





LOCAL ITEMS.

Persons receiving THE PATRIOT with a cross before their names are reminded that their subscription will expire in two weeks...

FEDERAL COURT.—We have been furnished with the following synopsis of the proceedings of the Federal Court now in session: The balance of the \$12,000 to be paid to the "Sentry" defendants has been paid...

Joint Canvass.—Tyro, Davidson county, Thursday, October 17. Jackson Hill, Davidson county, Friday, October 18. High Point, Guilford county, Saturday, October 19...

New Advertisements.—Sole of Valuable REAL ESTATE! There will be offered at Auction, on Wednesday, October 20th, 1875, at the Court House door, in Greensboro, N.C., the following Valuable Property...

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST. DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES, At Prices LOWER than they have ever before. Agents for Mountain Island Cotton Mills, PEARL SHIRT, Finished Ready for the Laundry. Price only \$1.00. C. & M. PRETZFELDER, Greensboro, N. C.

New Advertisements.—R. GULLETT, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker. Dealer in FURNITURE. ODELL, RAGAN & CO., Are Agents for CEDAR FALLS AND DEEP RIVER Manufacturing Companies' Saws.

Miscellaneous.—W. M. B. B. in Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Notions, Furnishing. Dike's Book Store! A fine assortment of School & Miscellaneous Books and HIGH STATIONERY.

J. W. RANDOLPH & ENGLISH, Stationery, Book Binders, and Blank-Book Manufacturers. 137 1/2 and 139 1/2 Main St., Greensboro, N. C.

Wharton & Wharton, Importers and Jobbers. 137 1/2 and 139 1/2 Main St., Greensboro, N. C.

W. D. BLAIR & CO., DEALERS IN LIQUORS, IMPORTERS OF WINES, Manufacturers of Cigars. 106 MAIN ST., GREENSBORO, VA.

Piedmont House Omnibus, and Carriages, Buggies, and Saddle Horses. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Leave your orders at Piedmont House, or at LIVERY STABLES.

SERGEANT MANUFACTURING CO., GREENSBORO, N. C. "TROPIC" COOKING STOVES! PRICES GREATLY Reduced on Cooking & Heating Stoves, Hollow Ware, and Irons and Castings of all kinds.

SCHULHOFFER & CO., Tate Corner, opposite Court House. Now is the best opportunity ever offered in Greensboro to get BARGAINS. Go at once, for your own benefit, and examine the large and SELECTED STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, DRY GOODS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Buy only the NEW AMERICAN. It is the Only Sewing Machine which has a Self-Threading Shuttle. It has Self Setting Needle, Never Breaks the Thread, Never Skips Stitches, Is the Lightest Running.

The Best Family Sewing Machine! The "NEW AMERICAN" is a learned does not get out of order, and will do more work with less noise than any other machine. AGENTS WANTED. J. S. BOVY, Manager, 61 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment, FOR MAN AND BEAST. People are getting acquainted and those who are not ought to be with the wonderful results of that great American Remedy.

OLD, TRIED, AND TRUE. I am prepared to furnish, at two hours notice, COFFINS of any style and finish, and have a full stock of the public. All orders for Coffins, Caskets or Metallic Cases promptly attended to at moderate charges.

DR. W. MCKAY GOUGHAN. The PHYSICIAN OF MARRIAGE. THE PHYSICIAN OF MARRIAGE. THE PHYSICIAN OF MARRIAGE. THE PHYSICIAN OF MARRIAGE.

## Agriculture.

### Plaster and Clover.

If the cultivation of clover is one of the foundation principles of successful American agriculture, plaster (gypsum) is its near neighbor. System farmers are reading and thinking of it daily, and appreciate the importance of the first proposition, and are year by year coming to appreciate the value of gypsum as an aid in fostering not only the growth of clover, but also that of all other grains.

That the feeling acknowledging the necessity of using some special application to grass and other crops is shown by the number of letters from farmers within the last year, asking for more specific information relating not only to gypsum, but to many others of what are known as fertilizers. These we have answered from time to time, as they were received. For the reason that had plaster is quite common in Michigan and some other portions of the west, and comparatively cheap and sure to be effective, it is not so much to be depended upon for transportation because it would be carried in an opposite direction from their heavy traffic, and would, as does the carriage of all fertilizing substances from the west, increase the freight cost. It is, however, in the use of this, however, as in the case of all special fertilizers, each farmer should experiment for himself, and carefully note results.

