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THE CLERICAL FORCE AT THE CAPITAL.

A Washington correspondent gives some interesting facts concerning the number of clerks in the departments at Washington, twenty-five years ago and at the present time. When Lewis Cass was Secretary of State thirty-two officers and employees sufficed to do the work superintended by him; now there are sixty-five clerks, three assistant secretaries, one chief clerk and six heads of bureaux—a gain of forty-three since 1860.

In Buchanan's time, the Secretary of the Treasury an assistant, chief clerk and thirty-five subordinates. Two Comptrollers, six Auditors, a Register, a Treasurer of the United States, a Commissioner of Customs, a Solicitor of the Treasury, a Construction Engineer, a Superintendent of Coast Survey and Chief Clerk of Lighthouse Board, with their assistants, made a total force of 496. So great has been the growth of the Treasury Department since 1860, however, that its employees in Washington alone now number 3,586. A score of old Treasury officers still date their appointment to the days before the war—among them being Professor Hilgard, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

When Floyd was Secretary of War he had seventy-eight civilians and about thirty enlisted men under him. Secretary Endicott will find civilians, 69 commissioned officers, and many new sub-departments—such as the Signal Service Bureau—entrusted to him. And among the employees he will find many veterans of the Mexican War and of Indian campaigns, but only four of them were appointed before 1867. R. P. Thian, chief of the Adjutant General's office, received his appointment at General Scott's headquarters in 1852, and is the senior employee, with the exception of James Eveleth, who has been in the Chief Engineer's office since Jackson's second term.

A large and easily explicable development has taken place in the Navy as well as in the War Department. Twenty-five years ago Secretary Toney needed only six or eight landmen and twenty-two officers to despatch the regu-

lar business of his office. Now Secretary Whitney will have one hundred and twenty-five of the former and one hundred and fifteen of the latter at their desks and in bureaux which have sprung up since 1860 as the demand was made for them.

The Interior Department has also grown. In 1860 the Indians, the public lands, the subsidized railroads and much else, of great importance now, did not require much official supervision, or if they required it they did not receive it. So Secretary Thompson had a chief clerk, twenty-three underlings and a superintendent for Pacific wagon roads and for the census, respectively. The business of the Pension, Land and Indian Offices was discharged by 389 persons. Now this is one of the largest departments and employs the following:

In the Secretary's office, 167; Land Office, 381; Indian Office, 75; Pension Office, 1,824; Patent Office, 722; Bureau of Education, 38; Bureau of Labor, 2; Commissioner of Railroads, 7; Architect of the Capitol, 16; and Geological Survey, 50.

The enormous development of the Post Office in all parts of the country has called for a corresponding increase in the clerical force at the capital since Buchanan's time, when 37 persons were included in the entire roll of the departments, which now employs nearly six times that number—374. In 1860 there were 20,000 post offices in the United States; now there are more than 50,000.

Judge Black, who was consulting attorney for Buchanan's administration, presided over no Department of Justice, but was simply styled Attorney-General of the United States and was allowed one assistant, three clerks and one messenger. The present Attorney General needs sixty assistants, clerks and other employees, besides controlling the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, in which there are sixteen persons, and which in former times was under the Secretary of the Treasury.

The extra session of the Senate will probably last three weeks. A great many nominations will be sent in to that body this week.

If the sands upon the sea shore are exceeded in number by any other aggregation, it is by the number of "ex-Congressmen" in Washington after office. It would appear that a man's best recommendation for a Federal appointment is the fact that his own people have tried him and found him wanting.

THE CONDITION OF WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES.

General Francis A. Walker is delivering a series of lectures upon the last census, which was taken under his superintendence, in which he presents some of the most striking results to be derived from the vast body of statistics collected. One of the most interesting of his lectures had for its subject the female population of the country. The balance between the sexes is almost at equilibrium—the ratio being 103.6 males to 100 females for children under one year of age, and 103.4 to 100 for children up to five years of age. After that time his proportion varies but slightly until middle age is past, when women outnumber men. At sixty-nine years of age there are 105.5 women for every 100 men. This result has been reached in every census, and the common reason given is that grown up females are less exposed to illness and accidents than grown-up males, whose business exposes them to more dangers. The use of alcoholic liquors by males has also a considerable influence in causing the preponderance of women over men after middle life. In the old Eastern States women largely outnumber men, because, owing to the thickness of the population, the enterprising and able-bodied males prefer to seek their fortune in less densely inhabited regions, where the chances of success are better. This cause naturally explains the excess of males over females in the Western and Southwestern States, to which women do not go until the male pioneers have succeeded in establishing themselves there by reclaiming the wilderness.

A very significant statement is that concerning the employment of women. Forty years ago a woman could support herself in only a few ways, such as teaching or shop-keeping, unless she chose to engage herself as a servant or as a mill operative; now every profession is open to women, who are supporting themselves in almost as many ways as men. They outnumber men in the larger cities, because they are better paid in cities than in the country. Out of eighteen million women registered in the census of 1880 2,417,000 were working for wages. Of this number 939,000 were in domestic service, 632,000 in manufactures and 595,000 in agriculture—the last being chiefly employed in the Southern States, in cotton, rice and sugar producing districts. There were 2,433 female doctors—a gain of 1,901 in ten years, and the women practicing law numbered 75, against 5 in 1870. In 1880 there were 154,000 teachers, against 85,000 in 1870—exclusive of music teachers. Fourteen women were classed as undertakers in the former year.

To any observer these figures and comparisons must be suggestive. They mark the growth in independence of American women. They attest the practical emancipation of the female sex.

Cleveland's Cabinet shows that brains and conservatism are to be the ruling powers behind the Democratic throne.

NOTES.

Not since the Napoleonic wars has Great Britain been called to military activity under such unfavorable circumstances as at present, when the British nation is suffering from bad crops and the world wide stagnation of business. More than two hundred thousand volunteers have already enlisted and yet, except for the specious temporary improvement caused by the employment of large numbers of idle men, rarely has the fever of war broken out so inopportunistically.

