

# THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C., WEDNESDAY JANUARY 11, 1893.

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GREENSBORO, N. C.  
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Will attend calls for or near, day or night.  
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attention to the fact  
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read in the linen that  
you wear? You may  
wear a plain suit of  
clothes but if set off  
by clean, well laundered  
shirt, collar and  
cuffs, you are marked  
as neat and refined.

We furnish the very  
best work, at the low-  
est possible prices.  
A trial order solicited,  
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guaranteed.

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**The EYE A SPECIALTY.**  
Do not complain  
about your blind-  
ness, headache or  
any eye trouble  
until you have  
been examined by  
an expert.

In any way but go to W. B. FARRAR  
& SON at once, and they will give you  
relief if it is possible. They are well  
prepared with all the  
Latest and most Improved Ophthalmic  
Instruments,  
and will do you justice in examining  
the eye. Specimens of any foreign  
substance removed without pain. Glasses  
fitted to relieve all abnormal vision  
troubles, such as Astigmatism, Hy-  
peropia, Myopia, Presbyopia, Hyper-  
phoria, Latent, Bot, Proptosis, Muscu-  
lar Insufficiency, or any compound  
trouble. We are agents for the great  
GERMAN EYE WATER, prescribed  
by Dr. AGNEW. The best remedy for  
inflamed eyes, granular or scaly eye-  
lids, and never fails to cure, and gives  
no pain.

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**W. B. Farrar & Son,**  
JEWELERS,  
102 South Elm Street, Greensboro, N. C.

**The Washington  
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OF NEW YORK.  
ASSETS, \$12,000,000.

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INGTON are described by these  
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Non-forfeitable.  
Unrestricted as to Resi-  
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Not affected by the  
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States Bonds.  
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**T. L. ALFRIEND,**  
Manager, Richmond, Va.  
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## NEW YEAR'S EVE.

The Christmas chimneys, across the snow,  
Were hushed to silence, long ago;  
The Old Year soon will be no more,  
The New Year's hand is on the door.  
And now we wait with silent prayer,  
Till the bells again shall fill the air.  
As the bells ring forth their merry ring—  
"The King is dead! Long live the King!"  
With solemn peal, with merry chime;  
They mark the ebb and flow of time,  
A crystal ball on a thread of gold.  
Is the passing year on Time's ready told.  
Old Year, good-by!

## A NEW YEAR RESOLVE

Darius Tulliver is the laziest man in town—say, in a score of towns. He boards at Hotel Hollister. This is not a business advertisement, but Hotel Hollister is the best kept house on the whole line of a certain important railway, and being popular, it is not the most economical place in the world in which to live, especially if one occupies, as Darius does, a whole suite of rooms on the second floor, including a corner room and bay window.

Darius' mother was a wealthy woman—a lovely, white-haired, kind-eyed, plump but delicate old lady. She was fond and proud of her son; Darius was her life.

When Darius was quite a young man the girls had given him the name of Handsome, and no wonder! His eyes alone would have made a plain face beautiful; but put them with the curly hair, clear complexion, winning smile, fine form and exquisite dress of Darius Tulliver, and you have—Handsomes!

Of course all women admired Handsome—one could help it; even the men were very fond of him; still it was not until Darius was thirty that his mother became alarmed for his happiness. He was out four evenings in a week, and actually exerted himself to rise in time to take the 10 o'clock train for a picnic. Mrs. Tulliver said: "I follow you two thousand dollars a year for spending money. You will have that during your lifetime, and whatever else I have at my death; but you must never marry a woman who supports your wife unaided. If you care enough for any woman to refuse what I give, you are of age and can commence life for yourself. Yes, I will even allow you the two thousand dollars a year; but remember, too, that your tastes are expensive, and if you have hardly sufficient income now, when your hotel and laundry bills are paid by me I am afraid you can't share it with another. You must add to it by work."

Handsomes was in one of his mother's easiest chairs, his dark curls resting against the velvet cushions, his feet upon his highest footstool; he had just eaten a delicious dinner, and a box of choice cigars was within easy reach of his white hand. He was silent for a time; but he never hurried, even in his talk, for he was a lazy man—so lazy that if the men about town were perfectly idle or taking a vacation, they would say they were working for Darius Tulliver.

"Do you think I have a talent for any particular sort of labor, mother?" "Not unless you can call eating and sleeping labor, Darius."

"It is not always pleasant to work, and there are so many poor fellows that really need every satisfactory situation—and the ranks are quite over-crowded, don't you think?"

"Any rank that you would fall into will be overcrowded, I am sure. There are enough poor workmen in the world now."

"Well, mother, you are about the best woman that I know. You are not so young as Polly Putnam—really, I was quite pleased with her to-day; but she is not wealthy enough to treat me so well as you do, so—I think I will keep my rooms awhile longer."

"You must never marry, Darius, so long as I live. I don't want a woman always in my way. I don't want you to trouble this talk again this year next year—nor in ten years; so settle it now for the future."

