an oyster.

Atkinson made a charge that one of the candidates had been "treating to whiskey," whereupon Gen. Jones told him not one of them had disregarded the sacred precincts of a church, as Atkinson did years ago, to such extent as to elicit the protest of the officiating minister. This was proven on the ground, as having occurred at the very church they were then speaking at.

Democracy is all right at Fair View.

Fisher Replies to Blaine.

A Boston special says: Mr. Blaine having declared the statement that he offered a sum of money in 1880 for the Mulligan letter, he utterly untrue—a "mere malicious invention"—Warren Fisher rises to explain. He says, in an interview in the Herald, that at the request of Mr. Elisha Atkins, and at the special request of Mr. Blaine, he went to New York in the spring of 1880, and met Mr. Blaine at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and that then and there Mr. Blaine made his request.

"Definitely stated," Mr. Fisher was asked, "what was Mr. Blaine's request?"

"To obtain, for money or otherwise, from Jim Mulligan all letters, copies of letters, all the letter books, copies from letter books, and memoranda of every name and nature in which Mr. Blaine was mentioned or had any interest."

"What was the amount to be paid for the delivery of these?"

"The amount to be paid was not limited. I was to pay \$10,000 if I could not obtain them for less. Mr. Blaine further stated that Mr. John Cummings, the partner of Elisha Atkins, would furnish all the money for the purchase of the letters, and he authorized me to confer with Mr. Cummings about the money to be paid to Mr. Mulligan if the letters could be purchased."

"Did Mr. Elisha Atkins know of this proposition?"

"Certainly. He knew of my progress from time to time about the purchase of the letters, and stated that his partner had all the funds required, if the purchase was made, as his partner (Mr. Cummings) had recently sold all Mr. Blaine's Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad stock at about \$30 per share, which Mr. Atkins, in his judgment, thought at the time was a foolish sale, as the stock afterward advanced, reaching about \$60."

Now for New York!

[World.]

The result of the election in Ohio is a drawn battle, with a slight advantage to the Democracy.

They repeat their victory of twenty-eight years in the State, but their majority is reduced, and they have the disturbing element of St. John's spirited canvass threatening them next month.

The result is what the World expected and predicted.

It changes the battle ground from a Republican stronghold, which has stood unshaken in Presidential years for twenty-eight consecutive years with a reliable average Republican majority of 26,000, to a Democratic State with a glorious record.

New York again becomes the battle ground for the Presidency—New York, with its glorious list of Democratic victories for such leaders as Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson; for Daniel D. Tompkins, De Witt Clinton, Martin Van Buren, William L. Marcy, Silas Wright, Horatio Seymour, John T. Hoffman, Samuel J. Tilden, Lucius Robinson, and lastly Grover Cleveland, with his splendid majority of 192,000!

The Empire State will prove true to its record. It has tried Grover Cleveland and found him faithful to his trust. It will give him its electoral vote as it gave it to Horatio Seymour and Samuel J. Tilden, and as it would have given it to Hancock but for admitted corruption.

New York is sure for Cleveland, and New York means Victory!

Won't Join the Mulligan Guards.

In canvassing Yale College for students who were willing to join a Blaine and Logan Club and parade in Republican processions the canvassers ran across a snag when they struck the Theological Department. Of the more than one hundred students not a dozen could be found who were willing to join the club.

The Good Time Ahead.

[Philadelphia Record.]

Mr. Edison is hard at work on the problem of obtaining electricity direct from the combustion of coal instead of having to get it by first producing heat, then by heat steam-power, and finally electricity from steam power. He says he has got far enough to convince himself that the result desired is feasible. "Working at the problem now seems to me very much like driving a ship straight for the face of a precipice, and when you come to grief picking yourself up and trying it again to-morrow. There is an opening in the barrier somewhere and some lucky man will find it. The man who hits the solution will do the greatest material service yet rendered unto the world. We now get out of coal about one hundredth part of the real power we ought to get. The great secret of doing away with the intermediary furnaces, boilers, steam engines, and dynamos will be found, probably within ten years.

"The unscientific world has no conception of what such a discovery would mean. It would put an end to boilers and steam engines; it would make power about one-tenth as cheap as it is now; it would enable a steamship to cross the Atlantic at a nominal cost; it would enable every poor man to run his own carriage. It would revolutionize the industrial world. The electric motor is the ideal motor for all kinds of work. What we want is some means of producing the current cheaply. Now it costs ten times as much as it ought to. When we discover the short cut from the combustion of coal directly to electricity, we can heat and light houses, do all the cooking, move all kinds of machinery, vehicles and boats—do all the world's work, in fact, for almost nothing compared to what it now costs us. There is a good time coming for somebody."

Tariff vs. Free Trade.

There is more distrust than is generally imagined among the laboring class on the subject of "free trade," and it could be removed more easily by showing to these doubters the impossibility of having free trade by quoting any resolution of State or National convention. Let the workmen know that we are compelled to raise for the uses of the Federal Government \$250,000,000 (two hundred and fifty million dollars) every year, and that soon every dollar of this vast sum will have to be raised from the tariff duties. Let the workmen know that many of the articles produced by him have a duty of fifty cents on every dollar of cost in Europe, and that there is no probability of ever being able to reduce the tariff as a whole; some articles may have the duties lessened, but it is impossible to do with less income than we now have when the internal revenue is abolished, and there seems little doubt that the people are against this direct tax, and soon it will be destroyed. The existence of the Government demands a tariff. It cannot live without it. Can any one tell where the United States Government is to get money to pay expenses amounting to over \$250,000,000, except from the tariff?

An Infamous Republican Outrage.

By what right or authority did the Republican National Committee send pistols and cartridges to Cincinnati to arm the deputy marshals? What pretext can be set up under which such an act can possibly be justified?

The country has become accustomed to Republican outrages on the rights of citizens, but this goes beyond any precedent. A thousand "bull dog" pistols and a full supply of ammunition were sent into the city of Cincinnati; the deputy marshals were armed, and, when the cartridges were handed out, were ordered to use them. There is not a community in the United States that would not resent such an outrage. It is worse than the sending of regular troops to surround the ballot box with bayonets, for regular soldiers are disciplined and far less likely to commit murder than the gangs of roughs usually selected for deputy marshals.

A party whose official agents are capable of such an outrage has lived too long. And if the people of this country do not hurl such a party out of power, they will do so by the hands of regular troops armed with "bull dog" pistols and instructed to carry elections.

Money and Magnetism Both Failed.

[World.]

The victory of the Democracy in West Virginia is the groundwork of victory in the Nation next month. It proves that all the power of the Republican and Baile parties combined is insufficient to break the solidity of Democratic States. It insures Grover Cleveland's election by the aid of New York and Indiana alone.

The great hope of the Blaine party has been to break the strength of the Democracy's 153 electoral votes in the certain Democratic States. To this end the Republicans combined with the Greenbackers of West Virginia, and drew into their ranks all the tagrag and bobtail of political schemehadism. They poured money into the State through the hands of experienced Star route manipulators who knew how to place it where it would do the most good. Blaine tramped through the State to exercise his magnetism on the people and beg for victimation.

More Cleveland Music.

An Independent Cleveland Club was organized in New York on Monday evening by over 200 telegraph operators, to act as auxiliary to the Mining Stock and Petroleum Exchange Club.

Runaway! \$5,000 Reward.

[Philadelphia Record.]

