

The Greensboro Patriot

GREENSBORO N. C.

Wednesday, August 10, 1881.

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We hope to be able to give to the readers of the PATRIOT full returns of the recent election in this State next week. From present indications it is supposed that the majority in the State against Prohibition will reach 112,000.

Below we give the official majorities against Prohibition in five counties of this Congressional District. As soon as we get the returns from the other three counties we will give a statement of the whole vote of the District. The information we have received leads us to believe that the majority in this District will be about 12,000 against Prohibition:

Randolph,	1,338
Davidson,	1,905
Guilford,	1,487
Rockingham,	2,647
Alamance,	1,207
	8,584

A View of the Situation.

General Lee in his farewell address to the brave survivors of his noble army at Appomattox, when the sun of Southern hopes and Southern freedom disappeared behind the dark clouds of defeat and the ragged remnant of the Southern forces bid farewell to their gallant Chief and were compelled to abandon the Southern cause for which they had fought so bravely for four long weary years, after advising them to return to their homes and friends and to think no more of war, but to pursue the peaceful avocations of life, said: "You will carry with you the consciousness of duty faithfully performed."

So fellow-citizens those who have played the part they believed to be right in the great contest that has been going on in our State, and which is just ended, whether they voted for, or against prohibition, whether they are victorious or defeated, will carry with them the consciousness of duty faithfully performed and a greater reward than this hath no man.

While those who voted either for, or against prohibition, for selfish purposes, will carry with them the sting of a disapproving conscience, and the bitter memory of unfaithfulness and unmanliness and of not having done what they believed to be their duty.

There have been many mistakes made on both sides during the campaign, but let us not grieve over these, but correct the future by the errors of the past. There have been many unkind things said by the bitter advocates of both sides, but let us drop the curtain of charity over all these things, and cherish not the memory of the unpleasantness and bitterness of the past, but bow submissively to the result, and earnestly endeavor to heal all the breaches that have been caused both in the church, and out of it, by the imprudence of the over-zealous advocates on both sides.

Let us not reject a principle as wrong because some of its advocates are wrong; and let us not be so selfish and illiberal in our views as to conclude a principle right simply because we think it is right; and let us not lose sight of all other benefits in trying to secure one; and above all things, let us not respect for the church be diminished because some of the preachers by their fanaticism have lowered themselves in our estimation and in the estimation of the world.

The great problem is decided, and prohibition is defeated by a large majority, or the so-called prohibition bill is defeated. Now the people evidently don't want such a bill as has just been voted for, for they spoke on the 4th inst., in no uncertain tone, they spoke in tones of thunder, that should make the politicians who passed the bill and those who advocated it, because they thought it would be the popular side, if there were any of this class, tremble and turn pale.

The discussion of this question, or of this bill may have done great good, but it has also in our opinion, done the State a great deal of harm. It has alienated father and son, it has arrayed brother against brother, it has shaken the very foundations of the church itself, and caused breaches there that will not soon be healed, unless pastors and people be more prudent in politics hereafter than they have been in the past.

Last but not least, it has shattered the Democratic party, in North Carolina, and may result in

its defeat in the next election. It has split the party and caused the leaders in many instances to disagree.

So, now, in view of all these things let us not be slow to realize the critical situation, but let us go to work to restore harmony in the ranks of the Democratic party. Let us make the best of things as we find them, let us unite again as brother Democrats, and unfurl the old Democratic banner, that has been victoriously borne through so many hard fought campaigns in this State, and rally around it, and never let it be folded or allow it to trail in the dust.

We humbly trust that the prohibitionists and anti-prohibitionists will forget their past differences and meet on the common platform of Democracy, shake hands and make friends. Let it be the old home-stead, that is equally endeared to them all, and upon which they can all meet and feel at home, and talk the matter over, and make up the family quarrel.

All can now take a calm and reasonable view of the field, and we humbly trust they will carefully do so, and that they may be able to discover the noble sentiments that prompted their opponents, and their own mistakes, and that their prejudice may be thus removed, their reason restored, and that peace on earth, good will to men, and success to the Democratic party may be the result.

"For Prohibition but against the Bill."

This was the ticket voted by one of our most estimable citizens in the late election, which was held on the 4th inst.

Of course this vote could not be counted, for it was prescribed by the statute itself, what should be written or printed on the tickets.

Now this is the sentiment of at least two-thirds of the prohibitionists, and about one-half, or perhaps more, of the anti-prohibitionists, though differently expressed—some expressed it by voting for prohibition with the hope that the bill would be changed, others against prohibition with the hope that there would be a new bill which would come nearer meeting the wants of the people.