Dana, in his "Milk Manual," article 151, says: "Suppose plaster or gypsum has been applied to the soil in the form of plaster per acre, or even the one-fourth part of one per cent. of the soil, previous to the application of any other manure. It is found that the soil, previous to the application of any other manure, is found to be more fertile than the soil which has not been treated in this manner. It is found that the soil, previous to the application of any other manure, is found to be more fertile than the soil which has not been treated in this manner. It is found that the soil, previous to the application of any other manure, is found to be more fertile than the soil which has not been treated in this manner.

That it is an important factor in the economy of plant life, we may refer to Johnson's "How Crops Grow," which says: "Sulphate of lime. The burned plaster of Paris of commerce is this salt in a more or less pure state. It is readily formed by burning limestone, which is a rock of frequent and extensive occurrence. In the case of many plants, as for instance the bean, gypsum may be discovered by the white spots in the shape of minute crystals. It requires four hundred times its weight of water to dissolve it, and being almost universally distributed in the soil, is rarely absent from the water of wells or springs.

These extracts will suffice to show something of the value of plaster, and how it acts upon the constituents of the soil. It is also an important factor in the economy of plant life, we may refer to Johnson's "How Crops Grow," which says: "Sulphate of lime. The burned plaster of Paris of commerce is this salt in a more or less pure state. It is readily formed by burning limestone, which is a rock of frequent and extensive occurrence. In the case of many plants, as for instance the bean, gypsum may be discovered by the white spots in the shape of minute crystals. It requires four hundred times its weight of water to dissolve it, and being almost universally distributed in the soil, is rarely absent from the water of wells or springs.

The apple and pear crops are much under an average in England.

Baked clay fence posts are in use in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania.

The statement is repeated from many different sections that the yield of wheat is not so large as was anticipated from the growth of straw.

In hot countries and dry seasons the quantity of milk yielded is less, but the quality is rich, and the production of cheese, while hot weather augments the amount of butter.

If by improper or injudicious feeding at any period in the life of a cow, she was made to take on an excessive amount of fat, the cow would ever after prove to be a failure in the production of milk.

An experienced farmer who has fed artichokes to hogs for upwards of ten years declares that they are a perfect preventive of hog cholera. Cannot this be proved by actual trial the coming year? *Travis Tribune.*

The French Government, realizing that national and industrial prosperity are dependent upon the development of agriculture, have introduced a bill in the Senate making it obligatory to teach the elements of agriculture and horticulture in the 30,000 primary schools of the nation.

A remedy for horse colic that will never fail. Take a tablespoonful of about as much red precipitate as will lay on the point of a pocket-knife blade, then give it to the sick animal, and if it fails to relieve in five or ten minutes repeat the dose. *Clark County (Ky.) Democrat.*

The National Live Stock Journal gives a volume of good advice in the following paragraph: "Frosting for speed before sheep is a matter of business, and when this uncertainty we have the expenses of training, the chances of profits are so slight that we would not advise any general farmer to engage in the business, either with trotting or running horses."

Under the mistaken idea that early exposure to cold renders the calf hardy, it is often turned out in early spring into the fields. Exposure to the sharp frosts of spring often injures the condition of young animals, and renders them more liable to contract disease. It is important that every young animal should at first be supplied with an abundance of milk.

An Ohio farmer has a pure-bred Jersey cow that recently had her third calf before she was three years old. Her first calf was dropped at fourteen months old, the second calf at twenty-five months old and the third at above noted. All were good, strong, healthy cows, and she has raised all of them. The cow is of fair size, a good milker, and possesses excellent health. *Minneapolis Farmer.*

L. P. Allen, of Elk Falls, Kansas, writes: "We were troubled with potato bugs very much when living in Illinois, and accidentally found out that the fragrance of the white geranium was a deadly poison to them. For when they came near it they would drop dead, and we could gather them up by the shovel-full. My idea is to plant the white geranium around the potato patch and scatter it through it and it will settle the bugs."

The *Register* says there is no reason why every farmer's family should not have all the grapes they can eat; and there is scarcely a town or village but so small but at least one vineyard is

grown. The first summer's treatment of grape vines, after setting out: When the buds start they will probably be many more than should be grown; rub off all but two of the strongest, and when the shoot from either of them long enough to tie to the stake, tie up the strongest of the two with a soft string and break away the other. To start right, you must grow but one shoot the first year, and keep that tied up as it grows.