Runaway from the discussion in the city of Raleigh, on the night of the 2nd inst., Dr. Tyre York, a candidate for Governor of North Carolina, who says, if he is elected he will put all the negroes in h-l. Said Dr. Tyre York is about 55 years of age, 6 feet 2 inches high, has bad teeth, wears a No. 6 hat and a No. 12 boot. When speaking he exhibits a long, boney finger about 15 inches in length, and often uses the words "I'll be dinged," in his speeches. His language is neither chaste, elegant or dignified, and will at once be known when he says he is the same old Tyre, the game cock of the old blue hen stripe.

The above reward will be paid (in Confederate money) for the capture and safe delivery of the said Dr. Tyre York to Gen'l. Scales at any of his appointments until the 4th of November next.

All newspapers favorable to the capture of the said Dr. Tyre York will please insert this notice, and forward all bills to Dr. Mott, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, for payment.

Famous Republican Utterances.

[Boston Globe.]

Prof. Eaton's letter to the Democratic Committee of New Haven doubtless expresses to a T the thought and wish now uppermost in the minds of thousands upon thousands of Republicans in every State of the Union. Through a mistake occasioned by the fact that his initials are the same as those of a prominent Democrat Prof. Marsh's opinion, which would doubtless otherwise have been unknown, was obtained. "As I am an original Republican I cannot accept your polite invitation [to attend a Democratic mass meeting], even though I hope to see your Presidential candidate elected as a just punishment to my own party for their unfortunate selection of a nominee" is the way he puts it, and to emphasize his feelings adds the postscript, "You need not burn this letter." This is quite equal in its way to Conkling's declaration, when asked if he was going to support Blaine, that he "was not in criminal practice," and Edmund's famous "I am not in politics this year."

One Million Spindles Stopped.

FALL RIVER MASS., October 16.—A written agreement, circulated among the mills to close for one week, commencing Saturday night, has been signed by thirty-one mills, and will stop over one million spindles, of a total of 1,400,000 employed on print goods. It will throw 10,000 persons out of work for a week, and the prospect is that unless the market improves the shut down will continue indefinitely. The shut down includes every cotton goods mill in the city except those making fancy goods, and a large part cloth mills controlled by a combination of capitalists, which can afford to run during dull times. The loss in wages by the stoppage of these mills will be \$75,000 weekly.

TERMS:—One year \$1.50; six months 75 cents; three months 50 cents. Always in advance.
ADVERTISING RATES:—One inch one insertion 50 cents; for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. Advertisers must contract for special rates in order to get the benefit of such rates. Address
JOHN B. HUSSEY,
Editor and Proprietor.

GREENSBORO, N. C., OCTOBER 23, 1894.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

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

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

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

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

FOR GOVERNOR,
ALFRED MOORE SCALES,
of Guilford.

FOR LIET GOVERNOR,
CHARLES M. STEDMAN,
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.

—Register,
—Laugh at Republican canards
and roobacks.

—Prepare to guard against all
sorts of Republican fraud.

—The Republican majority in
Ohio, at last accounts, was 5,000.

—Democrats! prove your faith
by your zealous labors from now
until the count is finished, Novem-
ber 4th.

—Rumors have already caused
a number of reversals and other
shandlers against Cleveland to re-
pent and confess.

—The business men and busi-
ness interests of New York city de-
clare emphatically for Cleveland
and Hendricks.

—And it turns out that the
Republican Secretary of State of
Ohio, lacks 1,995 votes of a major-
ity. Great Caesar, what a fall from
thirty-six thousand!

—Casting 100,000 votes against
Ohio's 800,000, West Virginia gives
a bigger Democratic majority than
Ohio gives to the Republicans.
Smoke that awhile.

—St. John's cause has received
a terrible black eye. One of his
electors in Nebraska has absconded
with \$27,000 carefully borrowed
from friends in church, Sunday-
school and temperance circles.

—Will Hendricks carry In-
diana? He carried it even in the
disastrous Greeley year, when al-
most everything was lost. He will
carry it again in 1876. He will
certainly do it again this year.

—The Republican majorities
in Ohio, bought with money, were
secured in Cincinnati, Cleveland
and Toledo. Outside these cities
the Democrats were victorious. If
the Blaine brigands had kept
money out of Ohio the State would
have given a large Democratic ma-
jority.

WHAT EDWARDS THINKS OF THE
NEGROES.

In 1896 Col. Edwards ran for
Congress and in his card to the
voters, spoke of the negroes as fol-
lows:

"Fellow Citizens: I am unalter-
ably opposed to negro suffrage, not
from any illwill towards the negro,
but because I believe him wholly
incompetent to his intelligent exercise."

Not content with opposing their
right to vote, he goes still further,
and declares himself in favor of re-
moving them to Africa, or some
other than their home in the South!

Listen to him, ye colored men!

"If upon consultation and delibera-
tion it shall appear to be PRACTI-
CABLE, I shall favor the coloni-
zation of the negroes by the general
government, so as to rid the people
of the South from the evil which has
so suddenly turned loose upon them."

Queer reading that, to come from
a man who is now seeking negro
votes, and who says he has not
changed any of his principles or
opinions.

BLAINE'S HOPE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Washington Star's North Carolina correspondent says that efforts are to be made to carry the State for Blaine. This was decided upon at the republican southern headquarters, located at Nashville, after the returns of the Ohio election were in. The ground for the republican hope in this State is, the Star man says, 5,000 Protection Democrats who will vote for Blaine. If the issue was Free Trade vs. Protection, and Gov. Cleveland represented Free Trade, Blaine, unquestionably would receive a large Democratic vote. Large enough, perhaps, to give him the electoral vote of the State. But that is not the issue, for the single reason that no party favors Free Trade, and all parties favor Protection.

The Democrats favor a reasonable protection of American industry which shall benefit labor without creating monopoly or overburdening the people with unnecessary taxation. They certainly should not and do not favor a protection which drags \$100,000,000 of surplus revenue out of the pockets of the tax payers. They do not favor a protection which seeks to make the rich richer and the poor poorer; to build up enormous fortunes for Monopolists and leave labor unprotected and prostrate as it is at the present time.

The Patriot is not a Free Trade journal, and under no circumstances would it support a Free Trade candidate.

Lower taxes and lower duties are not Free Trade.

Revenue Reform is not Free Trade.

Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation.

A HORROR OF 1868.

Our Republican county candidates have a horror of 1868. They cry out piteously "Don't go back to 1868." Let the dead past bury its dead. True, it has been a long time, but it is the same old reckless, extravagant, corrupt Radical party.

The rate of taxation in North Carolina was:

In 1869, Rep., 80 cents on \$100
In 1874, Dem., 31 1/2 " " "
In 1875, Dem., 39 1/2 " " "
In 1881, Dem., 28 " " "
In 1883, Dem., 25 " " "

COST OF LEGISLATION.

1869, Rep., \$430,958
1870, Dem., 212,893
1872, Dem., 169,396
1874, Dem., 109,234
1876, Dem., 81,823
1881, Dem., 56,239
1883, Dem., 57,478

AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR SCHOOLS.

In 1869, Republican, nothing.
In 1870, Rep., \$42,862
In 1877, Dem., 289,213
In 1878, Dem., 324,287
In 1880, Dem., 352,882
In 1881, Dem., 409,636
In 1882, Dem., 469,736
In 1883, Dem., 725,000.

WHO MUST REGISTER.

1. Have you moved from one township to another in the county since the last election? If so, you must get a certificate from the registrar of the township in which you last lived and exhibit it to the registrar of the township in which you now reside, and he will register you.

2. If you have moved from one county to another this certificate is not necessary—you are entitled to register without it.

3. If you have lived in the State one year and in the county ninety days before the day of election, you are entitled to register and vote in the township in which you now reside.