So you see there was not so much difference between the anti- and the pro- after all; just a slight misunderstanding, which always causes the bitterest quarrels and the hardest fights.

So as to prohibition in the abstract the vote is almost unanimous, and should a good practical prohibition law present itself in the future, both sides would have to vote for it or go back on the arguments they have used in this campaign.

The difference being so slight let us not cut each other throats, but let us forget the past, and let the party lines be drawn according to the old Democratic principles. Let neither pros. nor anti- forget that there are other things that interest the people, and other things that are of just as much importance, and as essential to the prosperity and development of North Carolina as prohibition.

So we hope none of them will become so fanatical as to sacrifice every thing else to this one pet notion.

The President's Condition.

The President was put under the influence of ether Monday last and a new opening made for the discharge of the pus. The following official Bulletin gives his condition at sunset yesterday evening:

WASHINGTON, D. C. EXECUTIVE MANSION, Aug. 9.—7 p. m.—The President has been very easy during the day and has continued to take the nourishment allowed without gastric disturbance. The discharge of pus from his wound is quite abundant and it is evident that a thorough drainage has been secured by yesterday's operation. The degree of fever this evening differs little from that of yesterday. Pulse 106, temperature 101, respiration 19.

D. W. BLISS, J. K. BARNES, J. J. WOODWARD, ROBT. REYNOLDS, F. H. HAMILTON, D. HAYES AGNEW.

A Dangerous Remedy.

A Red Bluff sportsman relates the following story: "While out hunting a short time since," said he, "I was bitten by a rattlesnake on the back of the left hand, and having heard that if powder was burned on the bitten part it would be an antidote to the poison, I immediately poured a small quantity of powder on the bitten place, struck a match and set fire to it; the result was that I felt no inconvenience and experienced no pain or trouble whatever from the bite." The experiment is certainly worth trying, only be careful and don't blow yourself up.

New Cotton.

COLUMBUS, GA., Aug. 6.—Five bales of new cotton were received here yesterday from Georgia, Alabama and Florida.

(For the Patriot.)

Greensboro Thirty-Five Years Ago—Again.

MR. EDITOR:—Being, in the language of Dr. Hawks' celebrated dedication, one of the "scattered abroad," and, by pure accident, your paper of Jan. 28, 1880, falling under my eye, my attention was attracted by the article headed "Greensboro Thirty-Five Years Ago," copied, you say, from an old issue of the PATRIOT.

About that time, I was a school boy in the then village of Greensboro, and now propose, with your permission, to give some reminiscences of "the long ago"—of the men and boys whom I knew so well, and of whom I have such vivid recollections. Where are many, perhaps, most of them? Abierunt de majores. Dead, and, shall I say, forgotten? Of the writer of that article, the genial and accomplished gentleman, both witty and wise, who was then one of the editors of the PATRIOT, (he always did, I suppose still does, say Pat-riot), I have still some pleasant remembrance; for to me he was more than kind. As he yet lives I suppose, and as his modesty would be shocked, if I were to say all and just what I think of him, I forbear. May he long live, and his shadow never grow less! If it should, it will be a perfect example of a mathematical line—length, without breadth or thickness.

Others too, besides this writer, will remember with feelings of most respectful kindness, the Junior Editor of the PATRIOT thirty-five years ago, who so long, so manfully, so cheerfully, and so vainly struggled with disease and death, falling a victim to consumption in the very prime of life—Mike Sherwood.

Associated in my mind with the name of Swain and Sherwood is an institution of Greensboro thirty-five years ago, not mentioned in the article, and possibly not existing for twelve months or more after that time. I mean the Clarendon Debating Society, which met weekly in one of the rooms of the old Caldwell Institute building, then called the Greensboro High School.

Dr. J. A. McLean was, according to my recollection, the prime mover in getting up this society, and Frank Caldwell the very life of it. And it in turn, I am persuaded, produced a marked influence upon him; for he there first showed to others, and himself, perhaps, became conscious of, those high oratorical powers, which made him a politician, legislator, lawyer and a remarkably vigorous and influential stump speaker.

My sober judgment is, after thirty-five years, that many of his speeches in that, now forgotten and then little known, debating society, were real gems of impassioned eloquence.

I cannot now recall all the members of this society, but of those, so far as I know, still living I mention: Wm. A. Caldwell, Lyndon Swain, D. F. Caldwell, Dr. J. A. McLean, Rufus W. Wharton, Jas. G. Scott, then a law student in Giles' office, now a distinguished lawyer of Onslow county, Jesse McLean, and L. M. Scott; and of those who have passed away I recall with peculiar sadness the intelligent, dignified and urbane E. W. Gwynn, the genial and mercurial Dr. D. C. Mebane, the earnest and pertinacious M. S. Sherwood, and William L. Scott, afterwards so distinguished, though dying young, as scholar, lawyer and speaker.