"All right, mother—I'll take a life leave of my rooms and my income. I am afraid Polly is to energetic for me, any way. I admire all the girls; but you need have no fear of anything from me, so long as I am here. I should like to run into any speculation, I should like to have my bank fail. Will you hand me the evening paper and arrange the shawl for me?"

Mrs. Tulliver handed Handsomes the paper, shaded his eyes from the light, then bent and kissed the red lips under the dark mustache. The tender dark eyes quivered back at hers, and so she left him.

"I have saved my spoiled boy from certain misery," she thought. "No woman could be to him what I am. By-and-by, when I am gone, he can marry if he so desires. By that time his character will be matured; he will know how to choose and how to promote a wife's happiness as well as his own."

One beautiful morning, several years after Handsomes chose his mother as above all women—not because of selfishness, but for his greater love for her and her greater need of him—the sun slipping in between the shutters, fell upon the folded hands of Mrs. Tulliver, who lay upon the sweet, unmoved face that smiled over the beautiful mystery of life. Then a woman came and drew the sheet in deathly lines over the white fingers and the calm face, and left the room. Later, there was a grand funeral, and after it all poor Handsomes mourned for weeks, realizing for the first time what his mother had been to him. She had been the first to greet him in the morning; they had ridden and walked together during the day, and hers had been the last face he saw at night, never leaving her without a good-night kiss, even though she had gone to bed hours before.

Handsomes was not old looking; there was a sprinkling of gray hair with the black, but had you not remembered that he was young with you—well, twenty years ago, you might have taken him for thirty. People said he would never marry, even after his mother's death; but no one could be more helpless, more in need of a wife than Handsomes, and after a little—not until a full year of loneliness—he began to wonder what life was worth, and what made it happy for some men.

One New Year's day Handsomes sat alone in his pleasantly furnished room in a cozy "sleepy hollow" chair, smoking a fragrant cigar. He was in a melancholy mood, the holiday bringing to his mind many scenes through which he had passed.

He recalled many pleasant incidents, but through it all there was a sense of loneliness, and he resolved, if possible, to get rid of this feeling before another New Year rolled around. He began to think of all the marriageable women of his acquaintance. One after another he told them off to himself as the curls of cigar smoke circled above his head, until just one seemed to him fairest and best. To be sure no one might consent to marry him, and Handsomes admitted that of the half dozen women of whom he had thought every one was worthy of a better husband than he could be to her.

And Darius' choice? Alas for apparent harmony—it was Hope Hastings, an enthusiast! Hope was never idle; never too busy to be helpful. She sang in the church choir, was president or secretary of three or four different societies, was always one of the committee for whatever required a woman's earnestness or enthusiasm, taught in the mission school, trimmed her own hats, rode a bicycle, but above all was sweet and womanly.

Hope thought it mere chance when Handsomes was kind to her—he was always kind to every one—and no one commented for a wonder, as Handsomes was not a marrying man. But one day Handsomes said that to Hope which changed all of life for two souls, and Handsomes' friendship, which had really been love in a quiet, maidenly fashion, blossomed in the sunshine of love, into perfect fruition.

There was more than a nine days' wonder—the gossip did not cease until they had been married nine months—for Handsomes was so lazy, and Hope so full of enthusiasm, that it was a folly to think of happiness coming from such a union.

## EX-PRESIDENTS.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.  
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Washington closed his second term in 1797, with unspeakable relief, for his loss of popularity in the country, and particularly in Virginia, together with the attacks of political enemies, had greatly annoyed him. He retired to Mt. Vernon and devoted himself to the care of his estates. A remarkably successful business man, he utilized every known resource of his plantations to the best advantage, and the wheat from his farms and the flour from his mills commanded more than the market prices in England and the West Indies.

Crowds of visitors, American and foreign, thronged the old Virginia home and made large demands on his time. He gave much attention to horses and blooded stock, and his stables were the best in Virginia. Suddenly called from his retirement to assume command of the army in the threatened war with France, the heavy work of organizing the forces told on his strength, and he died at home December 17, 1799, of an illness contracted by cold, leaving an estate valued at about half a million, then a much larger sum than at present.

JOHN ADAMS.

Adams was so bitterly chagrined by his defeat and by the hostility of Jefferson that he could not remain in Washington to welcome his successor. The federalists attributed their defeat to his administration, and for a time he was the most unpopular man in America. There was reason to believe that for some years he was very unhappy. His weaknesses of vanity, self-conceit, obstinacy and bluntness made many enemies. For a time he lived in profound retirement, and, having an independent fortune, had little need to mix with his fellow men. He found amusement in reading and writing, and when political animosities subsided, in talking over the scenes of his youth and the stirring events of the revolution with his friends.