4. A man coming of age on election day can register that day but none others can.

5. Registration for a town election is not good for a State and general election.

THE OHIO FIGURES—OFFICIAL.

The total vote cast in Ohio last Tuesday's election was 780,373. In October, 1890, it was 716,186, showing a gain of 64,187. Of this large increase the Republicans have 27,195, the Democrats 34,880 and the Prohibitionists 6,695.

The Republican candidate for secretary of state has a plurality of 7,684, but falls 1,339 short of a majority.

In October, 1890, on a total of 716,186, the Republicans had a plurality of 19,065. This year, on a total of 780,373, their plurality is but 7,684.

In 1880 the State was left to take care of itself, while all the men and funds that the Republican National Committee could command were put into Indiana. This year the managers made greater efforts in Ohio than were ever made in any other State, and they came out with a net loss of 7,684 on the increased vote.

If the Republicans can extract anything cheerful from these figures they are very welcome to do so. To the Democratic mind the retrospect is entirely satisfactory.

LOOK TO THE CONGRESSMEN.

The Republican managers in this State are making a desperate effort to capture some of the Congressional districts. Their main hope is in the tariff question, by which they hope to win votes for their candidates who all repeat the regulation speeches about protection to American industries and American labor. In the 4th and 5th districts they are supporting two men who were formerly Democrats, Josiah Turner in the former, L. C. Edwards in the latter. They are really making the fight for Congressmen and the Blaine Electors, and they would be perfectly willing to barter the whole State ticket to win on these. This programme is not confined to this State, for all the States the Republican are making a hard fight on Congressmen, with the hope of overcoming the present Democratic majority, and getting possession of the House of Representatives, in the event they lose the Presidency, the probability of which is now staring them in the face. If they succeed in this a Democratic President will be powerless to carry out the reforms demanded by the people, as they will be constantly throwing obstructions in his way, and hampering him as they did Andrew Johnson. While the election of a Democratic President is a matter of vast importance to the American people and the South, especially, it is still more important, especially to the South, that the House of Representatives should remain Democratic, for in the next session of Congress we will see revived more or less sectional legislation, and if Congress should become in both branches Republican, the Edmunds civil rights bill will certainly pass, and with it certain coercive measures that have been suggested by Senators Sherman and Hoar, and endorsed by the leading men of the Republican party. It will be a new and perhaps more odious shape, some of the old reconstruction measures revived, and a renewed agitation of the race question with all the disgusting and damaging results which that agitation implies. The peace and prosperity of the South will be jeopardized under a Republican Congress. While laboring to elect the Democratic State and county tickets, and a Democratic President, let us be fully impressed with the necessity of electing Democratic Congressmen, and rally our full support to them.—Charlotte Observer.

The above is timely and to the point, as will be seen by the following from the Washington Star:

The Star correspondent, after a studied examination of the political situation in this State, is prepared to predict the election of four Congressmen to the next Congress. At present there is only one republican from this State, and he is a colored man. Repass in the first, Turner in the fourth and Edwards in the fifth, all coalitionists, stand a chance of election. The latter two were democrats up to this year.

Forewarned, forearmed! A desperate effort is to be made to wrest the "Old Fifth" district from the Democratic column. Reid is to be defeated at all hazards. Money will be sent here for that purpose.

What say the "Old Guard" of the Democratic party?

What say the "Old Fifth" with its glorious record of Democratic victories?

Shall it be the apostate Edwards, or the gallant tried and true Democrat, James W. Reid?

See to it Democrats, that James W. Reid is elected to the 49th Congress!

Rid y to him as a man, and victory is assured.

His defeat may give the House of Representatives to the Republicans. His defeat may clog the wheels of reform legislation and make Democratic reform impossible, even with Grover Cleveland as President. The defeat of one Democrat may lose the House, With the House and Senate Republican, Democratic reform is impossible.

Lower taxes are impossible. Revenue reform is impossible. Reduction of the one hundred million surplus revenue will be impossible.

It is important to the Fifth district that James W. Reid should be elected.

It is important to North Carolina that he should be elected.

It may be vitally important to Governmental reform that he should be elected.

Rally white men and Democrats to his standard.

—The Republican managers propose to play the same tactics in Chicago that they recently played at the election in Cincinnati. Their army of Federal bulldozers is to be thrown into Chicago, a host of Deputy Marshals will be appointed and the polls will be seized on election day. The Democrats of Chicago do not propose to submit to this outrage.

—The Blaine libel suit against the Indianapolis Sentinel is set for December 23rd. Mr. Blaine seems to be in no hurry about his vindication.

—Cleveland is getting ready to be President by doing his work as Governor. He does not require the attendance of a circus and brass band.

—An invitation to Mr. Blaine to attend the Cleveland inauguration ball may have a tendency to console him for the coming catastrophe.

VICTORY ASSURED.

An Address From the National Democratic Committee.

HEADQUARTERS, N. Y. DEM. COM.,
No. 11 W. 24th STREET,
October 15th, 1894.

To the people of the United States:

The result of the elections on Tuesday last in the States of Ohio and West Virginia is before you. Ohio chose republican electors in 1868, 1876 and 1890. West Virginia chose republican presidential electors in 1868 and 1872, and democratic electors in 1876 and 1890. Garfield obtained a plurality in Ohio in 1880 of 34,227 votes. The republican candidate in the election for secretary of state was a gallant soldier and a reputable man. The vote of the republican party in that election was broken down by the weight of Mr. Blaine, a factional seeker after the presidency. The people then elected a democratic majority to the congressional delegation of the state. We may confidently expect a majority in Ohio for Cleveland and Hendricks in November. West Virginia has, by its splendid and decisive majority for a democratic governor, at the October election, already declared its purpose to give its electoral vote for our candidates in November. The Blaine managers employed extraordinary methods in both States. They expended not less than \$500,000 in Ohio and more than \$100,000 in West Virginia in their political work. They called from every State the officeholders best fitted to do the work at which they were pitted. They crowded these two States with such men. They employed in political jobs the men engaged in the postal service of the United States. They left the veterans, who had saved the life of the nation, without the pay to which they were entitled, under the pretence of having an insufficient clerical force in the pension bureau, and then used the commissioner of pensions and a great number of his associates.

THEIR POLITICAL MACHINERY.

In the late elections in Ohio and West Virginia. It has been openly charged, without denial, that the payment of the veterans by the pension bureau was delayed by the purpose of coercing them to vote for Mr. Blaine. These abuses of political power have been committed under the overlooking eye of Mr. Blaine and his own sanction. They show the manner in which, if he were elected, public officers would be subordinated to his personal service and the bounty of the country he made the means of advancing his personal interest. They made the marshals of the United States and their deputies, who ought to be the guardians of the United States, a part of their machine force. They armed them and incited them to violence and outrage. They expect to pay for the weapons and the services of these men out of the treasury of the United States. They made Mr. Blaine one of their county and ward workers in Ohio and West Virginia; and he entered with zest upon the familiar duties. They devised, with his knowledge, methods of compelling workmen to vote as their employers dictated. They kept him in daily association with the worst elements of their political organization. They made him their confidant in every disreputable plan which they devised to promote his success. He could not have been a stranger to their purpose to make gains in Cincinnati, at the election on Tuesday last, by using armed deputy marshals and armed negroes to drive voters from the polls. The methods of their campaign in Ohio and West Virginia and the share of their candidate in those methods, have added to the opprobrium already resting upon his name, and have assured his defeat at the general election in November. Blaine was a member of the house of representatives, a senator in Congress, and a secretary of the United States. He has been accused of corruptly using his influence as a speaker and as a member of the house of representatives for his individual profit. His misconduct has been proven by his own letters. These have confronted him whenever he has gone. He has attempted to explain. The phrases of these letters are so well known that they are beyond the stage. A speaker of the house of representatives—a member of that house—who would

or property, might avail himself of the larger opportunities which the office and powers of a president afford. These are not words dictated by party rancor. They sum up the judgment of that independent press which is, and always will remain, the bulwark of good and common sense government. They express the convictions of the leading Republican journals and the belief of those distinguished Republican statesmen and citizens whose love of country has forced them to declare that the nomination of Mr. Blaine was not fit to be made. There is reason for our confidence that we will achieve a victory in November. The army of officeholders engaged for a month past in manipulating votes in Ohio and West Virginia must now disband. Each man of the number must go to his own place. The commissioner of pensions and his bureau clerks cannot be concentrated for political uses in the November election. When they are active individuals in their several States they will be unable to do mischief. The marshals of the United States, by reason of the powers which they exercise, may again do harm in November. They ought to understand that for what they have done and for what they may do, they will be brought to the strictest account by a justly indignant people.

