

The Greensboro Patriot

GREENSBORO N. C.
Wednesday, July 20, 1881.

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We feel constrained to say to the Battle Ground thank you, for the good will expressed in its issue of the 15th.

The Greensboro PATRIOT is a Democratic paper, and does not take sides either for or against prohibition, but will be pleased to publish articles on either, or both sides, of the question.

Will He?

We notice in some of our exchanges that there is a move to raise a purse of \$250,000 for Mrs. Garfield to assure her a comfortable living, and relieve the President of any undue anxiety about his family. The subscriptions have reached the sum of \$145,000. Now, the question is will Mr. Garfield accept it, or permit Mrs. Garfield to do so? We assume the responsibility of answering for him, and say no, not the slightest prospect of it. We think it a beautiful expression of a noble sentiment upon the part of the people, but we don't think that the President or his wife should or will accept this handsome present. If the salary of the President is not sufficient for his support and that of his family, why then let it be raised and doubled if necessary. But let us have no more acceptance presents by high officials nor their wives, for we have tried it in the past, and you all know how it turned out in that case. The occupant was driven from his office in disgrace and covered with shame. There are many poorer, who receive less than the President.

A Correction.

We are inclined to think that the editor of the Milton Chronicle has an axe to grind from the urge of slander that stains his remarks in regard to the PATRIOT, and he is certainly very inaccurate in his statements concerning the PATRIOT.

Error 1. He says that Capt. Fulghum announces his surrender of the PATRIOT—no such announcement has been made.

Error 2. He says the office is advertised to be sold, this is not true, at the time he writes, though it may be soon.

Error 3. He says the changing hands of the PATRIOT is owing to lack of patronage. This is a great mistake, for there is not a paper in the State that has a better patronage than the PATRIOT.

He says if any man can run a paper paying out two dollars for every one he receives that he is the man to run a paper. Now, if that is the way Mr. Evans, of the Milton Chronicle, has been used to running a paper, and he has kept soul and body together—he will come over and run the PATRIOT he will make a fortune in less time than it has taken us to correct his errors.

"Lifting the Fog."

The Editor of the Reidsville Times misconstrues what we said in our issue of the 13th inst., and misrepresents the PATRIOT and its position.

He says we have pledged it to prohibition for the next two months, and says we go further and become exceedingly garrulous, &c., &c.

Now if the Editor of the Times had been less garrulous himself and a little more attentive to what was said in the PATRIOT he would not have fallen into this gross error, and have been so enveloped in "fog," and if he will spend as much time re-perusing the PATRIOT as he did in writing that narcotic article in his last issue, in which he refers to the PATRIOT, he will find his statement as to the PATRIOT pledging itself to prohibition for the next two months to be totally untrue.

In regard to some other statements, contained in the PATRIOT, the Editor of the Times says, he trusts they were not lightly and thoughtlessly written. We are responsible for what we have written, when it is intelligently constructed, and we are ready to prove all that we have said, and what we cannot prove we are ready to explain, when demanded to do so in a proper manner and by the proper person.

We are young in journalism but we do not want the Times to teach us professional courtesy nor editorial dignity. The Reidsville Times talk to the Greensboro PATRIOT about maintaining the dignity of Journalism in North Carolina! Such an absurdity!!

Prohibition and its Consequences.

Prohibition is a question that directly and personally interests every citizen of North Carolina, and it is a question upon which everyone should after due consideration of all arguments both pro and con make up his mind, and according to his conclusion cast his vote on the 4th of August next regardless of any party or the wish of a few designing politicians.

It is very properly termed a moral question by both sides; this being the case, the campaign should be conducted with the utmost decorum and without any personalities, jealousies or bitterness by either party.

It is a question which originated with and directly concerns the people, and it is now submitted to the people for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes, and not the wishes of parties, nor of the rag tag element of Radical executive committees, which is composed in the main of broken down politicians who would ride upon the popular wave of either side of any question, in order to be safely moored in some fat office. There are some of these would-be leaders of the republican anti-prohibition party, whose motto is "dam the right" of a question "so it is popular." These very men with their own mind filled with the one idea of self-aggrandizement and every good and noble sentiment and patriotic impulse dried up in their hearts by the unrestrained fire of burning avarice and all the other base passions that flesh is heir to, are the first to accuse others of acting their part from political and selfish motives. Their own mind is so filled with this one idea, that they think every one else is thinking about the same thing. They are accusing others of what they are guilty of themselves.

Such nonsense for them to think that they can fool the people in this way and conceal their own meanness by accusing others.

A right mean man always attributes even the good deeds of others to bad motives; and a man about whom nothing good is ever said will rarely ever say anything good about any one else.

If these fellows would keep quiet and let the people alone they would do their country service and themselves credit, really, the country would be better off without such people in it at all.

It was desired to keep this question out of politics by holding the election this off year, but any one can now see that it is drifting into politics, and it seems the only effort of many is to make it a party measure, and these "Smart Elites" are all Republicans, for they know, and I have heard them say as much, that the Radicals and negroes will all vote straight any way when the time comes, and they know the Democrats think for themselves and vote as free men should vote, and in this way they think they will split the Democratic party, defeat prohibition, and thereby defeat the Democratic party in the next State election.

By the way, a Republican friend of mine offered me five dollars difference to tell him the difference between the Radicals and the Democrats, now I will give him two or three differences: 1st. The Radicals are trying to make prohibition a party issue, and thereby defeat it on the 4th of August. 2nd. The Radicals and negroes all vote the ticket straight, or the most of them, no matter if the Devil heads the ticket, but the Democrats scratch like wild cats. 3rd. The Radicals, as a party, have taken sides against prohibition, the Democrats have declined to take sides either way as a party.

Will you now hand me my five dollars?