He died July 4, 1826, after having seen his son president, and was buried in the Unitarian church in Quincy, Mass.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Jefferson left Washington over \$8,000 in debt, not having been able to make his income meet the heavy liabilities of presidential hospitality. He retired to his estates at Monticello, and during the seventeen years that he lived there spent his time in supervising them. He also gave attention to educational matters, and in 1819, having been instrumental in founding the University of Virginia, he was chosen its first rector. The profuse hospitality of his Virginia home increased his debts, and in 1826 the Virginia legislature empowered him to dispose of all his estates by lottery in order to meet his debts. The scheme was never carried out, however, and on July 4th, of the same year, a few hours before Adams, he died, and was buried in the family cemetery at Charlottesville.

JAMES MADISON.

Madison left Washington in 1817, at the end of his second term, and lived until June 28th, 1836. He was a small-framed man of delicate health, and lived the life of a valiant, devoted himself to books and study, and leaving the care of his business to the members of his family. He was of independent fortune, which was wisely cared for and kept in comfort. In 1829 he was a member of the Virginia convention to reform the constitution, and when, on one occasion, he rose to speak, the members left their seats and crowded round the venerable figure dressed in black, the then gray hair, powdered in the fashion of other days, to catch the whispers of that voice. He died in 1836, and was buried in the family cemetery at Montpelier, Orange county, Va.

JAMES MONROE.

Monroe lived seven years after turning over the presidency to John Quincy Adams, but the last years of his life were greatly darkened by sorrows and pecuniary reverses. His home was at Oak Hill, in Loudoun county, Va., but his farm had been so neglected by his devotion to public business during a long career spent in the service of his country that he was obliged to part with all his property in order to meet his obligations. The project of aiding him by subscriptions, once entertained, was never carried out, and he declined La Fayette's generous offer of assistance. Some state and neighborhood honors were thrust upon him; he was a regent of the university and a justice of the peace, but unable to endure the loneliness that oppressed him, he left Virginia and went to New York to live with his daughter, where he died July 4th, 1831, and was buried in the Second avenue cemetery.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

When, in 1829, the younger Adams turned over the presidency to Jackson he was little aware that the most glorious part of his career was still to come. A scholar of sixty-two, impatient of idleness, he set about preparing a memoir of his father and also projected a history of the United States. In 1830 the Plymouth district sent messengers to consult him about going to congress as its representative. His reply was "no person could be degraded by serving in congress. Not, in my opinion, would an ex-president of the United States."

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## ANDREW JOHNSON.

The bullet of the assassin promoted Johnson to a place from which he retired with bitterness and disappointment. He returned to Greenville, Tenn., where in his early days he had sat on the tailor's bench, and quietly entered on the life of a country farmer. He had a farm, a mill, a country store and various other small enterprises, and would doubtless have ended his days in the humdrum life of country had not the legislature of the state elected him to the United States senate six years after he had ceased to be president. His speeches in that body showed that the old personal resentments still rankled in his heart, but the work of that session was the last, for in the following summer, 1875, he died very suddenly while visiting his daughter at Carter's Station, and was buried at Greenville.

OLYMPIUS S. GRANT.

The life of General Grant from the close of his term until his death is an open book to every reader. The triumphal progress round the world, the honors showered upon him by foreign potentates and states, the gifts bestowed by nations that have little sympathy with us, but were eager to honor the great soldier, the pomp, the glory of the journey, read like a chapter in the "Arabian Nights." Equally well known, too, is the story of his connection with unscrupulous men who took advantage of his great name to defraud both him and the public. With ample wealth already secured by the generosity of his countrymen, with a life-long position, he had no need to engage in financial operations; that he did so, and that he was unfortunate in the choice of his associates, was due to a lack of sound judgment in business affairs. The story of his long fight with life with the terrible disease which sapped his strength, of his calamity sitting down in the presence of death to write the book that was to provide for those he loved, of his patient waiting at Mount McGregor for the death that finally came on July 23, 1885, need not be repeated.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

The calm nerves which Van Buren inherited from his robust Dutch ancestry enabled him to bear with equanimity his defeat by Harrison. A month after the inauguration, however, he bore a conspicuous part in the funeral, at New York, of the newly-elected chief. He was a candidate for the nomination in 1854, was nominated in 1848, and after his defeat spent much time on an extended foreign tour. From this he returned to his home at Kinderhook, having been in active political life from 1812 to 1848. Having abundant means and good temper, he grew old gracefully, lived to be eighty, died July 24th, 1862, and was buried in the Reformed Church Cemetery, Kinderhook, N. Y.

JOHN TYLER.

William Henry Harrison having died in office, Tyler filled out the term, and at its close, in 1845, having disappointed one party without gaining the confidence of the other, was glad to retire from the difficulties of his position to Sherwood Forest, his elegant Virginia home. He made an effort to re-enter public life, and was nominated for the presidency by a convention composed mostly of office holders, but perceiving he had really no popular support, he withdrew from the canvass a few weeks after the nomination. From that time till the civil war he lived in scholarly seclusion, though still taking a profound interest in public affairs. When the storm of 1861 came on Tyler at first threw his influence on the union side, went to Washington and presided at the peace congress held just before Mr. Lincoln's inauguration. Failing in his efforts to arrest the march of events, he returned home, "went with his state" and was elected a member of the confederate congress dying January 18th, 1862.