But returning to the article I find it says: "Two churches, Presbyterian and Methodist." The new Presbyterian church building was finished about this time, service being held in the "lecture room" while it was building. Rev. J. A. Greter, a man of great talent, zeal and eloquence was pastor. I well remember his brilliant "dedication" sermon and the quaint, characteristic remarks of old Father Paisley after the sermon.

That sermon, I presume, may be found among Mr. Greter's papers, and possibly, Uncle Bob Egan, or Jesse H. Lindsay, or Dr. J. A. McLean, if called upon, might substantially reproduce Father Paisley's remarks. Both would be read with avidity if published in your paper now, at least, by the survivors of thirty-five years ago. Both of these remarkable, widely known and widely different ministers have long since gone to their rest, but they must still have a great place in the memory of the remaining "dwellers at home, and the scattered abroad." My opinion now is, that Mr. Greter was, by far, the ablest and most original preacher I have ever regularly heard—repeating himself less in preaching and in prayer.

The Methodists then worshipped in the "old church" on South street. The Rev. J. W. Tucker was preacher in charge one year of "our school days" in Greensboro. He was quite a forcible, earnest and flowery speaker, and strikingly, I have always thought, like Mr. Greter in person.

But that erratic son of genius and misfortune, Rev. Sam. Bryant, who frequently filled the pulpit, was the Methodist preacher of that day who most charmed by his wonderful eloquence not only "the boys" but every one of sense and taste enough to appreciate this "born orator."

Schools: "Edgeworth School under the proprietorship, of Gov. Morehead, and in immediate charge of Prof. Morgan." A sadly suggestive sentence: Gov. Morehead, and Prof. Morgan and Edgeworth School all dead; the buildings, burnt, and streets, I learn, (for I have not seen and don't want to see it) run through the beautiful grounds, the teachers all scattered, and some I know, perhaps all, sleep well after life's fitful fevers.

But the benign influence of that Alma Mater is still felt; even away here, in another State, I meet with the "old"—now literally "old"—Edgeworth girls, most refined and intelligent matrons.

Again, I quote: "The Greensboro

High School, an institution of elevated order for the instruction of youth (boys) in the classics, &c., employing four instructors? Ah! I remember it well, for pars ejus fui. The four teachers were Rev. E. W. Caruthers, President and Professor of Greek; Mr. S. C. Lindsley, Professor of Latin; Rev. J. A. Greter, Professor of Mathematics, and Dr. J. A. McLean, Adjunct Professor of Mathematics. The three first named have long since fallen asleep, and rest from their abundant and useful labors—the first in the old Alamance graveyard, the second in Wadesboro (such a man should never be allowed to drift away from Greensboro), and the third in Greensboro.

Three able men have seldom been associated in any school. As teachers Messrs. Lindsley and Greter were, indeed, farcile prime inter primos. Dr. Caruthers was, perhaps, deficient in more pedagogical tact, but was a man of wide and sound and classical learning and a profound theologian. Yet the school, which had such "great expectations," dragged along in a sickly way two or three years, and afterwards lived only in name, as a High School. It was intended to take the place of the famous Caldwell Institute then recently moved to Hillsboro, but signally failed.—Why? I think I know, but will not say.

The only surviving teacher Dr. McLean, is still a citizen of the county—was elected to the Legislature a few years ago, defeating by a small majority one of his former pupils in the Greensboro High School, Mr. John A. Pritchett.

Of the old Institute students who lingered awhile in the new school, and were much looked up to by the "new fellows," I recall: Bob Donnell, (Col. Robert), Ed. Meares, (killed in battle), Paisley Wharton, (Rev. W. P.), Jesse Lindsay, Julius Gorrell, John L. Seales, and Bill Dick (Dr. W. V. A.) all gone, and Alfred Carrigan, (now a prominent citizen of Arkansas), Victor Baringer, (now in the service of the Khedive of Egypt), your talented townsman, Birney Greter, and Jo. Hanner so bright and brilliant, across whose pathway a fatal deer threw a dark shadow, living now abroad, in Paris, I believe, all still, so far as I know, living.

Of those who like myself were never students of the Institute and still survive, I remember most vividly: Samuel H. Wiley, now of Salisbury, Rufus Wharton, Levi M. Scott, James Rankin, (Uncle Jimmy), James Mebane, (Pig), Bob Morehead, (Monk) Mike Greter, John Logan, Bob Sloan, the Cummings boys (Jim and Bill), and John L. Morehead, and, sadly, Rufus Scott, Bob Gray, and Rufus Unthank, with two of whom I was long and intimately associated in another institution of learning—all three of whom fell in the early prime of manhood.