And now Democrats allow me to say unto you, as a party have nothing to do with this great question; for I have suffered many things this day in a dream because of it. It was gotten up by the people now let the people run it. I fear it will work great injury to the Democratic party let it go as it may—perhaps result in their defeat at the next State election, if it does, will be a dark day for North Carolina, and we will then wish that we had never heard tell of prohibition.

A Disconstruction.

The North State misconstrues the language we used in our issue of the 13th inst.

We did not intimate that the anti-prohibition Democrats had joined the Republicans, but on the other hand, we said plainly, or meant to say, that the Republicans had joined the anti-prohibitionists, or at least the executive committee had tried to drive them into voting that way whether they thought it was right or not.

We don't see how this could offend any anti-prohibition Democrat or drive him into the Republican ranks. If the Republicans wait for recruits until they are driven from the Democratic party by such articles as this they will be waiting and watching a long time yet.

COMMUNICATIONS.

No "Ambition" in this.

EDITOR PATRIOT:—Some time ago, as the date shows, I received from a friend residing in a distant part of the State, a letter, of which the following is a copy:

June 18, 1881.

ESTEEMED FRIEND:—Not having had the pleasure of meeting you for several years, I take the liberty to address you by letter, thinking that you may be willing to hear from me. I am now in my 73d year. My health is good, yet I am sensible of the infirmities of age. Under these circumstances I think I am disposed to look at men and measures in a calm and deliberate way. As you know, much bad feeling is likely to arise from the discussion of the so-called Prohibition Bill passed by our (Democratic) Legislature at its late session—a bill which I believe to have been concocted and put in circulation by a few leading Republicans for the purpose of politically revolutionizing our good old commonwealth.

Be this as it may, however, I have not yet been able to see any cure for drunkenness in this measure proposed. Yet it should be discussed in a calm and dispassionate way, without vituperation or vulgarities—as I am tired to see from your letters in the PATRIOT, you are doing. I am really glad to express your sentiments upon this subject, and arrest before the world what you believe to be right. Go on as you have begun; discuss the measure in a frank and gentlemanly manner, and you have nothing to fear as to personal standing in your own community or elsewhere.

That this may find you and your family well, prosperous and happy, is the prayer of

YOUR OLD FRIEND.

Why, Mr. Editor, have I not offered this letter for publication sooner? I will tell you. I have been in correspondence with the author for the purpose of ascertaining whether he would allow me to publish it with his signature attached. He has declined to do so upon the ground that, having taken no part in the public discussion of the question, it would be imprudent at this late day, and at his time of life, to expose himself as a mark for the shafts of personal abuse. Having served the God of his fathers for more than fifty years—most of the time, I believe, as an official member of the church—he does not want to be told now, when about to pass his final rest, that he is no Christian, but a hypocrite of the deepest dye. Who blames him? I do not.

We have indeed fallen upon evil times. In public prints consistent Christians are denounced as having joined in a "league with hell and covenant with death," and are gravely told that they are no longer fit to pray in their families! By whom? Let those answer who have made such charges. If they decline to answer here, they may have an opportunity hereafter. Upon what ground have these charges been made? Simply because of an unwillingness on the part of the accused to vote for a measure which they conscientiously believe to be wrong! "O shame! where is thy blush?" By such conduct as this, Mr. Editor, we are forcibly reminded of the dark and terrible days of the Romish Inquisition, when the slightest dissent from the Catholic faith was stoned for in horrid flames at the martyr's stake. More anon.

D. G. NEEDLEY.

July 9, 1881.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have read in a Prohibition paper, a communication surely most scandalous and abusive that the very quintessence of malignity itself could suggest. I make the following quotation: "May I not, without presumption, ask all anti-prohibitionists—devotees of Bacchus, to be as reasonable in their cause as were the prophets of Babel? Will they not offer a prayer unto their God, and implore him to bless their cause." They are influenced either by selfish motives or the devil to act thus.

All who directly advocate his (the devil's) cause, are known as anti-prohibitionists.

Now, Mr. Editor, may I not ask this writer to be as reasonable in his cause as was Beelzebub, or Moloch or Belial in warring against the God of Heaven? Not even in the intricacies of these devils in Pandemonium, with "Hell's dread Emperor" presiding over and participating in the deliberations, can there be found so complete a specimen of pure diabolism as these extracts afford.

Do respectable prohibitionists approve this language of one of their leaders? I know they do not. Before I would be induced by any man into the support of a measure which my conscience condemns, I would see him put in a great gun, and like the ashes of the atheist Cassius M. Lyzinski, shot in the direction of Tartary.

Is it any worse to deny the existence of God, than to undertake to compel his accountable creatures to stifle the voice of conscience?

Now, Mr. Editor, I trust that I have said enough to enable this writer to understand that he is not to charge me with Bacchanalian revelry, or invite me to turn from the worship of Jehovah to that of the infamous wine-god; that he is not to denounce me as "influenced by selfish motives or the devil" to pursue the course that I think right.

Who is responsible for what is disagreeable in this correspondence? Not I. In my letter published some weeks ago, stating some of my objections to the Prohibition Act now before the people, I not only wholly avoided the use of offensive language, but even, by way of precaution, asked others not to use such language to me. My request has not been complied with. On the contrary I have been repeatedly insulted for daring to exercise the rights of a freeman in accordance with the dictates of

an honest conscience. Who is to blame?

For the great body of those with whom I differ on the law in question, I have the highest respect. The trouble is, that there are some who have forgotten, or are disposed to ignore the golden rule, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." D. G. N. July 18, 1881.