## Domestic.

### HOW TO MAKE WAX FLOWERS.

Wax flowers make a pretty substitute for natural flowers. They may be made with such skill as to closely resemble the natural plant in everything except perfume, and the manufacture of them affords an opportunity for the exercise of artistic skill and good taste, as well as observation of the nature and structure of the flowers which it is intended to represent. But little instruction is necessary in learning to make wax flowers. The wax is melted in a shallow tin, and is poured into small sheets of various thickness and of almost every shade to be seen in nature, and those that are not exactly the tint can readily be made to assume it by the help of powdered colors.

To begin a group of wax flowers it will be enough to procure one dozen sheets each of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the best white wax; three shades of yellow, three shades of green, from the light green of the prunella leaf to laurel and myrtle green, six shades of each.

The colors are sold in little bottles, most dealers carrying them. The shades of ultramarine blue, three shades of chrome-yellow, lake-white, burnt umber, a bottle of bloom and one of liquid transparent gold.

The implements required are a pair of pointed-pointed scissors, which must never be used for any other purpose, a palette knife, six small sable brushes, some small saucers for mixing colors, box-wood tools with smooth ends, and a rolling pin with wax-stone ends, with glass beads for the same purpose, wire covered with green, in three sizes, for the stems and two shades of green down. Some people use tin cutters for the leaves, similar to paste cutters, but not absolutely necessary, as most beautiful wax flowers can be made from a tracing of the natural leaf by laying it on a piece of white paper and tracing the outline with a pencil.

A *Camellia japonica* is one of the easiest flowers to make, the leaves being large and of four sizes only. If the cutters are not available, take a large camellia leaf, and with the point of the pen-knife cut the leaves and stem into the shape of the leaf, and cut out ten patterns or leaves of the largest size, eleven leaves of the next size, and eight leaves of the smallest size, then cut out the patterns; take a sheet of the thickest white wax, lay the diagram on it, and cut out ten patterns or leaves of the largest size, eleven leaves of the next size, and eight leaves of the smallest size, then cut out the patterns; take a sheet of the thickest white wax, lay the diagram on it, and cut out ten patterns or leaves of the largest size, eleven leaves of the next size, and eight leaves of the smallest size, then cut out the patterns.

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The sun and all the stars are moving through space, accompanied by their planetary systems, at rates varying from 20 to 200 miles a second.

Some of the sun spots (craters) are 10,000 miles in diameter, and one of them would easily swallow up the whole of the planet, Jupiter himself making only a mouthful.

Macler's curious and brilliant speculation is that the star Alcyone is the central sun of our universe, and that our sun and the visible stars are swinging around it in orbits measured by millions of years.

The *Thermal Telephone*.—N. R. Huntley, engineer at the Connecticut River Railroad shops, Springfield, Mass., who succeeded in operating a "thermal telephone" over a river, a distance of 1,425 feet, has been further experimenting, and is now able to talk freely and plainly across the river, a distance of 2,450 feet, or within 100 feet of a mile.

For boxes, or mouthpieces, he uses the same tin-plates as his previous experiment, except that for the silk disk he substitutes tin button iron. To make the experiment more complete and seemingly more difficult, he uses a number of thin plates, making numerous angles, but finds that it is no less effective than if perfectly straight.

For hangers he uses heavy wire pins, on the ends of which he fastens small non-conductors of glass, the line being fastened to these by a loop of twine about half an inch long. Without these non-conductors the sound passed off at each support. Mr. Huntley has not the least doubt of his ability to use these lines at a distance of a mile, and he says that he is also confident that for ordinary use, such as carrying on conversation between neighbors and friends, they will be brought into general use. *Boston Advertiser.*

## Humorous.

The women of Cyprus, like all the Greek women, chew great quantities of mastic, imported from the island of Scio, and deem it graceful to appear always biting this gum, and it will soon be in order for a later Byron to remark: "Maid of Cyprus, now we've come. Leave off chewing gum."

Mamma (who has been screaming at the top of her voice for seven days) says to Johnny, who has just crawled down from the hay-loft: "You naughty, naughty boy, why didn't you answer me before?"

Johnny (very innocently): "Well, mammy, I didn't hear you till you called for four times."