I wonder how many of the present citizens of Greensboro, except Geo. Seales, Col. Shober and Judge Dick ever even heard of the famous controversy about removing the society libraries to Hillsboro!

The Greensboro Female College under the auspices of the M. E. Church has this spring made a beginning which promises a long course of usefulness." Thus wrote Lyndon Swain thirty-five years ago. This noble College still lives and flourishes, and all know what it has done, and is now doing. May it never share the fate of its two early cotemporaries!

Allusion is also made to the school of Mrs. Dare, nee "Miss Emily" Hubbard. She and her husband, Dr. Strother Dare, drifted away westward, long years ago, and I suppose her very name and that of her father (Uncle) Jacob Hubbard and her brothers George and Henry, sound strange to most of the people of the City of Greensboro. Albeit the name of Jacob Hubbard may, to a few, suggest the idea of renovating feathers.

Mr. Editor, ask your highly esteemed and venerable fellow citizen, P. A., for an explanation. "Your hotels," I recall them all; the old Townsend House, kept, I think, by Col. Goss; the one kept by Mr. Geo. Albright, alias Landlord, alias Sarcher, and Mrs. Moorings. Who of that day can ever forget how her dinner bell always rang at precisely the same hour, the white handkerchief in her hand a bobbin up and down, as she pulled the bell rope in her porch. The landlord of the fourth was also a lady, for if Aunt Hettie was not landlord who was?

Those were the days of the big general musters, the west regiment forming on north street, the east regiment on south street and the cavalry regiment on east streets. Of the Colonels commanding I remember Simpson, Houston, Boone Clapp, Hiett, and Scott. O, the good old plucky prancing steeds; the shrill notes of the Mebane's ear-piercing fife and the deep sound of Gooly Ike's big drum; the clash and din; the thunder of the Captains, and the shouting! On such occasions, what Guilford boy did not feel that swelling of the heart he ne'er can feel again?

The mean old court house then stood in the crossing of the street between the Tate building and the Lindsay corner.

These also were the days when Esquire John A. Mebane, E. J. M. Lindsay, Eli Smith and others held the "worshipful county court," when Thos. Caffey could be heard, in stentorian voice, calling from C. H. window, in that peculiar tone which to bear once was to remember "Frederick Teniers, E-squire-r-r-r, Snaab G. Coffin, E-squire-r-r-r, E. J. M. Lindsay, E-squire-r-r-r, Benjamin Ross, E-squire-r-r-r, &c., &c., to come into court to attend to county business." How many of that long list of magistrates would answer if the roll were called now! Hardly one! Stepping into that same "mean" little old court house, during Superior Court you would find on the bench Judge Caldwell or Manly or Bailey, or Dick, J. M., or Settle,

&c.—W. W. Winborne, Sheriff, Thomas Caldwell, Clerk, and Thos. Caffey, clerk, and Mr. Morehead or Gov. Graham, or Mr. Gilmer, or Mr. Gorrell, or Mr. Mendenhall, Geo. C. or Hugh Waddell addressing the jury—all now passed beyond the river. Here, Judge Manly on the bench, I heard the first murder trial I ever listened to, that of Dave Valentine, a negro, who was convicted and executed. I remember Mr. Gilmer, Mr. Waddell and Gen. Leach—plain mad as a hatter, were of counsel, and that Mr. Waddell made a most graceful, eloquent and able speech. But I must close abruptly, if I wait to exhaust the subject, I would weary you and your readers, as I fear I have already done.

Aug. 1st, 1881. EXSTL.

The Late Contest—Pro and Anti.

EDITOR PATRIOT:—The Battle Ground newspaper, in its issue the morning after the election, remarks: "A few temperance leaders have made a vigorous contest, but they have been unable to cope with selfishness and moral cowardice." Many men from whom better things were expected have either taken the positive ground against temperance reform, or have ignobly dodged the responsibility of declaring themselves.

The Battle Ground made a plucky fight against big odds, and could have well afforded to "rest upon laurels" without indulgence in flings which its better judgment cannot approve.

There were, no doubt, instances enough of selfishness and moral cowardice; but that the general result was achieved through such means, where the majority was more than two to one of the good people of North Carolina, is a rather violent assumption. After making all allowances for interested and sinister influences, it will have to be conceded that the deliberate and sober judgment of the people has been expressed at the polls.