POLK AND FILLMORE.

Immediately after the close of James K. Polk's term of office, 1849, he made a tour of the south, intending afterward to live at his home in Nashville. He was a wealthy man, only fifty-four, and no doubt the prospect of many pleasant years presented itself to his eyes. But that was the cholera year, and in the river journey from New Orleans to Nashville he succumbed to the pestilence, June 18, and was buried in the yard of his Nashville mansion. Zachary Taylor died in office and was succeeded by Millard Fillmore. Fillmore's term closed in 1853, amid the general disapprobation of the north and the admiration of the south. The ex-president made a tour of the south just after the conclusion of his term, followed, two years later, by a visit to Europe. He returned to receive the knighting nomination, but Buchanan was elected and Fillmore's career was ended. During the stirring events of the civil war he remained in his study and took no part in the contest. He died at his elegant home in Buffalo, N. Y., March 8, 1874, and was buried in Forest Lawn cemetery.

PIERCE AND BUCHANAN.

Pierce and Buchanan were both wealthy men, and their income from vested interest enabled both to live in luxury without engaging in any business pursuits. After the term of the former had ended he returned to his home in Concord, but finding himself regarded there as a "northern man with a southern heart," he went abroad and spent nearly two years in foreign travel. Returning home during the civil war, he remained very quietly at his home, attracting no attention, and appearing to avoid the public. He died in retirement October 8, 1869, at the age of sixty-five, and was buried in Mount Vernon cemetery, Concord, N. H. Buchanan, after the close of his term, took no part whatever in public affairs, but lived in seclusion on his estate, Wheatland, about a mile from Lancaster, Pa., dying there June 1, 1868. Both he and Pierce seemed to feel that they had estranged themselves from the north, and neither in any way courted publicity after his term

## ANDREW JOHNSON.

The bullet of the assassin promoted Johnson to a place from which he retired with bitterness and disappointment. He returned to Greenville, Tenn., where in his early days he had sat on the tailor's bench, and quietly entered on the life of a country farmer. He had a farm, a mill, a country store and various other small enterprises, and would doubtless have ended his days in the humdrum life of country had not the legislature of the state elected him to the United States senate six years after he had ceased to be president. His speeches in that body showed that the old personal resentments still rankled in his heart, but the work of that session was the last, for in the following summer, 1875, he died very suddenly while visiting his daughter at Carter's Station, and was buried at Greenville.

OLYMPIUS S. GRANT.

The life of General Grant from the close of his term until his death is an open book to every reader. The triumphal progress round the world, the honors showered upon him by foreign potentates and states, the gifts bestowed by nations that have little sympathy with us, but were eager to honor the great soldier, the pomp, the glory of the journey, read like a chapter in the "Arabian Nights." Equally well known, too, is the story of his connection with unscrupulous men who took advantage of his great name to defraud both him and the public. With ample wealth already secured by the generosity of his countrymen, with a life-long position, he had no need to engage in financial operations; that he did so, and that he was unfortunate in the choice of his associates, was due to a lack of sound judgment in business affairs. The story of his long fight with life with the terrible disease which sapped his strength, of his calamity sitting down in the presence of death to write the book that was to provide for those he loved, of his patient waiting at Mount McGregor for the death that finally came on July 23, 1885, need not be repeated.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

The calm nerves which Van Buren inherited from his robust Dutch ancestry enabled him to bear with equanimity his defeat by Harrison. A month after the inauguration, however, he bore a conspicuous part in the funeral, at New York, of the newly-elected chief. He was a candidate for the nomination in 1854, was nominated in 1848, and after his defeat spent much time on an extended foreign tour. From this he returned to his home at Kinderhook, having been in active political life from 1812 to 1848. Having abundant means and good temper, he grew old gracefully, lived to be eighty, died July 24th, 1862, and was buried in the Reformed Church Cemetery, Kinderhook, N. Y.

JOHN TYLER.

William Henry Harrison having died in office, Tyler filled out the term, and at its close, in 1845, having disappointed one party without gaining the confidence of the other, was glad to retire from the difficulties of his position to Sherwood Forest, his elegant Virginia home. He made an effort to re-enter public life, and was nominated for the presidency by a convention composed mostly of office holders, but perceiving he had really no popular support, he withdrew from the canvass a few weeks after the nomination. From that time till the civil war he lived in scholarly seclusion, though still taking a profound interest in public affairs. When the storm of 1861 came on Tyler at first threw his influence on the union side, went to Washington and presided at the peace congress held just before Mr. Lincoln's inauguration. Failing in his efforts to arrest the march of events, he returned home, "went with his state" and was elected a member of the confederate congress dying January 18th, 1862.