The hopes of a return and the promises of indemnity which have been held out to them will not avail them in the days which are close at hand. The country is fully aroused. It is alarmed by the corrupt influences surrounding Mr. Blaine,

and will reject him as president. Mr. Blaine has grown rich. The men around him have grown rich. The speculators whom he has aided by framing laws to suit them are rich. The corporations which he has helped have monopolized the public lands. But trade is stagnant. The commerce of the country has decayed. Mills are standing idle. Where wages have not been stopped they are reduced. Mechanics and laborers go about seeking employment in vain. Women and children are beginning to want bread, and yet the farmer can find no profitable market for his grain. These circumstances afford conclusive proof that a few interests have been cared for by the Republican managers at the expense of the interests of the great body of the people. The creation in this favored land of such extremes of wealth and poverty, and the evil days which have overtaken

ALL WHO ARE ENGAGED IN LABOR are not your fault. It has been, and is, the fault of those selfish men who use the powers which you gave them for their own advantage, leaving you to fare as best you could. It is for you to determine whether these evils shall continue and increase, or diminish and end in a general prosperity, shared in by all alike. You have a right to expect that your party leaders, to whom you have given support and accorded honors in past years, will lay aside all differences and establish a lasting claim upon your gratitude by making common cause in your supreme efforts to obtain the blessings of a good government. You will not be disappointed. Remember that victory in November over the unscrupulous men, who are now endeavoring to seize the presidency, can only be assured by your complete organization. When men are of one mind and want to impress their opinion upon the community in which they live, they must stand together and work together. The highest and best organization of which men are capable is that in which every man wants to do that part of the common work which he can do, and does it with all his might. Your organizations ought to be of such nature, and if they are, Gov. Cleveland will be elected in November by an unparalleled majority.

W. H. BARNUM, Ch'm.
A. P. GORMAN, Ch'm. Ex. Com.

By Their Fruits.

The Republican party has been unmerciful in its selection of the men it has elevated or sought to elevate to prominent positions, with one exception.

Its first candidate for President was John P. Hale, who afterwards went to Spain and came back disgraced.

Its second candidate was John C. Fremont, who was criminally tried and condemned in the courts of France for his connection with stock and railroad jobberies very much like those of Blaine.

Abraham Lincoln, the first Republican President elected, was a providential gift in the honor of the Nation's peril—a sincere and honest man.

Ulysses S. Grant, the friend of Jay Gould and Vanderbilt, was his successor, and his once proud name has been dragged in the mire in connection with the fraudulent bankruptcy of Grant & Ward, the monumental financial swindle of the century.

Rutherford B. Hayes, the recipient of the stolen Presidency, is to-day the best despised man of country, known only for the petty larceny convictions of his sneak thief Administration and for his personal meanness.

James A. Garfield, branded by Republican committees and denounced by his own party as a corruptionist, had his career cut short by a Republican assassin.

Chester A. Arthur rose to the Presidency by the aid of Dorsey, "soap" and accident, from the bosom of one of the most corrupt and unscrupulous political machines in the country.

James G. Blaine, nominated as Arthur's successor by the Republican party, has crushed under a avalanche of proofs of official venality.

The Speaker of the National House of Representatives is next to the President in official power and distinction. His influence is infinitely greater than that of the Vice-President.

Look at the last three Speakers elected by the Republicans! Schuyler Colfax, who was driven from public life a Credit Mobilier leper, covered with perjury as well as gross corruption. James G. Blaine, the tattled jobber, made notorious by the exposure of the Fisher letters. J. Warren Keifer, who is repudiated and despised by his own party.

What a contrast to these names are those offered to the country by the Democracy!

In place of Hale, Franklin Pierce. In place of Fremont, James Buchanan. In place of Grant, Horatio Seymour. In place of Hayes, Samuel J. Tilden. In place of Garfield, Winfield Scott Hancock. In place of the corrupt and humiliated Blaine, the honest and honored Grover Cleveland.

Equally superior and honorable have the Democrats been in their choice of Speaker. They have elected three Speakers since 1860: Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana; Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania; and John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky.

What a contrast to the wretched trio—Colfax, Blaine and Keifer!

Let the people judge from these names which of the two parties is more deserving of trust and confidence.

Turn the vessels out!

Another Nut for Workmen.

Notice of a ten per cent. reduction on all wages was posted at the Portsville (Pa.) Iron and Steel Company's Fishback Rolling Mill last Saturday. The men have taken no action on the subject yet, but there is talk of striking. The members of the company are all active working Republicans. The mills, which are employed in the manufacture of bridge and building iron, have shut down.

The alleged cause is scarcity of orders.

Rumored Assassination of Gov. Cleveland.

The city of Albany was thrown into great excitement Monday morning by reports that Gov. Cleveland had been assaulted while on his way from the executive mansion to the capitol. Some of the reports had it that he had been assassinated, and others that he had been fatally wounded. The reports spread with great rapidity, and soon hundreds of persons thronged to the governor's room to inquire as to the foundation for the rumors and the condition of the governor. There was a slight foundation for the rumors upon which a superstructure of fiction had been built as the story passed from mouth to mouth.

The facts are substantially as follows: A crank named Samuel Boone, of Elmira, who has been unsuccessfully soliciting a pardon for his brother-in-law, who is confined in Auburn prison for shooting a man in Chemung county a year ago, met the governor as he was walking along Eagle street from the executive mansion to the capitol about 9 o'clock in the morning, and struck at him, at the same time uttering an oath. Gov. Cleveland threw up his arm and warded off the blow, and several persons near by who saw the affair ran after and captured the man. Gov. Cleveland at once proceeded to the executive chamber.

Boone went to Albany about two months ago to press the application, and the governor then said to him that he would take up the papers at his earliest convenience and would decide it as soon as possible. His impression was that the prosecuting officials of the county were unfavorable to a pardon, and if so he could not grant it unless they saw fit upon further reflection to modify their statements, as no pardons were granted in opposition to the local authorities. Boone at this demanded an immediate answer, "Yes or no," and said to Gov. Cleveland if the district attorney had reported against a pardon he would slap his face, and if not, he would come back and slap the governor's face. In a few days Boone telegraphed that the district attorney had said him a face slapping by acknowledging that Gov. Cleveland's statement was true. One morning last week Boone and his wife appeared at the executive chamber, and the governor granted them an audience. The woman was in a state of great nervous excitement and attempted to strike the governor. The latter caught her by the wrist and said to her: "My dear woman, you are beside yourself. Sit down and let us talk this matter over reasonably." At this she threw herself upon the floor and screamed and shouted until she was removed from the building. The couple have remained in Albany since and Boone has followed the governor back and forth from his house to the capitol. He has uttered all manner of threats against the governor's life, and was regarded as a crank. His wife has had several fits of hysteria, and the attending physician has urged Boone to take her home, but he refused to do so. Boone is in jail, and will be examined as to his insanity to-day.

