

The Greensboro Patriot WEEKLY EDITION... GREENSBORO, N. C., JUNE 14, 1883.

Rocky Mount scores a graded school victory... The success of the PATRIOT prompts some envious curs to belittle it as a "little railroad concern"...

Danville has been compelled to go to Petersburg to get a jury to try the monster Dodson... Blaine's friends say that he has lost all political ambition... The Angusta (Ga.) Chronicle crowds a whole lot of truth into the following: "If good wives, sisters, mothers, sweethearts and ministers of the gospel cannot reform a man, he is a gone one, and would be so if all the barkeepers on earth were banished to the mountains of the moon..."

this system; only the mechanical faculty of memory, and that in committing words without sense too often... The grading was commenced only a few days ago, and is W. H. Snow, the president, informs me that they expect to have the road running to Randleman, 16 miles, by September next... "Old Rip" Waking Up... Considerable excitement was caused in the city yesterday morning over the news that Mr. Joseph G. Sitton, superintendent of the Maryland and Charlotte copper mine, located in Hopewell township, had been shot and killed...

WILLIAM BECKWITH AND HIS SISTERS... The shooting occurred early in the morning, just after breakfast... The shooting occurred early in the morning, just after breakfast. Sitton was at the house of his brother, David H. Shields, who lives near the mine, and but a short distance from my house. I carried my shot gun with me, and on arriving at my brother's house, I set my gun down outside the room in which Sitton was at the time. I went in and found Sitton preparing to leave. He had bundled up his clothing for the purpose of leaving. I told him that he had seduced my sister, and asked him point blank if he would not make the necessary reparation by marrying her. He replied: "No, not now. I begged her to marry me, and she said she would marry me. He replied: 'I'll not do it—I'll die first.' With that I went outside the door, picked up my gun, and re-entering the room, shot him down. I took aim at his head, and did not look at him after I fired, but turned immediately and left the room, locking the door after me... COLLEGE FOOT PRINTS are plainly visible in all the surrounding country. Almost from the earliest settlement of the State, this section has had good schools... CONGRESSMAN DOWD, who represents the Register's district, and who, presumably, knows, writes: "Mr. Randall has the reputation of being a high protective tariff man, and was charged with having organized the committees when Speaker in the interest of the protectionists... THE STATE UNIVERSITY has conferred the degree of LL. D. on Rev. A. M. Shipp of the Vanderbilt University; Rev. S. Mendelson, the Hebrew Rabbi of Wilmington; Prof. Henry E. Shepherd of Charleston, S. C., and Hon. John Manning of Chapel Hill; and D. D. on Rev. John E. Smedes of Raleigh; and A. M. on Prof. Alex. Graham of Fayetteville... SAMUEL J. TILDEN has lived down every calumny. Every slander awakened by the prosecution of that fellow Bliss, and dismissed as soon as they ceased to be of any political benefit, would add to his strength at this time. The whole country has watched him closely since he was defrauded of the presidency, and there has been every thing in his life to inspire respect... The commissioner of agriculture in his report for June says the condition of corn as compared with same time last year is 90 per cent. owing to rain and cold weather; oats about 88 per cent., the falling off attributable to the May drought; wheat 93 per cent. of average, quality excellent and almost free from rust; cotton 94 per cent. of average and condition 94, the plant backward and smaller than usual. The prospect, though not encouraging, is not gloomy... BARNUM'S circus was destroyed by fire in Chicago last week. The flames ran up the canvas to the centre poles in a twinkling, and a gorgeous scene was presented on the lake front for a few moments. The night watchman in charge of the stable tents was apprised in time to enable the hostlers to lead out all of the horses quietly. The wild animals had all been locked up for the night, and as they could not see the flames, were in no sense panic stricken, although the smell of smoke appeared to excite some of them. The actual loss to the property is estimated at from \$15,000 to \$16,000, with no insurance. The canvas covered six acres of ground...