The idea expressed above, that the men have "taken positive ground against temperance reform," &c., is a disingenuous one, which, unfortunately, has been pressed by advocates of the prohibition Act from the beginning of the contest. Opposition to the prohibition Act by no means implies opposition to temperance reform; and the persistent effort so to construe it has, it is feared, done harm to a good cause. There are men enough honestly and heartily in favor of temperance reform, and many, no doubt, in favor of virtual prohibition by law, whose judgment could not approve the prohibition Act as it is, and who deprecated the turmoil and confusion which would attend future efforts to modify it in case of its adoption. Hence their votes against it. And, possibly, some scrupulous men declined to vote at all, lest their votes against the Act should be construed as opposition to temperance, and placed them in a false position before their neighbors.

The question of legal prohibition was suddenly sprung upon the Legislature, which body did about the best it could do with it. It was wise and proper to refer their Act to the popular vote, because the question had not been discussed beforehand. It is worse than useless to attempt to legislate ahead of public opinion. Our people are proverbially slow and cautious in their movements. In a case like this, involving a change of the habits of thought and life which have existed for ages, it was not to be expected that a revolution could be effected in a day or a year.

The late contest on the hustings will result in good. The Battle Ground and its editorial confederates, and the public speakers throughout the State, (among whom we may specially mention Judge Dick and Mr. Ball, because they are our neighbors), in intellectual collision with papers and orators on the other side, have stirred up thought and investigation touching the mass of social evil as they never were stirred before. The discussion may be looked upon as the entering wedge to wholesome and permanent reform, to be embodied, eventually, in wiser and more effective laws than our statute books have hitherto shown.

Be Just.

It is always fair for a man who determines to damage, if possible, the one who differs with him, to be sure that he does not owe him anything. If a person credits another, it is the moral duty of the person so credited to pay the debt, if it is in the range of possibility. If he cannot pay, without absolute injury to his family, but should have a little money to spend for necessities, he should spend that money with his former creditor, whom he owes, provided only that such articles as he may need be had of him. In other words, be true to your friends, and have the gratitude to show your appreciation of favors conferred. You may differ in opinion with your old friend upon nearly all questions. Yet this does not exonerate you from your obligations, or justify you in the exercise of ingratitude. This will apply to all business transactions. To those who make accounts with merchants, with printers, with butchers, &c. Pay up before you cut off. This is fair, it is right and honest. Don't say send my bill, and then never pay it. Don't say stop my paper, without sending the amount you already owe. Don't say you will quit buying or trading with this or that man until you have settled up with him in full.—Salisbury Examiner.

Death of Orville Grant.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., August 6.—Mr. Orville Grant, brother of ex-President Grant, and who for some time past has been an inmate of the State asylum for the insane at Morris Plains, died yesterday. His remains were taken to Elizabeth for interment.

How the Bullet was Discovered in the President's Body.

[New York Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1. The magnet has discovered the bullet in the President's body, and the telephone announced that discovery so accurately that Dr. Agnew can, by one quick cut with the lancet, reach the missile. The experiments that resulted in revealing the hiding place of the bullet were made this morning. The President was found to be in good condition for the tests after the morning examination.—Prof. Bell and his assistant, Mr. Tainter, were in the consultation room, and when Dr. Agnew told them that they were prepared to begin the search, Prof. Bell made ready his delicate instrument. The coils of wire were charged with the electric current, and the telephone attachment was applied. Through the mysterious relation that is established between the electro-magnet and metallic substances, as well as the equally mysterious relation that electricity and harmony bear toward each other, it was proposed to fix the spot where lay buried a leaden ball in the flesh of the President. The science of surgery had been unable to locate the ball. The physicians have inclined to the opinion that a black-and-blue spot on the abdomen indicated that the ball lay directly beneath it, but this was only surmise. It would not be safe, were an operation necessary, to cut into the flesh at this point unless the ball was certainly to be found there. The President, bolstered up in bed, and watched every movement that was made.—His eyes were constantly on the instrument. He looked curiously at it. When Mr. Bell took his place a few feet from the bedside and put the telephone to his ear, the President was intently watching him.—That the experiment might be complete, Mr. Bell turned his back to the President, and his assistant began slowly to move the electric apparatus over the abdomen. The theory was that the metal bullet would interrupt the regular humming which the electric apparatus carried through the wire to the telephone. Slowly Mr. Tainter moved the plate about, but without actually touching the skin. At length he approached the black and blue spot. Prof. Bell said nothing. The physicians stood around, watching with the interest which the case itself and which scientific experiment awakened.—The President's eyes remained fixed on the telephone. The theory was that the metal bullet would interrupt the regular humming which the electric apparatus carried through the wire to the telephone. Slowly Mr. Tainter moved the plate about, but without actually touching the skin. At length he approached the black and blue spot. Prof. Bell said nothing. The physicians stood around, watching with the interest which the case itself and which scientific experiment awakened.—The President's eyes remained fixed on the telephone. The theory was that the metal bullet would interrupt the regular humming which the electric apparatus carried through the wire to the telephone. 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The Greensboro Patriot

Wednesday, August 10, 1881.

Agricultural Department.

Wine Making in the United States.

Dr. McMurtrie, of the Department of Agriculture, has just published a valuable report on grape culture and wine production in the United States for the year 1880, giving a large amount of interesting and probably accurate statistics as to this branch of agricultural industry. Of these statistics he says: "They are of value as showing the dimensions the wine industry of this country has attained, the consequent importance of giving greater encouragement to this branch of agricultural economy, the location of the production and local values of the product. They show that the consumers in any part of the United States are conveniently near to the centres of production, and that little necessity prevails for looking to foreign cellars for supplies of ordinary table wines at least. Of course, we do not hope, in our comparatively young vineyards, and with our as yet comparatively untried varieties, to produce wines that will be received with the same favor as those of the Old World. But we are constantly improving, and it is certain that in table wines of low alcoholic strength we are now sure of obtaining from our own vineyards products more free from adulteration, and consequently more healthy in general, than the wines ordinarily imported in casks, and we may hope in the very near future to render much of the present importations unnecessary and even undesirable."

Grafters.

Grafting is an operation that had better be done too late than too early. The best time for grafting the buds on the stock are swelling, and if necessary shall be continued until the trees are in full bloom. At this season the bark slips readily, and much care will be required when sawing off a limb not to make a bad wound by peeling down. This can be prevented in a great part by cutting through the bark with a strong knife all round the limb where the saw is to go. Buds should be left upon the stock until the union of the graft is insured, which will be known by the buds of the graft starting into growth. After this rub off the buds upon the stock. The growth of the graft will need some attention; should but a single bud start, and push upward very rapidly, a long slender shoot will be produced, easily blown about by the wind and thereby loosened from the stock. All such shoots will require checking by pinching off the top so that lateral branches may be formed. There seems to be a strong desire to give the trees the second place on the land, and put some other crop first. Those who do not care enough for an orchard to devote the land to it, should not plant one. Young trees, not yet in bearing, are not injured by having some hood crop between them. But when the trees begin to bear a fair crop they deserve and should have all the soil. A clover crop to be fed off by pigs is the best thing for the orchard and for the pigs. This will enrich the soil, as the only thing in the shape of flesh, while a large amount of vegetable matter in clover roots and manure has accumulated—American Agriculturist.

The Loss of Ammonia.

The loss of ammonia in manures is a question frequently discussed. The experiment of Dr. Voelcker with fresh horse manure, gathered from the stables before being mixed with the heaps, will, no doubt, interest and surprise many. In one experiment the amount of ammonia, which was drawn out by long-cooked boiling, amounted to 6.6 pounds per ton, which, at twenty cents per pound, would amount to \$1.32 per ton. The loss, however, on the land would not amount to a quantity anything like this, for in such case the ammonia was extracted with boiling water. A second experiment, with a sample of hot, fermenting horse manure, emitting a strong and pungent odor, lost in like manner less than two pounds per ton, or 39 2/10 cents in value. As the excrement, even as hot as this, is soon cooled when spread upon the ground, and as the fresh earth absorbs the ammonia very rapidly, these experiments would indicate a loss in practice of too small a value to be taken into account, when the convenience of time is taken into consideration. A large majority of our farmers are frequently deterred from drawing out manure at times when the heating would cost very little, on account of the teams standing idle in the barns, for fear of loss by exposure, but so small a loss should never be considered when a question of convenience arises.

Hog Cholera.

An old and successful farmer of Rappahannock county, Va., says that the best preventive of cholera among hogs is to take buckdock root, wash and slice it and keep it in the slop tub or barrel. He does not guarantee this to be a cure, but a certain preventive of hog cholera. One of the best remedies for the current and gooseberry worm is to sprinkle the bushes with a strong solution of copperas water, using a gallon of water to a quarter of a pound of copperas, and applying it with a water-pot, a single application killing the worms as dead as a door-nail. Give each fruit tree in the garden at least a few shovelfuls of manure, and if the same treatment is extended to the orchard, a good return will be made. The way to obtain abundant crops of fruit every year is to manure the trees yearly.

The Shop-Man's Lament.