Last Monday Boone appeared at the executive mansion with his wife. Mrs. Boone went into the executive mansion, while her husband remained in the ante-room. The woman became excited, and violent in her language, and the governor's attendants saw suddenly struck at Mr. Cleveland, and seized her arm before the blow landed, and requested the woman to be seated and be calm. He rose and she sat down and then screamed fell to the floor in violent hysterics. Two orderlies then removed her across the street to a house, where she was treated. She has been hysterical most of the time since.

Death of James Wormley.

James Wormley, the well known Washington hotel keeper, died in Boston last Saturday, of calculus. Wormley was one of the most remarkable colored men in the country, and had a national reputation as a caterer. He was born in Washington sixty four years ago, and began business as a driver of a hack. A little before the war he secured a house on I street, near 15th, and went into business for himself. Among his patrons were many of the most prominent public men of the day. He accompanied Reverdy Johnson to England when Mr. Johnson went as minister to the court of St. James and his skill as a caterer is said to have largely contributed to Mr. Johnson's diplomatic success. Wormley opened the hotel corner of 15th and H streets, which bears his name, in 1871. The list of guests include many of the most eminent men of the day in every walk of life. The parties of Wormley's have been the scene of many distinguished gatherings. His strict business integrity won for him the confidence and friendship of the wealthy and influential citizens of Washington.

Seated in Chatham.

The reception accorded Gen. A. M. Seales at Pittsboro Saturday, was one which did honor to our noble standard bearer and did credit to the Democrats of Chatham.

On his arrival at a point a few miles from town he was met by a large mounted procession and amidst the acclamations of the people, who turned out in his honor, was escorted into the city.

Gen. Seales was greatly pleased at the warmth and hospitality of the reception accorded him. His speech, which consumed two and a half hours in delivery, was able. The attendance was exceedingly large and the enthusiasm manifested was of a character to show that Seales is the man for Chatham. The day will long be remembered.

A Crapper on the Climax.

The able Dudley, who, in connection with Dorsey, engineered the Republican corruption fund in Indiana, has been sent into Ohio to prevent election frauds. In this way the Blaine managers hope to put a crapper on the climax, so to say.

Outrage at Ohio.

(Cincinnati Enquirer)

The election in Cincinnati was conducted on the part of the Republicans under the shot gun policy. Decent citizens of both parties did not hesitate to say that the proceedings were the most disgraceful in the political history of Ohio. The streets and polling places were alive with United States deputy marshals, armed with clubs and revolvers, and their deadly weapons were impudently displayed on every pretext and without any provocation.

Marshal Wright reported, not to the United States authorities at Washington or anywhere else, but to Colonel Dudley, whose mission in Republican campaigns is too well known to need any elaboration.

Among prominent managing Republicans brought from other States to perpetrate the unparalleled infamy was Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, who gave beligerent orders to an organized army of ruffians.

The United States deputy marshals, appointed at the instance of the Republican management, were the worst ruffians that could be found in other cities and the scum of communism in Cincinnati.

The most ignorant and vicious negroes in the city were armed with clubs and revolvers, and assured that they would be protected by the power of the Government of the United States in whatever measures they might adopt to drive Democrats from the polls, and admit to suffrage repeaters brought here to swell the vote for the Republican candidates.

They were, in fact, commanded to use the arms that were given them. As a rule, the white deputies were no better than the negroes.

The city had the appearance of being under the domination of a mob. Not only at the polling places, but along the principal streets of the city, deputy marshals flourished their weapons, made arbitrary arrests, and spread general consternation.

Several men were shot and killed, and others were wounded. Even after the polls closed several policemen were shot, and one of them killed. It is probable that several of the wounded will die from their injuries.

In Precinct B. Twentieth Ward, the negro deputy marshals were in such large force that the little squad of police was wholly ineffective. The marshals were armed with clubs and bull dog revolvers, and only permitted those who were for the Republican ticket to vote. Their weapons were freely used to intimidate legal voters, and they impudently declared their intention to do up the police.

In the Sixth Ward the spectacle was scarcely less disgraceful, and in nearly every part of the city the murderous ruffians could be seen. The reign of terror extended even beyond polling places, and peaceable people were unsafe on the street.

Irresponsible thugs and murderers brandishing fire arms on Fourth street, and especially in the vicinity of the United States Court House, was a spectacle more disgraceful to Cincinnati than anything that has occurred in its history, not excepting the riot in which the court house was destroyed.

There was probably not a legal deputy marshal in the city. The ruffians were appointed without reference to the law requiring them to be citizens of the precincts in which they were to serve respectively, and they were paid to their murderous work without any legal provision for their pay. They were practically employed by the managers of the Republican campaign.

There was nothing to justify the appointment of legal deputy marshals in Cincinnati. There was no disorderly tendency among the people of this city. The ordinary means of public protection were ample against such disorders as usually occur on election day.

The marshals were not appointed for the purpose of preserving the peace, or for assuring the right of suffrage, but for the purpose of bullying and intimidating the people. The known bad character of the deputy marshals was evidence of that, and the dreadful performance of yesterday were ample confirmation.

The Free-Trade Lie.

What did the Republicans have to help them in saving Ohio this year in addition to money and fraud?

Not the blood-shirt issue which used to be powerful in that State. Not John Sherman's worn out rage mill. Not Blaine's corruption, for while they may be winked at, they are not an element of strength among the people at large.

They

Advertising Rates.
The only time \$1.00, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents.
Local advertising 10c per line for each insertion.
Business office per line 2c.

GREENSBORO, N. C., OCTOBER 23, 1884.

Index to New Advertisements.
J. N. Wilson - Notice.
W. H. Murray - New Goods.
of James Hill, Richmond, Va.

LOCAL NEWS.

COUNTY CANVASS.

Candidates for the Legislature and for all county offices in Guilford will address the people at the times and places below mentioned. Everybody invited to attend:

Hillsdale, Thursday, October 23d.

Summersfield, Monday, October 27th.

John King's, Tuesday, October 28th.

Friendship, Wednesday, October 29th.

Widow Trueblood's, Thursday, October 30th.

High Point, Friday, October 31st.

James town, Saturday, November 1st.

Dr. Schenck, of Cherokee county, is in town.

The congressional candidates speak here to-day.

The candidates were out corn husking last night.

The holiness camp meeting is drawing large crowds.

Judge Schenck, who has been quite ill for several days, is better.

There was some improvement in Dr. Wilson's condition yesterday.

Examine the books and see that your name is properly registered.

Congressman John H. Evans, of South Carolina, died Monday of Bright's disease.

Rev. Dr. N. H. D. Wilson is critically ill at his residence on College Hill.

From all reports Guilford will give a rousing Democratic majority this year.

The Southern train had too much steam on and ran a little past the station.

Senator Vance will address a mass meeting at Greensboro on Saturday, November 1st.

Gen. Seales will attend the Southern barbecue, Saturday, October 25th, and will speak at Statesville, October 26th.

Prof. T. J. Mitchell, Superintendent Charlotte Graded school, will lecture at Oakdale Academy, Friday Oct. 31st, at 2 o'clock.

It began to snow in New Hampshire in ten minutes after the revised Ohio election returns had been perused by Secretary Chandler.

There was never a time when dry goods and other articles of prime necessity were lower than now, and persons in need of such articles by purchasing now can secure bargains and help the market at the same time.