Austria is the least favored of the large European Powers as to colonies and as to sea board, yet she has caught the contagion of territorial kleptomania which has attacked all her neighbors, and she too insists on annexing a part of Africa. She has only one port whose traffic amounts to any considerable tonnage, and that is Trieste; but, like the old Romans, she will learn seamanship on land, if necessary. Her navy, though not large, is still respectable, and Austrians are never tired of boasting of the victory of Lissa, when together defeated the Italian fleet under Persano. Nevertheless, Austria would be wiser if she confined her attention to home affairs, instead of diluting her strength on foreign adventures. She has already the most divided and least harmonious empire in the world, and the time will come when a slight jar will upset the three-cornered balance among her Germans, Magyars and Slavs, with disastrous results not to be computed.

The new cabinet is one of lawyers. Bayard, Garland and Lamar were conspicuous in the Senate in that specialty; Whitney gained his reputation in his profession; Endicott comes from the Massachusetts Supreme bench,

and Vilas ranks among the foremost lawyers of the Northwest. Manning is the only one of the number who is not a member of the bar.

President Barrios, of Guatemala, has set out to conquer the other four Central American states of Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. He is to be the head of the proposed confederation, and the union is to be enforced by his army. The usurpation is a most audacious one. One of his chief designs in the movement is to thwart the project of a canal across the rival state of Nicaragua, and hence we might now have a war on our own hands already had the Senate guaranteed to build and defend this canal. Guatemala is the strongest of all the Central American states, and Barrios himself is a bold and unscrupulous man. It may be that he will succeed in his ambition and extend his power through the isthmus from Mexico to Panama. But it is more likely that he will meet the fate of other reckless adventurers who have led previous revolutions in this spasmodic region, and die, as he has lived, by the sword.

A writer in the *Medical Times* describes the island of Madeira as presenting the curious anomaly of a country which is destitute of any wheeled vehicle whatever, a fact due to the almost complete absence of roads. People travel in hammocks, and, with three bearers only, they may journey all day with hardly a halt. The highest temperature of the island in 1884 was 90°, and the lowest 46°; the mean temperature of the months of the whole year varied but twelve degrees. Thus, for the winter months, it was 61, 60, 60; spring 60, 63, 64; summer 68, 71, 72, and autumn 70, 69, 64.

A bank official of Albany committed suicide last week for the very strange reason that it is impossible to do business according to the prevailing business methods and be honest. This conviction so preyed upon him that he became morbidly melancholy and at last put an end to himself.

Alliterative political catch words are the fashion in England. Some are more expressive than elegant, yet each epitomizes a policy which has its advocates in the present excitement over the Southern imbroglio. The Liberals are supposed to have chosen "Rescue and Retire" for their particular motto, but it is expressed with less dignity by the Tories as "Smash and Scuttle" or as "Butcher and Bolt." The views of the Conservatives may be summed up in "Massacre and Remain." Other jingo sentiments might be expressed by "Grab and Glory." Moderate Whigs sing to the tune of "Victory and Victory"; Peckishill John Bulls chant in antiphony "Vengeance and Virtue," "Bullets and Bibles." While Mr. John Morley, perhaps understanding how much danger lies in alliterative utterances, may be thought of as sternly and firmly repeating, "Wisdom, Economy and Justice Demand the British Withdrawal."

These are some of the things which make Dakota proud. It has 2,500 miles of railway, more than any one of twenty old settled States. It has 2,000 school houses, more than any one of fifteen states. It has 275 newspapers, more than any New England State except Massachusetts, or any Eastern State except New York and Pennsylvania. In the number of post-offices it ranks above twenty-three States and Territories, and pays more revenue to the Postoffice Department than any one of thirty-two states, and it has a population as large as Nebraska or Connecticut, and nearly twice as large as Vermont or Florida.

How many persons have even a rough idea of the average sum upon which by far the larger part of the citizens of the United States are fed, clothed and housed? A recent statistician estimates that eighty per cent. of the population of this country is supported by from forty-five to fifty cents per capita a day. At the latter figure this makes \$164.25 as the average annual cost of living; but as by average we mean the balance between extremes, there must be many persons who have not even this sum to live upon. That fifty cents a day is a generous estimate will be admitted when it is remembered that many mill operatives earn only from five to seven dollars a week, and that the wages of farm hands run from twenty to thirty dollars a month, and that on these sums several persons are often supported. When it is remembered, too, that some other human beings have a yearly income equal to what is necessary for the subsistence of five hundred or a thousand of these "average" mortals, the

startling contrast between the extremes of our modern society must be most evident.

A correspondent wants to know why people pledge each other before drinking. We are not sure, but we think this is the reason. In the good old days when enthrusts drank together socially, each one made the others promise not to attack him while he was drinking. Otherwise while the head was thrown back in the act of drinking some enterprising ruffian would be strongly tempted to draw his weapon on the exposed and defenseless neck of the drinker. But even a pledge didn't always protect drinkers, and so the custom of drinking glasses and drinking together was introduced, in order that all might be similarly engaged at the same time and unable to use their weapons.

The New York *Graphic* has collected a considerable number of ballots cast for the twenty-one "greatest Americans." The results are interesting, not because they finally determine the merits of our American worthies, but because they show that a variety of opinions is held by persons as to what constitutes a great man. Everyone agrees upon Washington as the foremost American, but opinions vary as to the second, and more still as to the third. From many votes the *Graphic* makes up the following list, which is certainly very curious in some of its details:

1. Benefactors—George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, Abraham Lincoln.
2. Authors—Ralph Waldo Emerson, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Washington Irving.
3. Soldiers—Robert E. Lee, Ulysses S. Grant, Winfield Scott, Orators—Daniel Webster, Thomas Corwin, Henry Clay.
4. Poets—Henry W. Longfellow, John G. Whittier, Joaquin Miller.
5. Artists—Thomas Crawford, J. Q. A. Ward, William W. Story.
6. Statesmen—Alexander Hamilton, Daniel Webster, John Marshall.

The list is interesting, if only as an evidence of the uncertainty of fame, and of the contradictory views which go to make up the popular estimates of all save a few very great persons.

Thirty-eight useless treasury officials at a clip!

Dr. Douglass expresses the opinion that Gen. Grant cannot live more than thirty days and may die within a week.

The condition of winter wheat in most of the Western States is very unfavorable, and the promise of a fair outcome is not flattering.

The attendance at the New Orleans Exposition is daily growing larger. The Congressional appropriation has relieved the management of all embarrassment.

Silk culture in California is represented to be in an encouraging condition. The cocoons raised have never been surpassed in quality. There is a decidedly lively interest in the industry.

The number of Democrats is increasing so rapidly throughout the country, and even in the departments at Washington, that it is safe to say that if a vote were to be taken to-day for President, Mr. Cleveland's election would be well nigh unanimous.

The war clouds, both on this continent and in Asia, look threatening. In the Central American difficulty Mexico has interfered on behalf of her weaker neighbors, so that Barrios will hesitate before going further in his scheme of conquest. In Asia, Russia, finding that England is in earnest, is protesting that she is only in fun. Meanwhile the wars in Tonquin and Egypt are lingering along without any very dramatic incidents.

According to the statistics of drink, the inhabitants of the United States consume twice as much milk as they did ten years ago. In the same period the consumption of distilled spirits has increased, but not in the ratio of the increase in population, and the use of wine has actually decreased. The demand for coffee has greatly increased. These figures, upon the whole, are favorable to temperance and health.

The spring opens with continued business depression and several great labor strikes. Out of 15,000 men employed in the coal mines of the Pittsburgh district, 12,000 have stopped work, and a more desperate conflict between capital and labor than that recently waged in the Hocking valley is threatened. The loss of production is estimated at \$100,000 worth of coal a day for so long as the strike lasts. Another strike, of immense proportions, involves the business of the whole Gould system of railroads. Wages on these roads have been screwed down, it is claimed, beyond the living point, and the employees have revolted. The state of labor throughout the country is in an unsatisfactory condition.

North Carolina at Washington.

(Correspondence Patriot.)

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The distribution of the patronage belonging to North Carolina is full of annoying complications. There are several candidates for each of the respective collectorships and district attorneyships. Whether the applicants for these positions shall be selected by a majority vote of the Congressional delegation (including the two Senators), or whether this patronage shall be controlled by the Senators, has been the perplexing question up to today. A decision was reached in to-day's "experience meeting" tantamount to a surrender of the Congressional syndicate plan. It was decided that when a unanimous endorsement of the delegation can not be had, the respective candidates may make the fight on the own merits, using such outside influences as they may be able to command. This conclusion only mystifies the situation, which was already provokingly obscure.

There is a stubborn fight over the district attorneyship for the Western District, between Col. Staples, of Greensboro, and Col. H. C. Jones, of Charlotte. It is understood here that the delegation, so far as Congressional influence goes, is equally divided, imposing upon the Administration the necessity of a selection. Every thing being equal outside influence may determine the choice. In this respect Col. Staples has a formidable "backing" and would seem to hold the "winning hand." Very little is hazarded in predicting his appointment, which he has fairly and honestly won.

An aggressive and determined hostility has sprung up against the candidacy of ex-Congressman Dowd for the collectorship in the 6th District. Delegations from Catawba, Cleveland and Buncombe have been here protesting against his appointment and urging the claims of others. A strong pressure was brought to bear, which, it was thought, would cause him to withdraw from the contest. So far as is known the desired effect has not been realized, and the delegations have returned home.

In the 3rd District Winston is fighting the appointment of Col. Boyd, of Reidsville. The Winston Board of Trade asked District Elector Glenn, of Stokes, to become an applicant for the collectorship. He declined. Mr. W. M. Norfleet was next selected, who after some hesitation and with much reluctance, accepted. He came on here, saw the size of the elephant and withdrew in favor of State Senator Buxton. Col. Boyd has a splendid backing from every part of the District, and there is little or no opposition to his appointment outside of Winston. It is expected that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will be appointed Monday, and Col. Boyd's appointment will follow soon afterwards.

Judge Fowler's name has been presented for Solicitor General, and ex-Congressman Vance for Commissioner of Patents. Solicitor General Phillips' resignation has not been accepted. The Commissioner of Patents will hardly go to North Carolina. A still hunt is being made for ex-Gov. Jarvis. It is understood that North Carolina is to have two "big places," and Jarvis is booked for one of them. Whether it will be assistant Secretary of State or something less imposing is not yet settled. It was broadly hinted to Secretary Bayard the other day that North Carolina's devotion to him in the last two National conventions was still fresh in the minds of the delegates who participated. A number of North Carolinians were presented to him by Senator Ransom. It happened that they were all delegates to Chicago, and as each one was presented he said, "I had the pleasure of meeting the Secretary at Chicago last year."

The hotel lobbies and department corridors to-day present a remarkable change from the status of a week ago. Nearly all the crowd that swarmed here immediately after the inauguration in expectancy of a rapid revolution of the official decapitating machine have gone home more or less disgusted. The feeling of insecurity among the ins has not, however, decreased with the crowd of outs. The reason lies in the fact that an average of one out of five a non-government employee holds practically a sinecure and the reform begin at the White House is to be continued throughout the entire government service. It will reach a good many in the department who have nominal jobs at good salaries. The great majority of the them have been legitimately employed at some time or other during the last twenty years, but through the changes in the public service have been left with little to do except to draw pay. In order to save them all sorts of pretences have been set up. Rolls have been copied, new books copied and old ones duplicated, new and complicated

systems of records and accounts devised. In the Treasury Department there is a grand quadruplex system of book-keeping alone which has defied half a dozen Congressional committees, no single Congress being in existence long enough for its investigators to comprehend it or even to wade through it.

The fact that the new appointment clerks has called for 500 dismissal blanks, though his official act, does not indicate any undue haste on his part in the much needed reorganization of the Treasury Department. There are at least twice this number of useless and inefficient clerks, holders of sinecures and "offensive partisans" who can be made to walk the plank within a single month without incurring the public service in the least. And they will not need any successors either.

An Insult to Public Intelligence. Individually and collectively the departments at Washington need prompt and positive purification. The most effective reform that can be applied to the public service is to remove all unworthy incumbents.

Sentimental theories are worse than absurd, to be applied as a remedy to the existing evils.

The chief business of Republican office holders for years has been to denounce the principles and aims and organization of the Democratic party, and to stigmatize its members as "rebels and traitors."

No Administration can expect to stand, or will deserve support, that tolerates unworthy and incompetent servants in public trusts. Far above any political consideration now is the grave question, whether these flagrant abuses, which, like a cancer, have for a quarter of a century been eating at the very vitals of the Government, shall be cut up root and branch, or shall be permitted to grow on by the failure to courageously discharge a great duty.