She stood beside the counter—
The day he'll never forget;
She thought the man dearer
Than any she'd ever met.
He watched her playful fingers
The silks and satins tore;
The shopman looked uneasy,
And felt a little cross.

"Show me some velvet ribbon,
Berge, and satin tulle,"
She said: "I want to purchase!"
Then gave the goods a jerk.
The shopman, all obedient,
Brought satins, silks, and crapes;
At length with hesitation
She bought a yard of tape!

Work on the Yadkin River.

It gives us pleasure to note the rapid progress made by the navigation corps at work upon the Yadkin River. For the information of our readers more or less interested in the enterprise, we publish the following, from the Salisbury Watchman which can be put down as facts. That paper says: "The work is progressing fairly—the force has gotten beyond Sover's Ferry and are nearing that point, where the North and South Yadkin form a junction. The work is completed from the bridge up. The work—the most prominent boulders and heavier ledges have been blown out—has extended 20 miles up the river, but they are now leaving the channel in a finished condition. We also noticed that on two large shoals, which the dericks fairly built, they are putting on engines with upright boilers, 14 horse power, and steam hoists. They are also now using the 'Little Giant Steam Drill' with good effect. They are also improving the force—50 men—by adding as they can be gotten, men of experience. Having to use entirely 'raw' hands has been a source of some annoyance to those in charge."

Row at Augusta, Kentucky.

AUGUSTA, Ky., August 1.—The town was the scene of much disorder at the election yesterday and many fights occurred during the day. In the evening a fight occurred at the landing in which pistols were used and one man is known to have been wounded. The Marshal met with resistance while endeavoring to make arrests but managed to secure his prisoners.

Hanged for an Assault Upon a Lady.

DYERSBURG, TENN., August 2.—Mike Wais, a negro, was lynched here yesterday upon his confession of having attempted to assault Mrs. J. F. Childers.

Fire in Denver, Colorado.

DENVER, COL., August 2.—Late last night the Colorado Iron Works, with nearly all machinery, were destroyed by fire. Loss about \$125,000. Insurance \$41,600.

The destructive cutting of railroad rates now waged by the great trunk lines of the country, is a great wrong to the public and an unpardonable wrong to the shareholders of the companies. If any men charged with important private enterprises would commit such folly, they would be summarily dismissed as either dishonest or incompetent, and if any private individual were to manage his own estate in that way, his friends would declare him a lunatic in the courts and take his property from him; but railway companies who manage hundreds of millions of other people's property can commit such follies with impunity. Each excuses himself by blaming the others, and all doubtless tell part of the truth, and the cut throat goes on. After the railway lunatics have wasted a few millions of the money due to their shareholders, they will reach a lucid interval, sit down and calmly and untroubledly supply the loss of the millions they have wasted by their cutting jamboree. Then they wonder why the people are so restive and fretful about the arbitrary powers of monopolies. Strange, isn't it?—Phil. Times.

The new map of Russia shows some curious things in Railroadings. Far in Central Russia are several short roads, less than 50 miles in length, which simply connect two towns, without any sort of connection, by rail, or by water, with other points. In America no such road would pay expenses. One short road skips across the peninsula between the Volga and the Ural rivers. Another road starts a Point in Eastern Russia and wanders through the passes in the Ural mountains, apparently lost in the wilds of Siberia; the road having no terminal town on the map. Probably it is still wandering, in search of a terminus. But a great monarchy like Russia can build railroads by the thousand, and if the Czar were wise as the old Roman tyrants, and the first Napoleon, he would employ one half of his subjects in digging Railroads for the other half to ride upon.—Farmer and Mechanic.

A man in Connecticut had a horse bitten by a copperhead. Here is what he did for it: "The horse was in great pain, and within a few minutes after the bite had been given its neck had swollen to an enormous size. I was as large as a peck basket. The owner first gave an infusion of white ash bark, pouring it down by the quart. Next he gave horse-hoof tallow, and applied it externally to the head and lips. The horse began to recover, the swelling gradually went down, and the animal is now doing well."

Edenton Clarion: Quite a number of young bears have been captured on the road while grading in the canabake in the rear of Mr. Bonner's place. Holbrook, the General Superintendent, has one or two at his office in the city.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Guilford County, 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 books filed that 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 23rd day of June, 1881.

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

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 Maria, William Fogleman and his wife Lydia, Thomas Arnold and his wife Susan, John Hutton 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 Maria, Wm. Fogleman and his wife Lydia, Thomas Arnold and his wife Susan, John Hutton 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, and answer or demur to said petition, or it will 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 6th day of June 1882.

This 6th day of June 1881.