THE FIRST TRAIN FROM THE FRENCH ROAD ROUTE... The first train through from Louisville to Charleston over the newly opened French Broad route, via Asheville, arrived in Salisbury Tuesday. The engine pulling the train was gaily decked with flowers and streamers, the latter bearing such inscriptions as "Louisville to Charleston," and "Kentucky, East Tennessee and the Carolinas." The engine was fairly covered with flowers and presented a festive appearance. This new route, of which we spoke several weeks ago, is now virtually opened to the freight passenger traffic of the country, and by the very nature of things, is bound to prove a successful and popular route. Through sleepers will be put on from Charleston to Louisville, and the schedule time for it as fast as any road in the country. Success and good luck to the French Broad route... The British ship Hinnore recently left Astoria, Oregon, with 4,000 cases of salmon for a foreign market. She is the largest sailing vessel afloat, being a four masted steel ship, 310 feet in length... A young man in St. Joseph was recently bitten in the arm by a young lady during a playful struggle for the possession of a trinket, and next day his arm began to swell fearfully, and he was laid up for some time... "What are the business relations of the South to the Republican party?" "There has been a great deal said about the progressive spirit of the Republicans, but all the present prosperity in that section is owing to the Democratic rule, for everybody is aware that the Republicans are only known there by the frightful and ruinous track of the carpet-bagger. Since the Democrats have gained ascendancy business has improved in every way and all our resources have been started into development. The farms, the factories, the railroads, the schools, the credit, public and private, in fact all the elements of private prosperity are thriving under the Democratic rule. Why should there be a change backward to the party which has left a blight on the land, and why should anybody not look forward, hopefully, to a National Democratic victory in 1884? The relations of the two races are satisfactory to both, and a continuance of this happy state of affairs precludes any chance for a recurrence to Republicanism. Certainly recent events in Virginia afford no inducements to join any such coalition as has prevailed in that State. Our people had enough of the Republican party in 1868, 1869, 1870, and the experiment in Virginia has accomplished nothing to break the established precedent of evil which Republican domination in the South has brought to every State in which it was tried. "Are there any divisions among the North Carolina Republicans?" "The people outside the State overlook the fact that there are greater dissensions in the Republican ranks than in ours, for hundreds of Republicans last year refused to vote the coalition ticket. But there can be no solid and conservative character to the Republican party in the South. Its elements are bad and it makes creditable uses of its opportunities. It seeks to disturb the natural relations between labor and capital and institutes the rule of the discontented and turbulent. This is all false. The spirit of American business and progress, and it may be stated as a fact, that Republicanism of character in the North, who are not interested in the absolute partisan politics would not consent to see the South turned over again to their own party. That is the simple, hard fact. The North is interested in the development of the South. The time has come when this feeling is paramount to prejudice, and the whole country wishes to see honor and credit maintained in that section. The Republican party did not do it, and this is why North Carolina will not try any more in hers."