EDITOR PATRIOT: I was pleased to see in your last issue the suggestion of Mr. John Hendricks as a suitable citizen for the vacancy on the Board of Commissioners occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Wharton. Other citizens have mentioned the name of Mr. Hendricks and there is an earnest desire on the part of many that the magistrate in the election should take his name into consideration and be consistent with their views to confer the appointment upon him. It is not necessary to speak of his character, as his qualifications—they are all known to our people. July 19, 1881. GUILFORD.

A Wild Pigeon Roost.

The 20,000 pigeons which furnished sport for the New York State Sportsmen's Association, at its Coney Island shooting tournament, were shipped from Atoka, Indian Territory, where the great wild pigeon roost is situated. Heretofore the pigeons have generally roosted in Pennsylvania, Michigan or other States nearer home, but owing to the cold, late spring, they have settled down on the Potawatomi reservation, 110 miles from Atoka, the nearest railway station. W. P. Thomas, of Phillipsburg, N. J., makes a business of trapping pigeons for field sport, and he will have five car loads from the Territory this year—40,000 in all. The roost, he declares, is the largest he ever saw, and he estimates its area at twenty miles long and fifteen broad. The country is thickly grown over with what is called "spunk oak timber," and the acorns are so abundant that it is a splendid feeding ground. Says Mr. Thomas: "I went into the roost for about ten miles without finding any signs of an end. Every tree was thick with pigeons, the branches bending down with their weight. When the birds have been coming home from the feeding grounds in the evening, I have seen a streak about a mile broad flow through the air for two hours, thick enough to hide the sun, and making a noise like thunder." The birds are caught with nets covering a space of 10 by 30 feet, which is sprung when they settle down on the feeding ground. Thirty or forty dozen is the usual average big catch. The most of them were caught this year on gravel beds along the river, where they would settle down for stones to grind up the acorns in their crops. Owing to the inaccessibility of this year's roost very few, comparatively, are netted or shot, and the increase is larger than ever before known. Pigeons are methodical in their habits in these great roosts. Early in the morning the Tom flight occurs. This is composed of the male birds going on their way to the feeding grounds. When they have fed and drunk, they return to the nests, and the female birds go to feed. The hen flight takes place between eight and nine o'clock. In the afternoon there is another Tom flight, and toward evening another hen flight. The birds stop for gravel or water on their way home and from feed on it.

A Rainbow at Night.

The Tobacco Plant says: A scene transcending the portraying powers of the most gifted artist and one rarely witnessed was presented at this section last Monday evening. It was a panorama of the highest type—not painted by man, but pencilled by the Eternal Artist, the source of all that is grand, glorious and beautiful in Nature. In the east, the queen of night, full orb'd, was serenely ascending towards the azure zenith shedding forth her soft, lustrous rays, while, in marked contrast, the western sky was blotted out by a dark cloud, forming a background for that rare scene of beauty which appeared upon its bosom—a rainbow of silvery brightness, of perfect arch-like proportions, reaching from the northwestern to the southwestern horizon forming altogether a picture of indescribable splendor, which elicited the profound admiration of all who saw it.

A Sister in a Tight Place.

At N—, on Saturday evening, fatigued by his long journey, a waggoner, with his son John drove his team into a good barn, and determined to pass a Sabbath, enjoying a season of worship with the good folks of the village.

When the time for worship arrived John was the first to worship ardent while the waggoner went in with the crowd. The preacher had hardly announced his subject before the old man fell asleep. He sat against the centre of the body ship. Just over against him, separated only by the low partition, a fleshy lady, who seemed all absorbed in the sermon. She struggled hard with her feelings, unable to control them any longer, she burst out with a loud scream, and shouted at the top of her voice, arousing the old man, who, but half awake thrust his arms around her waist and cried very smotheringly:

Wo, Nance! wo, Nance, wo. Here John! (calling his son) cut the belly-ban, and loose the breeching quick, or she'll tear everything all to pieces!

It was all the work of a moment but the sister forgot to shout, the preacher lost the head of his discourse, and the meeting came prematurely to an end; while deeply mortified, the old man shook away, determined not to go to meet again until he could manage to keep his senses by remaining awake.

Death of Maj. Marcus Erwin.

It is with unaffected sadness we announce the death, on last Sunday morning, of the above named gentleman. He with his family was at the residence of his son, Mr. Hampton Erwin, near Morganton. Maj. Erwin had reached his 55th year, and leaves a wife and several children.—Asheville Citizen.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—In an affray last night between Italians, Casino Labrutto was shot and almost instantly killed, and Gaetano Advoto was shot in the back, and left a near and several children.—Asheville Citizen.

STATE NEWS.

The trains on the W. N. C. R. R. run this week to Alexandria. This is a station beyond Asheville.

Kinston Journal: On last Wednesday morning, at his residence near Pollockville, E. W. Haywood, Esq., departed this life, aged about 58. He was the only surviving child of Dr. Lewis G. Haywood, late of Lenoir county.

A boy in Alexander county, aged 13, was sent to a field for oats. He carried a cord with him to bind the bundle, but failing to return his dead body was found suspended to a sapling. He had used the line to hang himself, which seems to have been without cause, except to know how hanging felt.—Watchman.

The Salisbury Watchman says: Capt. William Cain, the engineer in charge, will start from the Depot in this place this week, to make the preliminary survey of this road. They will go by Miller's Ferry, Holmes' Mill on Abbot's Creek, thence to Asheboro, and thence to Salisbury. The other party under Colonel F. Gardner have already run some 40 miles from Goldsboro towards Pittsboro. Capt. Cain says that the line will be located immediately after the preliminary survey is made, and that grading will be begun as soon as several miles of the road is located. This Midland has been a pet scheme of Mr. Best's for a long time and it now seems that his hopes will be realized.