## The Greensboro Patriot.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

J. R. WHARTON, Proprietor and Manager.  
H. W. WHARTON, Editor.

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Communications, unless they contain anonymous or defamatory matter, and are not signed, will be published in every issue. They will not be published if the real name of the author is withheld.  
Advertisements—Which are inserted in the Patriot, will be charged at the rate of \$1.00 per line for the first week, and \$0.50 for each subsequent week. Advertisements for real estate, and for the sale of goods, will be charged at the rate of \$0.50 per line for the first week, and \$0.25 for each subsequent week. Advertisements for the sale of real estate, and for the sale of goods, will be charged at the rate of \$0.50 per line for the first week, and \$0.25 for each subsequent week.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11, 1893.

THE PATRIOT takes pleasure in seconding the Charlotte Observer's endorsement of Hon. W. M. Robbins for the Mexican Mission. No one in this State deserves more hearty recognition for his magnificent campaign than Maj. Robbins.

Guilford county could have one of the best fairs in the State if our people would take hold and work for its success. Enough land could be procured from Greensboro Driving Club for the grounds, and we could have our annual races and gun club meet at the same time, thus making it doubly interesting. What say our farmer friends? The writer is willing to do everything in his power to perfect such an organization. Send in your views for publication in the Patriot.

Mr. Harrity thinks the Democrats will certainly have the United States Senate after March 4th.—Richmond Dispatch.

The Patriot sincerely trusts that Mr. Harrity is as successful in the above prophecy as he was before the late unpleasantness. He came as near predicting the result as any one we have yet heard of.

THE PATRIOT is rejoiced at the news contained in our Washington letter to the effect that Governor Vance has succeeded in securing a favorable report upon his bill to provide a monument to Gen. Nathaniel Greene, at our Guilford Battle Ground. The Battle Ground has already become one of the most interesting and beautiful historical places in our interesting old State. No one will be more delighted, we feel sure, than Judge Schenck, who has worked so faithfully to secure the monument.

CONSTITUTIONAL or not. Constitutional is the question that is now agitating the minds of our citizens. A goodly number of our best lawyers are of the opinion that it will be unconstitutional for our city to endorse the Steel and Iron Co.'s bonds when issued. There is also a considerable number of lawyers who believe it to be entirely constitutional. The Patriot frankly confesses it is not enough of a lawyer to express an opinion. However, we are exceedingly anxious to see the plant in operation. It is believed by some that the Steel Company is arranging a scheme to unload on the city of Greensboro. The Patriot cannot share in this belief, yet the men at the head of the company are men of high sense of honor and they would lose far more by bringing about such a result than they could hope to benefit themselves. Then again, a committee of seventy of our leading citizens were appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to look into the advisability of the matter and nearly every one reported favorably. Therefore, the Patriot would suggest that our people do not condemn too quickly that which promotes so much for our town.

Why shouldn't Guilford county have a fair next fall. Every county of any prominence in North Carolina, has a fair of some kind every year, and Guilford could make as good a show as any county in the State if her people would only make the effort. Alamance county has a show every year that is a credit to the State, and it grows more interesting every year. A show of the products of the county every year, at a place like Greensboro, will go farther toward advertising favorably this section and town than any other means known. A fair is not simply intended as a place where our farmers can get their best products together, to brag over and gratify their vanity, but it is an institution which we believe stimulates our farmers to make greater efforts to excel in their profession; then when so many of our best farmers get together for two or three days, and discuss the best methods of farming it is of incalculable benefit to them. Now by a fair the Patriot does not mean the kind of fair we have had in the past.

although they have been very creditable shows, every one knows they were not what we should have had. Let our citizens agitate this matter and let a stock company be formed with shares, so low that every farmer in Guilford county can afford to own at least one. In this way every one would take an interest in the success of the company. We would like to see such a company a permanent organization. The Patriot believes that if properly managed it would pay the stockholders a fair profit after a year or so. The Alamance Agricultural Association was organized on this plan and is now a paying company. Surely every farmer in Guilford county would willingly invest at least \$5. toward this scheme. The columns of this paper are open to our readers for the discussion of the subject. We would like to have an immediate response to this invitation.

THE Carolina last week had the following to say of our honored Senator, Jno. L. King: every word of which the Patriot endorses, and just here we would like to nominate Mr. King for Congress from the Fifth District for 1891:

The Senate has chosen as its President pro tem Hon. John L. King, of Guilford, who was recognized in the last State Senate as a rapid, accurate and affable presiding officer. He presided often in 1891 and understood how to make business hum. He is a veteran legislator, having served first in the House in 1882, and as a member of the Senate twice since that time. He has always been an earnest, aggressive and successful campaigner, having never suffered defeat. He did not desire to be a candidate this year, and begged to be allowed to decline the nomination. But in the extremity of the party, he was needed and patriotically accepted and wheeled Guilford into line, winning a magnificent victory over great odds.

Mr. King was born at Oak Ridge, Guilford county, November 4th, 1847, and is therefore 46 years old. He was educated at New Garden school, and early after quitting school he turned his attention to manufacturing tobacco in which he has been successful. He comes from a family noted for sterling worth and unswerving devotion to the Democratic party. His venerable father, who will be full of rejoicing in the best honor that has come to his son, is eighty-two years old.

