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WHAT THE "BLUE BOOK" SHOWS. | Chief clerk. At no period in the history of the country has there ever been so vast a change impending, owing to the number of federal employes having increased enormously during the last few years. There are in round numbers 110,000 persons in the employ of the Government. There are about 50,000 postmasters in the United States. Ot these, the Postmaster General, acting with the advice of the President, appoints about 2,500 of the higher class. with salaries ranging from \$10,000 to \$1,500 All of the interior post offices are filled by the appointments of the first-assistant postmaster general, who is thus the largest distributor of patronage in the Government.

The civil service law does not protect a single postmaster in the United States, but 5,699 postal employes are secured in their places during good behavior. These employes receive from \$800 to \$1,800 per annum.

The next most numerous branch of the public service is the Treasary Department employes. Of these 2,573 are customs employes, receives from \$900 to \$1,800 per minum, who are protected by the civil service law, which also protects 5,652 employes scattered in all the departments. Thus there are about 96,000 persons subject to removal in a change of administration, (more than half of which are postmasters), which the Democrats. if so minded, may dispose of.

The bureau of printing and en graving, which employs skilled Eight chiefs of bureau workmen, is exempt from the operation of the civil service law. It has 2,500 employes.

But in the higher offices there will necessarily be radical changes. Besides the heads of departments who will go, the chiefs of divisions and all officers whose salaries are over \$1,800 will probably go. The "Blue Book" shows the following offices in which changes may be expected:

STATE DEPARTMENT. ecretary of State. Assistant secretary, 4.500 Second assistant secretary, Third assistant. Chief clerk, 2,750 Examiner of claims, Chief of diplomatic bureau, Chief of consular bureau, 2,100 Chief of indexes and archives, 2,100 Chief of bureau of accounts, 2,100 Librarian, Total,

\$36,200 TREASURY DEPARTMENT. \$8,000 ecretary, wo assistant secretaries a \$4,500 each, hief clerk, First controller Second controller, Commissioner of customs First auditor. 3,600 second auditor. 3,600 Third anditor, Fourth auditor, Fifth auditor, Sixth auditor. Treasurer United States, Registry of Treasury, Controller of currency, 6,000 Commiss'r internal revenue, solicitor of internal revenue, Solicitor of Treasury, Director of mint, Chief of bureau of engraving and printing, Chief of bureau of statistics, Supervising architect, Superintendent coast survey, 6,000 Surgeon-general mariae bo pital service, Superintendent of life saving aspector general of steam-Chief of appointment divs'n, Chief of warrant division, Chief public moneys divis'n, 2,500

Chief of custom division, at \$4,500, three superintendents at Chief internal revenue and \$4,500, one at \$3,500, one at \$3,000; navigation, Chief.loan and currency divi Chief revenue marine divis'n, 2,500 Chief stationery and print'g, 2,500 Total, INTERIOR DEPARTMENT. Secretary. Assistant secretary, Chief clerk and superint'd'nt, 2,750 Assistant attorney-general, Commissioner of land office, Chief elerk, 5,000 Commissioner of pensions, 3.600 First deputy, Second deputy, Chief clerk, 4,500 Commissioner of patents, Assistant commissioner, Chief clerk, Three examiners-in chiefs, at \$3,000 each, Five examiners at \$2,500, Twenty examiners at \$2,400, 48,000 Librarian, patent office,

Indian commissioner, Chief clerk, Commissioner of education, Chief clerk, 6,000 Director of geological survey. Executive officer. Chief clerk, Superintendent of census, Chief clerk, Commissioner of railroads, Superintendent Government Insane Hospital, President Government Deat and Dumb Asylum, Architect of the Capitol, Total,

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary,

Adjutant general, Assistant adjutant-general. Chief clerk. Inspector general, Quartermaster general, Chief clerk. Paymaster-general. . . Chief clerk. Commissary-general, Chief clerk, Surgeon general. Three assistants, at \$3,250. Chief clerk. Chief medical purveyor, 4,200 Attending surgeon, 4,000 Judge advocate general, 5,500 Chief clerk. Chief of engineers, and grounds,

Chief clerk, Custodian of public buildings Officer in charge of State, War and Navy building, Washington aqueduct and Washington monument, Chief signal officer, 5,500 Chief clerk, Chief of ordnance. Chief clerk, Total.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT. Postmaster General, Chief clerk, First Assistant Postmaster-General. 3,500 Second Assistant Postmaster General. Third Assistant Postmaster-General, General, 3,500 Superintendent foreign mails, 3,000 Attorney for Postoffice Department, Superintendent money order division. Total, NAVY DEPARTMENT. Secretary,

Chief clerk, Judge advocate general, \$5,000 each, 40,000 Commandant of Washington navy yard, NAVY PAY OFFICE. Pay inspector, Commandant marine corps, In charge marine barracks. Superintendent naval obser

Three professors, at \$3,500, One professor, One professor. Superintendent Nantical Al-In charge signal office. In chargedydrographicoffice, 3,500

Total.