Purify the service thoroughly, first, and then, if it be necessary, put on the restraints of the Civil Service act. Being clean and keep clean. But it would be like applying a syringe to cleanse the Augean stable, when an ocean of water is needed, to use that law as a remedy. The suggestion insults public intelligence.

Notes. It looks as though when the Republican pegs are drawn out of the official holes they will pull the holes out after them.

The lot of the bureau officers and that of their wives, daughters and relatives generally, who have long enjoyed the use of carriages and horses at the public expense, will not hereafter be such a happy one. Secretary Lamar has ordered the sale of all the vehicles and animals belonging to the Interior department, seven in number, and Attorney General Garland has followed suit in his department. II.

The Work of Retrenchment Begins. Since the incumbency of President Cleveland he has saved the country more than enough to pay him a year's salary—a saving which has been effected without lessening in the slightest the efficiency of the executive arm of the Government. With clarity, he believed that soon any should begin at home. He therefore dispensed with the use of the White House, whose yearly salaries aggregated \$6,200. Yesterday a yearly saving of about \$46,000 was effected by the removal of eight special agents of the Treasury, twenty-four inspectors of customs and six persons borne on what is commonly known as the "frank roll," and employed under an act of Congress "to detect and punish fraud." The pay of the special agents was from \$4 to \$8; of inspectors of customs, \$4, and of those borne on the "frank roll" from \$3 to \$6 per day.

The employees discharged are on duty in Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, in Washington and Utah Territories, and in States of New Jersey and Georgia. Their removals, which will not be any detriment to the Government, will take effect on the 1st proximo. The action of Secretary Manning reduces the number of special agents to twenty-two, the number of inspectors of customs to twenty-five and the "frank roll" employees to fifteen. The appointment of persons to detect fraud will hereafter be made in special cases, and their services will be dispensed with as soon as they have performed the duties assigned them. Secretary Manning refused yesterday to divulge the names of the persons dismissed, but may possibly do so to-day. It is understood, however, that Special Agents C. H. Gray, John O'Neal and W. R. Bates are among the number.

Ex-Congressmen.

(Washington Star.) The most humiliating feature of the present situation in Washington is the pressure for office, in person or by proxy, of ex-members of Congress. Having once tasted the blood of official position, few of them are able to restrain their appetite, and the scramble is at once disgraceful to them and disgusting to disinterested observers. Some of the more ambitious ones, who succeeded in having themselves "mentioned" in connection with a cabinet position or a leading foreign mission, are now dropping to assistant secretaryships and heads of bureaus in their demands, and by and by they will be content with a third rate consulship or a first class clerkship in one of the departments,—if they are able to pass the required examination.

The First Cabinet Meeting.

(Washington Star, 10th.)

The first cabinet meeting of the new administration was held at exactly twelve o'clock to-day, with a full cabinet. The first arrival was Secretary Lamar, who came in the Interior department carriage about a quarter of twelve o'clock. He was met at the White House door by Attorney General Garland, and they proceeded up stairs together. A few minutes afterwards Postmaster General Vilas arrived in the P. O. D. carriage, and about the same time Secretary Whitney walked over from the Navy department. The other cabinet officers were not slow in putting in an appearance. Secretary Endicott was the last to arrive, and he mounted the White House steps before the whistles announced high noon. Promptness seems to be one of the specialties of the new administration. The cabinet meeting lasted about two hours, and it is understood, was devoted to a general consideration of the various offices of the government which require immediate attention on account of the relations which their occupants will bear to the heads of the different departments. Each cabinet officer, it is assumed, presented the names of persons who would make good selections, since the entire matter of appointment has been referred to them by the President.

After the cabinet meeting President Cleveland came down stairs and received all the visitors who were then at the White House. He shakes everybody present by the hand at such receptions, and seems to have profited by his predecessor's experience, for he does so to that he gets the grip first. A lame hand is the result of allowing the visitors to do the shaking.

Notes of the New Cabinet.

Dan Manning is a baker's son. Senator Lamar is fond of tragedies and of opera. Mr. Vilas is solicitor of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, and has a practice valued at \$25,000 a year. He has a \$100,000 house in Madison.

Dan Manning is said to be worth half a million. During the Tweed regime the *Argus* company made a great deal of money, having one contract for \$700,000 in one year alone.

William C. Whitney is a descendant of the famous inventor of the cotton gin, Eli Whitney.

Senator Lamar never was on very good terms with General Logan, but after the latter's defeat the Southerner was marked in his defence and cordial courtesy to the Illinois Senator.

Senator Garland is a "mother's boy." He is devoted to his aged mother, and since his wife's death she has been his constant companion.

Ex-Governor Gaston, of Boston, who is out of politics, says: "I know Judge Endicott and believe him to be a man of the highest character, a good lawyer, an able judge, a highly accomplished gentleman and a perfectly honest man. I think these qualities would make a good officer."

Colonel Vilas is thought to be worth \$300,000. His wine cellar is well stocked, and his cigars are superb. He is black bearded, slender man, with gold brimmed eye-glasses, a slouch hat and a swinging, military stride.

Senator Bayard is comparatively a poor man. He had a comfortable patrimony, but it has dwindled under the calls of public life and a large family. He has eight or nine children and no superfluous income. He lives like a gentleman, but very simply.

Col. Vilas won his spurs and his colonel's commission at Vicksburg. It is said that he showed great gallantry and daring under fire. He led a company of the twenty-third Wisconsin, being commissioned captain at 22 and lieutenant-colonel, with the rank of colonel, at 24. Before and since the war he has been distinguished as an indefatigable worker. During the campaign he made a large number of speeches throughout the State, which were recognized as brilliant efforts.

Gen. Grant's Condition.

(New York Times, 10th.)

The paradoxical effects of Gen. Grant's disease were manifested throughout yesterday when he felt strong, ate abundantly, and was without pain, but was in nervous distress from want of sleep. There on Sunday to devise means of toning up General Grant's system. Dr. Douglas says that the passage of the retirement bill, which very gratifying to Gen. Grant, had a bad immediate effect on him, as he had abandoned all idea of such a thing and he was not in a condition to enjoy a surprise.

The memoirs on which General Grant has been at work for months and about which he was specially solicited, are at last finished, much to Gen. Grant's satisfaction. He now spends some time each day in other revising work, but the burden of finishing the book is off his mind. He has received many congratulatory letters in regard to the retirement bill. One of them, from E. D. Morgan Post, No. 107, G. A. R., regards the bill "as a deserved act of courtesy and a proper recognition of distinguished services rendered by you, both in among our comrades," the letter to serve under your command in all in extending to you their best wishes and heartiest congratulations for your long and honorable career as a soldier, President and citizen." The letter closes with the hope that Gen. Grant will be spared many years of peaceful enjoyment of the fruits of honors well and bravely earned. Nearly all of the letters are of the same tenor, abounding in expressions of respect and affection.

Embroidery of all sorts seems to be running wild. An exaggerated soutache braid, fully a quarter of an inch wide, is among the nov-

The Spring Fashions.

—Poplins are coming again.

—Yellow flowers are very fashionable.

—Color plays an important part in fancy dress bonnets.

—The new evening gloves are long or longer than ever.

—Flowers will be more abundant than feathers on spring bonnets.

—The new spring hats are high in the crown and mirror in the brim.

—Yellow plays an important part in millinery and toilet accessories this spring.

—Ribbons striped in colors, gauze and watered silk come in bonnet trimmings.

—Lace bonnets will be worn as soon as the weather permits their use.

—The new capote bonnets are of medium size, and are very smart and modest in effect.

—Great bunches of flowers, all of one kind, are favorite hat and bonnet decorations this spring.

—The trimmings for black silk are flat passementeries, corded, and chenille ornaments and lace.

—For evening dresses in color is more popular than a peculiar shade of blue which Parisians style sky blue.

—Among the prettiest and most artistic of the new woven costumes are those which are embroidered in chenille shaded in several colors of wool.

—It takes but a small quantity of tinsel shot camel's hair to cause to brighten a costume of plain stuff.

—Braid and embroidery in the greatest imaginable variety of patterns adorn the new jersey jackets.

—Soft surah satin and tulle scarfs for trimming bonnets come in broad stripes of soft shaded color.

—The peak brimmed poke bonnet reappears among spring millinery importations and prodigious sale.

—Fancy bonnets are made of tinsel and novelty fabrics of various kinds over frames of wire and lace net.

—Wide tinsel braids put on bands and long looped cat's paw bows are the favorite trimmings of spring hats.

—Small snail-shells on flax stems not over the crowns of hats of the new imported hats and bonnets.

—Canvas woven linen etamines, ribbons, shot with bars of gold thread, trim some of the new Paris bonnets and hats.

—The wild business of the fringed tassel is abated until now it is reduced to a modest waved fringe on the forehead.

—Spring velvets come in all the new shades of mastic, tan, brick red, Russian green, and gray and brown shades.

—The "Marianne" visite will be found most suitable and useful as an accompaniment to dressy spring suits. It is very short, and fits closely into the back, where it is held by an interior waist belt.

—A rich visiting toilet is of garnet cloth. Around the skirt, which is quite plain, is a deep band representing tapestry work, with Louis XIII designs embroidered in faded colors. The polonaise is trimmed with a narrower band of the same embroidery.

—Chepe de Chine, grenadine and lace promise to become the favorite fabrics for the coming spring and summer. In the first named are shown some really artistic designs—beautiful delicate leaves and flowers in pale faded colors on cream, light blue, rose or laven-ber grounds.

—The colors in new silk gloves range from dark to pale shades of moose, tan, russet and nut brown from flannel and hazel to chestnut, golden brown, grays from slate to pale Russian, and many intermediate tints of gray, blue, amber and mastic.

Another Prognosis of Gen. Grant's Case.

The New York *Medical Record* publishes the result of a consultation on Sunday last by Drs. For- dyce Barker, J. H. Douglas, Henry B. Sands and George F. Shroddy on Gen. Grant's case. At that time the ulceration of the throat had increased and a soft palate was uniformly reddened and swollen and a portion of the right posterior border of the tongue was ulcerated. The pain in the ear was entirely gone and there was no special difficulty in swallowing. Since then the angry redness of the palatal curtain has in a measure disappeared and there is now occupying a considerable portion of its left side a triangular shaped, sharply defined granular excretion, which has an ominous appearance. The ulcerative process in the interior pillar has, since the consultation, extended to the adjoining side of the tongue and the bridge of tissue bounding the posterior part of the anterior pillar has partially given way on Wednesday. His digestion is good and solid food is taken easily and with a reasonable relish. He suffers no pain. In the face of all these general symptoms the local difficulty has markedly increased and the parts in the vicinity of the ulcerations are becoming more infiltrated.

Blaine at the White House.

Mr. Blaine, did honor to himself last week in the performance of a graceful act of courtesy by calling at the White House and quietly and unobtrusively and giving his respects to his successful political competitor. Coming along and unheralded, after the throng which had besieged the Executive Mansion all day had departed, he handed his card to the usher, simply saying, "I would like to pay my respects to the President." The distinguished visitor was recognized once by the usher, who said, "Come up to the library, Mr. Blaine, and I will at once present your card to the President." Mr. Blaine was shown into the library, where he was joined almost immediately by Mr. Cleveland. The two distinguished gentlemen remained closeted for about twenty minutes, when Mr. Blaine took his departure.

The Greensboro Patriot

GREENSBORO, N. C., MARCH 17, 1885.

Home Matters.

Good kerosene oil, it is now said, makes the best polish for dingy walnut or other oiled furniture. Rub it with flannel.

Young ladies who contemplate becoming wives, remember that husbands can't live on love alone—they must have something more substantial, and as a rule, they want it well cooked.

If you want to lighten your wife's labor see that the inside of the house is frequently painted. A fresh coat of paint in a room will do more toward making it clean and tidy than all the scrubbing and cleaning than a woman's hands can give it.

Lent brings the opportunity for apple dumplings, which are rather satisfying food of the simple variety. An apple dumpling luncheon is somewhat of a novelty to people who only know this dish at the summer farmhouse.

Take a strip of the heaviest Canton flannel, wide enough so that after laying the spoons and forks on it the cloth can be folded over them. Then stitch a band of the material to the upper part of it and fasten, leaving the spaces or loops through which to slip the silver.

Ginger Cream.—Dissolve one-quarter ounce of isinglass, whip up a pint of ginger syrup. Cut up the preserved ginger into very small dice, and stir it well into the cream; add the isinglass and stir it well. Pour it into a mould and let it stand until wanted, then turn it out as you would a jelly.

If flannel dresses or children's suits are greasy, add borax to the water in which they are washed. Dissolve a large tablespoonful of borax in a pint of boiling water, put about a third of it in the first suds in which the garment is to be washed, another third in the next water, and the rest of it in the rinsing water; shake the garments thoroughly before hanging them up to dry.

Buttermilk is a natural kommiss, although from its relaxing qualities it does not suit every one. It is called a true milk peptone, that is, milk partially digested already, and its congenial port makes a house and baby comfortable. It is the result of the action of gastric juice upon the sweet cows' milk. Delicate or diseased stomachs, therefore, find it both grateful and nutritious.

Vegetable Soup.—Fill your pot about half full with water, put enough potatoes to make it not too thick; wash, scrape and grate three good sized carrots; grate also one sweet turnip. Put in as many onions as you judge best, nicely sliced; add a lump of dripping as large as an egg. When your soup is rich and pulpy add pepper and salt, six cloves and a pinch of mixed spice. Eat with barley scones. You may omit the dripping.

A Rich Addition to Soup.—Beat five eggs well; add to them a pint of beef essence, made from John ston's fluid beef, or any clear soup you have on hand; stir in some salt and a grate of nutmeg; pour it into a well buttered pudding mould or tin pan; set this in boiling water and let it boil an hour. Be sure that water does not flow into the mould. When done, cut into thin slices or little pieces and serve in clear soup. Two or three fresh yolks may be beaten in the tureen if approved.

Driving Without Hands.

(The Veterinarian, in Cassell's Magazine.)
A new method of driving horses by means of the feet, so as to keep the hands warm in cold stormy weather, has been introduced recently. The method can be used either with or without the ordinary plan of hand driving, the latter being resorted to in general weather if preferred. The feet rest on a firm board, and the horse is guided by raising or lowering the toes, thus bearing on one or the other rein by means of straps in connection with the pulley mounted on the front board of the vehicle as shown. The driver's hands are quite free and may be inserted in the pockets of his great coat. The apparatus can be attached to any vehicle in a very few minutes and can be used by a very young person. When the driver leaves the vehicle there is a gentle leaning on the horse's mouth, which tends to keep him quiet.

Putting Clay in Candy.

(New York Tribune.)
The manufacture of candy is at its most at a stand still, and will not be brisk again before April. There is no doubt considerable adulteration going on. A manufacturer told me the other day that twenty per cent of the confectionery made by him was terra alba, costing a cent and a half per pound. In comparison with such adulteration the use of poisonous mineral colors is really insignificant. Terra alba is a clay, resembling meerschaum in color; and is used instead of so much sugar. It comes from Staten Island and other parts of the country. The saving effected by its use is enormous, and renders honest competition an impossibility in certain channels.

Creek and Linn Lowered a Peg.

(New York Magazine.)
On Tuesday the faculty of Harvard college decided by a large vote in the affirmative to abolish Greek and Latin as requirements for the entrance examinations, a substitute being allowed which is looked upon as an equivalent. In England, an attempt is making in the same direction at Oxford, but it will not be sanctioned without an arduous and prolonged debate, as it conflicts with an idea as old as the college itself—that the ancient languages are a part of the knowledge necessary to make a "gentleman."

—Can a woman appreciate a joke? Yes, if it is about another woman.

A Upas Tree in Florida.

(Florida Times-Union.)

Upon the keys south of Daytona there grows a veritable upas tree, called the machinell. Any one taking shelter under it during a rain or sleeping under it when the dead falls is sure to be poisoned. One who experienced it says "it swells a fellow all up and makes him feel as if he had been skinned and peppered." Saving some of the wood to make canes for the exposition a Mr. Hall, of Daytona, suffered from its poisonous effects so severe that he refuses to handle it again at any price.

Making it Pleasant for the Horse.

Mr. Torreyson, the blacksmith of this city, is noted for his kindness towards animals. He has just built a road cart, now on exhibition at his blacksmith shop, which is destined to revolutionize traveling by road and to materially lighten the labors of that noble and not the horse. The idea is to occasionally give the horse a chance to ride in the cart as the driver. The idea was first suggested to Mr. Torreyson by seeing a turtle move along the road carrying his shell with him. The vehicle made by Mr. Torreyson has four high wheels and the place between them arched, so that the horse is held under the wagon between the wheels, his head projecting a little beyond the front wheels and his tail just barely clearing the hind wheels. The driver sits just over the horse's neck, and the others in the wagon face outward on each side. The horse is so fastened that the pulling is distributed over his body and does not all come on his neck and shoulders. In this position he is greatly protected from the sun and storm, and thereby enabled to make long journeys with less fatigue.

But the principal part of the invention lies in a leivland about four feet wide passing under the horse. When you reach the top of a long hill, down which a horse would have to go slowly as he held back the load, you simply turn a crank, and it lifts the horse off his feet several inches from the ground, and the vehicle then runs down the hill of its own momentum. It is provided with a steering apparatus and a brake, that the vehicle may be steered, and its velocity regulated.

Several times during the time the horse has a chance to ride, and is very much amused. Also when the horse attempts to run away you wind up the crank and he is lifted off the ground perfectly helpless.—Union (N.C.) Appeal.

Children's Teeth.

The ignorance of many a mother determines that her children shall go through life with poor and constantly poorer teeth. Not half the mothers of children, who are intelligent in other directions, know that the "six-year molar" comes in, and that, if it is not allowed to decay, the child's teeth will be healthy and ought to have. Care should be taken of the first baby teeth, even. A dentist of good standing says that a very smooth, it would be dipped into mercury will remove discoloration and tartar from the baby's teeth without injury to the gum, and with benefit to the tooth. Nothing is more common than to see a little boy and girl whose first teeth have decayed and of whose use they are deprived, before the second teeth are nearly ready to appear. Some people attribute this to the constant munching of candy, particles of sugar and candy being left upon or between the teeth, but it is true also that particles of food will act in much the same way, perfect cleanliness should be observed. The children should be fed with reference to their teeth. The corn-bread upon which a negro depends may well be given to our children. The good effects of forming the habit in early childhood of eating for the teeth will be felt at three score and ten.

A Remarkable Tutu.

A lady in Newport who honors me with her friendship owns a remarkable dog. He is a King Charles spaniel, I believe. The dog is certainly a beauty with his silky coat, his long ears and his sympathetic eyes. I don't know his name; it is "Tutu," or "Toto," they all call him, and I never have seen the dear dog's name spelled out. When this dog is on exhibition in the home of my friend, he does wonderful things. His mistress, giving him a bit of cracker, says: "Tutu, there is sugar in this, and sugar costs a great deal of money." The dog takes a little bite, and in his mouth hands—if a dog can hand a thing back. If he is told that the cracker is cheap, that it did not cost anything, he eats it greedily. Sometimes he is told: "Tutu, there is poison in the cracker, don't eat it." Then he paws it to pieces and puts it away from him. In everything he shows intellect and intelligence. Darwin, if you remember, exhibits a very pretty line between intellect and intelligence. —Chicago Tribune.

Hour and Wendell Phillips.
Judge Rockwood Hour, of Massachusetts, writes a curious incident has a "eat proper time," for a gift he possessed, I believe, by his brother, the senator. His bon mots make their way to Washington quicker, it seems, than they travel about in dignified Boston. He was met by a friend of his in Tremont street on the day of Wendell Phillips' funeral, when nearly all Boston had turned out to do honor to the great orator. "What," exclaimed his friend, "you here, Judge, and Mr. Phillips' funeral taking place?"

"I don't see it, I am sure," remarked Judge Hour, as he walked quietly on without saying another word. He and Mr. Phillips had been enemies for a number of years. It is well known that Mr. Phillips quarreled with nearly every prominent man in his state, but, perhaps, excepted. Some one asked Judge Hour the other day, when he was in Washington, how he accounted for this course. "Ah," said the judge, "I don't know. I can account for it upon any other theory than that neither ever succeeded in finding an adjective in the dictionary mean enough to apply to the other."

The Gold-Beating Art.

If a sheet of gold-leaf is held up against the light it appears to be a vivid dark green color; this means that the light is transmitted through the leaf. A piece of solid metal, a better idea of the extreme thinness of the leaf can be comprehended than by any comparison with figures. Nothing made by the hand of man equals it in thinness. This extreme thinness is produced by patient hammering, the hammers weighing from seven to twenty pounds, the lighter hammers being the first used. When the true method of this beating is understood, the wonder expressed sometimes that gold leaf beating should not be relegated to machinery ceases; the art belongs to the highest department of human skill and judgment. Apprentices have served a term, and have been compelled to abandon the business, because they never could acquire the requisite skill and judgment combined necessary to become successful workmen.—Toronto Globe.

Australia has ninety-three species of snakes, fifty-eight venomous and thirty-five harmless.

THE GLENN DRUG CO.

—FOR—

MEDICINES, PURE DRUGS,
DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY,
FANCY & TOILET ARTICLES.

Call on the

GLENN DRUG CO.,

(Successors to Rold, G. Glenn.)

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LARGEST STOCK DENTAL GOODS IN CENTRAL N. C.

FRESH AND RELIABLE

GARDEN SEED.

Best Cigars & Tobaccoes and

Everything in the Drug Line.

Physicians and Merchants' Orders
Attended to Promptly.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded
at All Hours, Day and Night.

Dr. E. D. LANDSAY,
S. J. L. HUNTER,
Proprietors.

WOMAN

"Grace was in her steps, Heaven in her eyes,
In every gesture dignity and love."

So appeared Mother Eve, and so may those her fair descendants, with the exercise of common sense and proper treatment. An enormous number of female complaints are directly caused by disturbance or suppression of the Menstrual Function. In every such case, the best and most reliable medicine, Broadfield's Female Regulator, will effect relief and cure.

It is from the recipe of a most distinguished physician. It is composed of strictly official ingredients, whose happy combination has never been surpassed. It is prepared with scientific skill from the finest materials. It leaves the pain for constant strength, regularity of action, elegance of person, beauty of appearance and relative cleanness. The testimony in its favor is genuine. It never fails when fairly tried.

This will certify that two members of my family, after having suffered for many years from menstrual irregularity, and having been treated without benefit by various medical doctors, were at length completely cured by one bottle of Dr. J. Broadfield's Female Regulator. Its effect in all such cases is truly wonderful, and will now be readily be called "Woman's Best Friend."

Yours Respectfully,
JAMES W. REYNOLDS.

Said in our book on the "Health and Happiness of Woman." Mailed free.

Broadfield Regulator Co.,

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HEALTH RESTORED.

Pomona Hill Nurseries.

20,000 PEACH.

and a fair stock of

OTHER FRUIT TREES, VINES AND PLANTS,

FOR SPRING SALES, 1884.

at greatly Reduced Prices. Now is the time to get out to the nursery. Planting season good and the first of J. VAN LINDLEY,
Salem Junction, near Greensboro, N. C.

W. C. PORTER. FRANK DALTON.

PORTER & DALTON,

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Opposite Rainbow House.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Prescriptions carefully compounded. All orders promptly attended to.

GREENSBORO

FEMALE COLLEGE,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

The 58th Session of this prosperous Institution will begin on the 8th of January, 1885.

For Catalogue, apply to

T. M. JONES,

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Solicits consignments of all kinds of Produce.

Refer to People's National Bank, Fayetteville, N. C.

april-15

HEADQUARTERS FOR

TOMB STONES

— AT —

ARTHUR JORDAN'S.

13 Italian and American Marble always on hand. Prices to suit the times. All work warranted.

may-15

NEW YEAR GREETING!

TO FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS,
AND THE PUBLIC:

Having withstood an unparalleled competition, now at the threshold of the New Year we return thanks to friends, customers, and the public generally. We have not only held our trade, but are adding to the number of our customers. We attribute the result solely to the confidence inspired by our system

of giving always the best dollar's worth in Reliable Goods, truthfully represented at time of sale, and warranted by our legal guarantee, which is fully honored whenever cause of dissatisfaction arises. Thus friends have been made, if not much money gained—and we can afford to come up smiling with the promise of faithful service during the New Year. Our reward is with you, and we are content to await its bestowal.

The Winter is still here and promises to remain sometime, and it is absolutely necessary that we should dispose of the balance of our WINTER CLOTHING. Thus we shall do, and from now until our SPRING ARRIVALS Clothing will be sold at such BARGAINS as have never been known in the history of clothing trade in Greensboro.

Not only Clothing, but if you want COLLARS, CUFFS, SHIRTS, SCARFS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, or anything of this sort, please remember that we have a full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of every description, and that our prices really are the lowest in the city. We don't ask you to take our word for this but we do ask that you will call and verify our assertions for yourself.

F. FISHBLATE.

jan17-1

FIRST GUN 1885!

OPENING THE

Spring Campaign.

SOME TREMENDOUS BARGAINS!

— IN —

SILKS, SATINS

Velvets, Dress Goods, Flannels, Plaids, Table Linens,

TOWELINGS, CRASHES,

SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, LACES,

EMBROIDERIES

Odds and Ends, Soiled Goods, &c., &c.

No such Bargains were ever before offered to the people of this Section. Come as early as you possibly can for you will never again get as much for so little money. These goods

MUST BE SOLD

To make room for our

SPRING STOCK,

Which will be the LARGEST and HANDSOMEST ever offered for sale in Greensboro.

C. & M. Pretzfelder.

jan1st.

NEW FIRM!

THE undersigned have formed a partnership for the purpose of engaging in the

WHOLESALE

GROCERY BUSINESS

Under the style and firm name of

HOUSTON & BRO.,

And will continue the business at our NEW BRICK BUILDING, heretofore so successfully operated by W. M. Houston. The firm begins the New Year with a large stock of

GROCERIES.

Entirely out of debt, and with a large cash surplus we will pay STRICTLY FOR CASH from manufacturers and first hands, thus securing best cash discounts, and proposing dividing the discounts with our friends and customers. We are in a position to buy and sell

GROCERIES

cheaper than houses who buy from Jobbers, and second-hand, and on long time. This assertion we will prove to the satisfaction of the public. We mean

"STRICTLY BUSINESS"

in every sense of the word.

Thanking one and all for past favors, we will do our best to merit a continuance and more of the same.

Your Friends,

LEVI HOUSTON.

W. M. HOUSTON.

THE OLD RELIABLE

STAR WAREHOUSE

— STILL AHEAD FOR THE SALE OF —

LEAF TOBACCO.

Greensboro, N. C.

BRING YOUR TOBACCO TO THE "STAR" WAREHOUSE

And Get Tall Prices!

Not a single pile of tobacco has been taken in by the farmer since we have laid charge. Every farmer goes away pleased and satisfied. We are regular buyers, having large orders for tobacco, especially fine tobacco, and can handle any quantity. Sell with us, and we will see that your tobacco brings full value.

Look at these prices obtained at the Star Warehouse Jan. 1st, 1885:

M. S. Whittington sold three lots leaf tobacco at \$7.75, \$10.00 and \$10.00, averaging \$10.00 per 100 pounds.

A. Geringer sold eight lots at \$7.25, \$7.25, \$8.00, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$10.00, \$12.25, and \$10.00, averaging \$10.25 per 100 pounds.

Cap. W. H. Smith sold five lots at \$8.75, \$11.00, \$11.50, \$10.00 and \$10.00, averaging \$10.00 per 100 pounds.

Samuel H. Hines sold six lots at \$9.75, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$12.00, \$10.00 and \$10.00, averaging \$12.00 per 100 pounds.

The above are actual sales, and were paid the farmers. Give us a call.

HOUSTON & LYON,

Proprietors Star Warehouse, in rear Houston's Grocery Store.

JOHN J. THORNTON,

(Successor to the late John Chamberlain.)

PRACTICAL WATCH-MAKER.

EXECUTES ALL

Watch, Clock and Jewelry repairing in a superior manner and guarantee satisfaction and what is still more all work is done promptly by the time promised. No putting off customers as disappointed.

A full line of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles, etc.

McAdoo Building, Greensboro, N. C.

april-15

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THE LARGEST HOTEL IN THE CITY.

Situated in the center of the city, on the Main Street, adjacent the Opera House. The only hotel in the city with

Large Sample Rooms

suitable for commercial travelers. In one hundred

of the best

CHARLES GLOVER, Lessee,

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Express Steamboat Co.

— AND —

STEAMER WAVE

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

On and after April 1st, and until further notice, the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 o'clock p. m.

Steamer W. A. Robinson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock p. m.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,

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sept-15

The Smithdeal

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

IS designed to give a practical course of business training in the various forms of Book-keeping, Banking, Wholesale and Retail Merchandising, Insurance, Postoffice, Exchange office, Real Estate Agency, Railroad, Commercial Law, Business Calculations, Commercial Geography, Writing, &c.

It is thoroughly PRACTICAL, operating on the plan of Eastern Colleges, where the President took a course and taught.

After a short trial in theory each student is furnished with a cash capital and directed to order goods by letter, by bill, by check, by note, by draft, by bill of exchange, etc. The course varies from a few weeks to a full year.

A gold medal will be given annually to the most proficient graduate in the penning course.

— AND —

PENNING COURSE.

"Pen I commence with its busy ham of men."

"And to the sword less homage than the pen."

The main object of this extra course is to make GOOD RAPID BUSINESS WRITERS, though the whole course, embracing the various forms and styles of Script Lettering, and all the business and legal writing, will take about three months to complete. It will take an expense from \$5 to \$50 dollars.

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COURSE IN TELEGRAPHY.

Time, from 3 to 5 months. Scholarship for full course, \$30.

Scholarships unlimited as to time.

Daily lessons in Grammar and Arithmetic by the Manager of Instruction who is a Graduate of Williams College, Mass.

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Greensboro, N. C.

jan1st.

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A. E. Rankin & Co.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,

2 & 4 Gillespie St., 7 & 9 Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C.

Keep everything usually found in a first class Grocery. HEAVY GOODS a specialty. Orders filled promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.

WE STILL SURVIVE!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—We would most respectfully announce that we are prepared to give prompt attention to all orders in the line of Wire and Iron Work, Wire Ropes, Chain Saws, &c., and if the War were and Woodware dealers, Architects, Builders and the Furnishing trade of the United States were not so busy, we would not hesitate to send them to us we will endeavor to fill them without delay. We have a large stock of goods free on application.

Detroit, National Wire & Iron Co. Mich.

Steer for the Banner!!

LOOK READ!

The Tobacco Manufacturers of Greensboro wish to purchase large quantities of Tobacco this season, and are impressed with the importance of establishing a home market for the sale of the leaf, and as the new Tobacco year is upon us, we desire to call attention to the fact that we will open the

"Banner Warehouse"