As a legislator, Mr. King has been industrious and alert to serve his people. He was the first man in the General Assembly to wage war on Dr. Grissom, and demand that he be displaced. It was war, too, for Mr. King received little assistance from the people or the press. But he came out victorious in his contest with the doctor, though he did not at that time secure his retirement. Afterward, when there was a change in the system, the public remembered the brave and manly fight made by Mr. King when he was as yet comparatively unknown in public life. It is this sort of fighting qualities that have won for him the confidence of his people and enabled him to be the strongest candidate of his party in his native county. He will fill the new position with fairness and ability, and thus add to his growing reputation.

McKnight's Sentence Commuted.

The sentence passed on Leon McKnight, of Surry county, who was sentenced to be hanged on February 17th, was commuted by the Governor yesterday to imprisonment in the penitentiary for twenty years.

The period of McKnight's imprisonment is to date from September 1st, 1892.

Governor Holt gives his reasons for the commutation of the sentence in the following:

After a careful review of this case I am satisfied that the prisoner is a man of very unsound mind if not insane. According to the testimony of Taylor, who was found guilty and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, he had but very little acquaintance with this prisoner and planned the whole thing, and was the more guilty.

It seems hard that Taylor should serve twenty years and this prisoner hang. Such is the opinion of the judge, prosecuting attorney and citizens generally. In consideration of all the facts, I have concluded that it is but just that the prisoner shall not suffer more than the principle of the crime. I therefore commute his sentence to twenty years' imprisonment in the State prison, dated from September 1st, 1892.—Raleigh Observer.

The Legislature was organized last week as follows:

President pro tem, Hon. John L. King, of Guilford; chief clerk, W. G. Burkhead, of Columbus; reading clerk, Geo. T. Pell, of Surry; engrossing clerk, Hartwell S. Blair, of Caldwell; door-keeper, W. V. Clifton, of Wake; assistant door-keeper, D. McMatheson, of Alexander; and the House: Lee S. Overman, of Rowan, was nominated by acclamation for Speaker; J. M. Brown, of Stanley, principal clerk; H. A. Latham, of Beaufort, reading clerk; D. R. Julian, of Rowan, door-keeper.

These nominations will be ratified, as both branches of the Legislature are overwhelmingly Democratic. The caucus nominees are all sterling Democrats, and well fitted by experience and native ability to discharge the functions of the positions to which they have been chosen.

Tut's Pills act kindly on old and young.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

A Correction and Apology.—On the Reception Committee.—Our State "Wants the Earth" in the Way of Office.—The Cabinet.—Harrison Extends the Civil Service Rules.—Minor Points.

(Special to the Patriot.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
Jan. 7th, 1893.

It was Mr. Gilliam, of the Review, and not Mr. Webster, of the older and better known paper of Raleigh, to whom I should have referred in my last letter as having sent the articles unfriendly to Mr. Williams to the chairman of the election committee. The error was corrected by Mr. Caldwell, and I regret that the mistake appeared in the Patriot. No harm is done, however, as your readers doubtless knew how the matter stood. Personally, I apologize all around.

Senator Ransom and Hon. John S. Henderson have been appointed on the reception committee at the inauguration. When Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated before, Senator Ransom rode in a carriage with him from the White House to the Capitol. I hear Tammany Hall will lead the procession next March. This is a deserved compliment, as Tammany did its full duty after the Chicago convention nominated Mr. Cleveland. If Tammany would now defeat Mr. Murphy for the Senatorship it would prove its wisdom and conservatism. A New York Senator who has not the confidence of the President elect is something I regret to see. Such a state of things will cause dissensions which patriotism in the right quarter, could eliminate from the future. But Mr. Murphy and Hill are not the kind of men to subordinate patriotism or good policy to their own personalities. This is unfortunate, but it is true.

Congressman Williams will not be here until the middle of next week. One of his attorneys is here, probably looking after his clients case. Chairman Simmons is here, probably helping the delegation parcel out the offices. Whether this official programme will be followed or not remains to be seen.

I have heard from sources so close to Mr. Cleveland, that I cannot doubt the correctness of the surmises, the names of some of the members of the cabinet, Mr. Carlisle will probably be Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Phelps, Secretary of State, Col. Lamont, Secretary of the Navy and Pat. Collins, Secretary of War. Governor Campbell is prominently spoken of for Secretary of Agriculture and Hon. J. W. Blount, of Georgia, for Postmaster-General. Unless all signs fail, North Carolina will not receive a cabinet appointment, nor will she get a very large foreign mission. There are plenty of applicants for big places abroad. I hear that Pendleton King, of Guilford county, wants to be Minister to Turkey. He deserves something, for he is one of Cleveland's strongest friends, but he will not be Minister. Capt. Ed. Hale, of Fayetteville, wants to be Consul General to London, one of the largest places within the gifts of the President. Col. Wharton Green wishes to be Minister to Mexico. I hope he will get it. He certainly ought to be rewarded and if Adlai E. Stevenson has any voice in the matter, I think Col. Green will secure what he desires. But the town of Fayetteville will hardly have the Consul Generalship to London and Mission to Mexico both. If it does Wilmington will think Hon. George Davis should be sent to the Court of St. James, Alfred Waddell to France and T. B. Kingsbury to China, and W. H. Bernard to Russia! And Raleigh will then claim that Capt. Sam Ashe ought to go to Austria as Minister, Mr. Jernigan to Japan, and Dr. Blackburn to Spain! Charlotte might put in a bid and claim a first-class mission for Joe Caldwell, with Statesville to back it up, and six or eight other places of second rate importance for other worthy patriots. It looks to me as if the State was asking for almost too much!