Mrs. Maudie Wharton died at the residence of her son, Mr. Jesse Wharton, near Greensboro, Saturday night, October 13th, in the 74th year of her age.

The funeral services took place at the Presbyterian church Sunday, Rev. Dr. Smith officiating.

R. V. Corpening, who attempted suicide in Marion, Saturday, is still living. His wife was trying to wrest the pistol from him when he was himself. The ball entered the left side of the head, passed through the head and lodged in the side of the room. He was crazed by liquor.

Passenger and freight trains will be put on the Southern division of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad Nov. 1st. The run between Greensboro and Bennettsville, distance 154 miles, will be made at the rate of 20 miles per hour, the Bennettsville train making close connection at this place with the northern and southern bound trains. Sanford is to be the dinner station.

We have unintentionally done young Weatherly an injustice, in reporting him as having paid his head tax. He has not paid a poll tax in Guilford, though he has attained the venerable age of 26 years. By the way the young man is making himself amenable to the criminal law, and if accidentally elected, the question of eligibility might be raised on him. The non-payment of poll tax is made a misdemeanor. If indicted and convicted under the statute would be eligible to a seat in the Legislature.

The Ohio figures stand about this way: 780,743 votes were cast. The Prohibition vote was 9,510 and the Butler vote 3,700. Robinson, Republican candidate for Secretary of State, received a plurality of 7,684, and 1,995 short of a majority. The balance of State Republican ticket was elected by the stupendously insignificant majority of 5,900 votes. These are the official figures. Where is the "glorious 20,000 majority?" Who does not believe that more than 2,000 illegal Republican votes were polled in Cincinnati alone? Who does not believe that thousands of Democrats were intimidated, bulldozed and driven from the polls by Blaine's deputy marshals and thugs? Candidly, we expect Ohio to vote for Cleveland in November.

President Gray.

Alluding to the completion of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad to Bennettsville, the Charlotte Observer says: "The president of this road, Mr. Julius A. Gray, is a native North Carolinian, and is possessed of a wonderful amount of energy, perseverance and brains, and for the rapid building of the road from Greensboro to the Gulf and from Fayetteville to Bennettsville, much of the credit is due to his push and perseverance."

The Outlook in Surry.

(Correspondence Patriot.)

MR. AIREY, Oct. 18th.—Mr. C. B. Watson, with your correspondent as pilot, has just completed a week's canvass in Surry, filling appointment made by Mr. Reid and at his request being prevented from filling a subsequent list of appointments made by Col. Edwards, to which Mr. Reid was invited.

At almost every precinct the crowds were unexpectedly large, and without exception remarkably attentive, thus indicating, at least, a desire to hear the truth, and I am persuaded from the great demonstration following each speech, that the truth will be heard.

Your correspondent heard old mossback Republicans say, "We won't take any more of these new-fangled ideas," and "we don't want any civil rights," and many other similar expressions, showing clearly a determined purpose to repudiate the candidate and platform of their party this year. It was refreshing in the extreme.

Mr. Watson's speeches were very strong and convincing, abounding in fun and pathos. The burden of all his speeches was the internal revenue system and the civil rights issue. His denunciations of the unholy means resorted to in administering this system of the Republican party in its effort to keep it upon the people were perfectly terrific. His appeal on civil rights melted his audience to tears as he drew a picture of the inevitable results of the passage of Senator Edmunds' civil rights bill. The good accruing to the Democratic ticket in Surry from this canvass can only be estimated when the returns come in on the 4th of November. The outlook in the county is very encouraging.

The entire Democratic ticket will be elected by the largest majority received in six years, and Seales and Reid will not be forgotten.

Notes from Oak Ridge Institute.

(Correspondence Patriot.)

OAK RIDGE, Oct. 18.—The most noticeable thing these hot days is general political and industrial quiet. In politics we have neither been catered to nor surfeited with speakers. James Reid, Esq., early in the campaign delivered one of his matchless and logical speeches here and the county candidates will be here late in campaign. Otherwise we are quiet. There is much regret among Republicans that Mr. Starbuck has declined the nomination for the Senate. It was one of the best nominations the Republicans ever made in the State.

The continued dry weather makes wheat sowing very late. Farmers are complaining much but are evidently anxious to see rain. The attendance at school is already larger than ever before in this season, and there is a daily increase. The new building is having the roof put on and will be pushed rapidly to completion. Good judges declare it to be one of "the staliest" building in this section of the State. Mr. Ballard, of Kernersville, has done a neat job of brick work, and Mr. J. D. Donnell, of Greensboro, has the wood work under charge. In addition we are having a brick school house built for the public school in this district.

The vicinity has been very free from serious cases of sickness this year.

The "Live Oaks" scored a victory at Reidsville, Saturday, against the "Rockets"—28 to 5.

Mr. Jesse J. Benbow and family, from Virginia, are on a visit to parents here.

Our worthy officer of the law started to Greensboro with a "county guest" last week, but the guest "cut his company" and left said officer with the sack to hold.

The nomination of John A. Baringer gives entire satisfaction to this section. He is the first choice of many of us in the former convention. He adds strength.

About five students went down to the Exposition yesterday. The others took holiday.

Democrats Will Carry Michigan.

(Detroit Free Press—Rep.)

Republicans who on Wednesday were claiming that more complete returns would show 25,000 Republican majority in Ohio, now have nothing to say. The exultation is all done by Democrats and Nationalists. The reduction of the reported majority has inspired the latter with renewed confidence in their ability to carry Michigan on the electoral and State tickets and return an increased Democratic representation to the State Congress from Michigan. Don M. Dickson, member of the national committee for Michigan, has sent a despatch to all Democratic stumpers in Michigan saying Garfield's heretofore 30,000 behind Garfield in his field's State.

How the Boys Play Election.

The boys are playing Ohio election. A grocery box answers for the polls, and a big boy with a club stands near to act as marshal. Then a boy comes up to vote.

"How do you vote?" asks the boy voter. Whack! goes the club of the marshal, and the voter rolls on the ground till he is picked up by two other marshals and carried to a fence corner which serves as a jail. After the election a board of judges, consisting of a Democrat, a Republican and a Nationalist, meet at 7 o'clock, P. M., the statement that it took a gain of seven votes in each election district to overcome Grover's majority the year before. Shortly after midnight the gentlemen in charge of the national committee knew from private despatches very nearly what the majority would be. They, however, decided to keep up the illusion as long as possible, and tried to make arrangements to keep the real news back for 24 hours longer. One or two objects to this determination, but the others determined to carry out their plan, arguing that it would accomplish two things—start a fresh boom for Blaine, and dampen Cleveland's reception in this city. The brilliant managers who concocted this idea are now reaping their reward, and each one is trying to put the blame upon the others shoulders.

Unhappy Man!

(Boston Post.)

What a life has been Blaine's. He has twisted, and cheated, and lied and perjured himself and enjoyed to get the nomination for the presidency, and now it is turning to Dead Sea fruit after all. The past is a nightmare, the future is a blank. Unhappy man!

Reid and Edwards at Winston.

(Correspondence Charlotte Observer.)

Mr. Edwards took the stand first, and from the nervous condition he was in it was very plainly shown that he would have preferred being somewhere else just then. He began his speech by telling the audience what his competitor would tell them, drifting from that to "county government," taking up forty-five minutes of his time talking that amounted to nothing when he finished it. At the outset of his talk he was interrupted by a negro in the audience who began to applaud, which started a few noisy little boys who were in the hall, to applaud also. This he attributed as an insult from the crowd, which was as orderly as could be, and gathering up his portfolio of political lies, started to leave the hall, but was prevented from doing so by a few friends who urged him to remain and deliver his speech. At this juncture Mr. Reid stepped to the front of the stage and asked that the audience be quiet so that his competitor could proceed with his remarks. Every Democrat in the large hall, and it was packed with them, was anxious to hear Mr. Edwards' speech, and listened attentively to it from beginning to end, although there was nothing to be learned from it by either Democrat or Republican. His argument on the tariff was the same old-fashioned argument they use on civil rights it was ditto, on the Blair school bill, ditto, and so on to the end, which was a great relief to him when it came, for never did a man want to leave a place as Edwards did Brown's opera house on Saturday night, not that he was not shown respect, for with the exception of the slight interruption caused by the negro and a few noisy little boys applauding, he was treated with more respect than Mr. Reid, for the crowd could not resist interrupting him with applause, sensible, broad-minded, and eloquent of his speech. At the conclusion of his speech, and just as Mr. Reid began his, Mr. Edwards stepped up to him and asked permission to retire from the hall as he was indisposed. His request was granted and he retired. Mr. Reid spoke his allotted time, and such a speech he made as seldom equalled. He explained the issues that are now being discussed before the people everywhere, in such a straightforward and truthful manner that every body, white and black, could fully understand them.

At the time that Edwards started to bolt from the discussion, loud cries were made for Reid, a section of scenery opened and displayed to the audience in large letters, on a white back ground, bordered with flags, "Our Next Congressman, Jas. W. Reid." It was the shout that went up from the multitude when they saw that which caused Mr. Reid to step forward and ask the audience to be quiet so that his competitor should proceed with his remarks.

That Mr. Reid will be the next Congressman from the fifth district there is not the least doubt, and if the other counties in the district go for him as old Forsyth is going to go for him, he will get such a rousing majority that Edwards will have to join the old man York in saying: "Oh, I am so sick! so sick!"

Chickens Coming Home to Roost.

New York, Oct. 18th.—To-day the Democrats are exultant over the situation and the Republicans are correspondingly despondent. A prominent Democrat who has just returned from the west said tonight: "We've got the reps. on the run. This week's work has settled the whole business." There was an informal meeting to-day of several prominent managers at the headquarters of the Republican national committee. From all accounts the meeting was anything but a harmonious one, and it is said that most of the time was occupied in ermination and recrimination among the persons over the blunder of trying to humbug the public by reporting the Republican majority in Ohio as larger than it really was. For the last two days the Republican national committee has been deluged with letters criticizing those who are conducting Mr. Blaine's canvass and denouncing the action of the committee on Tuesday night. In these letters, which have come from all sections of the State, New Jersey and Connecticut, the statements is also made that many Republicans were so thoroughly disgusted with the Tuesday night's business that they have said they would not vote for Blaine. A prominent Republican to-day spoke in very bitter terms on this subject. He said: "I never knew a canvass so bungled and botched from beginning to end as Blaine's has been. The action on Tuesday night was but a sample of the stupidity, which has been a marked characteristic of the Republican canvass. The whole matter of the Ohio majority was prearranged. It was arranged that the news from Ohio should first give only the votes of those places that showed Republican gains. At that time it was pointed out to the members of the Republican national committee that they were making a great mistake, but they insisted upon carrying out their plans. To more completely deceive the public, they put upon the bulletin board of the national committee at 7 o'clock, P. M., the statement that it took a gain of seven votes in each election district to overcome Grover's majority the year before. Shortly after midnight the gentlemen in charge of the national committee knew from private despatches very nearly what the majority would be. They, however, decided to keep up the illusion as long as possible, and tried to make arrangements to keep the real news back for 24 hours longer. One or two objects to this determination, but the others determined to carry out their plan, arguing that it would accomplish two things—start a fresh boom for Blaine, and dampen Cleveland's reception in this city. The brilliant managers who concocted this idea are now reaping their reward, and each one is trying to put the blame upon the others shoulders."

Two Twisted-Turned Towns.

Twelve stores, comprising the business portion of the town of Edgely, were burned last Saturday. The loss is from \$75,000 to \$100,000; insurance, light. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. A like conflagration occurred in the same part of the town last year.

Unhappy Man!

(Boston Post.)

What a life has been Blaine's. He has twisted, and cheated, and lied and perjured himself and enjoyed to get the nomination for the presidency, and now it is turning to Dead Sea fruit after all. The past is a nightmare, the future is a blank. Unhappy man!

The Records Convinced Edwards.

In the joint discussion at Oxford between the Congressional candidates, Edwards swore that he had never made any temperance speech or belonged to a Temperance organization. Col. Edwards has got himself in a dilemma about this matter. He denied it and swore to it. But what says the record?

In the Friend of Temperance, the old temperance journal of Raleigh, of date of Sept. 24, 1867, in the list of officers of the various Councils of the Friends of Temperance in the State, the following occurs:

Council No. 12.—Oxford—Col. L. C. Edwards, President.

A man ought not to fear or deny so good a record, but when feared or denied—what then?

In the discussion at Lenox Castle Mr. Reid charged on Edwards that it had been published that he introduced a Prohibition bill in the Legislature, and had thus taught him and others that Prohibition was a good thing. Edwards became excited and angry and said the publication was a damn lie. But read the record on the subject, and it seems that Edwards has got into trouble again. Extract from the reports of the Senate proceedings, afternoon session, Saturday, February 3rd 1872, as published in the Sentinel of Raleigh in the issue of February 6th, 1872:

"The bill to prevent the sale of 'spirituous liquors within two miles of Ockokee Furnace passed its second reading. The bill was put upon its third reading. Mr. Edwards was opposed to this entire legislation, and offered the following as a substitute for the bill which was not adopted."

"Bill to be entitled an act to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors and for other purposes."

"The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: That any person or persons or bodies, public or corporate, who shall sell or otherwise dispose of any spirituous liquors within two miles of any point within the limits of this State, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the Court; Provided in all cases that where the money is paid down at the time of the sale the punishment shall be remitted."

Identify that the foregoing is a true copy of a part of the proceedings of the Senate of North Carolina, afternoon session, Saturday, February 3rd, 1872, as published in the Sentinel, a newspaper then in existence in the city of Raleigh, the bound volume of said newspaper, containing said Senate proceedings being in my care.

SHEED, HAYWOOD, State Librarian Raleigh, Oct. 4th, 1884.

Poor Man's Homestead.

In their joint discussion, Reid relates how Edwards bolted the Durham convention two years ago, then ran as the Liberal and Radical candidate for judge, and allowed his name to be put up at the instigation of the Times, the organ of that party, which declared that if the Democratic judges were elected the poor man's homestead would go. And yet Edwards was the first man to overthrow the homestead, and ruin the poor man who owed a few old, anti-war debts. Mark you, the creditor was satisfied, the State Supreme Court had ruled in favor of the homestead, but Edwards was not satisfied. He put through a case in his own behalf that cast a poor old colored man, Archibald Kearsey, his home, and deprived many a poor man in North Carolina of his homestead. Col. Edwards did not need it, according to his own statement, but his conduct develops the fact that he is not in sympathy with the poor man.

Should be Charitable.

(From the Philadelphia Times.)

The startling headlines, "Proof of Blaine's Frauds—One Million Six Hundred Thousand and his Influence," which appeared in New York paper yesterday, did not originate in an unprincipled Democratic organ. They are taken from the New York Tribune of Sept. 28, 1873. No doubt the Tribune has been convinced that it slandered Mr. Blaine twelve years ago, but it ought not to be so fierce with those upon whom the same light has not yet dawned.

A Fair-Away Calamity.

(From the Chicago Times.)

The astronomers at the Greenwich Observatory announce that the star Antares is approaching the earth and that it will smash things finer than toothpicks when it strikes. However, as it will not arrive here for 93,000 years it should not be allowed to divert public attention from Blaine's record.

A Natural Mistake.

(From the Louisville Courier-Journal.)

Seventy-four Chinamen, caught in a low gambling house in New York City, were tied together with a close-line and marched in a procession to the Police Headquarters. Spectators thought it was a parade of Plumed Knights.

Snow in the Catskills.

Reports received from Phenicia and other points in the Catskill Mountains state that snow fell Friday, covering the ground.

The dwelling-house occupied by A. M. Hemmick in Lexington was totally destroyed by fire Monday morning. Loss on building and furniture about \$4,000; nearly covered by insurance.

Last Saturday wheat touched the lowest point ever reached in the Chicago market, but flour and bread do not seem to have shared in the great decline.

Within the next four years four vacancies by retirement, will occur in the Supreme Court—a fact of great importance in connection with the Presidential election.

The Blaine managers should have arranged to have the great Fall River shut-down put off till the election.

REPUBLICANS REPUDIATING DR. YORK.

Dr. Grissom refuses to support York for the following reasons:

1. "I am satisfied from my long familiarity with his public course that neither the charitable nor educational interests of the State would be safe under such policy as has always characterized his public career."

2. "He has not the qualifications for the high office that he seeks."

3. "All the material interests of the State, her financial condition, her charitable and educational institutions, her progress at home and reputation in the eyes of the country will be jeopardized by the election of a man of his antecedents."

4. "I do not think that his qualifications or his antecedents are such as to entitle him to the support, even of the Republicans."

Mr. Sam Patterson, of Caldwell county, a life long Republican and an honorable man, refuses to support York for the following reasons:

1. "He is not fit for the high office."

2. "Of all abusive and foul mouthed demagogues, he is the most so."

3. "I do not believe he is honest in advocating Republican principles, and as a self-respecting Republican, I will not vote for him."

4. "I believe that the defeat of Blaine and York will be not only for the interest of the country, but will eventuate in good to the Republican party."

5. "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."

John T. Schenck, a leading and influential colored politician of Charlotte refuses to support him for the following reasons:

1. "Dr. York was put up as the candidate for Governor, as the 'stool-pigeon' of Dr. Mott, when he knew he could not be elected."

2. "York's candidacy jeopardizes our chance to carry the State for Blaine and Logan."

3. "No true Republican cares a cent whether the party is successful or not, because success, if it comes, is not Republican success, and will turn to ashes on our lips even with victory. Liberals! What a pusillanimous party have we become!"

No More Republican Bulldozing.

In commenting upon the supervision of the polls on election day, and the appointing of deputy United States marshals and deputy sheriffs, the Chicago Times prints the following: "The Democrats, that is to say, 100 of them, have organized what they are pleased to style a Vigilance Committee. It is composed of determined men, who are resolved that no intimidation or violence shall rule at the Chicago polls, at least that there should be none done by Republicans, and their orders are to provoke no fight themselves, nor to interfere in any way as long as the contest is merely wordy, but if any bulldozing is attempted by negro or other deputy marshals to resist it, and if any Democrat is shot to see to it that the shooter at once suffers the same fate. So the matter stands, and if the feeling keeps growing in intensity there will be serious trouble in Chicago on election day."

New York Will Respond.

(From the Philadelphia Times.)

The vote of New York will now decide the great Presidential battle of 1884, as it settled the desperate struggle of 1860, and it is evident that the present current of sentiment in that State must be materially changed to give Blaine a reasonable hope of defeating Cleveland. It is possible that local complications may give New York to Blaine, as it was possible for like complications to give Ohio to the Democrats and West Virginia to the Republicans, but the October States prove that national issues are paramount to local complications, and New York is not likely to be an exception. The present outlook promises a majority of over 30,000 for Cleveland in New York, and the aspect of the contest must be essentially changed if Grover Cleveland shall not be elected President in November.

Refugging the Old Returns.

A deliberate scheme has been put into effect to refudge the figures of the last election in Ohio, for the purpose of making an apparent increase in the Republican majority. All sorts of comparisons are made, the comparison used in each instance being that which will most insure to Republican advantage. In some localities the comparison is made with the vote of 1880, in others the vote of 1883. Again the totals are figured upon the vote for Secretary of State when it suits, and when it does not on the vote for member of the board of public works. The last subterfuge is to make the estimate on the vote for Congressmen.

A letter from Fremont, Ohio, says: "Rutherford is for Blaine, but Lucy is doing her best for St. John."

It will cheer the small boy dragging his reluctant way to school to know that the peanut crop is a million bushels ahead of the record.

—Snoos have already fallen in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Northern New York, and the weather sages are predicting a long and hard winter.

—Calkins, Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana, is reported to be seriously ill. His speaking appointments for the next ten days have been cancelled.

—There is more railway travel in Massachusetts than any other state in the Union. The number of passengers carried last year was 53,000,000. Pennsylvania comes next with 50,000,000, and New York third, with 44,000,000.

—When the solid colored vote is broken the Solid South can be broken without danger. Not before.

—Ruin stares the Philadelphia lawyers full in the face. Litigation in that city has fallen off 50 per cent. in ten years, and is still declining.

—There is an enrollment of 144,819 pupils in the public schools of New York city and the average daily attendance in September was 129,068.

—There are in England over 300,000 cyclist and the capital invested in the manufacture of bicycles and tricycles is about \$15,000,000, employing from 6,000 to 10,000 men.

—It is claimed that Mr. Herdricks has stood the campaign so well that he is yet able to digest railroad restaurant pie. He is just about tough enough to kick the rascals out of the Government pantry.

—Marshal Wright's deputies got in their work with great vigor in Cincinnati. If they all voted as they shot it would account for a considerable Republican gain. The deputy marshal's pistol is more potent than the policeman's club.

When This Fierce Election Fight is Over

When the Presidential contest, now waged so fiercely, ends on November 4th, the public mind, now excited, will take a rest, content that the country is saved—no matter who shall win—but then will an opportunity to win a fortune of \$75,000 by investing in the 174th grand monthly lottery of the Louisiana State Lottery, at New Orleans, on Tuesday, November 11th. The particulars can be had of M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

The St. James hotel, Richmond, has recently changed hands with J. M. Addison and Co. proprietors and C. W. Henderson and J. C. Roberts clerks. Mr. Henderson has been in charge of the Owen House, Washington D. C., and is a popular hotelier. The house has recently been thoroughly repaired and is now first class in all its appointments. It is a popular hotel with North Carolinians.

—D. L. Smith, Briggs, S. C., says: Dr. Clark's Pills do the best for the Blood and Liver. They act pleasantly, yet thoroughly, and unlike other cathartics, produce a good appetite soon after taking.

—S. E. Reeder, Reeder's Mills, Ala., says: Ramon's Nerve and Bone Oil is the best liniment in the world for burns, cuts and bruises. It gives instant relief.

—A. Mauden, Briggs, S. C., says: Ramon's Relief is the best medicine of the kind I ever used. It has, indeed, been a health restorer to me all. For neuralgia and all other pains it is simply wonderful.

"Give your boy Smith's Worm Oil."

—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.,

april-ly Greensboro, N. C.

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, (Tenn.) Vichy, Saratoga, Appianaris and Carbonated Lemonade, (a most delightful and refreshing summer drink,) and Ginger Ale.

G. W. H. Armfield

is receiving a new supply of all kinds of Spring and Summer Goods of the latest styles. Dress Goods and Tr

