

# THE CLAYTON BUD.

"In God, We Trust."

VOL. 3. CLAYTON, N. C. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1885. NO. 1.

## A BREATH OF SPRING.

BY CARINE.

Winter's reign is almost over.

With its cold and piercing blast

And the flowers will soon appear

They may lift their heads at last.

Spring with gentle south breeze coming

To awaken the flowers from their sleep

And the little birds are humming

Softly in the sweet and clear.

Wind and rain and stormy weather

Brought a long and chilling season

Now all leaves are from the trees

For the sweet spring's budding bloom.

Windy showers had the sunlight

With a dull and leaden grey

And the gloom and dark seemed one night

Moons and stars withheld their ray.

But today the sun is beaming

With a radiant smile for all

And the earth is alive from dancing

Answering to Nature's call.

Would we prize the light and sweetest

If they never took away?

No—it is their very sweetness

Which enhances while they stay.

So the Father in his kindness

Through these things deep lessons tell

And we feel when in our lives we see

That He governs who and well.

Clayton, N. C., March 16th, 1885.

## The Future South.

From the E. S. (Washington, D. C.) Democrat.

One of the inexorable laws of God

is that of compensation. To all who

suffer for a principle they believe in

—to all who suffer from a wrong

done them, we believe that compensation

will come with abundant interest.

Seldom if ever in the annals of

history has a country been so marred

and scarred as was that portion of

the United States known as the

South during the war of the rebellion

against what the people there believed

was a trespass upon their rights. Never

did a brave, heroic people suffer more in

fields, fortune and feelings than did the

people of the South, whose homes were

broken, whose hopes were dashed, whose

homes were desecrated, destroyed and

desolated, in thousands of instances

wanton. From tens of thousands of

blackened hearth stones, and from

hundreds of thousands of darkened

hearthstones went up prayers that were

heard and that bring, not vengeance,

but compensation.

Not the compensation that partisans

demand for service to pay, payable in

offices or in money, but that which

comes in God's good time to all who

have suffered and who patiently work

and wait.

The fairest, easiest portion of this

country is south of what was named

Mason and Dixon's line. That portion

red-ravined by the wheels of war. That

portion of the Union cursed by a slavery

which brought greater evils to the

master than to the servant. Happily for

the future that curse is forever removed.

Though the process was painful, the

result is beneficial as it has opened a

door for skilled labor and capital to

enter for the utilization of natural

advantages and uneducated labor that

can be employed by capital and so

directed by superior intelligence as to

make the palace and cabin homes of the

South to be more numerous and beauti-

ful, and the people more thrifty and

happy than ever before. This will come

full compensation to those who have

suffered, and full retribution to north-

ern fanaticism in the knowledge that

the once dominant will ere long be the

less wealthy, less prosperous, less

popular and less influential part of the

country, not only financially but

politically.

In the South are opportunities in-

numerable to plant homes, towns and

cities and to amass fortunes. Nature is

as good in the South as ever before.

The people there are as brave, as manly,

## Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13th.

Pennsylvania Avenue has resumed

its accustomed peace since the great

multitude has melted away, and the

music of the inauguration season has

been stilled. The tri-colored

banner has nearly all been taken

down and packed away for 1885, and

now the politicians and office-seekers

no longer lost in the overshadowing

host, show their propensities in num-

bers at least. The woods were full

of office seekers. Delegations of

patriots, eager to serve their country

for \$1,000 or \$1,500 a year, may be

seen in groups in all the hotels, hur-

rying about in carriages or climb-

ing stairs for secret conferences,

or waiting in the anterooms of the

new Cabinet. The situation is pecu-

liarily interesting. Cabinet officers

to whom all applications for place

have been referred by President

Cleveland, are under siege. So far,

the hardest pressure has been

brought upon Postmaster General

Vilas. In the crowds that have

gathered in his department during

the week, every cross road post-offi-

ce in the country has been represented.

His assistants have been bludgeoned

at the rate, on some days, of one

per minute, all of which are referred

to the proper bureau until General

Vilas can get a chance to see them.

Some of the applicants for post-offices

had sent their petitions to the Presi-

dent, and a large wagon was used in

conveying them to the Postoffice

Department. Gen. Vilas confronts the

arduous task before him with few

words and many comprehensive

shakes of his hand. In speaking of his

new occupation yesterday, he said it consisted

mainly in keeping both cars open and

shaking hands.

With all this wild rush for office it

would not be fair to say it is the

greatest ever seen here. Veterans in

the business say it was worse at

Lincoln's first inauguration, and

that both the Grant and Garfield

beginnings equalled it, while the

coming of Andrew Johnson was

marked by the largest onslaught of

office seekers. It is thought however,

that the worst has not yet begun,

and that the shrewdest politicians

have been waiting for the departure

of the inauguration crowd before

coming. It is predicted a new lot

of visitors will come each week after

this, many of whom will be prepared

to wait all summer if necessary.

The friends of a fixed civil service

expect that the change of parties

will involve changes in the offices to

what may be reckoned the fifth grade

First comes the President with his

personal assistants, next, the Cabinet

with their private secretaries, sten-

ographers etc., thirdly, the assistant

secretaries and their retinues, fourthly,

the heads of bureaus, and fifthly,

the chief clerks. It is held that

no fault could be found with a

party coming into power which

should make changes to this extent,

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