THE KITCHEN-GARTEN PLAN IN SCHOOLS... "A" writes as follows: Through the columns of your valuable paper, which is ever a willing advocate of practical reform, the subscriber would add one more to the many suggestions for public school education. The modern trend of thought toward the useful—that which may be of every day service to the learner—versus the ornamental, elegant, and to the masses useless in public education, is to be hailed as a triumph of common sense; and if persevered in will solve the problem of "elevating the masses" more surely and quickly than extended courses of classics and osophies, which have spoiled many an honest mechanic or laborer, who, in his own proper sphere, would have been an honor to mankind and a useful citizen. The present movement of teaching grades in the schools, educating the hand instead of cramming the brain, will not only provide skilled workmen, but will dignify manual labor, and perhaps in some favored instances may create the novel idea that a producer is quite as honorable as a clerk or a would-be lawyer or doctor. Mechanic arts classes have been suggested, but it only reaches one-half of the questions; for, boys, from nature and habit, will be the beneficiaries of this advance. Are the girls in our public schools making the best use of their time to fit them for their several stations in life? With their French, and German, and music for which they are so burdened—are they better prepared for housemaids, mistresses or mothers? By exploring the heavens above and the earth beneath, will their feeble smatterings in astronomy or geology be the slightest assistance in their homes; where they must either superintend or serve? If not, what other task might it be tolerated, but it is an absolute injury, unfitting many a girl, by this abnormal development in only one direction, for her true sphere, where God has placed her and intended her to fill—the practical sphere of domestic life. Every woman, no matter what her business, should know by personal experience the details of household management. Why, then, with a thorough knowledge of "the three R's," make this an indispensable branch of public school education? Reduced to a science, plain, practical, sensible, as it has been by the kitchen-garden plan, it needs only to be seen to have its inestimable utility appreciated. It is suited to a girl's comprehension and tastes by the simplicity of its questions and answers, and yet of use, in its suggestions of neatness and thrift, to many an older person. It inculcates its lessons in poetry and song, which would be but vain and tiresome theory if not accompanied by action with miniature articles, dishes, pans, brooms, wash-tubs, &c., handled with their correct precision and care, reasons being explained and given for the various uses of each. These lessons it would be impossible to forget, having daily need for their exercise, and many a home would be made comfortable and attractive by their practice, and many a girl could earn an honorable livelihood by her neat and dainty ways, learned in the public school at the public expense. THE SIMPLEST FORMS of making up summer dresses please most. Flowers and lace enter more and more into the decorations of evening dresses. Young girls will dress their hair close to their heads or tresses looped up in the back. The most fashionable stockings are of silk or lisle thread in plain colors or black. To insert a vest is one of the best plans of renovating a basque or other waist. One of the prettiest novelties in costume is the basket of flowers attached to the dress. Shoulder knots and trimmings are revived, but they are becoming slender figures only. Colors are combined as much as possible in the ribbon decorations of white blouse dresses. Brides' dresses are demi-trained, high in the neck, and with half and three quarters long sleeves. Cockade bows in correct form must be of several colors of ribbon, many loops, and a few ends cut into cock's combs. A row of silver beads or a dog collar of silver is worn very thick around the neck, with stylish dark costumes of silk or wool. Gloves are still worn very long, and the new English styles are gathered at intervals around the wrist and arm, forming puffs. Silk gloves in the popular Jersey shape will be worn during the summer, and are embroidered along the back of the hand and across the palms. The first train from the French Broad Route (Charlotte Journal, June 7th). The first train through from Louisville to Charleston over the newly opened French Broad route, via Asheville, arrived in Salisbury Tuesday. The engine pulling the train was gaily decked with flowers and streamers, the latter bearing such inscriptions as "Louisville to Charleston," and "Kentucky, East Tennessee and the Carolinas." The engine was fairly covered with flowers and presented a festive appearance. This new route, of which we spoke several weeks ago, is now virtually opened to the freight passenger traffic of the country, and by the very nature of things, is bound to prove a successful and popular route. Through sleepers will be put on from Charleston to Louisville, and the schedule time for it as fast as any road in the country. Success and good luck to the French Broad route. The British ship Hinnore recently left Astoria, Oregon, with 4,000 cases of salmon for a foreign market. She is the largest sailing vessel afloat, being a four masted steel ship, 310 feet in length. 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THE PERSONALITY OF LOCOMOTIVES... "No two engines are alike—I mean as regards their character," said an engineer to a reporter. "Locomotives have a character, then, have they?" "They have, indeed. They have their peculiarities, and their ways and their moods, and their moods are understood, and each engine has its own engineer, who finds the longer he drives his iron horse the more he has to learn about her. Sometimes she is erratic as a woman, and for no apparent cause. Sometimes a high pressure is necessary to make her go, sometimes under a low head she will fly. And then again, under the same conditions, she kicks and spouts like a balky horse. I have taken out the run one day at forty miles like a lady. The next day it often happens she'll kick and bump, and has to be forced into going. It's all according to the way she feels. However, an engineer hears his engine, and its peculiarities, and knows how to control them; and if she has any speed he can get it out of her. WASHINGTON'S HONESTY. Some time ago an article was published about the discovery in records of the Treasurer of the pay the Treasury had shown a quantity that George Washington was short in his accounts over \$160,000. It was then said that this apparent shortage could probably be explained. It is found that the money charges as transferred to him by the paymaster-general of the continental establishment at Annapolis, in August, 1783, and December, 1782, is all accounted for by him, item by item, on his personal account, in his own handwriting, the original of which is on file in the Department of State. This personal account is marked, "Accounts G. Washington with the United States, commencing June, 1775, and ending June 1783, comprehending a space of eight years." In this account General Washington not only accounts for every cent charged on the books referred to, but he has recorded large amounts received from sources only within his own knowledge. For example, at the close of his entries for May, 1793, he credits the United States "by cash, \$2,338,76 shillings," and in a marginal note says "This sum stands in my accounts as a credit to the public, but I can find no charge of it against me in any of the public offices. Where the mistake lies I know not, but wish it could be ascertained, as I have no desire to injure or be injured."