F. Brevard McDowell writes to be Minister to Italy. I hear Maj. Robbins has his eye on the Mexican Mission also. Both he and Col. Green cannot have it. One of them ought to be content to take Rio Janeiro as a compromise, Maj. Robbins for instance!

I suppose Greensboro has at least a dozen Democrats, "original Cleveland men who would not have touched Hill with a forty foot pole six months ago, who are also willing to accept places worth from \$1,500 to \$20,000! I have not, however, heard of the names or preferred positions of any of these, and cannot specify them.

Seriously, I wish every office seeker in the commonwealth could get just what he wants, but as it is impossible, a selection ought to be made of the most deserving, and only those names presented. It looks badly for such a horde of willin' Bar-kises to come on all at once, especially as the State delegation did not vote for Mr. Cleveland at Chicago. Cleveland, Lamont, Whitney et al, remember this, and the State won't get more than one or two cabinet places and first-class mission to begin with. I think, and all the voting population need not speak at once!

Mr. Henderson has introduced an important bill relating to the bonds of postmasters.

Mr. Koonce is going to "contest" Mr. Grady's election! He ought not to be allowed to do it. He knows he was not elected, but he wants to get hold of a good round sum of money without earning it. The taxpayers of North Carolina have to pay for it, however, and they ought to raise their voices against such tomfoolery. Koonce is going to be his own lawyer in the case, and thus collect the fee! The

Congressman who introduces a bill to put a limit on these contested election cases will confer a benefit on the whole people. It will merit election by so large a majority that a contest will be impossible.

About 7,000 employees will be brought under the civil service rules by the order which President Harrison has just signed bringing all free delivery postoffices under the rules.

There are at present 601 free-delivery offices, and hereafter all of their 20,000 employees, will be under the civil service rules. The limit heretofore has been offices having fifty or more employees, but hereafter the smallest office which has delivery by carriers will be under the rules.

Eligible lists will be prepared as rapidly as possible for all these smaller offices, which number 548, and appointments will hereafter be made from these lists. The examinations will be conducted by the local officials, but the commission will require the papers to be sent to Washington to be marked.

They have been extending the rule of marking the papers here to the larger offices as rapidly as their force permitted, and hope eventually to extend it to all post-offices. The new rules will cover the clerks in the free-delivery offices, as well as the letter-carriers.

The letter-carriers have made greater efforts to secure the extension of the rules, but the commission has never made any distinction between clerks and carriers in regard to bringing them under the civil service rules, and has followed a logical programme in classifying them both.

The President, in making the extension of the rules, declares that it is something which he has desired for a long time to do, but has delayed because of the pressure of other matters and his doubt as to the best point at which to make the extension. He has brought under the rules by the same order certain employees of the Weather Bureau at the signal stations who number, about 200.

This is the limit of the extensions he will make before going out of office. He feels that he may be subject to criticisms for making these extensions when his party is about to abdicate control of the Government, and for this reason, perhaps, makes the extensions less wide than he might have done.

He has, however, brought within the scope of the classified service a somewhat larger number of employees than President Cleveland did during his term of office. The extension made by Mr. Cleveland, including the Railway Mail Service, covered about 7,000 employees. President Harrison has classified some 500 employees in the Indian Bureau and about 140 under the Fish Commission, making with the recent extension about 8,000 employees.

The new extension throws a vast amount of labor upon the Civil Service Commission and they will not be able to complete it before the new administration comes into power. Vacancies which happened in the free-delivery offices, whether by removal or otherwise, will be filled by the old methods unless an eligible list has been prepared. This will leave many free-delivery offices under the operation of the spoils system if new postmasters are appointed and proceed to make changes before eligible lists are prepared. The Democratic administration will be able, if it wishes, to repeat Mr. Wanamaker's

policy with regard to the Railway Mail Service by making a vast number of changes before the new rules can take effect. The delays in appointing postmasters may, however, prevent very rapid changes in the clerical and carrier force of the various offices before the eligible lists are ready.

Falconer Davidson, of North Carolina, has been promoted from \$1200 to \$1400.

It is announced this evening that Maj. M. P. Handy will probably resign early next week his \$7,500 position as chief of the world's fair bureau of publicity and promotion. The work of the bureau is about finished, and Maj. Handy is under engagement at a salary of \$10,000 a year to edit the World's Fair Catalogue.