Chemist.

Botanist.

Microscopist

and gardens.

Attorney-General.

Solicitor-General, Two assistant attorney generals, at \$5,000, Chief clerk, Law clerk. Total. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Commissioner. Chief clerk. Statistician Entomologist

Superintendent of grounds

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Total, HUNDREDS OF FAT OFFICES. There are 126 collectors of interthe amount of revenue collected by in the service will be the measures their earn st support, breaking \$4,500, which is fixed by law. Civil Service Commission will gov There are 59 collectors of customs, ern al! minor appointments." some of whom have a fixed salary and others have fees. New York heads the list at a salary of \$12,-000. There are 33 surveyors of tor is supposed to be very near Mr. customs at salaries ranging from Cleveland, declares that he would extraordinary. \$8,000 (at New York) down to like to appoint to office "honest. \$350. There are seven United States naval officers, six receiving \$5,000, and the one at New York \$8,000. There are ten assistant with the Pendleton bill as a club," treasurers of the United States. One receives \$8,000, (at New York), one \$5,500, seven at \$4,500, and one \$3,600. There are two civilian commissioners of the District of

\$2,000, and one at \$1,500 The salaries of the diplomatic corps vary according to the aphighest paid receives \$17,500 a year, and the lowest from \$2,500 to \$1,800. The consular service of the United States embraces

Five consulates, at Three consulates, at 4,500 One consulate, at 4,000 Five consulates, at 3,500 Eight consulates, at 2,000 Twenty consulates, at Nineteen consulates. at Thirty five consulates, at Fifty nine consulates, at Twenty five consulates, at

Thirty six consulates and consu-

lar officers are paid by fees. In this list there are some whose terms of service have lasted over many administrations, and who will not be disturbed. The army and navy assignments in Washing. 3,000 ton have been usually governed by political influence, and, although there will not be an immediate change, yet, in the course of a year or two, the personnel will be 2,500 changed, and Democratic officers will fill these comfortable posts. Many of these appointments date \$115,700 by President Garfield and Presi- arette. Can't arrangements

dent Arthur. Two obstacles are in the way of visit this country ?

can Senate to prevent removals except for cause, and to thwart President Cleveland at every step. Whatever may be the policy of his Administration, it will be subject to the control of a Republican Senate. He is handeuffed, politically, if the Senate so wills it.

That such will be its policy is Arthur to re-appoint all officials, them, whose terms expire or about to expire by the 4th of March and have them all confirmed by the ing session.

dent Arthur will not lend himself the last six years, and twice within to anything calculated to embar- that period losing the State, has \$94,700 rass President Cleveland, or to deprive him of any of the privileges \$8,000 that may legitimately belong to dence and esteem could equal that him. President Arthur will make of the people among whom I have appointments as vacancies occur. lived for thirty years, and to whom appointments as vacancies occur, unless there shall be valid reasons tor delaying them, but he will not, and dignity to life. After Maineit is asserted, go any further than | indeed along with Maine-my first if a Republican administration was to follow, his.

if not more, serious. President a popular endorsement which has Cleveland is a civil service reform \$62,000 er. He favored the enactment of a civil service law in New York | monwealth-an affection which | \$8,000 and it has been strictly observed inherit from my ancestry, and 2,500 by him as Governor of that State. 4,500 He is quoted as saying, only a few to my State or birthplace. I owe days before the election:

5,000 which I have given my fullest at with me called upon me shortly tatives in the national struggle. after my accession and asked me what were my views in relation to removals, from public service for political reasons. One gentleman. whose department is perhaps the most important at the capital, said : My office is full of extreme Republicans, appointed by Gov. Cor- to the golden gate of the Pacific, nell. Now, what am I to do ?" "I replied," said Gov. Cleveland, "you are responsible to the people for the good administration of your a single State failed to join in the 10,000 office. Your confidential subordinates should be selected with great | should I do justice to my own feelcare, and those you doubtless will ing if I failed to thank the Republi appoint from your personal friends. There can be no objection to your countered so many discouragemaking inquiry respecting the qualifications, zeal and ability of foes from within and foes from your official force. If a clerk is faithful and competent he should be retained, no matter what his political predilections may be." During my term I have discharged Indeed, the change of a little more no employe from the Executive than 5,000 would have transferred Department for political reasons, New York, Indiana, New Jersey and many of Gov. Cornell's person al following are still in the service standard, and would have made of the State. "If I am elected the North as solid as the South with emphasis, "the clerks in the plete if I should fail to recognize great departments at Washington with special gratitude, that great nal revenue, whose salaries are who are fit for their positions will body of workingmen, both native graduated annually according to remain in office. Ability and zeal and foreign born, who gave me each. The maximum salary is of usefulness. The rules of the from old personal and party ties,

In the plainest sort of language safeguard and protection of their the Cincinnati Enquirer, whose edi. own fireside interests. The result worthy Democrats," but he will be checked by "a Republican Senate, and urges the large class of Democratic politicians who have been loyal in season and out, and who Columbia at \$5,000 each. The of victory, not to build their hopes ficers of the Mint are one director too high, but to be ready for the death or for cause,"

It is believed that President service law which will include al federal appointees within its pro-\$3,000 office service on a footing with the · 5,000 internal revenue and diplomatic

most in everybody's thoughts.

THE STATE VOTE. The official vote of the State according to the State canvassing board is-Cleveland, Blaine, Cleveland's majority,

Scales majority. This is a Democratic gain over the Jarvis vote of 1880, of 13,620 votes. York runs behind Blaine 2,128 votes. Cleveland received 101 more votes than Scales.

000 white people and 5,300,000 co ored population The colored popu lation almost to a man, desire to support the Republican party, but by a system of cruel intimidation -El Mahdi recently gave a refrom 1880 and 1881, and were made | fugee 150 lashes for smoking a cigever violence and murder are made to invite the false prophet to

week, in response to a serenade, is herewith published, that our

people may the more heartily and appreciatively, on Thanksgiving day, thank God for their deliverance from Republican thralldom:

FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS:-The National contest is over, and by the narrowest of margins we have lost. I thank you for your call, openly asserted by some of the which, if not one of joyous conleaders. The plan is for President gratulation, is one, I am sure, of confidence and of sanguine hope for the future. I thank you for or name Republican successors for the public opportunity you give me to express my sense of obligation, not only to you, but to all the Republicans of Maine. They re-Republican Senate at the approach- genuine enthusiasm, and ratified it by a superb vote. I count it as one But this plan may fail, for it is of the honors and gratifica ions of said on good authority that Presicome back in this campaign to an old fashioned 20,000 plurality. No other expression of popular confi I am attached by all the ties that enoble human nature and give joy thought is always of Pennsylvania. How can I fittingly express my thanks for that unparalleled ma The second obstacle is equally, jority of more than 80,000 votesdeeply touched my heart, and which has, if possible, increased my affection for the grand old com which I shall transmit to my children; but I do not limit my thanks much to true and zealous friends If there is any one matter to in New England, who worked so nobly for the Republican party and tention it is to reform and efficien its candidates, and to the eminent cy in the civil service. When I scholars and divines who, stepping came to Albany as Governor I aside from their ordinary avocatound nearly all the departments tion, made my cause their cause, full of clerks whose political predi and to the loyalty to principle. lections were Republican. The added the special compliment of State officials who came into office standing as my personal represen-

ACROSS THE CONTINENT. But the achievement of the Republican cause in the East are even surpassed by the splendid victories in the West. In that magnificent cordon of States that stretches from the foot hills of the Alleghany beginning with Ohio and ending with California, the Republican banner was borne so lofty that but wide acclaim of triumph. Nor cans of the Empire State, who enments and obstacles; who fought without, and who waged so strong a battle that a change of one vote in every two thousand would have given us a victory in the nation. and Connecticut to the Republican President," said Gov. Cleveland, My thanks would still be incom and finding in the principles which I represented in the canvass the of the election, my friends, will be regarded in the future, I think, as

DRAWING THE SECTIONAL LINE. The Northern States, leaving out the cities of New York and Brooklyn, from the count, sustained the Republican cause by a majority of more than 400,000-almost half a million, indeed, of the popular vote. The cities of New York and have labored year after year for Brooklynthrew their great strength and influence with the Solid South and were the decisive elements which gave to that section control worst-namely, to see Republicans of the national government. Speak three assayers at \$2,500, one at retained in office "fill removed by ing now, not at all as a defeated candidate, but as a loyal and devoted American, I think the transfer of the political power of the Cleveland will go even further than government to the South is a great There are fifty diplomatic repre the Pendleton bill, and recommend national misfortune. It is a misentatives abroad, of which the an amendment to the existing civil fortune in producing an element prosperity to the people, because it introduces into the republic the visions, putting customs and post- rule of the minority. The first in stinct of an American is equality - equality of right—equality of privilege—equality of political power-that equality which says to We have adverted to this matter every citizen: "Your vote is just at length, because it is now upper. as good, just as potential as the vote of any other citizen." That cannot be said to-day in the United States. The course of affairs in the South has crushed out the political power of more than six million American citizens, and has transferred it by violence to the thers. Forty-two Presidential electors are assigned to the South on account of the colored population. More than 1,000,000 legal votes have been unable to elect a single elector in these States. 122,942 Where they have a majority of more than 100,000 they are deprived of free suffrage and their rights as citizens are scornfully trodden under foot. The eleven States that

comprised the rebel Confederacy

and by violence and murder, when-

had, by the census of 1880, 7,500,

turning the "Rascals" out and put.

THANK GOD FOR THE DELIVERdeprived of all political power. If
the Democrats as unchallenged and
the outrage stopped there it would
be bad enough, but it does not stop

Blaine's speech at Augusta, last

Blaine's speech at Augusta, last there, for not only is the negro population disfranchised, but the power which rightfully and consti tutionally belongs to them is trans ferred to the white population, en in the North.

> the destruction of a fair election, let me present to you five States in the late Confederacy and five loyal State in the North, possessing in each section the same number of electoral votes. In the South the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Caro lina have, in the aggregate, 48 electoral votes. They have 2,800, 000 white people, and over 3,000, 000 colored people. In the North the States of Wisconsin, Minneso ta, Kansas and California have likewise, in the aggregate, fortyeight electoral votes, and these have a white population of 5,000, 000, or just double the five Southern States which I have named. These Northern States have prac tically no colored population. It is, therefore, evident that the white men in these Southern States, issues and the consequences of that by usurping and absorbing the contest without reference to my rights of the colored men, are ex- own defeat, without the remotest erting just double the political reference to the gentleman who is power of the white men in the North elevated to the Presidency. Toern States. I submit, my friends, wards him personally I have no that such a condition of affairs is cause for the slightest ill will, and extortionate, unjust and detrimen- it is with cordiality I express the tal to the manhood of the North, wish that his official career may Even those who are vindictively prove gratifying to himself and opposed to negro sufferage will not beneficial to the country, and that deny, if Presidental electors are his administration may overcome assigned to the South by reason of the embarrassments which the the negro population, that popula source of its power imposes upon it tion ought to be permitted free from the hour of its birth. sufferage in the election. To deny that clear proposition is to affirm that the Southern white man in the

Northern white man. It is to affirm that the Confederate soldier shall wield twice the influence in the Nation that the Union soldier can, and that the popular and constantly increasing superiority shall be conceded to the Southern white men in the government of the Un ion. If that be quitely conceded in this generation it will harden into custom, until the badge of un feriority will attach to the Northern white man as odiously as ever the Norman noble stamped it upon the Saxon churl.

Southern States is entitled to

double the political power of the

A DEMAGOGUE COMPARISON. This subject is of deep interest to the laboring men of the North. With the Southern Democracy triamphant in their States and in the Nation, the negro will be compelled to work for just such wages as the whites may desire-wages which will amount, as did the supplies of the slaves, to a bare subsistence, equal in cash, perhaps, to thirtyfive cents per day, as an average over the entire South. The white laborer in the North will soon feel the effect of this upon his own wages. The Republicans have al ready seen, from the earliest days of reconstruction, that wages in the South must be raised to the just recompense of the laborer, or wages in the North ruinously lowered, and the party have steadily worked for the former result. Reverse influences will now be set in motion, and the condition of affairs will be produced which years ago Mr. Lincoln warned the free labor ing men of the North, will prove hostile to their independence, and will inevitably lead to a ruinous reduction of wages, The mere in Ohio, Arthur in Vermont, and difference in the color of the skin will not suffice to maintain an entirely different standard of wages in contiguous and adjacent States, and they will be compelled to yield to it. So completely have the colored men in the South been already deprived, by the Democratic party, of their constitutional and legal rights as citizens of the United

Few persons in the North realize how completely the chiefs of the which has triumphed in the late Confedercy-all-and I mean all without a single exception, person ally participated in the rebellion against the national government. It is a still more significant fact that in these States no man who was loyal to the United States, no matter how strong a Democrat he may be to-day, has the slightest One great avenue to honor in that section is a record of zealous service in the war against the government. It is certainly an astounding tact that the section in which triendship for the union in the day of its trial and agony is still a political disqualification, should be called now to rule over the union. All this took place during the life. time of generation that fought the war and elevated into practical command of the American government, the identical men who organized for its destruction, and plunged us into the bloodiest contest of the modern times. I have spoken of the South as placed by the late election in possession of the govwords imply.

GOVERNMENT.

thought necessary, are absolutely they will step to the command of supply of air to enter the vial.

thought of it stirs the blood of men MAKING A COMPARISON. who inherit equality from the pil-To illustrate just how it works to grims who first stood on Plymouth with William Penn. It becomes the primal question of American and a settlement, and that settle ment will vindicate the equality of American citizens in all personal and civil rights. It will, at least, estabish the equality of the white men under the national government, and will give to the Northern man who fought to preserve the union as large a voice in the government as may be exercised by the Southern man who tought to destroy the

SOMETHING PERSONAL. The contest just closed utterly forbids my discussing the fate of

Constitution in 1788, there have not go on in commercial life with been twenty one Presidents of the United States, including the Vice-Presidents who succeeded to the office on the deaths of President, and Mr. Cleveland will be the twenty second. They were elected from the different States as follows :

1. Geo. Washington, Virginia. 2. John Adams, Massachusetts 3. Thomas Jefferson, Virginia. 4. James Madison, Virginia. 5. James Monroe, Virginia. 6. J. Q. Adams, Massachusetts. 7. Andrew Jackson, Tennessee. 8. Martain Van Buren, New

York. 9. W. H. Harrison, Ohio. 10. John Tyler, Virginia. 11. James K. Polk, Tennessee. 12. Z Taylor, Louisiana. 13. Millard Fillmore, New York.

15. James Buchavan, Pennsyl 16. Abraham Lincoln, Illinois. 17. Andrew Johnson, Tennessee. 18. U. S. Grant, Illinois.

19. R. B. Hayes, Ohio.

14 Franklin Pierce, New Hamp-

20. Jas. A. Garfield, Ohio. 21. Chester A. Arthur, New York. The 22nd, Grover Cleveland, is from New York. Virginia has furnished five Presi dents, or more than any other State.

Cleveland. Several of the Presidents were born in other States than those in which they were residing when elected. Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk and Andrew Johnson were born in North Carolina; Harri son and Taylor were born in Virginia; Lincoln in Kentucky, Grant Cleveland in New Jersey.

A Plucky Woman Puts a Negro to Flight

Mrs. Cooly, a highly respectable States, that they regard the advent on a shelf beside her bed, and went result in national deterioration. 3. Because purchasers who no of that party to National power as to sleep. She woke several hours And a nation abandoned to moral the signal of their downfall, and later to find her room filled with turpitude has no resuscitation, no are affrightened because they think light. At the same moment she resurrection, from the blight all legal protection for them is heard, as she supposed, her hus- moral desolation band knocking at the door. On A FRANTIC WAVE OF THE BLOODY opening the door she saw that it was the bright moonlight instead of the morning sun that flooded the room. A form outside pressed on the door, and Mrs. Cooly soon rebellion weild the political power found herself lifted up in the strong arms of a negro, who carried her to election. It is a portentons fact the bed. She grasped the pistol that the Democratic Senators who with her left hand and fired, shootcome from the States of the late ing the negro in the neck. He fell with Mr. Wm. Lindsey, of this on the floor and begged for mercy In a moment Mrs Cooly was on her feet, and, determined to kill ber assailant, fired again, but the pistol snapped. The negro then got up and ran. Mrs. Cooly fired another shot striking him in the back. He tell again, but soo arose, and made for the woods. It is believed that chance of political prominence. he will be found dead in the woods, which are now being scoured.

A Substitute for Matches. The Grocers' Advocate has the following account of an ingenious contrivance to take the place of matches, and which it says is now used by the watchmen of Paris in all the magazines where explosives and convenient warehouses in the while on duty it has been the pracor inflammable materials are kept. South. It is 80x140 feet and will tice of the department to grant Take an oblong vial of the whitest be opened on or about the first of them leaves of absence with pay and clearest glass, and put into it December. It is a strong firm and for a period not exceeding one a piece of phosphorous about the will attract several millions pounds year, and fill their places with tem size of a pea. Pour some olive oil of obacco to our market. The pro porary clerks. During the past heated to the boiling point upon prietors are all live business men, year this action cost the depart the phosphorous, fill the vial about one-third full, and then cork nificent success. it tightly. To use the novel light remove the cork, allow the air to ernment, and I mean all that my enter the vial and then recork it. This empty space in the vial will that a diamond pin, a brown stone equal to one year's salary of the THE SOUTH IN CONTROL OF THE become luminous, and the light ob- house, or even that highest test of grade to which the clerk belonged trined is equal to that of a lamp. respectability, an English dog cart, at the time of his death. The South furnished nearly three- When the light becomes dim its are not guarantees that a man will

There is hardly an article of manposition for thirty years before the civil war. Gentlemen, there cannot be political inequality among citi zens of a free republic. There cannot be a minority of white men in tutionally belongs to them is trans ferred to the white population, en abling the white population of the South to exert an electoral in fluence far beyond that exerted by the same number of white people in the North.

There cannot be a minority of white men in the North. Patriot is needed is a law that shall completely all cry out against it. The very the North.

There cannot be a minority of white men in the South ruling the majority of in some manner adulterated. What is needed is a law that shall completely all men to do an honest business; a law that shall apply alike this plan were attempted it would not work, and it is not received the North. the man who steals a loat of bread; rock, and-from the liberty loving a law that shall punish the man tempts unreasonable things, will patriots who came to Delaware who makes and sells a counterfeit win in the end, as the law stands. manbood. It demands a hearing a counterfeit coin .- T. W. Tyrer, also discovered a way to have his

what can they do with it?

We have no wish to follow up this train of thought. It is too painfully familiar to us all. Thatthe Century should come out in this blunt, outspoken way is plain enough evidence that the public are restive and disgusted with the customs of the times, and most heartily demand a change.

It will come about soon. We Since the adoption of the Federal our assertion on the fact-we canout confidence in what we are do-

The magnate who waters stock or adulterates whiskey, or any other article of merchandise, must be put in the same category with the foot-pad and the burglar. And the man who makes a loud profession of his piety, and comounds with his creditors whilst he remains full handed, should be

feiter. It is time to call a spade a vogue shortly ;-and why? You cannot pull a tonnage train when the engine is off the track. The commercial engine is off the track how, and broken too; and you can- hol. The man or woman sent to not go on unless you restore confidence, and that will put a high pre-

mium on honesty. Hence, as we said in the outstart, imperial necessity demands a change; and, in answer to the claims of absolute expediency, it must come to pass.

One of the prolific causes of all this wholesale peculation and corruption is our mad love of display. The time was when poverty was not considered a disgrace. must esteem probity above riches, and especially so when the gain has been dishonorably obtained. Intuitively the inmost thoughts

New York will count four with pay adoration to integrity. But we are prone to give over tural sleep. bonor when it should be denied And, on the contrary, to ostracise penury because it has to plod along the dreary road of honesty. This ought not to be so.

We bespeak a change. For our faith in the good sense and comprehensive intelligence of the American people augurs an omen of deliverance.

The deleterious effect on health requires a correction of the evil of adjudged fraudulent against any adulteration. Sudden and premawhite lady, living in Atlanta, Ga., ture deaths are brought on by eatwhose husband was absent from ing adulterated food. But moral home, was alarmed at 9 o'clock degeneracy, the sequence of con- same grantor to different persons Thursday night by a negro who stant depraved habits in traffic, neither of which is recorded within tried to gain admittance. Loading ultimately brings on national decay. six mont'is, that which is first re her husband's pistol, she placed it Continuous acts of dishonesty must corded will take priority.

> Rockingham. Reidsville Weekly.]

-Miss Irene McGehee, of Madi son, has been tendered a position in the faculty of the Southern Normal Institute at Lexington, N. C. We hear that she will accept.

-T. L. Rawley, of Ruffiu, has perfected a business connection deeds recorded. place, and he will become a ci izen of Reidsville some time next month They will manufacture tobacco, and will occupy Mr. Lindsey's new brick

-Abe Gorrell, a colored desper ado, who has been for several weeks secreted in the Iron Work township, in this county has been declared an outlaw. He was sentenced to the penitentiary a few years ago from Guilford but succeeded in making his escape.

rapidly approaching completion | 28 seriously injured and 60 slightly and will be one of the most slightly injured. When clerks are injured and have our best wishes for a mag. ment \$5,525.55. Recommendation

fourths of the electoral votes that power can be increased by taking be a good husband; yet a large madefeated the Republican party, and out the cork and allowing a fresh jority of marriages are made because of similar superficialities.

A Plan That Works Both Way. that shall punish the man who sells with favor by the Republican lead with a false balance the same as ers. A President, even with the Senate against him, unless be atarticle of merchandise the same as The Democrats found it so, even in the man who makes and circulates Havas's time President Arthur Imperial necessity calls for a Democrats had the Senate, and it change in the shameless reckless. is a common saying that certain ness of the business world. We all Democratic Senators fared better know business is done on confi- than they would have fared with a dence, without which utter stagna. Democratic President. Besides, The frequency of fires has in. induce the Republicans to attempt creased insurance to such an ex-tent that in some instances it is too heavy for endurance. We read of Cabinet officers or Ministers abroad \$3,000,000 worth of lumber being burned during the year. Insurance companies have raised the premium too high to allow the holders the possible means of paying it in many instances. This concerns every one who is in any way inter-Woven with the building interests. ject all of Cleveland's appointments A hundred banks have failed after he has got his Cabinet and a during the year. If men find it few other necessary offices filled unsafe to deposit money in bank, would, it is believed, only lead to the sweeping out of Republicans

> Chloral and Bromide of Potassium [London Lancet.]

from the departments, and wher-

ever the Senate has no voice.

Again we have to record with deep regret a sad proof that those who give or take chloral or bromide of potassium for sleeplessness are guilty of a deplorable error, and do a grievous wrong. The narcotics which poison sleep also deprave the higher nerve centres, enfeeble the controlling powers of the will and leave the mind a prey to the depressing influence of a conscious loss of self-respect and self-confidence. The cultured mind feels the ignominy of the intellectual and moral deprecat ion with great acuteness, and in the end succumbs to the sense of powerlessness to recover self control and do right. The deprivation wrought rated as the pirate or the counter- influence of the lethal drug is, so to say, organic. The essential elements of the nerve tissues are blighted by the stupefying poison, as by alcohol in habitual drunken ness. In short, the recourse to chloral and bromide is precisely the same thing as recourse to alco "sleep"-the mocking semblance of physiological rest-by a dose of either of these narcotizers is simply intoxicated. No wonder that habitual drunkenness of this class first impairs and then destroys the vitality of the mind organ, and places the subject of a miserable artifice at the mercy of his emotional nature, and makes him the creature of his passions. When will the public awake to the recognition of facts with regard to these most pernicions of stupefacients! Persistence in recourse to them has no better excuse than unwilling ness to search out the cause of the "wakefulness" which prevents na

> Why Deeds Should be Recorded. Examine your old deeds and see if the recorder's cortificate is endorsed thereon and if not recorded you will save trouble by observing the following reasons why should be recorded:

1. Because a deed which is not recorded within six months after the execution of the same shall be 2. Because where two deeds are made of different dates from the

glect to place their deeds upon re cord as prescribed by law incur the

risk of former owners giving liens noon the same. 4. Because monied men will not give any loans to parties whose deeds are not recorded

5. Because if by accident a deed should be destroyed or lost, it would be very expensive to get an

6. Because to preserve a chain of title it is requisite to have all

The Railway Mail Service.

The distribution of mail matter by the employes of the railway mail service daring the last fiscal year. as shown by the report of General Superintendent Thompson, was one to each 3,872 pieces handled. The total number of pieces distributed was over four and a half billions. The increase in the number of pieces over 1883 was over five him dred millions. The appropriation asked for the next fiscal year is \$4,601,000. The number of casual -Messrs. Pinnix, William & ties during the year was 154, in Walker's new brick warehouse is which 7 postal clerks were killed, is made that the Postmaster-General be authorized to pay to the widow or minor children of all Most fathers know by this time cleeks killed in the service a sum

> -In the consumption of soap per capita the United States leads, Italy is last on the list.