THE LAST FASHIONABLE KINK... Be certain, girls, and acquire the last fashion—a beautiful starting-up in eyebrows this season is to curve them into a surprised expression. This will be hard on girls who frown habitually, but we have got to come to it, that's all about it. A little practice before the hall mirror in the hat-rack will fix you all right. Use it first with your own hands when he asks you that dreary conundrum, "Change or tickets?" If he doesn't leap from the yellow vehicle and escape over the bridge, then you may serve it up at the different shops you visit, especially on the easily crushed young women who fit on gloves. Probably no other look at your countenance will so completely convince them of your superiority, and so unnerve them for the day. Look thus at the first young man you meet in tight trousers and a short waisted coat, and ten to one he will think his spectacles have met with an accident. THE PERSONALITY OF LOCOMOTIVES... "No two engines are alike—I mean as regards their character," said an engineer to a reporter. "Locomotives have a character, then, have they?" "They have, indeed. They have their peculiarities, and their ways and their moods, and their moods are understood, and each engine has its own engineer, who finds the longer he drives his iron horse the more he has to learn about her. Sometimes she is erratic as a woman, and for no apparent cause. Sometimes a high pressure is necessary to make her go, sometimes under a low head she will fly. And then again, under the same conditions, she kicks and spouts like a balky horse. I have taken out the run one day at forty miles like a lady. The next day it often happens she'll kick and bump, and has to be forced into going. It's all according to the way she feels. However, an engineer hears his engine, and its peculiarities, and knows how to control them; and if she has any speed he can get it out of her. WASHINGTON'S HONESTY. Some time ago an article was published about the discovery in records of the Treasurer of the pay the Treasury had shown a quantity that George Washington was short in his accounts over \$160,000. It was then said that this apparent shortage could probably be explained. It is found that the money charges as transferred to him by the paymaster-general of the continental establishment at Annapolis, in August, 1783, and December, 1782, is all accounted for by him, item by item, on his personal account, in his own handwriting, the original of which is on file in the Department of State. This personal account is marked, "Accounts G. Washington with the United States, commencing June, 1775, and ending June 1783, comprehending a space of eight years." In this account General Washington not only accounts for every cent charged on the books referred to, but he has recorded large amounts received from sources only within his own knowledge. For example, at the close of his entries for May, 1793, he credits the United States "by cash, \$2,338,76 shillings," and in a marginal note says "This sum stands in my accounts as a credit to the public, but I can find no charge of it against me in any of the public offices. Where the mistake lies I know not, but wish it could be ascertained, as I have no desire to injure or be injured."