The newspapers here are poking a great deal of fun at the good town of Bakersville on account of the wholesale murder story telegraphed from there this week.

## DYSPEPSIA

Is that misery experienced when suddenly made aware that you possess a diabolical arrangement called stomach. No two dyspepsias have the same predominant symptoms, but whatever form dyspepsia takes

The underlying cause is in the LIVER, and one thing is certain no one will remain a dyspeptic who will

It will correct Acidity of the Stomach, Bile, Indigestion, Headache, Nervousness, and all the same things.

Start the Liver working and all food elements will disappear.

"For more than three years I suffered with Dyspepsia in its worst form. I had several doctors, but they did me no good. At last I tried Emmet's Liver Regulator, which cost me only a short time. It is a good medicine. I would not be without it."—James A. Robson, Philad., Pa.

See that you get the Genuine, with the name of Emmet on the wrapper.

Prepared by J. H. WHITT & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Riddled With Bullets.

KEYSER, N. C., Jan. 5.—Bob, alias Doe Ray, the supposed murderer of the Misses McDonald, of this county, some few weeks ago, was killed tonight by four negroes. Ray resisted to the last, and was riddled with shots. Everything is quiet.

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## Two Kinds of Economy

ON BUYING SHOES. One is to buy the cheapest thing you can get regardless of quality. This will do in Summer when we have no rain. The other and real ECONOMY is to buy good SOLID

SHOES and pay the smallest possible

Cash Price for Them.

The latter can be found at

DARDEN & GAY'S,

Exclusive SHOE STORE. They carry the old and well known

the wearing qualities of these goods have NEVER been QUESTIONED, and they are not

HIGH PRICED SHOES.

To buy one pair of them means you will have no other.

We carry them in Men's and Women's Dress SHOES, Children's Fine and Coarse Shoes. Also Gents and Ladies heavy Shoes. Be sure you see this, the best WEARING line of Shoes in Greensboro. Will be pleased to show you any time when in the city.

Respectfully,  
DARDEN & GAY,  
228 South Elm St. Greensboro.

## 75 CENTS.

Seventy-Five Cents will buy a pair

of good HOME MADE SHOES

(Number 6 or 7) at

J. M. Hendrix & Co's

Come Early or you will miss a BIG BARGAIN.

J. M. HENDRIX & Co.

221 South Elm Street, GREENSBORO, N. C.

RICHARDSON & FARISS,

121 South Elm Street, Opposite Benbow House, Greensboro,

HEADQUARTERS FOR

DRUGS, DRUG SUPPLIES, PHYSICIANS' SUPPLIES, GROCERIES BOTTLED GOODS.

It will pay you to get our prices before buying—Quality—and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

## FARMER'S WAREHOUSE,

Greensboro, N. C.,

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE

Sale of Leaf Tobacco.

We are again before our FRIENDS and CUSTOMERS to acknowledge our appreciation of their favors, and we pledge ourselves to the promotion of their interest

And in Looking after their every Comfort.

And when your TOBACCO is placed on our floor we will give it our personal attention and see that every

PILE BRINGS the very HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

Our experience extends over a period of ELEVEN YEARS. We Give each and EVERY Customer SPECIAL attention, and deal with one and all alike. We go into the NEW YEAR feeling that we can offer such inducements to our customers as to INSURE them the

VERY BEST PRICES

at all times. Our House is the LARGEST best LIGHTED and best arranged house here. W. J. LYON is still with us as auctioneer and takes pleasure in talking for our customers, never failing to stay while there is a shadow of a chance to get another bid.

Our force are all COMPETENT MEN, having had several years experience. We continue to pay the FARMERS the CASH at the office thus saving them the trouble of going to the bank to have their checks cashed. So as soon as your last pile is sold you get the money, this, we think is a great convenience to the farmers.

We hope you will again favor us with your trade and we promise on our part to exert our best efforts for you. Hoping to see all of the Farmers in this and the surrounding counties, we remain,

Truly your friends,

J. H. WHITT, & CO.,

Owners and Proprietors.

P. S.—We have with us to attend to your wants the following gentlemen:

W. J. LYON, R. A. PISHING, GEO. LEWIS, J. C. G. BURTON, WILLIE CORRETT, GEO. E. ESTES.

November 2, 1892.

At the Head of the List of Cooking Stoves Stands the

IMPROVED NEW LEE



It is made in the South, made by Southern men of Southern Iron and sold at proverbial small Southern profits.

No one is so ignorant as to say it does not do the very best work, and we claim that it is fully \$5.00 cheaper than any other Cook

Stove of same size, weight and finish.

We also sell the Improved New Patron and New South.

The ABBA BOX HEATING STOVE is the Biggest for the money in Old North Carolina.

Sold by WAKEFIELD HARDWARE CO. South Elm Street, GREENSBORO, N. C. (Mention the Patriot when you order.)