C. A. BOSS, Executor.

Greensboro, N. C. June 6th. W. Lm.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of J. C. Cunningham, dec'd, I hereby notify all persons holding claims against said estate to present them to me on or before the 15th day of June, 1882, or this notice will be pleaded 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, 1881-4w.

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. W. Wadley, James B. Hodge, John van and others, containing 274 acres, in two lots. Biddings opened on the acre lot at \$195.00—Hodge's bid.

Terms on day of sale.

C. J. WHEELER, Commissioner.

May 9th, 1881—4w

POTOMAC HILL NURSERIES.

50000 FRUIT TREES, LINES, &c., for sale in Nursery stock; largest stock ever offered in North Carolina. Peaches from May till the first of winter. Largest stock of early and late varieties for market. Apples in succession the year round. Grapes and strawberries for profit. Large stock of best varieties and everything else of the horticultural kind 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 McAdoo House. Address, J. VAN LINDLEY, Greensboro, N. C.

City Property For Sale.

Convenient house and lot for sale, on easy terms, situated in business portion of Greensboro. Corner lot. Address, N. C. State of Box 25. Greensboro, N. C. 4-10-1w

\$500 Reward.

We will pay the above reward for any case of Headache, Indigestion, or Constipation we are not cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, which the directions clearly explain. They are pure, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all druggists. Beware of cheap imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 151 & 153 W. Madison St., Chicago. Five trial packages sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. Met 18-dw

Western N. C. Railroad.

The Private Stockholders in the old Western North Carolina Railroad Company are hereby notified that \$250,000 worth of stock in the new Western N. C. Railroad Company has been secured and will be issued to them in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the Act of the 27th of March, 1881, and that the said stock will be issued to them on presentation of their certificates to the Secretary and Treasurer at Salisbury, N. C., as soon as the same are procured by the Committee appointed to examine and report upon them.

A. B. ANDERSON, President.

Salisbury, N. C., June 2 1881. 4w

The Methodist Advance.

AN UNOFFICIAL METHODIST PAPER, devoted to RELIGION, TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL LITERATURE, Published weekly at GOLDSBORO, N. C., FOR A JOINT STOCK COMPANY. Subscription: \$2 a Year, \$1 for six months. On Trial, 50 cents for 3 months, payable in advance. A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited. Address all communications to the Editor. W. M. ROBERT, Editor. P. M. WOOD, J. C. ROBERT, M. V. SHERRILL, Jr., Cor. Editors. Greensboro, N. C., May 6-dw

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 " " " " " "

10,000 " " " " " "

Don't forget to dry your apples in large quarters and halves

J. W. SCOTT & CO.

Greensboro, N. C., June 14th, 1881.

BINGHAM SCHOOL, MEBANEVILLE,

North Carolina, is

PRE-EMINENT

among Southern Boarding Schools for Boys in age and numbers; and its area of patronage for 1880 exceeded that of any other school in the Union. The Steady growth of the School is shown by the following totals: For 1873, 103; for 1874, 123; for 1875, 142; for 1876, 167; for 1877, 182; for 1878, 197; for 1879, 197; for 1880, 197; for 1881, 197. The 1881 Session will begin July 27th, 1881. Address, MAJ. ROBT. BINGHAM, Superintendent, &c. w

Health is Wealth.

J. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment: a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure most cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes accompanied by five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued by W. C. PORTER & CO., Druggists, Greensboro, N. C. wholesale and retail agents. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Met 18-dw

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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. W. Wadley, James B. Hodge, John van and others, containing 274 acres, in two lots. Biddings opened on the acre lot at \$195.00—Hodge's bid.

Terms on day of sale.

C. J. WHEELER, Commissioner.

May 9th, 1881—4w

NEW SASH, DOOR and BLIND FACTORY.

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Bracketts, Furniture, Coffins, Mouldings, and all kinds of Dressing 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 everything in the lumber line. We turn out the best 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.

Ask the recovered dyspeptic bilious sufferers, victims of liver and acute the mercurial disease, patient how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite; they will tell you by taking SIMMONS

LIVER REGULATOR.

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

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

PURELY VEGETABLE.

Containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which all-wise Providence has placed in the soil where Liver Disease 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 irregularly constive 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 thick yellow appearance of the Skin and eyes, a dry Cough, often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of the symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the Liver, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, 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 Powdered Prepared Simmons Liver Regulator unless in white wrapper, 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. 3, 1881. wly.

Richmond & Danville

RAIL ROAD.

Passenger Department,

Richmond, Va., June, 1st, 1881.

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For the Season of '81

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HEALTH RESORTS

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EXCURSION POINTS

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North East Georgia,

Upper South Carolina,

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