Yesterday morning as the engine on the Oxford and Henderson Railroad, with two flat cars attached, was rounding a curve about one and a half miles from Henderson, it ran into a hand-car which was being used by a squad of men engaged in putting up the telegraph line between Henderson and Oxford. Two colored men, who were riding on the flats, became frightened and jumped from the car. One of them so fell as to produce a comminuted fracture, which will necessitate amputation. The other was only slightly hurt. The hand-car was entirely demolished, but the engine was uninjured.

The following is the programme of exercises on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the new building for males at the Oxford Orphan Asylum, July 27th, by the Grand Lodge Masons of the State:

10 o'clock a. m., exercises by the children; prayer by Rev. P. T. Penick, G. C.

11 o'clock a. m., addresses by R. T. Gray, Esq., and his Excellency Governor Jarvis.

Dinner.

2 o'clock p. m., Grand Lodge opened; procession to the building site; address by Hon. E. G. Rode, P. G. M.; the laying of the corner-stone; closing the Grand Lodge.

DROWNED.—On Saturday last while a party were fishing on Pee Dee River near Col. Pickett's plantation, Henry Mills, son of Bartlett Mills, Esq., was drowned. It seems he was standing on a rock in the river near a deep hole, fishing, and in turning to leave, by some means lost his balance and fell in. He was drowned before any assistance could be rendered. Thus cut off in the very prime of youth, his sad and untimely death is mourned by many friends and relatives.—Anson Times.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—We regret to learn of a terrible disaster which occurred on the 15th, near Magnolia, during the prevalence of the thunder storm. Mr. John Matthews and his mother, residing about one mile from the town, were struck by lightning and killed while one of Mr. Matthews' brothers was stunned by the same stroke. The house, we understand, was not set on fire. We have no particulars, the above meagre report being all we have been able to get.—Review.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—The Winston Leader says: On Wednesday last, Mr. J. C. Haynes, in company with another gentleman, were on their way to Winston, horseback. About three miles from he, on the Clemmons road, they were met by a negro man, named Andrew Williams, who it is said demanded of these gentlemen money. They rode on not paying any attention to the negro, who ran up behind Mr. Haynes, and with a large stick struck him from his horse's back. He was very painfully wounded. The negro was arrested in this place on Thursday last and lodged in jail. The wounded man was contractor on the N. C. Midland.

Col. Ike Young has made a ten-strike. He has suspended deputy collector D. S. Burns for exclaiming, when he heard the news of Garfield's assassination,—"I am d—n glad of it. Now we Grant men will have a show!"

Young on learning of it from Agent Brooks, pronounced all such expressions "treasonable and unforgivable" in the abstract and deplorable in respect to Burns, an attempt to hold any position under a government "whose honored head was a victim of foul assault."

We congratulate the Colonel upon a new lease of office! He is a close watcher of "P's and Q's." P. you know, stands for Prohibition and President. Q. stands for "Oom pa ny Q."—and it stands for Gov. Vance calls the "Red-Legged Grasshoppers"—Farmer and Merchant.

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In the Long Run.

This old-fashioned saying, "Whoever sows, shall also reap," is scarcely uttered, and is one of the best. Oh ponder young trifler, With young life begun, The deep earnest meaning Of "in the long run."

For "in the long run," boys, The seed will spring up, That was sown in the garden Or dropped in the cup. All remember I no more Will spring from the weed, And no beautiful fruit From unworthy seed.

How many a strapping, In trouble to-day, By riotous living, With comrades so gay; With character shipwrecked And duties undone, Will be sorrow's harvesting In the long run."

And "in the long run," The toiler fares best, Who performs honest labor And takes honest rest. Who, contented and happy, Hastens not, in a day, Or a year to reap riches That will pass away.

The good and the evil, That hide on the earth, The joy and the sorrow, The pain and the mirth, The battles indeed, The victories won, Will yield what was sown, laud, "In the long run."

General News.

It is said that Guitman reads no other book but the bible, but whether it is the old style or revised edition we are not informed. We should like to know this—it is important.—Observer.

It is understood that there is no immediate intention on the part of the British government to take measure to "authorize" the use of the Revised Version of the New Testament.

Vice President Arthur is said to be very happy at the prospect of not becoming President. Under the circumstances we should think he would be rather happy.—Observer.

The latest quotations of railroad stocks gives the Richmond and Danville at \$105 bid, \$106 asked. Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta 56 1/2 bid, 57 1/2 asked; Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line 81 bid, 81 1/2 asked; North Carolina 96 bid and \$1 asked.

California has a perpetual ice pond. There is a lake on the Saw Tooth Mountains, at an altitude of nearly twelve thousand feet, which is constantly frozen. It was discovered in August of 1879, by a party of prospectors, and named Ice Lake. The sun seemed to have no effect upon it except in places along the shore.

Mr. Elliot Stock, who recently issued the English New Testament for a penny, is about to publish an illustrated New Testament in the French language, at the same price, for distribution on the Continent. Nearly a quarter of a million of the English edition have been circulated.

Here is a little bit of gossip that may mean a great deal: "Mrs. Garfield married," said the President's private secretary, said to him: "Mr. Brown, save all the papers that come to the house, so that the President can see them after he gets well. He says he is anxious to see what the papers say."

The scales used for weighing gold in the assay office at New York are so delicate that when brought to a balance with two pieces of paper of equal size in the pans, the mere writing of a name with a lead pencil on one of the pieces of paper will add enough weight to the paper to turn the scales in its favor.

When John Bellingham shot the British Premier, Spencer Perceval, in the lobby of the House of Commons, seventy years ago, it was shown upon the trial that Bellingham had been driven into a kind of desperation by his failure to get what he considered justice from the Government, and that he was so far insane. Yet he was unhesitatingly hanged.

Guitman's great grandfather was physician to Marie Antoinette. His sister says: "Before he was born his mother was sick with brain fever, and his mind seemed to have been affected by this. All through his childhood he was flighty. His mother was of a good family. She was a graduate of a female seminary in New York, of which Miss Willard was principal. She died when Charles was seven years of age."

Among the unpleasant things connected with the Presidential tragedy is the quarrel of the doctors over the case. We learn that this difficulty is "serious and unfortunate." First came a question of ethics or penitence; then a question as to the treatment. A violent scene is said to have ensued between Dr. Bliss and the family physician. Bliss holds the fort, but at a fearful responsibility. If the poor President can survive these professional squabbles, he can stand anything.

A Washington correspondent says that before leaving the White House on the morning before he was shot, the President said: "I have now completed four months of the administration, and everything is going well. The Cabinet is each day becoming more wedded together. There never to this day has been an unkind word said across the Cabinet table. The members are all working together in complete harmony. Plans are forming which will make the administration a good and wise one."

"What right has he to use the public service to promote his own or another's ends? None. And the man who trades and traffics in a public trust commits a crime against the public. And yet men, in these days of debauched politics, are daily violating this principle."

"The more fashionable and less thoughtful of them sometimes frown upon the man who works with his hands for an honest living, while they smile upon the dainty darling of fashion. Let me at least hope they do not know the evil they do. Such sentiments drive young men to idleness, idleness to want, want to crime, and crime to disgrace."

Wit and Humor.

The man who is always as cool as a cucumber is generally as green.

A. Ward said of the Mormons: Their religion is singular, but their wives are plural.

A man advertises: "Hands wanted on boys' pants." Hands won't do any good out this way; it takes a leather strap.

Now that measles are prevalent, mothers as well as astronomers are looking for spots on the sun.

A new style of bonnet may be photographed by slamming a ripe tomato against a board fence.

The fashion editor who wrote "shirred tulle pokers are popular," had a right to complain of the compositor who set it up "shir tail pokers are popular."

"They've thrown me overboard, that's rough."

The politician cried:

"But, perhaps I still have strength enough To swim to the other side!"

The onion is strong enough to defend itself generally, but when it comes to antagonizing its odor to that of poor fish, it is too much, although the onion does its best to resent the insult.

"Whew! golly! ain't it hot?" he whistled as he mopped his face with a gingham handkerchief. "De frenomicon mus' be 200 miles above terridity." "Well, ye-as," she replied, "dem kind o' birds does fiew higher some times dan udders, an' dis mus' be one o' dem times!"

A bashful young man could do for the momentous question no longer, so he stammered:

"Martha, I—I—do you—must have—you are aware the good book says—er, says that it is not g-g-good that a man should be alone?"

"Then hadn't you better run home to your mother?" Martha coolly suggested.

Insects generally must lead a truly jovial life. Think what it must be to lodge in a lilly. Imagine a peace of ivory or pearl, with a pillar of silver or gold, all exhalant such a perfume as never rose from human center. Fancy again the fun of tacking yourselves up for the night in the folds of a rose, rocked to sleep by the gentle sigh of the summer air, nothing to do when you wake but wash yourselves in a dew-drop, and fall to and out your bedclothes!

A very observing gentleman who had lost four wives was closely questioned by a friend about such an alarming fatality. The reason he gave for the prevalence of the misfortune was quaint if not entirely true. He said that he was a peaceable man, and never contradicted the person with whom he lived. A lively controversy, he went on to explain, is absolutely necessary to woman's nature. Under it she is stimulated, and so long as it continues she is happy and healthy. When she is never contradicted, however, she pines, sinks into a decline, and at last dies.

MARVELOUS MEDICINE.—The most wonderful cure effected by a patent medicine recorded is the following: A boy had swallowed a silver dollar. None of the faculty could devise an alleviating; whereupon the inventor of a patent medicine was sent for. "It is evident," said he, "that so considerable a coin can never be forced by any emetic known to science. However, let him take this pill, and flattening results will be likely to ensue." An hour afterward the boy threw up the dollar, but in change, principle five cent pieces.

Heat, hail, gales, thunder storms, and terrible tornadoes have made havoc north, south, east and west, during the past three days. Superstitious people, who connect the appearance of a comet with physical disasters, must have been confirmed in their terror when they saw trees uprooted and houses levelled by these cyclones, churches lifted from their foundations and shattered into splinters, barns set blazing, and cattle killed by the terrific and incessant lightning, hail scouring whole villages, and laying waste the harvest for miles, and reservoirs bursting under the sudden deluge of rain.

ONE OF THE JUSTICES.—There lives, not a thousand miles from this place, a certain Justice of the Peace, who, a short time since had a gentleman arrested before him on a charge of swindling. The following is the substance of the trial:

Justice of the Peace.—Prisoner, you are brought before me accused of an accusation to commit a swindle, and it now in volves upon you to prove yourself guilty or not guilty to the satisfaction of this honorable court. What say you?

Prisoner.—Not guilty.

Justice.—Looking indignant and surprised. The h—ll you say! Why I am now writing out a permit to send you to jail.

The prisoner arose to object to such a summary proceeding, but the Justice informed him that "that was not talkin'"; and if he didn't "shut his mouth," he'd fine him for contempting the honorable court. The permit was signed, handed to an officer and the prisoner jagged.

From Albany.

Lapham Climbing—Conkling Falling off.

ALBANY, July 19.—The joint convention met at noon and proceeded to vote to fill the short term vacancy in the United States

When a stranger comes to New Orleans during the cotton picking season, he will notice here and there on the streets and levees, among the drays loaded with cotton bales, a dray with high sidings, somewhat like those used by charcoal haulers. They are cotton seed wagons. The seed when hauled to the mills, is covered with a sheet of canvas, which is not close enough together. The seed is first put in a screen of cylindrical form, and the dust sifted out; then it is winnowed or fanned against a screen, so that dirt and heavy substances fall from it. The close-set screens are then used to separate the seed from the hulls. The seed then goes into a cylinder containing twenty-four cylindrical knives, and as the cylinder revolves the seed is cut up very fine, after which the hulls are separated from the meal. The meal is pressed between rollers, and put in wooden bags, which are placed between horsehair mats having leather backs fluted inside, so that the oil can escape easily when the meal is put in the press.

The meal is subjected to a hydraulic pressure of 100 tons. The bags are left in the press seventeen minutes. The oil runs off, and the meal is pressed into a solid cake—oil cake, of which I shall speak further on. The oil is pumped into another room, and either barreled in a crude state or refined. In refining the deposit falls to the bottom, and the refined oil amounts to about 82 per cent. of the crude.

The first product derived from this process is the lint which amounts to about 5 per cent. of a crop—that is, the country gin takes 95 per cent. of the crop, and the seed retains 5 per cent. which the mills secure. The cotton is very white and clean, but very short, and the best of it sells at eight cents per pound. It is used to make cotton batting. The crop of the oil mills amounted to 5,000 bales last year.

Second—The hulls constitute about one-half of the seed. They are used for fuel to run the mills and thus the mills do not need to buy any coal. The ashes make a valuable fertilizer and they are also leached for the purpose of obtaining lye to make soap.

Third—The oil cake is about 15,000,000 gallons in the United States, and about 10,000,000 gallons are yearly exported to Europe, where it is used to adulterate olive oil. Three gallons of cotton seed oil and one of olive oil make four gallons of the adulterated oil, and the cotton oil can hardly be detected.

The question naturally arises. If we have to eat olive oil which is made from cotton seed, would it not be well for home manufacturers to prepare it, and not allow the consumer to pay two freights across the Atlantic.

Fourth—The oil cake is of a rich yellow color, and is used principally to feed stock, for which purpose it is ground and fed like corn meal. It is shipped in sacks, each weighing 200 lbs.

Fifth—The deposit left when the oil is refined is used to make soap, and also for making dyes. Thus nothing is lost, and the cotton plant takes its place as the most wonderful production of our country. There are in the country now fifty-six seed-cotton oil mills, of which Louisiana has nine, six of them are in New Orleans, Mississippi has nine, Tennessee and Texas each eight, Arkansas four, Missouri and Alabama each two, and Georgia one. The amount of seed used is about 410,000 tons last year, which cost them more than \$1,000,000.

Last year on account of the cotton-seed war, the price went up to \$17 per ton, but now an association has been formed and the price is regulated by the law of supply and demand. The industry is growing, but it is said that the Standard Oil Company has its hand in it, and if such is the fact the cotton planters and mill owners will find trouble as long.

Laying by Corn.

We do not subscribe to the root pruning theory in the cultivation of corn, especially at the time of laying by. According to the advocates of this theory, every time a plant is checked in its growth by root-pruning a tendency toward increasing its fruitfulness is produced. However this may be in the earlier stages of corn growth, we are clearly of the opinion that at or about the period of fruitage it is a positive injury. Indian corn is a surface feeding plant, depending for its full development upon two sets of roots. The first or der ground roots for its growth, and the second or above ground roots to form the ear. The latter are thrown out a few inches above ground and striking downward into the surface soil branch out in every direction in search of moisture and food. To destroy these roots at this period is to interfere with nature's method of supplying the plant with food, even laying by should be done before these spurs or upper roots run out. Therefore we say, stop the turn or the shovel plow is used and lay by with the cultivator, running as shallow as possible and do not touch the roots if you can avoid it.

It is worth while for all farmers everywhere, to remember that good fences always pay better than law suits with neighbors.

That hay is a great deal cheaper made in the summer than purchased in the winter.

That more stock perish from famine than from founder.

That scurrying the feed of fattening hogs is waste of grain.

Curious Trees.
The india-rubber tree is a native of India and South America. There is a tree in Jamaica called the life tree, whose leaves grow even when severed from the plant. It is impossible to kill it save by fire.

A tree, called the traveler's tree, of Madagascar, yields a copious supply of fresh water from its leaves, very grateful to the traveler. It grows in the most arid countries.

The island of Fierro, one of the largest of the Canaries, is so dry that not a rivulet can be found, but by a wonderful provision of Providence there is a species of cactus which stores the leaves of which are narrow and long, and continue green throughout the year. There is also a cactus, called the cloud cactus, which is condensed, and falling in drops keeps the cisterns, placed under them, constantly full.

The camphor tree grows in Japan and some of the islands of the Pacific. The camphor is extracted from the wood of this tree, where it is formed in concrete lumps, some of which are as large as a man's arm, though this is rare. The tree has to be sacrificed to procure the camphor.

The milk tree is a native of South America. Its fruit is about the size of a small apple; but the milk is the greatest wonder, which is procured by making notches through the bark. At first, when it runs out, it is as thick as cream. It has the same properties as glue. The sorrowful tree is found in the island of the Goa near Bombay. It is so called because only flowers in the night. At sunset no flowers are to be seen, but soon after it is covered with them, which close up or fall off as the sun rises. It has a fragrant odor, and blossoms at night the year round.

The most popular man in New York is General W. S. Hancock. The brilliant clubs of Gotham never hold a reception or give an anniversary unless the soldier statesman is with them. A recent New York paper says: "Among the passengers on one of the early boats for the Coney Island races, yesterday afternoon, was General W. S. Hancock. When the late candidate for the Presidency stepped aboard the boat, all the other passengers clapped their hands and waved their handkerchiefs."

Legal Advertisements.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
BY VIRTUE OF TWO ORDERS OF the Superior Court of Guilford County I shall sell to the highest bidder on Saturday, 16th of July, 1881, at the late residence of Levi Case, dec'd, two tracts of land, to-wit: A tract of 1222 acres, adjoining the lands of John H. Dillard, William Archer, W. E. Bevil and others, in Centre Grove Township, Guilford County, the same being the land upon which Levi Case, dec'd, lived.

Also another tract, adjoining the first tract, containing about 704 acres, the same belonging to the Estate of Mary A. Case, dec'd.

Terms of Sale, to-wit: one third cash, balance payable in six months with interest, title reserved till further order of court, and until purchase money is paid. Deeded payment, to be secured by note with good security, sale subject to approval of Court.

At the same time and place I shall sell 2 horses, one sulky, set of harness, belonging to the estate of Levi Case, dec'd.

One Gold Watch; a lot of beds and other household furniture, the same belonging to the estate of Mary A. Case, dec'd.

L. H. LAMBETH, Commissioner and Adm'r.

Greensboro, N. C., June 10, 1881-w-4t.

At the same time and place will be sold 654 acres belonging to Henry Case, 62 acres belonging to Martha Underwood, and 32 acres belonging to Lydia Case, these are contiguous tracts.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY QUALIFIED AS Executor under the last will and testament of the late Joshua Lindsey of Guilford County. This is therefore to notify all persons indebted to the estate to come up and settle with the undersigned, or having claims against the estate to present them within the time allowed by law or this notice will be signed in bar of recovery.

J. C. LINDSEY, Executor.

Greensboro, N. C., June 6, 1881.

I offer for sale a fine farm nearly 200 acres 34 miles west of Greensboro, best of land, fine meadows, plenty of timber, new buildings, etc. Price \$25,000, call on or address J. C. LINDSEY, Executor.

Ex'r of Joshua Lindsey deceased.

NOTICE!

HAVING QUALIFIED AS PUBLIC Administrator on the estate of Wm. Hutton, deceased, before J. N. Nelson, Probate Judge of Guilford County: All persons indebted to the said estate are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said estate are hereby notified to present their claims on or before the 20th day of May, 1882, this the 9th day, 1881.

W. L. KIRKMAN, Pub. Adm'r of Wm Hutton.

Sheriff's Sales of Land.

By virtue of an execution in my hands I will sell at the Court House door, in Greensboro, on the 4th day of July, 1881, the following tract of land, to-wit: the undivided interest of Joseph P. Hutton in 350 acres of land, known as the William and George Hutton land, adjoining the land of William S. Hill, J. F. Goble and others, on Stinking Quarter Creek, to satisfy a judgment in favor of D. Goble.

J. H. GILMER, Sheriff.

Greensboro, N. C., May 31, 1881.

Also at the same time and place by virtue of an execution in favor of J. F. Goble, against the property of James W. Albright, I will sell 124 acres more or less, of land adjoining the lands of W. M. Albright, the Thomas I. Sandridge place and others on North Buffalo.

J. H. GILMER, Sheriff.

Greensboro, N. C., May 31, 1881.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court in the case of the State, on the relation of George B. Albright, against Jas. W. Albright, Daniel Albright and W. M. Albright, I will on the 4th day of July, 1881, sell 124 acres of land more or less, adjoining the lands of W. M. Albright, the Thomas I. Sandridge place and others on North Buffalo.

W. L. KIRKMAN, Com'r.

Greensboro, N. C., May 31, 1881.

I will also sell the same land at the same time and place by virtue of a mortgage executed to the Greensboro Building and Loan Association by Jas. W. Albright and wife.

Greensboro B. & L. A.

Greensboro, N. C., May 31, 1881.

NORTH CAROLINA, Guilford County.
Superior Court, Clerk's Office.
In the matter of the Greensboro Tobacco Manufacturing Co. proposed corporation.

WHEREAS, a plan of incorporation in the name and style of "Greensboro Tobacco Manufacturing Company" was filed in this office on the 22d day of June, 1881, and a permit given to open books of subscription to the capital stock of the said proposed corporation, and it now appearing from the stock book filed that two-thirds of the capital stock has been subscribed, and J. A. Odell, one of the subscribers to said stock, having requested me so to do, I, J. N. Nelson, Clerk of the Superior Court of Guilford County, do hereby call a meeting of all the subscribers of the stock of the said proposed corporation, to be held at the office of W. H. Hill, in the city of Greensboro, on the 13th day of July, 1881, for the purpose of organizing said corporation.

This 22d day of June, 1881.

J. N. NELSON, C. S. C.

d2t-w3t

NOTICE OF ACTION.

Wm L. Kirkman, as Adm'r of William Hutton, dec'd.

Against Thomas Arnold and his wife Tisha, Calvin Harvey and wife Martha, William Fogleman and his wife Lydia, Thomas Harvey and his wife Susan, John Holt and his wife Elizabeth, James Hutton, Arnold Hutton, Joseph Hutton and John Hutton.

Petition to Sell Lands to Pay Debts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court from affidavits filed, and returns of the Sheriff of Guilford County that the defendants, Thomas Arnold and his wife Tisha, Calvin Harvey and his wife Martha, Wm Fogleman and his wife Lydia, Thomas Harvey and his wife Susan, John Holt and his wife Elizabeth, James Hutton, Arnold Hutton, Joseph Hutton and John Hutton are non-residents of this State and that they are necessary parties in this proceeding.

It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, a newspaper published in the city of Greensboro, N. C., notifying the said defendants to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the said Superior Court, at the Court House in Greensboro, on the 14th day of July, 1881, or to file a return or answer, or to be heard pro confesso as to them.

J. N. NELSON, Clerk of the Superior Court.

May, 14th 1881.

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the estate of William Hutton, deceased are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present their claims on or before the 15th day of June, 1882, or this notice will be signed in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd are notified to settle the same without delay.

BA CUNNINGHAM, Administrator.

Greensboro, N. C., June 15, 1881-w.

SALE OF LAND.
BY ORDER OF COURT I WILL OFFER for sale on the premises on the 4th day of July 1881—the lands belonging to the heirs of James Horney, dec'd, subject to widows dower, adjoining lands of J. J. Welch, James Hedgecock, B. E. Sullivan and others, containing 274 acres, in two lots. Biddings opened on the acre lot at \$100.00—Hedgecock's bid.

Terms on day of sale.

C. J. WHEELER, Commissioner.

May 27, 1881-w4t

POMONA HILL NURSERIES.
500,000 FRUIT TREES VINES, &c., 100 acres in Nursery Stock; largest stock ever offered in North Carolina. Peaches from May till the frosts of winter. Largest stock of early and late varieties for market orchards. Apples in succession the year round. Grapes and strawberries perfect against frost. Large stock of best varieties and everything else of the horticultural line kept in a first-class Nursery. Special inducements to large planters and dealers. Correspondence solicited. Catalogue free to applicants. Local city agent, Jas. Sloan, near MacAdoo House. Address: J. VAN LINDLEY, March 30, '81-ly Greensboro, N. C.

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Also another tract, adjoining the first tract, containing about 704 acres, the same belonging to the Estate of Mary A. Case, dec'd.

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L. H. LAMBETH, Commissioner and Adm'r.

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Ex'r of Joshua Lindsey deceased.

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Greensboro B. & L. A.

Greensboro, N. C., May 31, 1881.

FARMERS' WAREHOUSE
Greensboro, N. C.
FOR SALE OF
Leaf Tobacco

Will be opened TUESDAY the 28th of June and the FIRST SALE will positively take place

Wednesday, June 29th.

We have just completed our NEW WAREHOUSE which is 50x100 feet and splendidly arranged for the business.

We also have a good Wagon lot and stalls; and a COMFORTABLE OFFICE for the farmers.

We hope that our friends from old Guilford and her sister counties will give us a chance and we will do the best we can for them.

Very respectfully,
W. E. BEVILL & CO.
June 15, 1881.

KEEP COOL,
Another lot of Hammocks
JUST RECEIVED,
Prices to Suit all.
Choice Summer Reading
just to hand,
also a New Guide Book to the
Mountains of
WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA,
Everybody should have one.

CHARLES D. YATES,
Book, Stationery and Art Store.
GREENSBORO, N. C.,
July 1, 1881.

WE WISH TO BUY 5,000 POUNDS BEES-WAX, Wool.
10,000 "Dried Cherries
Don't forget to dry your apples in large quarters and halves
J. W. SCOTT & CO.
Greensboro, N. C., June 14th, 1881.

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Greensboro B. & L. A.

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NEW SASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORY.
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Brackets, Furniture, Coffins, Mouldings, and all kinds of Dressed Lumber and building materials.

A. O. Redding & Co.,
Randolph Mills.
Randolph County, N. C.

have just supplied their factory with new and improved machinery and are now prepared to fill promptly all orders for the above-mentioned articles and every thing in the lumber line. We turn out the best of work and insure satisfaction. We would respectfully invite the attention of the people of North Carolina and adjoining States to their advantages and ask for a liberal share of patronage. Call and see them or send for price list, to Box 45, High Point, N. C. Sept. 7-wly.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.
Ask the recovered dyspeptic, bilious, nervous, victims of liver and gall bladder troubles, of mercurial disordered patients, low fever, recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetites; they will tell you of the benefits of SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

LIVER REGULATOR.
THE CHEAPEST, PUREST, AND BEST FAMILY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD! For Dyspepsia, Constipation, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, Sick Headache, Depression of Spirits, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, &c., &c.

This unrivalled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.
Containing the Southern Root and Herb, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

The Symptoms of the Liver Complaints are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach; Loss of Appetite; Bowels alternately constipated and lax; Headache; Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Debility; Low Spirits, a sallow yellow appearance of the Skin and eyes, a dry Cough of long duration, and if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and Death will ensue.

As there are a number of imitations offered to the public, we would caution the community to buy no Powder or Prepared Simmons Liver Regulator unless in white wrappers, and has the red letter Z and Mortar in the front, and is made by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

"We have tested its virtues, personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. We have tried forty other remedies before Simmons Liver Regulator but none of them gave us more than temporary relief; but the Regulator not only relieved, but cured us."—Ed. Telegraph and Messenger, Macon, Ga.

Manufactured only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Feb. 2, 1881. wly.

Richmond & Danville RAIL ROAD.
Passenger Department,
Richmond, Va., June 1st, 1881.

Excursion Ticket Arrangements
For the Season of '81

TO THE HEALTH RESORTS AND ATTRACTIVE EXCURSION POINTS OF
North East Georgia,
Upper South Carolina,
Western North Carolina,
The Virginia Springs.

Commencing June 1st and expiring October 31st, 1881. Round Trip Tickets will be on Sale at

GREENSBORO,

until October 1st, and passenger transportation facilities will be perfect to meet the demands and render comfortable service to all intending tourists for the various points named.

For tickets, time table, &c., enquire of the Ticket Agent Greensboro, or

A. POPE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't.
D. & W. 2w.

SPECIAL LIMITED

CHEAP EXCURSIONS
TO
Morehead City!

Davenport & Morris,
Richmond, Va.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
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WISTAR'S BALSAW OF WILD CHERRY
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WISTAR, FOWLE & SONS, Boston, Mass.,
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