Inspector of Schools: "It strikes me that teacher of yours retains little or no grasp upon the attention of children—no hold enough, you know—not hold enough." Lancashire man: "I can't bear the sight of the educational movement." "Not hold enough! Lor' bless yer—if it ever sees forty again, I'll eat my ar!"

The young ladies who form the lovely hall of archery clubs will be interested to know how Indian squaws shoot. The noble bow is drawn to the arrow, and of course, and therefore his wife must be a good shot. A Nevada newspaper tells how a "Piate squaw" shot "she will throw herself on her back, clap both feet to the bow, draw the arrow with both hands, and letting drive, send it clean through the body of the deer."

"A reader" asks: "How do you tell a ripe watermelon?" "I don't tell it. A ripe watermelon doesn't want to be told anything. Its inherent goodness prevents it from asking questions. But when a green watermelon comes into your house you want to tell it to ripen. If it does not ripen, kick it out." *West. Herald.* And that all you know about watermelons? Why, a green one is the only kind fit to eat!—*Philo. Bulletin.*

It was on the train and he was trying to read. There was a crowd in the cars, and amongst others a lady with a very sprightly little girl in blue eyes, a head of gleaming gold, and an inquisitive tongue. She plied him with questions and loved with his watch chain. The mother, who was a widow, angrily, upon him. He, nervous, to the mother: "What do you call your little darling?" "Widow, smiling: "Ephie." He: "Call her then." Indignation. Reading resumed.

"Maxims is what ails me," he said to the police judge—"maxims busted me wide open."

"Well, your Honor?" said the prisoner. "I drank rye whisky and didn't get drunk. I remembered that maxims, 'Try, try again.' I tried rye again—and I got drunk." "That ain't no circus ring, ten dollars and costs?"

The colonel—it was in the Guards—was undoubtedly late in returning, and the orderly who had been waiting for him for twenty-two years got ravenously hungry, and, knowing that his kind-hearted master would not object, slipped away for a snack, writing a note to explain the matter, and in his absence and pluming it to his huge bear-skin shako, which he left on a chair, being thus satisfied that it would meet the eye of any one entering the room.

The colonel's wife entered the room, saw that her husband was absent and likewise missed the orderly. The orderly's shako met her eye; she saw the note. She opened it, and had no longer any reason to doubt that her husband had not been there and that the only thing left of the orderly was his shako. There it was in the soldier's plainest and most painful handwriting:

"A very amusing incident occurred at the corner of a certain well-known business street in London. A lady about entering an omnibus saw, as she supposed, her husband taking leave of another woman at the point in question. With a rather hasty judgment she rapidly regained the street and approached the lady, who, standing at the corner, was still looking after the gentleman, who had gone into a shop.

"You would get a very well acquainted with that gentleman?" she inquired, and she was answered by the lady's sudden and unexpected salutation.

"Madam," was the surprised rejoinder, accompanied by a look which clearly denoted her suspicions of the questioner's sanity.

"I say you appear to be well acquainted with that gentleman."

"Well, yes, I think I ought to be."

"How long have you known him?"

"A number of years. He's my husband."

"Indeed! He's mine, too."

"What do you mean?" cried the lady, evidently greatly excited.

"Just what I say. He's my husband."

The lady darted into the shop, and the next moment reappeared with the unfortunate Benedict.

"William, this lady says that you are her husband."

It takes light eight minutes to come from the sun, but it must have required 20,000 years to come from the farthest visible stars.

When the eleven-year storms on the sun occur, they send a good deal of the earth's surface, and sometimes considerably deflected.

The earth is flying round the sun at the rate of 1,000 miles a minute.

## Month's Department.

### A Sir Among the Dainties.

Pratt's Bill of Larders (continued from the grass): The very larders and butteries stopped to her pass. All the dainties and to the maidens coming by. Over the hills, with the wind in their hair, and the sun on their faces, they came, each with a basket full of good things. Each girl had a basket full of good things. Each girl had a basket full of good things.

But the lass answered: "I dare not take anything from you, for I am a poor girl, and I have no money to buy anything with."

Then she was afraid, for she knew that the lass never spoke untruth. She also saw that her servant had deceived her, for that little Lily was still alive, and she had not seen her for so long a time.

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with them. She kept her house in the best order. Every morning she went to the mountains in search of ore; in the evening they came back, and their meal was ready for them. All the day through the maiden was pale, but the good little dwarfs warned her and said: