The Greensboro Datriot

IN B. HUSSEY, Editor and Proprieto

GREENSBORO, DECEMBER 14, 1881. THE SOUTH'S WEALTH.

with Serely Needed to Manufacture its Staple Product.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 30.—The C - rgia old women makes the kind m that clothes the majority the people of the world; but rein and, in fact, all the cottonrowing States of the South are upon the prosperous New against manufacturers with an kening desire to share in the od fortune of those who have gented machinery to replace the

spinning-wheel. one of the good results-it be also one of the drawbacks he new industrial life of the h abut not only is there seen understood the immediate of more thorough cultivation the collect fields, but there is recognized the fact that at time in the future the whole on business of the world ought entre here. The farms ought be supplemented by the mills, the products of the mills ought The South ought to all there is of profit to be from her cotton. As it is, ent abroad in the fiscal year 211,535,905, and the total value cofton manufactures for the ar was \$233,280,000. There large difference between grand totals, but there is a wide difference between the of the average farmer and of the average manufacturer. he bulk of business is very nearly same, but the farmer struggles th poverty and the manufacturer good dividends, and the

API AS A RIVAL OF THE SOUTH. ing to Mr. Edward Atfarmers of the South of make a living by raising ess the only land yet lization which can proshall be shortly he direction of economcultivation, even iii. It is possible the Old World, and rica in the New. Egypt tages available. Italians ed thousand are go-

balls of the raw meet it, unless the his present price. ments the loss of the unmercial world. The tion is somewhat ob-The apsheved, provided, however, that

Of the 71,000,000 spindles of the per annum. wid Great Britain owns and runs semily ar manufacturers emtry, however, that is in a pobegin to compete with sitting it is New England. heat effect in manufactured to limit will be felt by the the East. It will prepare the straggle that is cerming on between this The cotton goodstrade the South can render is in ed, the importance of which he too often insisted on.

England enterprise and enthe second in the world in manufacturers in the South. Say of manufacturing cot- that the saving is \$7.50 a bale, and Of our 11,000,000 spin- calculate what that means to the employs 130,000. Massa- dles, uses 13,000 bales of cotton a MANY as there are in all a Northern competitor using the States, little Rhode same amount of cotton, of \$97,500 In thirteen Southern

statistics show that they must be less than half as much as in Massa- fused at the sudden unmasking of rather than one from our colleges and then enter a lawyer's office. portion of hands employed to the spindles run. I have already shown that he can avail himself of them British operative will run over 84 ciplin. One can follow him as he spindles, while the American operative runs about 60; and that this great exposition, and find him full of inthe wage account in favor of the investigation. Like most begin British mill-owner. The difference ners, he may be reaching out after between New England and the south is vastly greater. The average New England operative runs fact that he is betraying an intelli-68 spindles, and the average

This state of facts does away can afford to pay very much larger ence of its operatives. New Engspindles to every operative. New England has bent her energies and England has bent her energies and intelligence to the business of spin-New England in skilled and expening cotton, and has succeeded rienced workmen, with the addifairly well, although her manufacturers have still much to learn neighborhood of the cotton fields from the manufacturers of the and of climate and power. United Kingdom. These statistics, however, are especially useful be cause they show the South how much there is to learn in this business of manufacturing cotton goods and how little advantage low-priced labor gives her mill-owners. Some time this difference will be obvi ated, but the building up of the Southern cotton-mills must perforce be a very slow process. There is a great future before it in the way of manufacturing its own sta-ple, and when that future comes and the Southern factory towns rival Lowell and Fall River then will the Southern problem be solved.

HOW THE SOUTH WOULD BE EX-RICHED.

It has been estimated that the humid in most parts of the cotton complete manufacturing establish cultural associations may select as States as to provide so much ment he had seen anywhere, even their delegates. I wish to meet in the New England States. The those who are interested in, and means of keeping the thread wet is avoided. The power is cheaper, for the Southern cotton-mill can in Europe. It was as great a sucbe built in one of the innumerable water powers that abound in the America. He could speak in simi-South, and which run free from ice all the year round. She best and Another just outside of Atlanta wines; those having charge of the largest mill in Georgia is the Ea- paid every dollar of the investment agricultural colleges, agricultural gle and the Phoenix at Columbus. Its exhibit here tells the story of what it can accomplish as to the quality of its goods. The company was organized in 1868. The paidd thousand are go. that capital is \$1,250,000, and on that capital it has paid an avermanaged many of that capital it has paid an avermanaged manufacturing here, because Mont-America many of age dividend of over seven per gomery was as near to the coal tions to your association, if, at any mines as they are in New England. period, it will be noticed, includes It is a great mistake to locate a choose delegates to these conventhe panic year, 1873, and the years of depression immediately following. The wages of the operatives of the material to it. The material to it. The first of this series of conventions of a New England mill but the proportion of spindles to the people to the people to the proportion of spindles to the people to the proportion of spindles to the proportion of spindl that the wage question is in favor | ized as operatives. He referred farming and of these questions of the New England mill owner. to the importance of sanitary con-Yet that null now earns more than siderations in locating cotton facthat is not the least 12 per centum a year, notwith- tories, with advantages of ample schools, colleges and associations, standing all its drawbacks. It has drainage. It was said that the and will continue two days. been intimated that most of the people South had no health. He The second of the series will meet range of "set or no sale." good mills of the South make from didn't believe it, for he had seen to on the 12th day of January and will 15 to 20 per centum a year. The the contrary. Operatives should be devoted to the discussion of the Augusta Mill, for example, which be treated humanely, and attention animal industries of the country, was started in 1858, has made given to their comfort. since the war 15 per centum, and the property is with \$400,000 more than the capital invested. The and demonstrated that it was with convention will continue two days Atlanta Cotton Mill is now mak-

centum on its capital, and the aver- over to each of the population, the ligher first learns his needed age July dividend of Georgia mills was at the rate of 12 per centum | 000,000 of people, had one spindle All this teaches that when the Cotton bought in Montgomery, and mence on the 17th day of January, South goes into the business of other places South, is made in to and will be devoted to the diseas manufacturing cotton goods it will cloths and shipped to China in the sion of the management of viapaybetter, on an average, than the Northern mills. Wages are no lower, as has been shown, because most of it has to be employed. Moreover, low-priced labor means a good deal more to the manufacturer than less money to each operative. It means less skill and less intelligence, more frequent stonages of machinery, more threads first, and white would pay better broken, more money wasted. But, than colored. He could not see with all these dificulties, the manufacture of cotton goods in the South does pay, in the face of all England. the facts that cannot be wiped out. There is something due to the climaie, something to the vicinity of the mills to the farms, something to the cheapness of power. That saving of from \$5 to \$10 a bale in the cotton illustrates the possitay and shrewdness has made this bilities of the future for cotton

has three times as many, a year. This is almost two-thirds of its twelve per cent dividend. There is no doubt that diversified are 658,000 spindles industries will be a great blessing peratives. Georgia is to the South. The dry-rot of spe her sister Southern cial crops and a single outlet for scinofherrespects and the energies of the people cannot thy outnumber those of escape the observation of all intel-Harry are, in Georgia, ligent Northern visitors to the Ates and 6,678 opera- lanta Exposition. The faculties will be instructive to of the Southern man have never statistics and to got at been given fair play. He has never would be a school to educate expert They throw on the question been given an even chance in the mill men. If he could speak to her the claim made by world, and one of the best in con- the mothers of the State he would the claim made by world, and one of the best in tor the claim made by world, and one of the best in tor the best in the best i

chusetts, because of the larger proportion of hands employed to the in a former communication that a only by the most thorough self dis-68 spindles, and the average gence that promises well for his Southern operative runs 34 spin-future and which would do credit to his New England brothers. Notwithstanding the weight of respec-table authority to the contrary, it in a large measure with the wage table authority to the contrary, it question. The New England mills is too much to say that the South at some time or other will manuwages to operatives who can do facture her own fibres into goods. so much more work. The South is not alone in the inexperi- will show that the largest percent. age of increase in mills and spinland is ahead of the whole country In Pennsylvania there are only 37 South, that her lator problem has been solved, and that her mill

COTTON FACTORIES IN THE SOUTH.

tional advantages of the close

A Massachusetts Manufacturer Who Disagrees With Mr. Atkinson-Facts and Figures to Back his Statements.

[Montgomery Advertiser.] The first important question to decide is what would be its cost? what amount should be invested in the enterprise? To run a mill of 20,000 spindles, which would be more profitable, the amount of \$425,000 would be required, which of gentlemen prominent in agriwould leave a surplus of \$75,000 as cultural interests; a working capital. There was no reason why it should not pay a dividend sufficient to satisfy anybody. If 8 per cent, could be made in New England, 14 per cent, ought to be made here. He had just vissaving here would be from 1 to 2 ited the Eagle and Phonix Mills. cents per pound, or from \$5 to \$10 at Columbus, Ga., which he found a bale. The atmosphere is so to be in many respects the most

> comparative cheapness of steam and water power. The latter was general welfare of agriculture and cheaper, but that was no reason to the various division of the industry

Mr. Garsed alluded to the fear of feeding and dealing in cattle

out foundation- England had 39, ing money at the rate of 20 per | 000,000 spindles, or one and a listle while the United States, with 50. to every four of the population. face of Great Britain's claim to a yards and the manufacture of wines monopoly of the China trade. views applied to a typical mill of 20,000 spindles, which could make yarns cheaper than one of 10,000. The saving in the cost of transportation alone to Philadelphia would be equivalent to a dividend of 61 per cent, on an investment of \$425 000. Coarse goods should be made why white duck shouldn't pay as gates to represent the colleges and well in Montgomery as in New

Mr. Garsed made many practical suggestions to those contemplating investments in cotton manufactur ing. Lowell and Lawrence, Mass. had been built up by a small capi tal, accumulated to an astonishing amount. He named mills that had grown from a few thousands to hundreds of thousands. In New England each person buys a share of stock; it is an investment sought Fingland runs 8,795,000, mill onwner. The Eagle and after and should be here. He cau-English competition; he advised whose has more than seven | year. There is a saving as against | against having stores with goods for sale to operatives. He suggested that goods should be manufactured of such a character as could be sold at home and within radius of 20 to 30 miles around, He advised against the purchase of old or second-hand machinery; that mills should be managed by experienced mill men, that it was unnecessary to employ experienced operatives. Utilize the labor at clip this year at 52,000,900 pounds, nome. A boy or girl could learn as against 46,074,164 pounds last to spin in ten days. The factory year, and 30,062,669 pounds in 1870,

Mr. Garsed concluded by saying if he were a young man he would come South at once and go to cot ton manufacturing. He then took his seat and proposed to give any information desired in reply to makes and enormous difference in quiry and full of the true spirit of questions by any one present. An swering several made, he said i water power, as located 20 or 30 miles say, from the city, could be made to pay, if the projector had money enough. As to the differ-ence between coal and water, he wouldn't give a thought. The use of the coal would tend to further develop the mines. The humidity of the atmosphere here was neither an advantage nor a disadvantage Viewing the question in every light there was no reason why manufact uring should not be profitable in the South, unless long residence tended to exert an enervating influence. But the liveliest people he had seen were in the Eagle and Phenix mills at Columbus.

Mr. Garsed is eminently practi al in his views, and was listened to with the deepest interest by all present. He has been cordially received and is well pleased with his visit South.

According to the census figures of 1880 the entire settled area of the United States is 1,569,570 square niles, or 1,004,524,800 acres.

Some land in Paris has been sold it the rate of \$200,000 per acre; in London for \$5,000,000 per aere; in New York for \$8,000,000,

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE. Commissioner Loring has issued the following call for a convention

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Washington, D. C., July 26, 1881.

Sir: It is my purpose to call together in convention to be held in this department during the coming winter, such representatives of the various branches of agriculture in and skilled in the production of the cess as any mill he knew of in cereal crops of the country; those interested in and skilled in grape societies, and the educational agri Mr. Garsed then spoke of the cultural institutions of the country

and the various modes of breeding

The third of the series will be ters relating to the cereal crops and will commence on the 11th day o January, and continue two days.

The fourth of the series will com-His and will continue two days. I would request your Association

to choose delegates to as many of these conventions as are of interest to your section of the country. and as will find representatives within the limits of your Society.

Each convention will be comof the societies and colleges invited to be present—that is three deleassociations, three delegates to represent those interested in the animal industries as above enumerated, three delegates to reprerelating to cereal crops, and three fleck. delegates to represent those interested in the subject of the manage ment of vineyards and the manu acture of wine.

Will you be kind enough to designate some person of your Society who will be willing to read a paper before the convention which he elected to attend and notify me of your selection.

Please send to this department list of the delegates as soon as they are chosen.

Very respectfully, GEO. B. LORING. Commissioner of Agriculture.

California estimates her wool

A strong combination beefsteak

of the worderful material resources of the manufacturing. He would all gold coin.

| All Spandau, 11 is said to aggregate a value of \$29,000,000. It is perfectly assimilated. Some of the mixed

POULTRYINGTES.

Various Other Suggestions. Hens allowed to incubate in cold

son. They should also have a warm Plump fowls are the ones that sell quickly in market. Bony and

ong-legged ones "go slow." to get plump ones care in breeding and feeding are very important. Every poultry house should have southern front. It is also well to so construct it that the fowls can

om becoming popular. The hens e poor sitters, peor layers in win-, and the chickens are tender. fut they are good for a show, and hat is a merit which covers many

want it to hatch.

Every sitting hen's nest not lo ated on the ground should have arm water sprinkled over the s every day or two during the Without this many eggs will be pretty sure to have dead chickens in them at the time when live ones of your correspondents, "Farmer" and "Subscriber," desiring infor-

poultry house, build it over a wall-cal and cemented cellar. The celling crop. I answer briefly, what I corposes if not needed as an adjunct trip through the West, White Bura excellent place for sitting hens, chere, with water, food and ashes,

infined flock from pulling out tain to break out, and shame and annoy, if not guarded against.

Fresh meat is a preventive, but

snow then comes the trying time they would justly class it as very and it is also competent to put such And let us congratulate one another, for fowls. They cannot get gravel, poor tobacco, and it is thin and pa-and it should be supplied. Broken pery, resembles very much mounetc., are all in order to give them In short, its native to the land in made, are evidence of its terms here and there, in either section, strength. Of crushed bones they the States named as much so as the against his co-contractors. are extremely fond, and if there is monkey is to Africa. I have adsome fresh ment attached so much the better. Every moderate-sized [1 bone on the premises, including and raise it, for the simple reason not preclude comments by counsel chiefen bones, should be crushed the tobacco they are raising was so as to the truth of its contents, sugfor their benefit. They have some sorry and mean they could not be gested by its appearance, the fact

d so as to give partial seclusion

FEEDING DAIRY COWS.

feeding cows as follows:

How to Treat Fowls in the Winter Seaso

weather should have fewer eggs than are allowable later in the sea-

have the benefit of sunshine in early morning, especially in winter.

Top-not varieties of fowls have several qualities which hinder them

Ashes scattered in the nests of itting hens will not secure exempion from vermin. Sulphur is more reliable. Kerosene would be proper to use but for the effect on the eggs, but nothing in the way of grease or oil should touch an egg if you

Well-fed fouls go through the oulting season much better and oner than those poorly fed, and t the feeding item is not the only aportant one. Drink, shelter, ass, gravel, bones, clean roosting ces and freedom from vermin, have a relation to success.

Patent incubators are quite exsively used now by most people no give poultry breeding more an ordinary attention. They acceed well with those who are reful and watchful, but the averfarmer has too many irons in we are for much success in that half pay for it. rection.

To secure freedom from rats in a

often get sitting hens of his neighbors in winter by loan or purchase. An amiable biddy can be readily water, and those who manufacture the plaintiffs into the purchase of side to be the side of the right. But An amiable biddy can be readily moved to another farm at night it are necessarily required to put without breaking up her incubating at it care and discretion are used. If it is allowed to "dry bound. If it is allowed to "dry bound. If it is allowed to "dry bound, and bound bound between the said and breaking and bound between the said and by false and fraudulent representations as to its area, adjusted to understand the unfriendly feelings succeed vantages of situation, etc., it is completely to show that a handbill with the unfriendly feelings succeed to the right. But But she must be handled with care. out" (manufacturers term for dry competent to show that a handbill we know, as to the great bulk and

and require to be filled with bulky found advisable to add a large to the water contained in it. This to carry out in good faith the prommay be done by preparing the cut isc. If they would do more work fodder 12 hours ahead of feeding in preparing their lands before time and steeping it in water and planting it would require much less then adding the meal of other con-lafter, and the result of their labor centrated food to it. Strawor corn | would be greater. I will ask: The war treasure of the German fodder may be thus made equal to hay, or, indeed, better, and the conthe seed they saved from the crop empire is stored in the Julius tower centrated food will be so much of tobacco raised this year and just

which have been most productive of milk and butter may be given as follows, the quantity mentioned being the daily ration divided into two or three feeds, as may be convenient:

First mixture.—Corn, 100 pounds; ye, 30 pounds ground and mixed with 20 pounds of cotton-seed meal;

pounds; value, 123 cents. Second mixture.—Wheat or rye, bran or coarse middling, 100 pounds; cotton-seed meal, 20 pounds; cost, \$1 50 for 120 pounds. Daily ration 12 pounds; value, 15 cents.

Third mixture.—Cornmeal, 100 pounds; malt sprouts, 50 pounds; cotton-seed meal, 20 pounds; cost, \$2 25 for 170 pounds, or \$1 30 per 100 pounds. Daily ration, 10 pounds; value 13 cents. should be steeped in water for several hours before it is used. Fourth mixture.—Brewer's grains

120 pounds (two bushels); cornmeal, 20 pounds. Cost, 60 cents for 140 pounds, or 41 cents per 100 pounds. Daily ration, 35 pounds; value, 11

Other mixtures might be made to suit the special circumstances of the case. The rations given are of equal money value to from 11 to 15 pounds of hay, and if given with straw would be more nutritious feeding than 20 pounds of hay, Indeed, if a cow upon 20 pounds of hay for her daily allowance were giving six quarts of milk she might be reasonably expected to come up to 10 quarts on the ration above mentioned given with 20 pounds of cut straw or corn-fodder. tra four quarts of milk would about pay for the whole feed in some cases, and in the least favorable circumstances would more than

WHITE BURLEY TOBACCO.

OFFICE PACE'S ERICK WARE-HOUSE,

Winston, N. C., Nov. 29, 1881, thalf of the incubation period. J. W. Goslen, Esq., Editor Retobacco, and the advisability of our raising chickens; but it makes ley takes its name from a gentleman in Ohio of that name, and has they can be kept in comfort apart tucky, Missouri and Ohio, and is rounlaying hens and troublesome very popular tobacco on the Western market, being used almost toward who was to pay the been grown successfully in Ken-transaction. \$50 per hundred. Its uniform in It is also competent to show that

fine bark, and about as tasteless, plaintiffs under their directions, is also true we believe, as to the When the earth is covered with If our farmers could only see it, containing such misrepresentations; ones or shells, cracked pebbles, tain tobacco raised in the shade. vised the planters in the dark to- section 331 of the code of civil probacco sections of Virginia to try cedure, that a letter is genuine does

A movable nest box limestone seil, and the plants grow given the case to the jury. four or five inches high, with slats too tender for our hot sammer sun. mailed on two sides at the height My advice is to our farmers to stick relied on and inducing a contract of sixteen or eighteen inches, is a to the yellow leaf. In this connect vitiate the agreement so effected. good arrangement. This can be tion I'll proffer some advice, and An expenditure by the defend-moved even with a hen in it, and that is, there is no question in my ants of their own means to put can be scalded out after incubation mind that this country can't raise themselves in the condition in which posed of three delegates from each is completed. Boiling water is Burley if they so desire, but they the plaintiffs should have placed death on lice and fungi. These can furnish the wrappers to cover them, will not condone the boxes, placed between shelves or this burley filler. The manufact of the plaintiffs so as to disentitle set on the floor under a shelf, can urers of the North and West get the defendants to relief; nor will be so turned as to easily confine a all their wrappers from North Car- all relief be denied because the refractory hen when this is needed olina and Virginia. This section plaintiffs have made payments in and that is needful sometimes, can boast of the finest mahogony part performance of their contract At the same time it will shut out the meddling busybodies of the crop now housed being an exception A party entitled to reseind a consent those interested in matters the meddling busybodies of the erop now housed being an exception and as naturally as water seeks tract for the purchase of land on its level, so will the Western and the ground of fraud must declare Northern manufacturers have to his intention as soon as the fraud A bufter dairy writer in the New look to Winston for this type of is discovered; and when sued by York Times gives his experience in tobacco, and the consequences will the other party, after a number of be, you can rely always upon get- years, for the foreclosure of a mort-A cow cannot be profitabyl fed on concentrated food alone. Her di- lif the idea of guality could be imgestive organs are of great capacity | pressed, or heat into the heads of reseind, but can only ask to deduct our planting community, we would from his debt an amount sufficient food containing much water. When soon experience a change for the on grass, with every 100 pounds of better, and rid the markets of the food taken into the stomach there world of stuff fit only for manuse, are 90 pounds of water; and in feed-but which goes every year into imbarsements is not barred by the ing in winter on dry food it will be trade reports, swelling the receipts statute of limitations applicable to of tobacco and causing depression quantity of water to it, so as to of prices in leaf. One other thing, bring it nearly to the same condi- I will say, our farmers rely too much part of the money due by an unex tion as the summer food in regard upon a lick and a promise and fail ecuted contract, the consideration guerre.

over, and if they have any doubt about their not being sound and good, to get others and not lose a One hundred acres clying i

Patriot.

in a letter to me for our people to cribed to identify the part cut off cost, \$2 40 for 150 pounds, or \$160 use the Hester variety and says per 100 pounds. Daily ration, 8 of it, it is unsurpassed for yellow Huntes. Satterwh tobacco, and adapted to this section.

Yours, very truly, Ed. M. Pace.

What Time is it? What Time is if?

What time is it?

Time to do well—

Time to live better—
Give up that grudge—
Answer that letter—
Speak that kind word to sweeten sorrow:
Doti at good deed you would leave till to-morrow.

Time to try hard
In that new situation—
Time to build up on
A solid foundation,
Giving up needless changing and drifting.
Leaving the quicksands that ever are drifting.

What time is it?

What time is it?

What time is it?

Time to be thrifty:
Farmers, take warning—
Plow in the springtlme—
Sow in the morning—
pring rains are coming, zephyrs are blowing ing
leaven will attend to the quickening and grow

Time to count cost-Time to count cost— Lessen expenses— Time to look well To the gates and fences and mending, as good workers she gout evil and seeking the good. godf evn and seeking the good,

What time is it?

Time to be earnest.
Laying up treasure;
Time to be thoughful.
Choosing true pleasure;
stera justice—of truth being fond
your word just as good as your bond.
Time to be happy.
Doing your best—
Time to be trusful.
Leaving the rest;
g in whatever country or clime,

Knowing in whatever country or clime, Ne'er can we call back one minute of time. —Liverpo' Mail. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

From advanced sheets 85th North Car-olina reports. White vs. Beaman .- Where credits endorsed on a bond are relied on to repel the statutory presump-

mation in regard to White Burley of a written contract to purchase land was procured by fraudulent representations, it is competent to both law and equity, the accompanying acts and declarations of the parties de hors the writing, as illustrating and forming a part of the

Plenty of fresh meat fed to fowls entirely by the large manufacturers transaction who was to pay the necessary if the owner will keep in the North and West as a filler expenses of giving possession of

Declarations of a joint contractor, shortly after the agreement was emobiling truth, that it is so. If

An admission in writing, under well be humored. Worsted by a change.

Now to the question. Can it be ensis, etc., but it such comments of its being written by an amanugrown on our soil? As a juging were improper, exception thereto ercp it catnot be grown here, from in order to be available on appeal, on engaged in laying or incubat the fact it requires rich, bomy must be made before the court has

False representations, reasonably

gage to secure the purchase money he cannot for the first time ask to to repair the consequences of such

The defendant's right to such re an ordinary action for deceit, as their remedy is effected by retaining for which has failed pro tanto.

Under the code practice a party s not restricted to the specific re lief demanded by him, but may have any additional and different relief which the pleadings and facts proved show to be just and proper Warren vs. Makeley.—Evidence winter? This is a serious question, in a deed of gift is incompetent to Some of the mixed grain foods and one they would do well to think show that the donor did not retain was patented in 1839.

property fully sufficient and avail-

One hundred acres "lying in Cur-Maj. R. L. Ragland, of Hyeo, Smith creek, it being the eastern rituck township near the head of Halifax county Va., who is recognized authority on all questions pertaining to tobacco, recomends

> Hunt es. Satterwhitte.-A testatog devised land to trustee for benefit of his daughter and her children, she having two children when the will was made who survived the testator. Held, that the devisees take a fee simple estate as tenants in common; and upon the subsquent death of the mother, the father is entitled to an estate for life as a tenant by the courtesy in

one third part of the devised land, L.ve vs Dickerson.—The party who asserts the affirmative of an issue has the right to open and conclude the argument; hence a defendant who pleads payment of the note sued on (admitting its execution) being the affirmant, the onus

tion) being the americant, the order is upon to show payment, and he is entitled to open and conclude. Roberts vs. Roberts,—Where a part of the conversation between a witness and one deceased is called out by the defendant on cross examination, the plaintiff is entitled to all that was said in that conversation pertaining to the same sub-

ject-matter of inquiry.

Pool rs. Bledsoc.—The endorsee of a note given in 1362 connot rely upon a verbal promise to pay the same, made to the agent of such endorsee in 1879, in order to repel the statute of limitations.

SECTIONAL PREJUDICE.

Sectional prejudice has been a serious hindrance to southern prog-ress. It has existed in the North against the South and in the South against the North, to a deplorable tion of payment, it is necessary for degree; and the South has been the the plainting to estatons of proof all order by it. There is no rea-all order the catry of payment, that the same was made before the pre-in it, no grandeure of character in it, and that deput recent it, and

it; and both should regret it, and, as far as practicable, atone for it. In war it is well for the passion to be aroused and enlisted in the fight. It makes men fiereer, as it ar will be useful for many other gathered last winter in a hurried both law and equity, the accomexercise. But in pance it is not so; and when individuals of nations bring their conflicts to a close by striking hands while there is a protest in their hearts, the peace they proclaim has the hollowness of hy poerisy, and the stigma of faisehood is put upon the scal or the bond be tween them. But, at last, and at confined flock from pulling out confined flock flock from pulling out confined flock from pulling flock from pulling flock flo day. The rear of the sea is still heard for some time after the subsidence after the storm. And, how . She should be bought with a wartobacco) it becomes as hard as a was exhibited by the agent of the body of the southern people; and it our common consity, and our com-

Changes of a Century,

self out.

there may still be found lingering

sporadic spark of the old fill feel

ing—we can only say: leave it alone in its loneliness, and let it burn it

The nineteenth century has wirnessed many, and very great dis-coveries and changes: In 1809, Fulton rook and the first

patent for the invention of a steam-

The first steamboats which made egular trips across the Atlantic Ocean were the Sirins and Great Western in 1850.

The first public application to practical use of gas for illumination was made in 1802. In 1813 the streets of London

vere for the first time lighted with In 1813 there was built in Walt hum, Mass., a mili, believed to have been the first in the world, which

combined all the requirements of making finished cloth from the raw In 1790 there were only twents five post offices in the whole coun

postage was 25 cents for a letter sent over four hundred miles. In 1807 wooden clocks began to be made by machinery, this ashered

try, and up to 1837 the rate of

in the era of cheap clocks. About the year 1833 the first cuilroad of any considerable length in the United States was con-

In 1840 the first experiments in photography were made by tra-

About 1840 the first express business was established. The anthracite coal business may be said to have begun in 1820,

In 1856 the patent for the invention of matches was granted. Steel pens were introduced for tse in 1803.

The first successful method of naking vulcanized India rubber

IOHN B. HUSSEY, Editor and Propriet

GREENSBORO, DECEMBER14, 1881 THE PATRIOT-SUPPLEMENT.

The delay in transmitting the President's message to Congress and its great length precluded its publication in THE PATRIOT last week. Its length is greater than anticipated, and in order not to exclude our usual miscellany of reading matter, we print the message and a carefully revised abstract of Secretary Folger's report in supplement form.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. THE PATRIOT prints in extenso this week the President's message and a carefully prepared abstract of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The message presents a forbidding prolixity, but those who wish to be informed on affairs of government in detail will find in it coudensations of the reports of heads of departments. They comprehend a vastness of information much of which has been dealt out to the peo ple piece-meal through the newspapers.

It will be found to be a plain mater of fact business document. Its most salient features are a renewed declaration of the right of the neutrality of the Panama canal free from European interference; announcement of the purposes for which special envoys have been sent to Chili and Peru; the formulation of the Treasury programme; the statement of vigorous policies regarding the Indian and Mormon questions; an earnest endorsement of the propositions for increasing the numerical strength of the army, strengthening our sea-coast defences and creating a good navy; suggestions for national aid to education and internal improvements; an extended treatment of the civil service reform problem, and the tre at Vienna last Thursday night roof. pressing upon Congress of the ne. Death reaped a victory such as how the electoral vote shall be as field. Over seven hundred dead, sufcertained and declared, and a focated and burned, is the latest definition of the clause of the estimate, although it is gloomily Constitution which provides that, hinted that over a thousand pero'In case of the removal of the Presi- sons are missing, and, as yet, undeut from office, of his death, res- accounted for. Every dispatch the exits if the gaslights should go ignation or inability to discharge adds to the awful details elsewhere out. the powers and duties of said office, published, and the scenes and inthe same shall devolve upon the cidents are too painful and piteous, Vice President."

The President makes a graceful upon them. and appropriate reference to his ilnations concerning his death.

like \$60,000,000. One year ago Mr. Sherman, then Secretary of the Treasury, estimated that the surplus revenue for the next fiscal year would be \$90,000,000. As a matter of fact the surplus has proved to be more than \$100,000,000. A year ago there was a deliciency under during the six years succeeding the beginning of the operation during the six years succeeding Contes d'Hoffman." The fire was the panic of 1873. The require- caused by the fall of a lamp on the ments for the last fiscal year have stage. been fully met and deficiency in the fund on former years reduced VIENNA, Dec., 10,-"A few sec. features expressing he final cramp to \$16,000,000; but the requirements onds" says the Weiner Allgemeine of agony. Others are fair women, for the present fiscal year are al. Zeitung, "after the commencement some with diamond rings still glitready exceeded by the redemption of the fire Manager Jauner apof bonds in July, August, Septem- the first story leading to the Ring. ber, and October, so that, at the He shouted to the crowd, but what present rate, the deficiency in the he meant only few could understand.

a cosmetics and patent medi- recking with blood.

The Greensboro Catriot cines repealed as a partial means to the reduction of the surplus o the reduction of the surplus revenue, and recommends a revision and reduction in the tariff taxes as the principal relief.

The facts in the Secretary's report are satisfactory but many of his suggestions are not in harmony with the preponderating sentiment of the country. The figures showing the great prosperity of the nation, the immense balance of trade in our favor and the healthy ondition of the Treasury are most interesting reading. They bring up directly for consideration the question as to revision of the tariff and internal revenue laws.

Sustained by the President, Secretary Folger takes the middle ourse between the protectionists who want to abolish all internal themselves in the cramp of death. ostoms duties.

He would pay off the total of the debt, although it could be done in ten years if the income and expenditures of the government should maintain their current amount and There were no ladders at first. relative proportions. He submits the argument that a portion of the burden should be handed down to posterity, and thus the people and the persons standing up stairs might now be relieved from a were encouraged to jump down. portion of the weight of taxation, while the bonds representing the unpaid debt would remain as the foundation of the national banking the air. Then men followed. Then system and offer safe investments again women. An old gentleman insisted that two boys should jump for capital. Holding these views, the United State alone to guarantee he is opposed to refunding the extended bonds, but intimates that the department should be left to trodden on and he fell into the call them in at its pleasure. These latter ideas are contrary to those of the Republicans in Congress for whom Mr. Sherman speaks and the Democrats who take their cue from Mr. Randall; and as a three per cent. refunding bill has already been introduced in the Senate, there may be a sharp conflict of forces on this question during the session.

OVER SEVEN HUNDRED LIVES

In the burning of the Ring theacessity of legislation to determine rarely falls to his lot off the battle

The audience in the theatre aplustrious predecessor and to the pears to have become completely yet given. Some appeared to have agion of the Governments of other panie stricken when the flames beautiful girls are there with their

the panic.

IN A FIERY FURNACE.

Heartrending Scenes Amid the Work of Death and Destruction.

the requirements of the Sinking Opera House where Sarah Bern-Fund law of more than \$51,000,000, hardt recently performed, took fire owing to the falling off in revenue at 7 o'clock to-night, just before the form and features often faiththe beginning of the opera "Les fully preserved.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIRE. peared at one of the windows of He asked the crowd to keep quiet,

FIFTEEN FATAL MINUTES.

"They had fought for their lives n a battle-field without glory. Fifteen long minutes passed. most bloody battle, which decides the fate of king or crown, could scarcely have demanded so many deaths as those fifteen minutes. A last the engines arrived through the Schotten Gasse over the Ring. The parquet and the boxes had meanwhile been emptied quickly enough. Climbing and jumping over the seats the crowd had found an exit. But in the galleries death reaped a fearful harvest, especially n the left side and on the third where a door caught fire. The firemen who come in saw the most dire spectacle. In lines, in heaps, dead men and women lay at the doors and entrances in such thick knots that they could hardly be disentangled. More than once couple of corpses were brought out, to death, but no marks of burning had reached the corridors and other localities leading to the front. One single stepladder was to be found, and a few long minutes passed before it was got into order. Sheets had meanwhile been opened

A LEAP FOR LIFE.

Women were the first to jump. It was terrible to see now one after the other made the leap through first. One of them refused to go. He caught hold with his hands of street. Fifty persons were in this

THE FIRE CURTAIN.

In the excitement the workingmen had overlooked the most important method of safety. They did not lower the iron fire curtain, and as the curtain, as stated belowered it would have been imposeaught by the flames, and the fire would have been limited to the stage and the backward part of the his astonishment at my course.

NEGLIGENCE.

According to trustworthy information it appears that oil lamps were not lighted. They ought to have burned, according to the latest police ordinances, in all the staircases and hallways of the theatre, to enable the public to find

SCENES AT THE MORGUE.

To look at the dead bodies in the and too heart-rending to dwell morgne and at the Krankenhaus tells more of the terrible death which the victems met than the report that any eye-witness has body and lower extremities are un- plain fully when I see you. Meanthose who had not suffered from jes show one arm uplifted as if Over 700 Persons Perish in the Flames, the heads and upper part of the bodies without distigurement, while the feet and less are charred off. Other victims are represented by VIENNA, Dec. 8-9:30 P. M.-The the trunk alone, the heads, feet Ring Theatre formerly the Comic and legs missing entirely. Those who were exposed to the flames are as dark as Africans, but with

STRUGGLES OF THE VICTIMS.

The other bodies retain the form referred to is as follows: of the last desperate struggle, the tering on their fingers. The only objec s by which they can possibly be recognized have been trampled to death and then par ly consumed by the fire. Some have their skulls crushed in and limbs dis or ed and

eposits, on capital, on matches, faces, blackened by the smoke and bring I shall be slow to do ation, to-wit, that he and I had to was the first time that any sugges. Western road was a necessary part most positive assurance of the situation, to-wit, that he and I had to was the first time that any sugges.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

Gov. Jarvis Answers Sen. Vance-A Reply to Sen. Vance's Address to the People, of October 2, 1881. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, Dec. 3, 1881. Capt. S. A. Ashe, Editor News and

Observer. DEAR SIR:-The following paper vas prepared to be spread upon the records of the commissioners at their meeting the 10th of November. It was read by Commissioner Vance, and for reasons deemed sufficient it was not put on the record. I now beg that you will publish it with this note. Truly yours,

THOS. J. JARVIS.

My conduct as a commissioner of the Western North Carolina Railroad having been misrepreman and wife, who had entwined sented and unjustly criticised by one of my associate commissioners taxation, and the revenue reformers who desire to vastly modify the who desire to vastly modify the taxation, and the revenue reformers and had executed the sentence of death before the flames could do myself and to the trust I have head their devouring work. Persons in charge to place upon record the were found suffocated and crushed facts in the case, as I understand in charge to place upon record the them, and the misrepresentations were on them. Happy those who that have formed the basis of these criticisms.

Although Commissioner Vance and myself have not been in entire accord in every particular in our action as commissioners of the Western North Carolina Railroad, yet I have never questioned his motives or criticised his course or permitted any one else to do so in my presence. I know he has discharged this duty, as he does every other public trust, as he believed in the best interest of the State. But while I concede to him this perfect integrity, I claim for myself the same honesty of purpose, and I deeply regret that I have not emption from criticism by him.

quote his own letter:

Washington, May 12, 1881. Governor T. J. Jarvis:

the circumstances.

The second quotation I make is upon the same subject, and has in if a similar inaccuracy. The coming letter to Gov. Jarvis in answer

as long as there is any reasonable take the responsibility to extend tion was ever made to send the as- of this line, I had no hesitation in and protection.

my reasonable time. I am, truly yours,

(Signed) THOS. J. JARVIS. This is the only communication tion. The fact is, I did not know my letter, it is that I felt my own responsibility in the matter and sion and I about the work on the that I intended to meet it in my road, which I feared was about to own way. I told him it was either to declare the contract forfeited, and throw the road back upon the these alternate propositions I think gave no uncertain sound. Said I to him, "I am determined, as far as in me lies, to have this road completed without further costs or rouble to the State; and I believe by proper management it can be To declare the contract forfeited throws the road back upon the State. a thing I shall be slow to do as long as there is any reasonable prospect of the work being done in any reasonable time." Now, might I not well say, judge of my astonishment when I saw that the commissioner had stated that he invited me to suspend action till I could hear him, and that I had inenable one fully to understand my action upon the question of extending the time in which the assignees were to complete the road to Paint Rock and Pigeon River and to com pletely acquit myself of the unjust

reflections made by the commissioner upon this action, I will give the facts in the case. At the meeting of the commis sioners, held in Raleigh on the 30th enjoyed the same measure of ex- of April, an agreement was entered into between the commissioners on The strictures by Commissioner one side and Col. Andrews, repre-Vance of which I complain are con-senting the assignees, on the other. tained in the three extracts which The agreement was to the effect I shall make from his recent ad that if the assignees would reform dress to the people. The state- their application for an extension ments made by him in these ex- of time by inserting certain promtracts, so far as they refer to me, ises in it, which have been hereto are, to say the least, inaccurate, as fore published, and the assignees I think I will be able to conclusive- themselves sign it, the commissionly show. Not supposing the com- ers would give the assignees a four fore, got lifted up a little by the missioner intended to misstate the month's extension. The suggested air current a free pssage to the facts, I would have paid no atten- amendments were handed Col. Anauditorium was opened to the tion to the ben not references and drews, and then, at his request. flames. Had the iron curtain been | conclusions been drawn from these | the exact form in which the extenmisstatements prejudicial and un- sion was to be drawn up was dis sible for the auditorium to be just to me. In fact, the commiscussed and agreed upon. It was sioner himself, assuming these mis- then written out by me, read over statements to be true, expresses and agreed to by all the commis sioners. This paper, not signed, The first extract I wish to make was delivered to him in the pres refers to my action on the question | ence of all the commissioners and of extension, and is the following, with their approval. It was then agreed that the commissioners "Although I invited a suspension | would go over the road on the 16th of action on the part of the other of May. I had to go to Spartancommissioners, and promised to burg on the 11th, and could not go explain to them in full the reasons before, and Commissioner Vance for my course, this was not accord- had to return to Washington, but felt certain he could get away by To show the inaccuracy of this that time. On the 9th of May, Col. statement of the commissioner, I Andrews, as before stated, handed me the new application, reformed strictly as agreed upon. I told him to hold it till we met on the 16th, and we would then sign the exten-MY DEAR SIR:-Circumstances sion as agreed upon. This was coming to my knowledge since our meeting in Raleigh induce me to did not question that the commiswithdraw my consent to the ex- sioners would keep their promise, tension of time asked for by A. B. but remarked to me that he would

tend to work on the Ducktown line. the completion of both lines. It is true that work under this contract

be stopped. I could not conjecture

jected, and for all the anxiety and trouble I have endured.

Much has been said and written to stand upon." I replied that for the stand upon." I replied that for the same health in the stand upon. The same health in the s about the agreement entered into on the 25th day of May between the Carolina Railroad they must put declined to recommend such a Andrews, president. No legal ap go on with his preparations to let commissioners and the Boston syn-The showing made by this year's eport of the Secretary of the Treaspers to have defeated itself.

The showing made by this year's appears to have defeated itself.

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The showing made by this year's appears to such an amount the work to contract on the 18th, as the work to contract on the 18th, as advertised, and that he hoped that the work to contract on the 18th, as advertised, and that he hoped that the work to contract on the 18th, as advertised, and that he hoped that the work to contract on the 18th, as advertised, and that he hoped that the work to contract on the 18th, as advertised, and that he hoped that the work to contract on the 18th, as adve The crowd blocked the exits, and touched. The linen of her under-white linen of her under-white her department of the line her de The crowd blocked the exits, and in the made attempt to escape perpending is as spotless white as plaint that there is too much revenue—a condition that rarely occurs in the history of any Government, and almost never without universal and bitter protest against an excess of taxation. The surplus revenue of last year was something Most of the better preserved bodies show one arm uplifted as if struggling for freedom, while the other hand is closely pressed to the mouth to exclude the destroying breath of the fire. Others have the heads and upper part of the bedder of the contrary, the letter bodies without disignerment, while bodies without disignerment, while entirely at liberty to take the course I should deem best under the completely in the corrections I that the money was deposited with the money was had better do. I told him to go on with the work, that I had no doubt it would all be made right when the work and right when the work and right when the work are not at his accepted and the whole thing looked as if it would break up. I was appealed to by the North Carolina friends of the paper was not left to by the North Carolina friends of the made to obey the law. the commissioners met. He replied with me; thirdly, there was no unthat he could not afford to enter into new contracts which required be made and sent to the assignees; me that I was driving a hard bar- have no reason to mo bity this option. to his of the 13th of May, in which he implied that he would wait and hear my explanation. My letter referred to is as follows:

RALEIGH, N. C., May 13, 1881.

Hon. Z. B. Vance:

My DEAR Sir:—Lam just in recommendation of the second of the would be made and sent to the assignees; and fourthly, the money was not demoney upon such uncertainty; that he must know absolutely before the 18th that the extension would be signed or he would be compelled to abandon letting the work to consum the signed or he would be compelled to abandon letting the work to consum the signed or he would be compelled to abandon letting the work to consum the signed or he would be compelled to abandon letting the work to consum the signed or he would be compelled to abandon letting the work to consum the signed or he would be compelled to abandon letting the work to consum the signed or he would be compelled to abandon letting the work to consum the signed or he would be compelled to abandon letting the work to consum the signed or he would be held responsible, and that I might safely let up posited within ten days. In support of these corrections I make the following statements: The port of these corrections I make the following statements: The paper, when signed, was delivered abandon letting the work to consum the signed or he would be compelled to abandon letting the work to consum the signed or he would be compelled to abandon letting the work to consum the signed or he would be compelled to abandon letting the work to consum the signed or he would be compelled to abandon letting the work to consum the signed or he would be need to see that I might safely let up posited within ten days. In support of these corrections I make the following statements: The lease of the Atlantic and the following statements:

We made and sent to the assignees; and that I might safely let up posited within ten days. In support of these corrections I make the following statements:

The lease of the Atlantic and the following statements:

The lease of the A My Dear Sir:—I am just in re- tract. I still urged him to go on and and believe, has all the time been gain was made, or it would not be legisla ive will. For cause ceipt of yours of the 12th inst., and that it would all be right. He rein his possession. Before I signed, leased. Af er some delay the terms need not now be given, the part have informed Col. Andrews of its contents, and given him the notice requested.

It is plied that until the action of Commissioner Vance the verbal promise of the commissioners was sufficient, for my own use; but this, I think, prepared by Maj. Dowd in according to the paper for my own use; but this, I think, prepared by Maj. Dowd in according to the paper for my own use; but this, I think, prepared by Maj. Dowd in according to the paper for my own use; but this, I think, prepared by Maj. Dowd in according to the paper for my own use; but this, I think, prepared by Maj. Dowd in according to the paper for my own use; but this, I think, prepared by Maj. Dowd in according to the paper for my own use; but this, I think, prepared by Maj. Dowd in according to the paper for my own use; but this, I think, prepared by Maj. Dowd in according to the paper for my own use; but this, I think, prepared by Maj. Dowd in according to the paper for my own use; but this, I think, prepared by Maj. Dowd in according to the paper for my own use; but this, I think, prepared by Maj. Dowd in according to the paper for my own use; but this, I think, prepared by Maj. Dowd in according to the paper for my own use; but this, I think, prepared by Maj. Dowd in according to the paper for my own use; but this, I think, prepared by Maj. Dowd in according to the paper for my own use; but this, I think, prepared by Maj. Dowd in according to the paper for my own use; but this, I think, prepared by Maj. Dowd in according to the paper for my own use; but this, I think, prepared by Maj. Dowd in according to the paper for my own use; but this prepared by Maj. Dowd in according to the paper for my own use; but this, I think, prepared by Maj. Dowd in according to the paper for my own use; but this prepared by Maj. Dowd in according to the paper for my own use; but this, I think, prepared by Maj. Dowd in according to the paper for my own use; but this prepared by Maj. Dowd in according to the paper for my own use; but this paper for my own use; but this p On Monday, the 9th inst., Col. but now the extension must be in was unknown to Commissioner dance with these suggestions, and favoring he proposition who we Andrews presented me with the paper prepared strictly as agreed spend money on the faith of it. I think unknown to the others The most casual reading of the papletely supplied, but by next July the Government will have reduced its debt at a more rapid rate than it ever promised. The estimated surplus of the next fiscal year is over \$105,000,000.

In the face of this showing it is not strange that the Secretary of softstange that the Secretary of softstange that the Secretary of strange that the suggested amend, signed by Messrs, such the suggest In the face of this showing it is not strange that the Secretary of the Treasury should urge upon Congress a speedy and equitable of revenue is about equally divided between the internal and customs between the internal and customs taxes, each class having yielded about \$11,000,000 more than during the previous year. The Secretary pointedly recommended the revenue to speed and speed

prospect of the work being done in the time or to stop the work. On signees a copy of this paper. I promising to do all in my power to the return of the messenger on then told him I had a copy at my "procure a surrender and reconvey-office, which I took at the time it ance" of this road to the Boston request, I drew out my consent to was signed, but that I supposed syndicate as soon as I became satis-This is the only communication the extension more formally than of any kind the commissioner had I had done in my note to him on Best, as he was then in the hotel. were to be no more failures. I befrom me, and in this I submit there the 13th. In thus detailing what We got the paper from Mr. Best lieved, and so often expressed s not the slightest intimation that took place between Col. Andrews and a copy was made and sent. self, that if the Boston symdicate would wait and hear his explana- and myself, I have only attempted The deposit was made on the 11th pushed the work on the Midland to give the substance. We were of June, seventeen days after the road with vigor, so as to command ne wanted me to wait, and, there- together on Friday and several signing of the paper, instead of by their works the confidence of fore, could not have intimated a times on Saturday and talked much less than ten. This is, however, the people of the State and the purpose to do so. I think if there is any intimation of my purpose in gave us both much concern. He inaccuracy of the commissioner's was anxious about the exten- memory on these questions.

As before stated, there has been much discussion of this 25th of May agreement. The assignees and what the circumstances were that their active friends have labored had come to Commissioner Vance's to make some capital out of it, State, or to extend the time. On knowledge. I remembered that in while I avow my full share of the greement I had made with the as our April meeting the commissioner responsibility of that paper and had expressed the belief that the have been ready at all times, and by dealing unjustly with them in assignees did not in good faith in am ready now to perform all that any way. I had no idea, as is well it requires of me, I protest against known to my associates and to the while I expressed the belief that the construction and direction at attorneys of the Boston syndicate they did. I wondered if it were tempted to be given to this paper with whom I had repeated conter possible that any facts had recent- by the assailants of the commisly come to his knowledge to sioners. The words used in this strengthen him in that belief. Such paper, like those in most other paper, sioners. The words used in this thoughts as these were running per writings, may be destroyed and through my mind, as any one can made to give the agreement a mean entirely satisfied as to the good see, when I wrote my letter to him. ing that was never intended and fai h and ability of the Boston syndrometric distribution of the Western Street, which does great injustice to the distribution of the Western Street, and gave me the most positive assur- parties to it. There has been a ership of the Western road for the ances that he did intend to push studied effort in this case by totally the work on the Ducktown line as perverting the meaning of the paper upon terms jus and fair to both; soon as the extension was a fixed to bring odium upon the commisfact. I believed him. It was im- sioners. I do not think the thought timated I would do so? But, to portant to him to have this ques ever occurred to the commissioners tion settled at once, and when he at the time they signed the paper proposed to send a messenger to that they were doing an act in the the commissioners as set forth in ommissioner Worth I encouraged slightest degree improper or censuhim in it. I not only felt bound by my rable, and I now declare they have May. agreement of the 30th of April, but I been unjustly criticised. The purfelt to break up that agreement was likely to lead to a stoppage of the serve the State, but to do nothing work on the road. Entertaining these inconsistent with her honor and views and feeling this necessity of good faith. This will more fully a prompt decision, I could not have appear by a recital of what took suspended action on my part even if Commissioner Vance's letter had contained an invitation to me to signed. This meeting of the 25th of May, at which this paper was signed. This meeting was held in do so. When the Best contract was made I had high hopes of seeing both lines of the western road comboth lin pleted, and notwithstanding one denounced any man as an idiot who denounced any man as an idiot who of New York, and Messrs. Coleman, believed that a spadefal of dirt Denny and Carruth; of Boston, of the syndhesis doing the syndhesi would ever be thrown on the Duck- his associates, being present. They things, and as they might never be town line, yet I have believed that declared the purpose of this newly the contract was such as to insure formed syndicate to be to lease the be called upon to act. The three Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, to build a road from Goldshad been too long delayed, but it boro to Salisbury, and to secure was then, in my opinion, about to and complete the Western North be begun in good earnest. Im- Carolina Railroad, and thus open oressed with these beliefs and in- an important line of railway, runspired by these hopes I could not ning east and west from the sea to let the wishes of any man, however the western boundary of the State Goldsboro to Salisbury. The first much I esteemed him, influence me and beyond. They declared their of these was done on the 11th day to do anything that tended to ability to carry out this project in of June, and the second on the ist longer hinder or delay this work. Its entirety, and their willingness day of July. In fact, there was no the extension.

When I came in office as Governor, no ray of light had pierced the great tunnel, no train of cars

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When I came in office as Governor, no ray of light had pierced the great tunnel, no train of cars. the great tunnel, no train of cars out a moment's hesitation, yes. 1 of May, Just here I will state a had crossed the mountains. Be-fore I go out, I hope to be borne on obstacles to be overcome; one, to sation with him on the 24th of Janu a train through the tunnel, over the mountains, along the valleys and into Cherokee. This result, however little I may have contributed where the description of the latest latest the latest the latest latest latest the latest latest

and into Cherokee. This result, other to obtain the possession of the him my desire to see it a part of bowever little I may have contributed in the little I may have contributed by the little I may have been little I ma buted to it, will richly repay me and I was asked if I would help the Managere to reconvey it to abuse to which I have been subreply was, "When you give me sate of Salishury, upon pring pair
of Salishury, upon pring pair
of Salishury, upon pring pair the previous year. The Secretary pointedly recommends the retention of faxes on whisky, beer, and tobaccoas legitimate subjects of exaction, but assents to a repeal of all the other items of internal taxation except that on bank circulation; which he regards as properly taxable because circulation is a direct source of profit to the banks under the other left of profit to the banks under the other left of profit to the banks under the other left of profit to the banks under the other left of profit to the banks under the other left of the carried disaster, but still about that I am deepen and to have the read to save saxedly what I would do, were finded up and obstances—these making he are their purposes, I trust awas exactly what I would do, were find the of their purposes, I trust awas exactly what I would do, were in the tother interposes, I trust awas exactly what I would do, were find the static point of the static point of accounts of the proper save and tobaccount of the static point of the same processed on the making the average of the same processed in his making the average to combet, the confidence of the static proper to the static proper to the static proper to the static proper to the proper to the static proper to the proper to the static proper to the s orivilege extended by the Govern had jumped up in the first moment, do you live! Have counting "Best and I believe by proper ready been published. In that to them that if Best and his association and the people are done in the State, and I believe by proper ready been published. em. In other words, he would to recthe taxes on bank checks, on capital, on matches, or capital, on matches, and control of the specific taxes on bank checks, on capital, on matches, and control of the specific taxes on bank checks, and the specific taxes on bank checks, on capital, on matches, and the specific taxes on bank checks, and I believe by proper that to them that if Best and his associonate bysander. But his capital and the people are and the state, and I believe by proper that the completion of such that the completion of such them that if Best and his associonate bysander. But his capital and the people are and the state and his associonate bysander. But his capital and the people are and the state and his associonate bysander. But his capital and the people are and the state and his associonate bysander. But his capital and the people are and the state and his associonate bysander. But his capital and the people are and the state and his associonate bysander. But his a line of road will no greatly add a line of road will no greatly add

would agree to reconvey the road to the Bos on syndicate, upon be ing repaid in full. But it was never any purpose of mine, however, to undertake to hasten this result by violating or withdrawing the a signees for an extension of time of ences, to declare the contract on the Western road void or to stop the work thereon; but I did intend to entirely satisfied as to the good Richmond and Danville syndicate This I felt I could do with service to the State and without dishonor to myself. This, I think, is in har mony with a fair cons ruction of their agreement of the 25th of

I know no reason why the paper

was not made public. There cerrainly was no desire on the part of the commissioners for it to be kept secret nor understanding that should be done. Mr. Best could have published it if he desired at any day. There was no reason why the commissioners should be called upon to act. The three things to be done by the syndicate were, first, a deposit of a sufficient sum of money to reimburse the as signees; secondly, to procure the lease of the Atlantic road; and thirdly, to prosecute the work will of these was done on the 11th day agreement to his friends. conversation he asked no if had any money. I told him h

The Greensboen Patriot

CREENSBORO, DECEMBER 14, 1881. New Advertisements. ls at cost. - John H. May,

Pribbe Administrator, W. L. Kirkman tie of Lind, Thos. A. Case, admr. Goods, G. Will Armfield. Car PATRIOT" Holiday Supplement,

Ciry Items in Brief. The officials of the U. S. Court are not court in Charlotte this week,

Andy Joyce, a prominent lawyer of ney, was in the city Sunday.

ousa Painter, a Quaker papers on hand. Give us a call. in 1879, is preaching in She owns property at

Kandolph county. is the chickens always crow art of the night on the ap-matrix. They can be heard mit, about ten, eleven and

The new minister, regions, preached his introand created a pleasant

at House square Saturday saven o'clock. It ascended red and fifty feet and then voi

unt in the Observer

a runaway match.

stand the roaring, realities. c fact several weeks soing raised, but a

com-boro. It is sup-

D. Wilson, Miss Judge will nevermore conceive the idea

or my, and the bene- Greensboro visiting Emmie Dick. the groom and bride left.

A Fresh Crank.

A middle aged man called at our office Saturday morning and enquired if there was any one suffering from either "bodily or physical ailment." He was prepared to cure either, from the contents of a hung grip-sack he carried on his shoulder. huge grip-sack he carried on his shoulder. He was a glib talker He was a glib talker, and appeared to be well educated. He had a perfect horror of the use tobacco and said he expected to see the cultivation, use and sale of it completely exterminated before he died, and for that reason he was traveling by foot through the country in order to reach the farmers. He was given a diagram of the country adjacent, and departed evidently happy.

Job Work.

The attention of the public is again called to the fact that we have the largest Capt. R. T. Fulghum left with his for Goldsboro Friday morning, they will reside during the winter.

The Golfsboro Friday paraded Friday is presenting the fullest ranks we with About twenty-five men at They are progressing finely. Louisa Painter, a Quaker of the first that we have the largest job office west of Raleigh. Anything from a neat visiting card to a full size poster furnished at low figures and in the best style. We have recently added a large lot of new type of the latest designs from the old reliable Johnson Type Foundry, Philadelphia. We are determed to keep up with the times by constantly adding new faced and styles of type. We have also a large stock of fine papers on hand. Give us a call.

Coffee drinkers should read the adver-

No. 11.

iding and Loan Associations pare fast winding up their in decision of the Supreme if them so that the business carried on with any safety.

Those of us who have in times past attended these composition readings the inhabitants, great and small, in the State of Indianal That some of the lands that were in cultivation in this State have since been abandoned and suffered to grow up in young timber and than usual, for in connection and sprouts!

carried on with any safety, it has usual, for in connection with the readings will be the music, vocal and instrumentally, which owing to the many accomplished teachers in that art will be a delightful treat. There are many fine voices among the young ladies as well as skillful performers on the piano-forte. —On Friday afternoon last the children — On Friday afternoon last the children and grown people were electrified—so to all heat of D. H. Hill, but all heat of D. H. Hill, but an entheman who formerly at a Dillard's Law School in we were stationed at the windows and door in the control of the drum, and long before the Guilford Grays appeared we were stationed at the windows and

Dillard's Law School in doors impatiently waiting their approach. They were out in full numbers and as they passed were as striking and handsome array as could be see, with their "guns upon their shoulder, their knap-sacks on their backs." The efficient of ficers could scarcely be censured for let runaway match.

assertion that there and boys—black and than any place of For an illustration, art house steps where

The assertion that there are so well ordered, to well equipped, and withal so respectful. May the Grays "live long and prosper" and may they have a merry Christmas and a bright New Year is Bella's heartfelt wish.

—For several days past I have been bearing studies where the series of the s

hearing sundry whispers among the young girls of Greensboro. The import of these whispers I have found to be that their hearts desire" for holidays is a mas-He hired querade party. No doubt, did they know and for the ploughing pronounce me a meddler; their ignorance 25; picking \$2.65; is a shield for the present, but even at the perilous risk of giving offence to these contests to market 25 the perilous risk of giving offence to these gentle creatures I dare to mention it. I think it is an excellent idea and, fully

at the fireside have so long been vacant will once more slip into the circle and the presence of their dear faces will brighten the moments and make them speed joyously away. Oh, the happy hours! so only away. Oh, the happy hours! so presence of their dear faces will brighten the moments and make them speed joyously away. Oh, the happy hours! so short and golden, that come with smiles and go with tears. The boys and girls are and would not go are called of the Chio river? Verily it was!

Nathan, while perambulating through the country with his steel spectacles on and off, made another discovery which he blates right out to the Hosiers. He saw that a little corn, tobacco and sweet potatoes were the chief articles of preduction of Guilthe moments and make them speed joyoutly away. Oh, the happy hours! so short and golden, that come with smiles and go with tears. The boys and girls are and sources. It was an advantage schools and places of business in distant towns will throw asside dull carres and duties and come home to spend a regular gay and romping week and a regular gay and romping week and a regular gay and romping week are cline of Guilthe presence of their dear faces will brighten the moments and make them speed joyoutly away. Oh, the happy hours! So short and golden, that come with smiles and go with tears. The boys and girls are content to the Hosiers. He saw that a little corn, tobacco and sweet potatoes were the chief articles of preto the onoments and make them speed joyoutly away. Oh, the happy hours! So short and golden, that come with smiles and golden, that come with smiles and golden, that come with smiles and golden, that come with smile country with his steel spectacles on and off, made another discovery which the founders. He country with his steel spectacles on and off, made another discovery which he country with his steel spectacles on and off, made another discovery which he country with his steel spectacles on and off, made another discovery which he country with his steel spectacles on and off, made another discovery which he country with his steel spectacles on and off, made another discovery which he country with his steel spectacles on and off, made another discovery which he country with his stee

under the parental two fine time candy-pullings, "blind-man's buff," turkies, mince pies, etc., dancing in promiscuous confusion through their heads on their homeward journey. Let us hope that each one of these visions will become realities.

— Mr. Horney has bought Mr. Ogburn's realities.
— Mr. Horney has bought Mr. Ogburn's large stock of confectioneries, toys, &c., and is now in polite readiness to wait upon the wants of the little folks, and will have the wants of the late Col. Junius I.

For Fine Jewelry

Go to John Chamberlain's the little folks noise was caused the wants of the little folks, and will have has been unable to procure. He is, as you know, well versed in the art of pleasing and I presume he will succeed in get-

ting a large patronage.

— The last meeting of Conference produced various changes which have been felt in our town as well as elsewhere. Mr. Bruton has been appointed traveling agent in the interest of the College here, or distribution among and the Rev. Mr. Crawford, who formerly the question is preached in Salisbury, has been assigned at has been done to take his place. The many friends of What has been done to take his place. The many friends of matter has received Mr. Bruton are glad that his family will intim at the hands of still continue to make Greensboro their is oner. After the home; and Mr. Crawford and his family

Miss Miriam Caldwell, who in former

family here. Their many warm friends will give them a truly heartfelt "welcome of the bride's home," and we sincerely hope that the home," and we sincerely hope that the home," and we sincerely hope that the home, "and we sincerely hope that the home," and we sincerely hope that the

- Mr. Ed. Hill, who was for so long a some of the best talent of the city.

The most beautiful little Miss that a usually offered on such testal occasions, and heart and home of their most beautiful little Miss that a usually offered on such testal occasions, will be served at reasonable prices. This many long days is little Nancy Johnson, the infant daughter of General and Mrs. The most beautiful little Miss that a usually offered on such testal occasions, will be served at reasonable prices. This announcement is a sufficient gurrantee the infant daughter of General and Mrs. The most beautiful little Miss that a usually offered on such testal occasions, will be served at reasonable prices. This announcement is a sufficient gurrantee the first testal occasions, and the served at reasonable prices. This announcement is a sufficient gurrantee the infant daughter of General and Mrs. that those who favor the ladies with their Johnson, of Charlotte, who are spending a few days this week with Mrs. J. A. Gray.

— Miss Ella Holt, of Haw River, is in Greenshore visiting Emmis Dick.

— Creenshore visiting Emmis Dick.

BELLA. Greensboro, Dec. 12, 1881.

NATHAN COGGSHALL AND DENNY

And old gentleman by the name of Nathan Coggshall, accompanied by Denny Jay, left the Hoosier State early in October to pay a visit to the Old North State. We learn from an interview by the old gentleman since his return, published in the Marion Chrowitele, that friend Coggshall's eyes first greeted the light of day in the Old North State, and here he remained until he was four years old, when his father removed, taking his promising son, Nathan with him to Hosierland. There Nathan grew up and flourished, and for aught that appears to the contrary, remained content and happy And old gentleman by the name of contrary, remained content and happy until the latter part of October last, when the aforesaid Nathan, moved by the spirit, took it into his head suddenly to visit the land of his nativity, taking Denny lay along with him as a companion

ny Jay along with him as a companion for the proposed journey to North Car-olina. We are told in this interview that Denny was never out of the State of In-diana before, and he has not yet told what he saw in this or any other State. But friend Coggshall has. We are in-formed that the old man Nathan left our people and State sixty-four years ago and has never returned until a few weeks since. "Consequently his recollection of the appearance of things was not very Coffee drinkers should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Coffee.

Dec. 14-4w.

BELLA'S LETTER.

Discrepance of things was not very strong." A few features of the country strong and a few buildings he remembered comparatively well, and only comparatively. Of this, however, he is positive:—Some sections of the country which were clear-

ed land when he was four years old and left there (that is, the Old North State) The young ladies of the College will give one of their delightful entertainments on next Friday night. It will be given in and sagacious Nathan bath made, wonderhad since been abandoned and had grown the Chapel, and the public is invited to attend. Those of us who have in times the inhabitants great and small in a the inhabitants great and small in a the inhabitants.

But this is not all the thoughtful and observant Nathan saw while in Guilford. He solemnly avers in his *Chronicle* interview, "that a general air of thriftlessness prevails, like a contageous disease or epi demic." No doubt it was fatal air that blinded good old Nathan so that he could not see a single college, academy or school house in all his journey in North Carolina, for he solemnly asservates thusly:—"They have no system of public schools in North Carolina." Now, if the traveler, Nathan, had but kept on his steel spectacles, and kept out of that blinding air that so pervades the State, and brought his ear-trumpet with him, it is thought by some of the denizens of the is thought by some of the denizens of the Old North State, he possibly might have observed one, or perhaps more school houses in old Guilford, and also heard that we had a pretty good organized system of public school, well sustained, though we have never received one acre of land from the general Government to assist them. But though Nathan says he found the people, (especially the young) possessing a fair degree of intelligence! So soon as the blindness caused by that bad air that he saw pervading the State, had

iir that he saw pervading the State, had been removed from his eyes to allow him to discern that our people had some inottom. He hired copt an accurate party. No doubt, did they know my intention of mentioning it they would pronounce me a meddler; their ignorance picking \$2.65; as shield for the present, but even at the perilous risk of giving offence to these gentle creatures I dare to mention it. I think it is an excellent idea and, fully carried out, it will be charming amusement for Christmas times. I remember in my day—though so long ago—of attending many such enjoyable affairs, and never did the hours gide so swiftly by and never was good humor so perfect as then, any goods, but the perilous risk of giving offence to these days in the old people among us would probably be as content ed and do as well if they spent the remainder of their days in the (oh, hear it, all ye people) good old way in the Old North State. Now, gentle reader, hear and heed friend Nathan Coggshall when hever did the hours gide so swiftly by and never was good humor so perfect as then.

New York, Dec. 14.—Futures closed steady: sales, 138 000 bales; November, \$1.62 to \$1.5 to 0 states, 138 000 bales; November, \$1.62 to \$1.5 to 0 states, 138 000 bales; November, \$1.62 to \$1.5 to 0 states, 138 000 bales; November, \$1.62 to \$1.5 to 0 states, 138 000 bales; November, \$1.62 to \$1.5 to 0 states, 138 000 bales; November, \$1.62 to \$1.5 to 0 states, 138 000 bales; November, \$1.62 to \$1.5 to 0 states, 138 000 bales; November, \$1.62 to \$1.5 to 0 states, 138 000 bales; November, \$1.62 to \$1.5 to 0 states, 138 000 bales; November, \$1.62 to \$1.5 to 0 states, 138 000 bales; November, \$1.62 to \$1.5 to 0 states, 138 000 bales; November, \$1.62 to \$1.5 to 0 states, 138 000 bales; November, \$1.62 to \$1.5 to 0 states, 138 000 bales; November, \$1.62 to \$1.5 to 0 states, 138 000 bales; November, \$1.62 to \$1.5 to 0 states, 138 000 bales; November, \$1.62 to \$1.5 to 0 states, 138 000 bales; November, \$1.62 to \$1.5 to 0 states, 138 000 bales; November, \$1.62 to \$1.5 to 0 states, 138 000 bales; November, \$1.62 to \$1.5 to 0 states, 138 000 bales; November, \$1.62 to \$1.5 to 0 sta people to better their condition by get-ting into the great country northwest of the Ohio river." And this is what friend Nathan said to the young people in and The home-coming of our friends of goods. His sales, and kindred to enjoy the good times of christmas with us, is the topic more pleasant and discussed than the great day inch by the careful play of goods on at the fireside have so long been vacant will once more all fireside have so long been vacant will be all fireside have so long been vacant will be all fireside have so long been vacant will be al

is, does not fail to inform the public that during the years 1879 and '80 he went to amine his stock before purchasing. He during the years 1870 and 80 he went to the expense of sending one copy of the Marian Chronick to a man in Guilford, and that one copy of the paper had created high opinions of the paper and the country in which it is published. Mr. Coggshall, we are told in his interview, was so delighted with the good results resolved the column header to the support of the paper and the country in which it is published. Mr. Coggshall, we are told in his interview, was so delighted with the good results produced from that one copy, that he drew his calfskin wallet and subscribed had it sent to this county, and the editor of the paper says its weekly visits will doubtless be halled with increased interest. We hope the Chronicle will not fail in its visits to Mr. County in the paper says in weekly visits to the chronicle will not fail in its visits to Mr. County in the paper says independent says in the paper says in the paper says in the paper s by a the the into the legality of into the legality of into the legality of into the legality of into the make the are received the best criect, and however our county and town returned to her home in Ohio on last Saturday.

Into the legality of into the legality of into the good our county and town returned to her home in Ohio on last Saturday.

Into the legality of into the good of the construction of the past to ingratiate itself into the good our county and town returned to her home in Ohio on last Saturday.

Into tail in its visus of ficient. It is our sincere desire that this luminous sheet that has done so much in the past to ingratiate itself into the good our county and town returned to her home in Ohio on last Saturday.

Into the into the good of the into the good our county and town returned to her home in Ohio on last Saturday.

Into the into the good of the into the good our county and town returned as the good our county and town returned as the good our county and town returned as the good of the collection of the collection of the good of the good our county and town returned as the good our county and town returned as the good our county and town returned as the good our county and town returned to her home in Ohio on last Saturday.

Into the good of the celebrated Tennessee Wagons, the good our county and town returned as the good our county and town returned to her home in Ohio on last Saturday.

Into the good our county and town returned to her home in Ohio on last Saturday.

Into the good our county and town returned to her home in Ohio on last Saturday.

Into the good our county and town returned to her home in Ohio on last Saturday.

Into the good our county and town returned to her home in Ohio on last Saturday. has had a pleasant sojourn among relatives in Richmond, and says she has had a delightful time.

—Mr. Sherford, of Waynesville, passed through Greensboro last week on his way and his friend Denny Jay, who were never out of the State until he visited this State law-student a few years ago, and is now a thriving and popular young lawyer.

—Miss Sallie Rankin, a young lady the was U. S. from Lenoir, is now in Greensboro on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Dr. Hall.

—Chronicle will do much to disperse that general air of thriftlessness that he saw pervading Guilford. We would be much pleased to know that Nathan Coggshall and his friend Denny Jay, who were never out of the State until he visited this State last fall, will scon return.

But the most astonishing thing of all is that these two adventurous men returned by the way of Richmond Va., where they found an election going on. They tell

He was U. S. from Lenoir, is now in diecusoro of a control of the way of Richmond va., where they wist to her aunt, Mrs. Dr. Hall.

— Miss Maud Alford, a pleasant and attractive young lady, is visiting her attractive young lady, is visiting her brother, Dr. Alford, of this place.

The was U. S. from Lenoir, is now in diecusorous by the way of Richmond va., where they to be used to be the way of Richmond va., where they to be used to be the way of Richmond va., where they to be used to be used to be the way of Richmond va., where they to be used were unmolested.

Miss Miriam Caldwell, who in former times made Greensboro her temporary home, is again among us visiting her relations from the between times made Greensboro her temporary home, is again among us visiting her relationships from the benefit of their triends in his home between the body when Grant county they ought to furnish them for publication in the Marion Chronicles examine our stock.

The ladies of the Methodist church In the figure of the contracting selections of the selection selection selections of the selection selection selections of the selection selection selection selection selection selection sel law-student resident in Greensboro, is addition to this attractive programme, a now in his old haunts again.

The most beautiful little Miss that usually offered on such festal occasions,

tisement in another column headed ing special bargains in their line.

Good Coffee, Dec. 14-4w.

The Philomotehian Society at Oak Ridge Institute will present this play on the evening of the 22d of December, together with tableaus, vocal and instrumental music, &c. The proceeds will be devoted to the Society's literary fund. Admission, 25 cents; children free.

Good Rules for Cooking Vegetables. A French cook gives the follo

eral rules for the proper cooking of al kinds of vegetables: kinds of vegetables:
Green vegetables should be thoroughly washed in cold water and then dropped into water which has been salted and is beginning to boil. There should be a tablespoonful of salt for each two quarts of water. If the water boils long before the vegetables are put in, it has lost all its gasses, and the mineral ingredients are deposited on the bottom and sides of the kettle, so that the water is flat and table. settle, so that the water is flat and tast ess, then the vegetables will not look have a fine flavor. The time for boiling green vegetables depends much upon the age and time they have been gathered. The younger and more freshly gathered the more quickly they are cooked. Be low is a vegetable to be a cooked. ow is a very good time table for cook Potatoes boiled, thirty minutes Potatoes baked, forty-five minutes. Sweet potatoes boiled, fifty minutes

Sweet potatoes baked, sixty minutes. Squash boiled, twenty-five minutes. Green peas boiled, twenty to forty Shelled beans boiled, sixty minute String beans boiled, one or two hours. Green Corn, thirty to sixty minutes. Asparagus, fifteen to thirty minutes. Spinach, one or two hours.
Tomatoes, fresh, one hour.
Tomatoes, canned, thirty minutes.
Cabbage, forty-five minutes to two

Cauliflower, one or two hours. Dandelions, two or three hours. Beef green, one hour. Beets, one to five hours. Turnips, white, forty-five to sixty

Turnips, yellow, one and a half to two Parsnips, one or two hours.

Carrots, one or two hours. The f-llow, who, by mistake, sent his anburn haired sweetheart instead of a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrop a bottle of hairdye, wants to know the way to commit suicide.

OBITUARY.

Died at the residence of Joshua Reynolds, in this county, on Doc. 8th, 1881, William Jones in the 80th year of his age. He had been in feeble health for some time and here his elicities. bore his affliction with patience, and calm resignation. He leaves a wife and a large er of relatives and friends to monra

The Patriot's Market Review.

NEW YOLK, Dec. 14.—Steady; sales 307 cales; uplands 1115-160; Orleans 13-160; consolidated net receipts 60,985 bales.

Cotton Futures.

to \$12.83 July, \$12.93 to \$12.94; August, \$13.00 SUGAR, COFFEE AND TOBACCO

has everything in the jewelry line, and

Coffee drinkers should read the adversement in another column heade out Coffee. Dec. 14-4w. Good Coffee.

Columbus buggies just received. C. P. Vanstory,

Livery and Sale Stables, Greensboro, N. C. Go and look at Bob Glenn's nice fancy

Clothing aspecialty at Will, Armfield's. No shoddys nor cheap trash that is bound to be sold in 30 days or spoil, but good honest goods at low prices. Come and see for yourself.

Dic. 11 tf.

CHRISTMAS: CHRISTMAS: Every Thing Nice For The Holidays— Enough For All. Toys, Confectioneries,

examine our stock. E. M. CALDCLEUGH & BRO. Nov. 30-4w.

For Shoes and Boots call on Will A-mfield who can sell you good goods at low prices. Miles lades Sines, Miss Hand mude Boots and Sines, and the Eay State Shoes every pair of these makes warrants! by manufacturers

Largest line of Shirts & Gents Far-nishing goods ever shown in Greensbore SAMPLE S. BROWN'S

Go to Will Armfield's and boy the well delicacies known Faster Kid Gioves, 3 Hooks at occasions, \$1.50, 5 Hooks at \$1.75 Dec 11-17. W R Forbis & Bro., Wholesale and Re-

Coffee drinkers should read the adver-

Gents & Ladies Hand & Custom-made noes, all sizes & styles in abundance Nov. 30-17

BROWN'S Don't forget where Brown's store is, Remember—Benbow House—oposite Bank & Post Office. First store north of entrance to hotel.

Nov. 3)-tf

MAYOR'S OPFICE,

LEESDING VA. April 19, 1879.

Messra Hutchinson & Bro - It affords me pleasure to testify to the great virtues of your "Nenralgine" for the cure of neuralgia and sick headache. It is the best comedy for these most distressing complaints I have ever used. It should be in every family in the country.

Mayor of Leesburg, Va.

Sold by W. C. Porter & Co., Greensboro, N. C. Aug. 3, 1881-Iy.

RANKIN AND MCLEAN.-Wholesale and RANKIN AND MCLEAN.—Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Commission Merchants. East Market Street, Greensboro' N. C Keeps constantly on hand a complete stock of fancy and st-ple groceries, which they will sell low for east or barter. Mill Feed a specialty. sp 21 3m

NEW ADVERTISEM ENTS.

National Bank of Greensboro The Sixth Annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held in their Banking House on Wednesday, the 4th of January next at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other legitimate business as may come before them.

J. H. LINDSAY.

Dec. 14, 1881-3w.

President.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT. I offer for sale my House and Lot, on West Market street, running back to Sycamore street. W. P. CALDWELL.

Dec. 14, 1881-3W. NOTICE.

Having qualified as Public administrator on the estate of James J. White, all persons indebte to the estate are hereby potified to come forwar and make immediate payment, and all person having claims against said estate are hereb notified to present their claims on or before the total day of December, 1882. This 3d day of December, 1881. W. L. KIEKMAN, Pub. Admin Dec. 14, 1881-3w.

GUILFORD COUNTY. Superior Court. Thomas Case. Adm'r of W. A. Calhoun,

Against.

Jonathan Calhoun and others.

Parsuant to a decree of the Superior fourt of Guilford county, made in the bove entitled cause, the undersigned as distinstrator of William A Calhoun, dec'd. will sell on the premises on Monday, the 5th day of January, 1882, at 12 o'chek, 18th day of January. 1882, at 12 o'clock, M., to the highest bidder at pub ic auction a tract of land of 52 cress, adjoining the lands of P. M. Degg tt, Thomas Ca e and others, in Bruce Townslip, in above named courty. Terms of sale: Oac-laif of the purchase money in cash and balance in time mouths, with interest. Title reserved till all the purchase m mey is paid.

THOS. CASE, Adm'r.

Dec. 14, 1881 4w.

Dec. 14, 1881-4w.

FIELDS & CAUSEY. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in SUGAR, COFFEE FLOUR, MOLASSES, TOBACCO. Tin Ware, Glass Ware, Crockery, &c.

SPECIALTIES: Dec. 7, 1881-1f.

FOR RENT

Mrs. M. D. Smith offers her building on West Market street for rent. It is suitable for store or dwelling, or both. Will be rented separately if desired.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Adm'r of Salie Garas, dee'd. Greenshoro, N. C., Dec. 7, 1881-4w.

CITY LOTS FOR SALE.

Also, one-half interest in a lot on the Court II-use square, 32 feet front, by 4-2 acc adjuding Mr. J. W. Payne's office, the other half interest will be add with it by Gon. A. M. Sca'es, at the same time.

from the Sea months credit with interest rom day of site, bond with security to e given by the purchaser and the title dished until payment. For further instruction call on EFFIR H. SCALES.

Administratrix of J. I. Scales

GOOD COFFEE.

Everybody wants it, but very few get it, because most people do not know how to select coffee, or it is spoiled in the roasting or making. To obviate these difficulties has been our study. Thurber's package Coffees are selected by an expert who understands the art of blending various flavers. They are roasted in the most perfect manner (it is impossible to roast well in small quantities), then put in pound pack nees (in the bean, not ground,) bearing our signature as a guarantee of genuineness, and each package contains the Thurber recipe for making good Coffee. We pack two kinds, Thurber's "No. 34," good strong and pungent, Thurber's "No. 41," i see mild and rich. One or the other will suit every taste. They have the three great points, good quality, honest quantity, reasonable price. Ask your Grocer for Thurber's roasted Coffee in pound pack-ages, "No. 34" or "No. 41." Do not be put off with any other kind-your own palate

and cheapest coffee-pot in existence Ask for descriptive circular.

Respectfully, &c., H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO., Importers, Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Rousters, New York.

P. S.—As the largest dealers in food pro-ducts in the world, we consider it our in-

terest to manufacture only pure and wholesome goods and pack them in a tidy and satisfactory manner. All goods bearing our name are guaranteed to be of superior quality, pure and wholesome, and dealers are authorized to refund the purchase price in any case where customers have to the interest of both dealers and consumers to use Thurber's brands.

Dec. 14 4w.

DEALERS IN FINE DRESS GOODS,

DRESS

Boots,

Shoes, Hats, Carpets,

DRESS COODS

AND BELOW.

In order to make room for our F41 and Winter Stock, we are now selling a line of Ladies' Dress Goods at 25 to 50 per cept below COST.

Our customers who wish to avait themselves of good bargains will lo well to call on us immediately.

D. CURTIS & CO.

Have received their Stock of New Goods or the Fail

called to our unusually attractive stock, and they are respectfully invited to ex-

amine the same, with ODELL & CO.

0 DRY NOT wan 15, 1 from HESE O O E 0 0 ST. 0

× 0

R. P. Richardson & Co, 961, E. Main Street, RICHMOND, Va.,

Offer a new and large stock of choice and carefully selected patierns of CARPETINGS.

MAITINGS &c.

ELS TAPESTRY THEEE PLY'S, INGRAINS, LIGNUM, IN-OLEUMS, OIL CLOTHS,

AXMINSTERS. MOQUETTES,

CORNICES, SHADES, Etc., Etc. ALL AT LOWEST PRICES.

R. P. RICHARDSON, & CO

Samples furnished when desire t. Sale of Real Estate

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Guilford Count, I shall sell at the Court House door, in Greensberg, on

**I ck where they can find goods as cheap 6.* in any market.

A general hard time is expected and he has made his prices to suit these right times.

Aug 31, 18-1 dm.

Aug 31, 18-1 dm. Monday, the 2d of January, 1882,

the real estate belonging to the estate of the late W. C. Mobby, being his home place, situated in Centre Township, on the walers of Mearle's Fork, adjoining the lands of Thos, Moore, W. A. Terry, W. E. Bevill and others, containing 199 acres, more or less. The sale is to create assets.

Terms: One-third cash, the balance on a credit of six months, with interest from day of sale, the purchaser to give note with good security, and title is retained till purchase money is paid. The rate is subsect to the approval of the Court. Parties desirious of further partienlars can inquire of me. H. C. BROWN,

Dec. 2d, 1881-4w. Commissioner. Dec. 2d, 1881-4w

CHRISTMAS

1881. Small & Co's Grand Opening

SATURDAY, DEC. 10., AND CONTINUING UNTIL JAN. 1ST.

IN ADDITION TO A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS, We Offer an Elegant Assortment of Novelties for

Christmas and New Years Presents. Special Attention is Called to their SHOE DEPARTMENT. CARPETS AND RUGS A SPECIALTY.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

PINE PLAINS, LEXINGTON, COUNTY, S. C., Oct. 21st, 1881. SERGEAST MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Greensboro, N. C.

Gentlemen:—It affords me pleasure to give you my sincere congratulations on the success of your Farrar Turbine. The 35 inch which I bought of you, with the understanding that it would drive my mill with sufficient power 1c cut 19,000 seet of lumber in 10 hours under 13 to 14 feet head, is outing with ease 10,000 feet in 10 hours under only 10 feet head which is all the head I row have. The simplicity of its Gates, the ease of massigning it and the great conomy of water ever all the Overshuts. This wheels and Turbines in use in this section is a surprise to me and my neighbor millers, you can be assured makes them shout over the success of the little stranger. It is all I desire and I can truthfully say it is the best Wheel I have ever success. Truly,

Yours, Truly,

D. J. KNOTTS.

Nore—The above letter is from an entire stranger to us; one whom we have never met or had other dealings with than this one transaction. He besitated to buy the Farrar Wheel, for after hearing of it he was told by the representatives of other Wheels it was a fadure and advised to have nothing to do with it. He write as saying one Agent told him it was an abandoned invention of his (the Agents) and that it was extravagent in the use of water, hard to manage and entirely worthless. He however decided to buy one, after writing to some who had them already in use, provided we would guarantee it to cut 10 000 feet lumber with 13 to 14 for head in 10 hours.

In view of these facts is not his letter a strong commendation of the Farrar Wheel ?

Respectfully,
SERGEANT MANUFACTURING CO. Greensboro, N. C., Nov. 21, 1881.

CLOAKS AT COST.

JOHN H. MAY, SOUTH ELM STREET, near the COURT HOUSE SQUARE, Is now off-ring a handsome lot of LADIES CLOAKS AT COST to close

Having just received a large stock of

OVER COATS and Ready made Clothing at prices much lower than first of the season, Will receive this week a HANDSOMN LINE of goods for the CHRISTMAS TRADE, consisting of Silk Handkerchiefs, Ties and Fakey Goods generally.

Has now in stock 300 pairs first and heavy hoofs, -2000 pairs men, ladies and childrens shoes

A COMPLETE STOCK OF Ladies Dress Goods

AND TRIMMINGS, LADIES AND GETT UNDERWEAR. A full line of Notions and Dry Gords of every description. Selling exclusively for Cash at a very small pr fit. I do not expect customers who lany

CLOTHINGS

on credit to call on me.

I HAVE TOO MUCH CLOTHING ON HAND. HAVE TWICE AS MUCH AS ANY OTHER HOUSE IN TOWN. It must be sold during the next thirty days,

PARTIES WISHING TO BUY

Will do Well to call soon, ONLY CASH CUSTOMERS WANTED

Respectfully,

SAMPLES. BROWN. LEVY'S CELEBRATED RAPHUA POWDERS.

CHILLS AND FEVER. After having been tested privately for several years in bundreds of cases without a single failure, those Powders are now offered to the public as a sure and never firsting tender for Chills and Fever. Whilst it is a more certain error, it leaves none of the disagreeable effects of the usual hill remedies, which, in many instances make "the "cure worse then the disagreeable effects of the usual hill remedies, which, in many instances make give health and vigor to the frame. Compounded of simples, which would not injust the most delicate, it has often been given to children with the best results in tact, it safest, the surest the most reliable remedy for Ague and Fever ever produced. It will stop the Chills, it relieves from fover, it strengthens; it invigorates. Read the following from the numerous Cert ficutes in the possession of the Proprietor and, as they are from persons well known in the city of Richmond, and elsewhere they can be relied on:

This is to certify that for twelve menths last past I was efficied with Christan? Fever, and on using two boxes of 'Raphus Powders' have been entirely relieved, and can with confidence recommend them to these who are afflicted.

THOMAS H ROBERTS: RICHMOND August 10th, 1303."

Capt. F. J. Levy:

Dear Su-My daughter was cured of Chills and Fever by the use of one box of your "Fever and Ague Powders" They are admitable, and should be tried by ell who suffer.

TURNER RICHARDSON. Geongarows, D. C. August Stb, 18.0; Last fall I had a very severe attack of Chills and Fever, and applied to several regular Physicians without obtaining any relief. I then tried your "Raphua Powders," and was speedily cured, and I shall certainly recommend them to all suffering with Chills and Fever.

 \mathbf{T}_{p}^{ω} To avoid imposition be sure to observe the signature of the Proprietor on the rapper of each box.
For sale by all Druggists Price \$1 Per Box.

Wholesale Depot, 1019 Main Street, Riebmond, V. E. J. LEVY, Proprietor.

If your Druggist does not keep it send to the proprietor. It will be sent Postage free.

will tell you what is best.

Where persons desire it we also furnish the "Ideal" Coffee pot, the simplest, best CORNICES, SHADES, Wholesale Dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes and Clothing

> AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS

> > THE PATRIOT

WILL ISSUE NEXT WEEK A BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED

HOLIDAY SUPPLEMENT.

who wish to replexish their stocks for Xinas Holi bays, will do well to see Asmifeld's et ak where they can find goods as cheap as in any market.

Special Bargains:

AT COST

In order to make room for our Fall and

Jobbing Trade. The attention of Country Merchant's is

GREENSBORO, DECEMBER 14, 1881.

HINTS FOR THE LADIES. The Use of the Needle to Ornamen and Beautify Homes-Suggestions for New and Fancy Christ-mas Presents.

The passion for art needlework, kinds, waxes, rather than wates, and numberless beautiful trifler, more or less costly, are being prepared for Christmas presents. A table cover or lambrequin, done on plush or velvet, in art embroidery of silk and beads, may cost many dollars, and thence with a wide range prices go down; to the pretty linen döylies and mats, done in outline embroidery and cardboard crestions, decorative, indeed, but the value of which, outside of the love which goes with them, is counted not by dollars but in cents. There etc., is among the most beautiful of cock's comb and golden rod had or from some well-known fairy tale. its prototype, real flowers in a vase Red Riding hood is a favorite charsuffered nothing by the comparison. Wood; and quaint children in old-Golden rod is a favorite flower in fashioned costumes figure in every for a sofa cushion, but is far too ex- table utensils are used as designs, crane perched solemnly on one leg and forks, etc., done in blue or red figure still in art needle work, but on linen or momie cloth, in outline.

A great deal of applique work is it is intended to accompany, and is has a richer effect than arabesques an apricot, on another a peach, on Commerc'al Advertiser. and oddly shapped figures of velvet another a cluster of cherries, a in stitches of many colored silks, the dozen. beads and silk, executed in long stitches, which are wonderfully effective for the amount of work. An elegant mantel lambrequin of garnet velvet, with pendant flaps in banner shape on each side, midway two from the top in exact copy of We may be row the wings to find the way two from the top in exact copy of We may be and resolve, and aspire and between the centre and the ends, those used by good little girls in But our feet must rise, or we fall again. is decorated in this style. Fall old fashioned Sunday-school books. A person who is too nice an flowers in various colors which, alare very pretty, ornament the drapes fers. and heavy tassels finish them. A border of ferns and daisies ornaments the rest of the lambrequir,

in vogue, but that which is most in again at the same hole it came as much as the rock-flowers need admired is not done after the man. out of; and so passing on until you rocks to grow on, or the rugged ner of our grandmothers. Instead have gone round the apple. Then wall which it embraces. or erratic as one prefers, a mixture Present the apple to any one to might have disinterred and brought of the two being very effective. peel and it will immediately fall to to light. Thus, on a sofa cashion which, pieces, torvals were laid crescent-shaped short time over the flame of a canpieces of blue satin, with the edges die, and shortly after produce an same way would be still prettier. lous enough to believe that by the Such a cushion as this need not be belp of certain ingredients you advertises that he has a "chasm" bre(4)d there, but he's siways a expensive, except in the work have been enabled to cook the omelet for an apprentice. He had looked cher(p) in the wood. which it requires, as any old bits without fire; but the secret of the up the word "opening" in the dic. In what respect do modern cuswhich it requires, as any old bits or velvet, or plush can be bought it is wise to furnish oneself from the bargain baskets in the millinery department, where in the millinery department, where is the secret of the in the millinery department, where is the secret of the in the millinery department, where is the secret of the word "opening" in the dictionary.

In what respect do modern customs differ materially from ancient oneself from the dictionary.

In what respect do modern customs differ materially from ancient oneself from the dictionary.

With the word "opening" in the dictionary.

In what respect do modern customs differ materially from ancient oneself from an interest from the dictionary.

"Heavenly Joy" is the name of a leaf of modern customs differ materially from ancient oneself from the bargain baskets in the bargain baskets in the millinery department, where in the millinery department, where in the millinery department, where it is a surface constantly on hand a large stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oi's, Dye of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oi's Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oi's Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oi's Drugs, Med

so much attention at Sharpless? opening, make handsome Christmas presents. The inside is of quilted as well as for fancy work of all silk or satin wadded with perfumed waste-basket is covered with Japa- pure water, in which a couple of nese pictures, framed in black gold-fish are swimming. velvet ribbon embroidered in gold colored silk; another, a round one, performed as follows: To the interior has gold-colored and cardinal satin of the vessel is fitted a black silk ribbon in alternate rows, run lining, which adheres closely to the is little which is altogether new; through the open meshes of the sides when pressed by the water, the novelties shown being chiefly wicker work, with large bows on and which is withdrawn inside the the developments of fancies already the side. Another has a drape of bandkerchief during the performpopular. Silk embroidery, in raised olive felt, hand embroidered in ance of the trick. The ladle has a designs on white canvass, for chair crewels, and yet another is of close hollow handle with an opening into stripes, cushions, slippers, tidies, splint work, thickly embroidered the bowl; in the handle is a spoonwith daisies and grasses in the long of imported goods. Roses, daisies, stitches which are invariably used lilies, indeed, all floral designs, to- for embroidery on baskets. Probagether with quaint arabesques, are bly no fancy works makes so great the favorites in these, and the work return for the outlay, both of time of filling in is simple enough to be and materials, as the popular outdone by the veriest novice, while line embroidery, whether done in the completed article is exceedingly silks on cloth for table covers, on elegant. More expert needlewomen linen for doylies, or on crash for prefer their own hand embroidery chamber sets, tidies, splashers; dent. on satin, and not unfrequently copy toilet mats, etc. The designs for from nature. A choice bit of em- these last are from Kate Greenbroidery shown recently, a cluster away's pictures, from Mother Goose, below it, and the silken counterfeit acter; so also are the Babes in the embroidery, and mingles effectively | imaginable occupation. The pictwith ferns and ox eyed daisies .- ures are executed in outline in what Red clover, with its rosy blossoms is now known as the "Kensington and shaded green leaves wrought stitch," but which may be more in life-size, is new and very pleas- familiar to our readers as stem ing. A cluster of this, with a group stitch, and which is done by workof daisies over which golden-winged ing from you, obliquely back and butterfiles are hovering, is shown forth. For doylies, all manner of quisite for use save as a picture. tea-pots, kettles, urns, cups and The aesthetic stork and the solitary saucers, forks and spoons, knives

or plush mounted on cloth, wrought bunch of grapes, and so on through and glittering with beads. Leaves | Numberless pretty trifles are made and flowers of the same material of gold or silver cardboard worked are held down by button-hole stitch, in zephyrs and edged with quilted done close on the edge, and are ribbons. For strength they are veined with silk, so that the effect | made over stout cardboard or tin, is that of rich embroidery. A new and serve no end of useful purposes. material for the foundation of ap- Collar, glove and handkerchief chicken and see how tough he is. plique embroidery is thick frieze, boxes, catchalls, hairpin cushions, on which fleur de lis, lions and other match holders, taper holders, cigar heraldic designs are grouped in cases, whisk-holders, all these and bold relief, giving a rich effect for more are among their number. A Christianity is the companion of puddings cried little Milly. Chokcomparatively little work. This is set for a bureau consists of two liberty in all its conflicts-the cradle ing back a sob, she answered. "1 handsome for table covers and for hanging pockets as catchalls, or re- of its infancy and the divine source can't come Aunt Sice, I'm awful!' portieres. A very elegant table ceptacles for odds and ends, a hair of its claims. cover of satin sheeting has a border pin cushion, a whisk-holder and a Character is not cut in marbleformed of Spanish lace laid on the hanging match bolder in two di it is not something solid and unmaterial and the whole design visions, one for the matches, the alterable. It is something living wrought over in heavy silk em. other to hold the barnt ends, to be and changing, and may become broidery in many colored leaves and hung on the gas bracket. Such a diseased as our bodies do. flowers. The newest embroidery is set is easily made and adds much It is better to meet danger than

toilet table for which it is used. are shown in many styles, the storm to avoid a shipwreck. newest being the Kate Greenaway,

THE MIRACULOUS APPLE. To divide an apple into several But and the price, with the work begun parts without breaking the rind; as a pattern, and materials to finish, Pass a needle and thread under Old fashioned patchwork is again easily done by putting the needle the needs the strong to sustain it,

when completed, had a very tich THE OMELET COOKED IN A HAT. officet, the lass of silk were arranged. State that you are about to cook the report does not come from the without regard to their an omelet; then you break four Shape, except that at regular in- eggs in a hat, place the hat for a wrought in gold color. Fleur de omelet complete'y cooked and quite lis of palm leaves treated in the hot. Some persons will be credu-

The Greensboro Batriot packages of ribbon ends are put up the spectators to observe the conformal for the purpose. The same sort of tents. The eggs were empty ones, for the purpose. The same sort of tents. The eggs were empty ones, patchwork forms an elegant horder the contents having been previously for a table cover. For this, it extracted by being sucked through should be framed in velvet ribbon, a small aperture; but to prevent held down by point rucsse stitches. the company from suspecting this, Night-gown and handkerchief the operator should, as if by accicases, like those which attracted dent let a full egg fall on the table, the breaking of which induces a belief that the others are also full.

THE INK AND FISH TRICK. This is really a first-rate delusion. cotton, and the outside of velvet You bring before the spectator a or satin, decorated either with hand glass vase full of ink. You dip a embroidery or with appliques in ladle into it, and pour out some of quaint Japanese designs. Baskets the ink upon a plate, in order to continue to be favorite objects for convince the audience that the subdescration. Waste baskets, hand- stance in the vase is really ink. You baskets, wall-baskets, baskets of all | then throw a handkerchief over the sorts, are ornamented in every con- vase, and instantly withdraw it, ceivable style. For example, one when the vase is to be filled with

This apparent impossibility is ful or so of ink, which runs into the bowl when it is held downwards during the act of dipping it into the

FLOATING BUBBLES.

Concentration alone conquers. A round trip ticket-a ball check. The fewer words the better prayer. Chance generally favors the pru-

Poor whiskey makes rich divorce lawvers.

If time is money, why isn't a note at four months as good as cash? Many a bold fellow has been

bowled out by the "flowing bowl." The brightest exercise of charity is charity toward the uncharitable. In this world of change naught which goes is lost.

in print.

Man peeps, Glow-worm between two glooms untold, Sunbeams between two sleeps.

Circumstances are the rulers of the weak; they are but the instru- ny replied, There was not a spark ments of the wise.

The young girl who dropped a basket of eggs while flirting made More elaborate is a set in which a mash-Chronicle-Herald.

Do you like a brick a brack or a done, and not even silk embroidery | wrought in colored crewels; on one | frame a brack house?-New York | felt that it was something to be

Whiskey that makes a man seasick may be properly termed a spurious article .- Boston Globe.

Courier-Journal: The man who was itching for office was elected; shall I do?" but it was by a scratch.

Our sincerest laughter

With some pain is fraught; Our sweetest songs are those Which tell of saddest thought

a pattern of ferns and daisles in to the prettiness of the room and to wait for it. He that is on a lee Work bags and shopping bags stands out to sea and encounters a shore, and foresees a hurricane,

boquets of ferns and daisies, the The top forms a full ruffle, and is observer of the business of a crowd, lined with silk, and the bag is em- like one who is too corions of obthough not met with in real life, broidered or not, as the maker preserving the labor of the bees, will often be stung for his curlosity.

The oak and codar bend and writhe When roars the storm through pass and braken :

That trembles first when earth is shaken The beautiful must ever rest in the rind of the apple, which is the arms of the sublime. The gen-

of sewing the bits of silk or velvet take both ends of the thread in | What scalpture is to a block of together on the wrong side, they your hands and draw it out, by marble, education is to the human are laid on a foundation with their which means the apple will be soul. The philosopher, the saint edges overlapping and closely but divided into two parts. In the and the hero-the wise, the good tonbole stitched either in silk to same manner you may divide it and the great man, very often lie match or else in vivid contrast. The into as many parts as you please, hid and concealed under a plebeian design may be set and conventional and yet the rind will remain entire. surface, which a proper education

> What utter nonsense to speak of stock reports! Every child knows stock, but from the barrel.

The new butter made from cotton seed oil in the South is now

A Frenchman in business here dinner! Because he's not only

CHILDREN'S CORNER

Between the dark and the daylight When the night is beginning to lower, Comes a pause in the day's occupation That is called the children's hour."

Bells of Christmas...

Bells of Christmas soon will chime, And their tuneful notes will fly From the steeples white with rime To the clear star-frosted sky. Soon the organ pipes will blow Strains triumphant, loud and long, And the happy choir arow Fill the whispering church with song. Soon the pungent scent of pine Will perfume the chilly ball,

Holly sprays and cedar twine Precious pictures on the wall. Soon the Christmas fires will flare With a consciousness of light, And home windows everywhere Flood with golden mist the night. Christmas bells, prepare to ring, Let us have a joyful time,

From your lofty rafters swing

Till the angels hear you chime Crickets on the poor man's hearth, Get ye ready with a twill That shall sing of joy on earth Till his heart with laughter fill. Elfins dancing at my side, Now a secret word with ye: On that happy Eve abide With the children in their glee.

And when midnight hour shall fare

Out each lamp of heaven blow,

With a tinkling showsr of snow.

And in silence fill the air

JOHN HENRY BONER. AUNT LOUISA'S PUDDING.

"One, two, three, four, five! O what beauties! What biddy you think laid 'em ? I'm almost certain her heart! isn't she just the darlingest_"

"Whew, Mill! You quite take my breath away. But have a care; ly cares are over, she gives up her these eggs are not cobblestones !"

The warning came too late .-Crash! went the eggs gathered in Milly's white apron. She had, without thinking, leaned against the barrel that held the nest, in her effort to discover additions to her store

"O, Lanny! do you think Aunt Man born of woman is of few days | Sice will scold awful ?" exclaimed and full of schemes to get his name Milly, looking ruefully down at her apron. The yellow fluid was already oozing through the pretty barred muslin. "I daresay you'll catch it," Len-

> of smpathy in his tones, yet Lenny was not a bad boy. Milly did not quite understand

what her cousin meant when he said she would catch it, but she dreaded. Two great round tears gathered in her eyes. "I wish-papa would come and

tetch me home," she cried. "Who would ever think the nasty eggs would mash so easy! O dear! what Just then the pleasant voice of

Who says it is unhealthy to sleep Aunt Louisa was heard at the in feathers? Look at the spring kitchen door, calling, "come, dears, be quick! I'm waiting for the eggs. The pudding will be spoiled if you don't make haste."

"And I do so love Aunt Sice's She had dropped her apron, and sticky contents were streaming down to her verytoes. The soft laugh that greeted her as Aunt Louisa discovered the woful plight she was in, at once reassured her and put her at ease.

"Am I not a funny pudding, Aunt Sice, I hope you wou't get frightened and give me to the beggarman, like Mrs. Tom Thumb did, you know !"

"Run Lenny," her aant cried playfully, "and see if there happens to be a beggar passing!"

Then she caught Milly up in herbig calico apron and ran with her to the house. There she was made as clean and sweet as ever. Lenny found a new nest of eggs, and Aunt Lonisa's pudding turned out a famous one.

FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS. Give a good definition of can't. Spirits of whine.

What did the rose say to the sun? Blow me. Ah! but what did the sun say to

the rose ? You be blowed. If a tree were to break a window, what would the window say ? Tremend us!

What did Jack Frost say when he kissed the violet? Wilt thou? and it wilted. What trees has fire no effect upon?

Ashes, as, when burned, they're ashes still. And when is a charale like a fir tree? When you get a deal bored

(board) from its length. Why should the poet have expected the woodman to " spare that tree !" Because he thought he was a good feller.

known as "oleocottonine." This all his life hewer of wood, that is, doesn't improve its taste, however. a woodentter, never come home to

DEDICATED TO MISS MINNIE A. TROGDON

BY MINNIE M. RAY. [From the Friend of Temperance.] 'Life is real, life is earnest And the grave is not its goal; Dust thou art, to dust returness Was not spoken of the soul.'

Yes life is real; though in our youthful day's it seem but a fairy dream of poetry and love; yet as mature age with its cares and duties, and old age with its withering blast comes on, we find; that life is no longer a dream but a stern and earnest reality. The child looks abroad upon the world and sees only its beauty and loveliness: the maiden sees the green trees and lovely flowers, the blue sky, the golden stars, and thinks what a beautiful, pleasant thing is life .-The woman looks with delight upon her husband, her children, and her home; but though happier far, than child or maiden, life is no more to her a bright poetic dream, but an earnest, blessed reality. She feels the importance of the duties she has entered upon, and with a prayerful heart, she presses onward to the high mark she has set up for her guidance and attainment. Prayerfully she passes onward, neglecting nothing, hoping all things; striving as she passes over the rough road of life to smooth its rugged places for the dear, the loved ones, who are to follow her. Self-forgetfal in all things, she seeks not the best for herself, but is willing to sure it was dear old Fluffy. Bless give to her loved ones, the brightness of life, and take the shadow for her portion. So she passes on through life and at last when earthlife here, for a glorious hereafter; then and not till then, is her life's work done; for never a mother or wife's love and cares appreciated until the grave closes over them and hides them forever from those that they have toiled and prayed for .-Then when she is no longer here to profit by it, they see her many virtues, they recognize the earnest

> and with the poet they can earnestly exclaim : Let us then be up and doing With a heart for any fate Still achieved still pursuing Learn to labor and to wait.'

purpose which characterized her

life's work, and feel that she at least

did not live in vain. They feel that

though unrewarded here, her crown

of glory will be brighter hereafter,

NEW ADVEMRTISEENTS.

HARDWARE

Tinware and repairing for the thousand Good heavy, also common tinware, by retail and wholesals. All in want of goods in my line should call on me before bu, ing.

Respectfully Yours.

CHAS. G. YATES. August 3, 1881,-1v.

THE GLASSCOCK PLOW

And Stove Works,

Greensboro, N. C.,

Manufactures the Celebrated

GLASSCOCK PLOW,

Carolina Cook Stove,

which are guarrenteed to give entire sat-ALSO ALL KINDS OF FOUNDRY WORK. Special attention is called to Prow Castings. Sept. 7, 1881-tf,

CHAS. L. TODD, 1215 Cary Street. RICHMOND, VA., WHOLESALE GROCER

-AND-

Commission Merchants,

Also shipper of Grain. Hay, Meal and Mill-feed Flour, all grades, a specialty. Correspondence Solicited. sept 21-3m

W D. MENDENHALL, C. A. REYNOLDS,

late of the firm W.C. \ J. R. MENDENHALL Petty & Co., W. D. Mendenhall & Co., MANUFACTURERES OF DOORS, SASH and BLINDS,

GREENSBORO, N. C. Special attention paid to orders, which will be carefully filled, shipped promptly will be carefully inited, sarphands and satisfaction guaranteed.
We also run a Corn Mill in connection with our Factory, and guarantee good meal from good corn.

Aug. 24 1881-tf

Mouldings, Brackets and dressed Lumber of all kinds,

Seasonable Goods. The subscriber offers fruit cans, app celers, grass blades, bra-s kettles, and a neral assortment of hardware, thware, oodenware at low prices for cash or good arter CHAS G YATES.

ROBERT G. GLENN,

Corner, South of Postoffice, Greensboro,

N C., Aug. 3, 1881, 19.

Wholesale and Retail Dtuggist,

Greensboro, N. C.

SAM, H. JORDAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. GREENSBORO, N. C.

Will practice in the Courts of Orange, Alamance Randolph and Guilford. Special attention paid to the practice in the U. S. Court at Greensboro. Sept. 14, 1881-tim.

JAS. W. FORBIS Attorney & Counsellor at Law. GREENSBORO, N. C.

Careful and prompt attention will b given to all business entrusted to him. Probate business and collection

POWDER CO.. **FARMERS** WAREHOUSE Greensboro, N. G.

FOR SALE OF Leaf Tobacco

Will be opened TUESDAY the 28th of of June and the FIRST SALE will posi

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 Guil ford and her sister counties will give us a chance and we will do the best we can W. E. BEVILL & CO. at as low or lower figures than any June 15, 1881.

W. E. BEVILL East Market Street, Greensboro, N. C.

DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE We emind our friends and the public STOCKO F GOODS

TO SUIT THE TIMES. Good Goods for a Little Money. Also that we will take most all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE FOR GOODS and we respectfully ask that you see our goods and give us a trial before you buy. W. J. BLACKBURN, SALESMAN. August 24, 1881 1y.

NEW ENTERPRISE.

Shoe Factory & Store THE GUILFORD SHOE MFG CO.,

Have opposed, opposite the old Parktor of fice on South Elm St., Greensboro, a Shoe Factory and Shoe Store for the m nuf.cture

BOOTS & SHOES, both wholesale and retail. We are ready to take measures and make for ladies and gentlemen fine Boots and Shoes to order,

WARRANT TO SATISFY Or No Charge will be Made-

We keep on hand a variety of Northern Shoes, Leather and Shoe Findings, which we propose to sell for just what they are at prices that will defy competition. Call and see us if you want anything in our line and we will try to please you. GUILFORD SHOE MF'G CO.,

Nov. 3, 1881-1y W. R. MURRAY.

SOUTH BLM STREET.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

NEW STOCK Fall and Winter Goods,

DRY GOODS. Noti ns, Hosiery, Gents' and Ladies' and Childrens if anel under ware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Ready made Clothing, Calpets, Finor Oil Clothes, Rags, and Mats. And your especial attention is called to his stock of Fine Clocks, Dolmonds and light colored Jackets for Lucies', which are nearly made, elegantly trimmed, and of latest styles, and for good and re-liable goods at low prices; do not fail to examine his stock and prices before buy-

See and be Convinced.

Sept 7, 1881-4ms, FARM FOR SALE.

In Rockingham County,5 miles north of GRAIN AND GRASS FARM. It also brings an excellent quality of To-BaCcs. It contains 630 acres, about one half well timbered. The farm could be divided into smaller tracts, provided purchasers can be found for it PETER SCALES.
Madison, N. C , Dec 7, 1551 4w.

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER.

Dealer in Fine Watches. Jewel ery. Sterling Silver and Plate Ware.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

FINE SPECTACLES, &C. Special attention given to the Repairing ad Timing of Fine Watches and Regu-

Ang. 31, 1881-1y.

Gui lford Buildingn d Cui Hord Buildingn d
Loan Association.

By order of the Board of Directors of
the Gailford Building and Loan Association of Greensboro, N.C., and by virtue
of power a nveyed by a Deed of Mortgage
executed to said Association by Joshna
Lindley and wife Mary K. Lindley, and
I.C. Lindley to said Association, I will
sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the
Court House door, in Greens oro, N.C., sell to the bighest bidder for cash, at the Court House door, in Greens ore, N. C., at 12 M., on Thursday, the 15 h day of December, 1881, a fine Farm of 169 acres, about 3½ miles West of Greensbor, on the Salem Railroad known as a part of the

75 acres in wood, good up land, with 1900 bearing Front Trees.

Also at same time and place, and by business. Parties who have not dealt

HOUSTON & BRO'S COLUMN.

Powder! Powder!

Renowned

DUPON I

and keep on hand a full stock of

RIFLE AND BLASTING

POWDER

AND FUSE.

Which we will sell at lowest

FACTORY PRICES.

We keep the largest stock of

GROCERIES

in the Piedmont Carolina, and sell

jobbing house.

We Defy Competition.

In our stock will be found

Lard,

Tobacco,

Goods,

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Bacon, Corn, Oats, Meal, Flour, Bran, Peas, Dried and Green Fruits, Eggs, But-ter, Chickens, Rags, &c.

Will pay New York prices for

10,000 Pounds Beeswax

We also want

50,000 POUNDS

Green and Dry Hides,

10,000 BUSHELS PEAS,

ALL THE

RABBIT SKINS

which we will pay Cash or Trade.

buying their groceries,

Country merchants and consumer

generally will consult their best interest

to see us before selling their produce and

Our house was the first to establish the

eash system, paying cash for country pro-

duce. Five years ago farmers had to take

trade for their eggs, trade for their corn,

trade for their flour, trade for their meal,

trade! TRADE! TRADE! for everything

they brought to market. We completely

upset this way of trading goods for pro-

CASH.

THAT ALMIGHTY DOLLAR for any and

every thing raised on the farm and the

farmers to day, everywhere in Guilford

and surrounding counties, will confirm

what we say. They appreciated the step

we took in breaking up that old time way

of swapping goods for produce, and have

liberally rewarded us for so doing, by

patronage and trust they will continue to

make us happy. We are under many ob-

ligations to you and will endeavor to

HOUSTON & BRO.

Greensboro, N. C. Nov. 23, 1-81.

Wholesale Grocers.

ducy-and now the farmers can get

Bacon,

Cakes.

Crackers.

Canned

Cigars,

Coffee,

rd, Leather, Cheese,

Syrup,

THE YORKTOWN CAMPAIGN

DO NOT FAIL TO GET ONE.

Book of the Season, FOR SALE AT

YATES We are Agents for the World BOOK, STATIONERY AND ART

> FOUND AT LAST. " DOBYNS' SURE CURE !" Patented Feb. 25, 1879, for CATAPRII,
> Patented Feb. 25, 1879, for CATAPRII,
> Polyma' Sure Cure" proudly points to a
> record which no Catarrah, Neuralgie or
> Nervous Headache Remedy in the world
> can, even approximate. Scarcely two Nervous frequency remains a Scarcely two years before the public, yet over thirty-four thousand true and genuine certificates and testimonials have been received. Every box is guaranteed to give relief, or

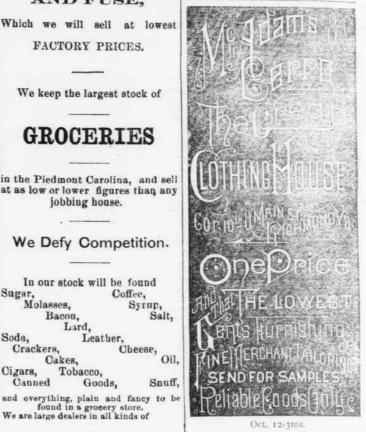
STORE.

Every box is guarantee.

Every box is guarantee.

BUCHANAN & McDonald,

Access, Greensburo, N. Agents, Greensbure, N. C.



Davenport & Morris. Richmond, Va.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Sugars,
es, Syrup, Stores,
Bacon, Floar, Fish,
Powder, Ale and Poy
Soda, Starch,
Tobacco, Fish, Porter,

ALL LEADING ARTICLES IN THE GROCERY TRADE.

Particular attention given to the filling Dec. 18, D-W1y

DOMONA HILL NURSERIES applicants,
near McAdoo House, Address,
J. VAN, LINISTAY,
Normals and N. Strangels and N. S.

March 30, '81.-17 LAW AND INSURANCE.

BALL & EDDY.

Fire Insurance Agents,

Greensboro, N. C. Office over National Bank of Greenshops. None but the best companies representa-Mr. Ball will conduct his law business

Sept. 7, 1881-ly. HEATING STOVES

For Coal and Wood,

AND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE

W. H. WAKEFIELD, & CO'S. Aug 31, 18-1-1y

Harper's Magazine ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Periodicals,

patronizing us. We thank all for their

with us are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves.

HARPER & BRO LINE YOR Dec 7-1f.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE PATRIOT.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

HIS FIRST MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

Supermount in All of its Various Departments-Important Recommendations Relative to This District.

of smilty and peace. For these His favor we owe to Him who y in His hands the tribute of our

eitled by the British Government the sum of £15,000, most of which

the condolences of his government and people on the death of President Garfield.

The Costa Rican government lately framed an engagement with Colombia for settling by arbitra-tion the boundary question between those coun-tries, providing that the post of arbitration should be officed. be offered successively to the King of the Bel-glans, the King of Spain, and the President of the Argentine Confederation. The King of the Bel-glans has declined to act, but I am not as yet ad-ched of the action of the King of Spain. As we have certain interests to the second

realization of the mutual advantages which, will result from more intimate connecedal interconnection, the Or-token number of the reports and from the openium of the rich limited for the color of a will unknown of the responsibility of the color of the section of papers on the color of the section of the will be section of the papers of the color of the section of the will be section of

5,116,115 72

Total ordinary expenses. Leaving a surplus revenue of

Which was applied as follows

18,330 00 14,407,629.59

mending the abolition of all internal revouse taxes, except those upon tobacco in its varietis forms, and upon distilled spirits and fermented liquors; and except also the special tax upon the manufacturers of, and dealers in such articles. The retention of the latter tax is desirable as affording the officers of the Government a proper supervision of these articles for the prevention of the same and the secondary of the Treasury that the figure with the Secretary of the Treasury that the secretary of the Treasury that the more expensive rantes have been decreased in length 2.32 miles, and in cost \$33.14. Secretary of the Treasury that the more expensive rantes have been decreased upon that captain and deposits. There seems to be a general sentiment in favor of this course, in the present condition of our revenues the tax upon deposits is especially unique. It was never imposed in this country until it was demanded by the proper section of the containty increasing cost of the rallway in most increased in the way of an increasing cost of the rallway in the secondary until it was demanded by the proper section of war, and was never exceed, it is now in most instances, 35, per war, it is no

in such cases.

The separate organization of the Signal Service is urged by the Secretary of War, and a full statement of the advantages of such permanent organization is presented in the report of the Chief Signal Golfeet. A detailed account of the useful work performed by the Signal Gorps and the Weather Bureau is also given in that report.

I ask attention to the statements of the Secretary of War, randing the requisitions frequently made by the Indian Bureau upon the subsistence department of the army for the result of the statements of the special and tribes of Indians whose appropriations are exhausted. The War Department should not be left, by reason of hand-quate provision for the Indian Bureau, to contribute for the maintenance of Indians.

The report of the Chief of Engineers furnishes a dialed account of the operations for the improvement of rivers and harbors.

Toommend to your attention the suggestion contained in this report in regard to the conditions of our first state of the Army would not called account of the operations for the improvement of rivers and harbors.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, with accompanying documents, prosents an elaborate account of the best part of the best part of the Secretary of the Interior, with accompanying documents, prosents an elaborate account of the best part of the Secretary of the Interior, with accompanying documents, prosents an elaborate account of the best part of the Secretary of the Interior, with a commend to pour attention the suggestion of the Secretary of the Interior, with a commend to pour attention the suggestion of the Secretary of the Interior. The propose of the Secretary of the Interior of the Commend to pour attention the suggestion of the Secretary of the Interior, with a commend to pour attention the suggestion of the Secretary of the Interior, with the suggestion to that end.

Touches the account of the propositions of the secretary of the Interior, with the suggestion to that end to the condition of the secretary of the I

tion, of the rapid developments and the consequent demand for additional means of intercommunication and exchange.

During the past year 328 additional money-order offices have been established, making a total of 5,399 in operation at the dot of this report.

During the year the domestic money orders aggregated in value \$105,075,769,35.

A modification of the system is suggested, reducing the fees for money orders aggregated in value \$105,075,769,35.

A modification of the system is suggested, reducing the fees for money orders not exceeding \$5.

Legislation for the disposition of unclaiment money orders in the possession of the Post-office in the prospect of the possession of the Post-office in the prospect of the chief and older members in that their total value now exceeds \$1,090,000.

The attention of Congress is again invited to the subject of establishing a system of savings department. It is unformate, in view of this fact, that during the past year railroad routes have been decreased in length as in contrast and the past year railroad routes have been decreased in length as in contrast and the past year railroad routes have been decreased in length as in contrast and the past year railroad routes have been decreased in length as in contrast and the past year railroad routes have been decreased in length as in contrast, and the past year railroad routes have been decreased in length as in contrast, and the past year railroad routes have been decreased in length as in contrast, and the past year railroad routes have been decreased in length as in contrast, and the propose of the secondary of the standard so that the past year railroad routes have been decreased in length as in contrast, and the past year railroad routes have been decreased in length as in the past year railroad routes have been decreased in length as in the past year railroad routes have been decreased in length as in the past year railroad routes have been decreased in length as in the past year railroad routes have been decreased in len

Agriculture. The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture exhibits the results of the experiments in white the results of the experiments for the experiment has been engaged during the past that Department has been engaged during the past year, and makes important suggestions in reference to the agricultural development of the country.

The present calculated at once; the work must be gradual.

The present english system is a growin of years, and was not created by a single stock of executive.

The control of the co

ports of debarkation.

ports of debarkation.

ret to state that the people of Alaska have

ret to state that they are as yet unproan that they are as yet unpro-orm of government by which life e protected. While the extent of es not justify the application of acty of Territorial administration,

usifes he senate, at its last session, passed a bill pro-ing for the construction of a building for the arry of Congress, but it failed to become a law, provision of suitable protection for this great ection of books, and for the copyright depart, at connected with it, has become a subject of mail importance and should receive, compt.

District of Columbia Matters.

in fully of the condition of the affairs of the Dis-terior urge the vital importance of legislation for re-recisination and improvement of the marshes of for the establishment of the harbor lines along e Potomae River rout. It is represented that in their present condition its represented that in their present condition occurred to the adjacent parts of the city, and estents of the adjacent parts of the city, and at they greatly mar the general aspect of the rich in which stands the Washington Momment, his improvent would and to that park and to be park south of the Executive Mansion, a large-ren of valuable land, and would transform what now testieved to be a dangerous missance into attractive landscape extending to the river out.

be recommend the removal of the steam rail-s lines from the surface of the streets of the and the location of the necessary depots in h places as may be convenient for the public ommediation; and they call attention to the

An Important Subject.

It is to be hoped that some well-defined measure

B is to be hoped that some well-defined measure may be devised before another national election, which will render unnecessary a re out to any expedient of a temporary character for the determination of questions upon the very existence of the tovernment and the illorities of the people ware suggested by the prolonged librass of the later ware suggested by the prolonged librass of the later ware suggested by the prolonged librass of the later ware suggested by the prolonged librass of the later ware suggested by the prolonged librass of the later for the formation of his officer. It is provided by the second article of the Constitution, in the first character of the Fresident from the constitution, in the first character of the remains of the President from office, or of his disable resignation, or mability to discharge the powers and inties of said office, the same shall deviates and inties of said office, the same shall deviates and inter of the Constitution in its what is the distribution of the Constitution in its specification of a said office, as one of the continguises which calls the Vice-President to the exercise of president in the nature to long-con-

ntial functions? ability limited in its nature to long-con-ellectual incapacity, or has it a broader

must be its extent and duration?

inability proves to be temporary in its ma-during its continuance the Vice-Presi-while exercises the functions of the Exe-cy what burne does he hold his office? he continue as President for the remainder

ears term? the elected President, if his inability in the interval, be empowered to reents officer

of it, having such lawful authority, he should

tise it, would the View-President be thereupon
owered to resume his powers and duties as

Deeply impressed with the gravity of the responbinities which have so unexpectedly devolves upon me, it will be my constant purpose to e-operate which you in such measures as will promote he glory of the country and the prosperity of its Washisotox Dec. 6, 1881.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT REPORT.

The Financial Needs of the Country Ably Set Forth by the New Head of the Department-The Question of Bonds and Reduction of Taxation Presented.

The annual report of the Treasury Deredemption of bonds for the sinking fund, \$74,571, 200; fractional currency, \$199,901.05; loan of February, 1861, \$7,418,005; 10,408 of 1861, \$2,006,150; \$28s of 1862, \$18,000; 5.29s of 1863, \$3,400; 5.29s of 1863, \$37,000; comosls of 1867, \$966,150; comosls of 1868, \$237,600; old demand compound hiterest and other noics, \$18,300, and to the increase of cash in the Treasury, \$14,407,921.90; Total, \$100,009,401.98. The report says:

SINKING FUND REQUIREMENTS. equirements of the sloking fund for the year, including a believe of \$25,517,128.78 present year to be excessed the requirements of stacking find for the entire year by the sum of stacking find for the entire year by the sum of stacking find for the entire year by the sum of stacking find for the entire year by the sum of stacking find for the entire year by the sum of stacking find for the entire year by the sum of stacking find for the entire year by the sum of stacking find for the entire year by the sum of stacking find for the entire year by the sum of the entire year by the sum of the mouthly addition to our silver coining will some leave us no closely but that entire year by the sum of the mouthly addition to our silver coining will some leave us no closely but the find the precious from year, the received where year is no close but that of an excell it is continuously in the commercial world moning the minor and less that the continuously is one that de-mands the early ettention of our sawmakers, or the small select may dirth beyond our control and its continuously is one that de-mands the early ettention of our sawmakers, or the small select may dirth beyond our control, nucles control and the same state of the mouthly addition to our silver coining will some leave us no closely the unit of the mouthly addition to our silver coining will be some leave us no closely the unit of the mouthly addition to our silver coining will be some leave us no closely the unit of the mouthly addition to our silver coining will be some leave us no closely the unit of the mouthly addition to our silver coining will be some leave us no closely the unit of the mouthly addition to our silver coining will be some leave us no closely the unit of the mouthly addition to our silver coining will be some leave us no closely the unit of the mouthly addition to our silver coining will be some leave us no closely the unit of the mouthly addition to our silver coining will be some leave us no closely the unit of the mouthly addition to our silver coining will be some leave us no closely the unit of the mouthly addit

DISTURSINENTS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

On the subject of public manuary the Secretary says: "By act of tongress, approved March 2, 1857, public disturnsing officers were required to locate all funds entranced to them for alloburament on deposit with a public decository, and to whom payment was to be made. The provisions of this between them only in layor of the persons to whom payment was to be made. The provisions at this law remained unchanged until the act of lange 11, 1866, reportanced as action 2809, Revised statutes, was passed, removing the restrictions as a the median of drawing checks. By an act approved Federacy 27, 1877, that action was so mended as to re-emerit the provisions of the act of Jarch 2, 1857, overscaling dishusing officers beeks, which the benariusent had found impracticable to enforce. The attention of Congress has seen called to this catter in the attential reports of the Secretary for the years 1837, 1838, and 1838, ally explaining the impracticability of enforcing a law according to the letter as 1 in one stand. DISTURSUNENTS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

ry.
report of the Comptroller of the Currency is
die as containing full information in referis the affairs of national banks, and after
g certain partions of it, Judge Fogger con-

BESERVE FOR REDEMPTION.

and in addition thereto to have sufficient money in the Treasury to meet all other demand obligations outstanding. This policy has been adhered to as rigidly as practicable. The reserve has never failen below 36 per cent. nor been above. 45 per cent. of outstanding notes. The silver certificates issued are payable only in allver coin, and the gold received for the certificates is now available for resumption purposes. There is now in the Treasurer's cash about \$25,000,000 of fractional eliver coin, having only a limited legal tender value and not available for resumption purposes. The remainder of this reserve consists helely of gold coin. It is generally conceded that for safe bunking are serve of 40 per cent. to meet current obligations is necessary. The Government, by the issue of its notes, payable on demand, and its obligations to meet them when presented, is in a position analogous to that of banking, and should therefore act upon principles found to be sound and safe in that business."

The Secretary treats the subject of silver certificates briefly, and recommends that measures be taken for a repeal of the net requiring the issue of silver certificates and the early retirement of them from circulation. Referring to the discontinuance of gold certificates and the carry retirement of them from circulation. Referring to the discontinuance of gold certificates in Secretary says: "Should the certificates be issued they would at once take the place of this coin, and the Treasury would hold the coin instead of the banks. In view of any possible demand for the redemption in coin of legal-tender notes, the lesue of these certificates is very objectionable."

NATIONAL BANK NOTE.

any possible demand for the redemption in clinic flegal-tender notes, the issue of these certificates is very objectionable.

NATIONAL BANK NOTEs.

Reference to the retirement of national bank notes is made as follows: "Inder existing law support of the lineal tender notes or coin with the Treasurer of the United States, withdraw the bonds held as security therefor and leave the Treasury to redeem an equal amount of its notes. This privilege was given to the banks evidently for the purpose of security a proper elasticity of the currency, and in view of the rapid payment of the public debt it would seem that this privilege is necessary for the purpose of facilitating the redemption of bonds held by the banks; but should many of the banks, through apprehension of adverse legislation or from any other cause, desire to retire their circulation the deposit of such an amount of money with the Treasurer might cause a serious and sudden contraction of the currency and grave embarrassments in business. That the apprehension of such action is not groundless is shown by what took piace on the passage of the 3 per cent. refunding bill by Congress at its last session. If it is thought advisable Congress can enact that mational banks be prohibited from retiring their currency, except on a previous notice of intention so to do, the length of that notice to be fixed by law." LEGAL-TENDER NOTES.

remey, except on a previous notice or intention so to do, the length of that notice to be fixed by law."

LEGAL-TENDER NOTES.

Brief reference is made to the subject of legal tender notes, regarding which the See ctary says. "That they are convenient and safe for the community is without doubt. That it is for the profit of the Government to continue them is also without doubt. Yet there is one consideration that should have notice, and that is whether the Government can continue to claim for them the quality of being a legal tender for debts. This Department understands that the constitutionality of making them a solvent of contracts was found in the exigencies of the Government maked by the civil war. Whether now, that that war has some time since ceased and the Government assed by the civil war. Whether now, that that war has some time since ceased and the Government seed by the civil war. Whether now, that that war has some time since ceased and the Government seed by the civil war. Whether now, that that war has some time since ceased and the Government is be maintained as currency with the legal tender quality is a question worthy of stention." It is suggested that is permanent appropriation be made for the redemption of fractional paper currency outstanding. Similar action is suggested relative to the public debt which matured before 1850 and remains outstanding.

Referring to the payment of United States bonds in gold, the report says. "Although the act of July 14, 1870, provides for the issue of United States bonds in gold, the report says." Although the act of February 12, 1873, the further colong of states bonds in gold and selver coin of that value, yet, as by the act of February 12, 1873, the further colongs of silver dollars was prohibited, and the Revised Statuces declared gold colo only to be legal tender for sums exceeding 88, equity if not strict construction of law requires that the holders of such bonds should receive payment thereof in gold or its equivalent manded weight and fineness were a

THE STANDARD SILVER DOLLAR.

which is everywhere accepted as a true standard of value."

THE STANDARD SILVER DOLLAR.

A chapter of the report is devoted to the standard silver dollar, in which Judge Forger says:

"As required by the act of February 28, 1878, the Department has caused to be colored into standard silver dollars each month at least \$2,500, tool in value of builton of that metal, and there is no apparent reason why its circulation, leaving more than \$60,00,000 in the value, and there is no apparent reason why its circulation should rapidly increase.

That most of the European nations have a deep interest in a proper adjustment of the ratio between gold and silver coinage, if not desper than the United States, admits of no doubt. We farmish the world with the largest portion of both gold and silver, and our exports command the best somey of the world, as they ever should do and will, unless we bind ourselves to accept of a peoper, when we clearly may be the controllers. Some of the European nations whose concurrent action is meessary be any result that is sought do not yet appear neady be accept bi-metalism, and when ready they may ask bet a ratio drange, while the market or intrinsic value of silver indicases the property of a considerably increased ratio. That an agreement of the principal mations of Europe with the first person and the stay of a considerably increased ratio. That an agreement of the principal mations of Europe wind for its property of a considerably increased ratio. That an agreement of the principal mations of Europe would only command the price of a commodity. on the market. Therefore, the fixing of any stationary of a considerably increased ratio. That an agreement of externe delicacy to be fully considered. The most potential means of bringing about as attafactory considered in the received of a commodity on the market. Therefore, the fixing of any station is a matter of externe delicacy to be fully considered. The most potential means of bringing about as autisfactory conditions of the while and any the

sliver coimage, and tend to reduce us to a place in the commercial world moning the minor and less civilized nations.

"It may be assumed that a people as enterprising and progressive as that of the United States, holding as leading position among nations, will not consent to the total abandonment of the use of gold as one of the metals to be employed as mosely, and we cannot consent to be mixed in the very awward position of paying for all that we buy abroad upon a gold atandard and selling all that we have to sell on a silver standard. It is therefore recommended that the provision for the commercial model and the Secretary be authorized to coin only so much as will be necessary to supply the demand.

"It is believed that the amount includation will be steadily increased, but not so fact as to require for some months, or perhaps years, any addition to the amount already coined.

After mentioning the receipts from customs for the past fixed year, and showing that of the \$152, 175,76792 collected \$13,858,86,22,23 was collected at the part of New York, leaving \$50,251,115.65 as the amount collected at all other ports, the Secretary continues:

THE TARTEF QUESTION. "A revision of the tariff seems necessary to neet the condition of many branches of trace. That condition has materially changed since the amountment of the tariff of 1864, which formed the oast of the present tariff as to most of articles imported. The specific duries imposed by that act, for instance, on iron and steel in their various forms had then a moper relation to the of ruleway. compressed to the tariff of 1864, which formed the basis of the present tariff as to most of articles imported. The specific duries imposed by that act, for histance, or iron and steel in their various forms had then a proper relation to the ad radieral duties imposed on the articles manufactured from those metals; but by a large reduction in the values, especially of the eruder forms of from and steel, the specific duty imposed thereon now amounts in many cases to an ad toforce duty of over 100 per cent., while the advoloral duties on manufactured articles have not been changed. The growing demands of trade have led also to the importation of iron and steel in forms and under designations not enumerated in the tariit, and a great disproportion between the specific and ad radoes a duties is a constant stimulus to importers to try to bring the merchannide under the adversary mate. This produces uncorrelately appeals from the action of collection of the control of the

yet grow in volume and apparently in profits and yield to the Government a surplus over its needs. The result upon the public revenue is to embarrass this Department in disposing of the surplus in lawful way and with regard to economy. While its asserted that there is stringency in the money market and that the business community is in straits, the call of this Department for millitons of bonds is not in full accepted. There is another way in which to dispose of the surplus—namely, to enter the markets and buy bonds at the current rates. Calculations of experts show that under the premium that now rules upon the 4 and 4½ per cent bonds this could not be done without a loss to the Treasury, which it is of doubtful propriety to make. And it is almost certain that an announcement of a purpose so to do would enhance the market value of those bonds. Meanwhile the daily receipts loss in the community by the Treasury continue, the surplus over its needs increase, and money lies idle. It seems that the plan most just for giving relief is to reduce to a ratio and thereby diminish receipts and surplus.

"The ratio freduction of the public debt and the

these community by the Treasury commune, the side. It seems that the plan most just for giving relief is to reduce transition and thereby diminish receipts and surplus.

"The rapit reduction of the public debt and the increase of the aurplus in the Treasury present the question of the public debt and the increase of the aurplus in the Treasury present the question of the public debt and the increase of the aurplus in the Treasury present the question of the public debt and the proper in the taxation move put upon the people. It is estimated that if the present ratio of receipt and expenditure is kept up the public debt now existing may be paid in the next ten years. In view of the large sum that has been paid by the present generation upon that debt, and of the heavy taxation that now bears upon the industries and business of the country, it seems lust and proper that another generation should meet a portion of the debt, and that the burdens now laid upon the country should be lightened. It is to be considered, too, whether the accommy would permit, and upon objects that would not meet with favor in a placehod or moderate condition of the Federal Exchequer. In some quarters there is already talk of an overflowing Treasury, and projects are put forth for lavish expenditure, not only to the furtherance of public works of doubtful legitimacy and expediency, but in aid of emerprises no more than quest public in character. Can a government be justly said to have an overflowing treasury when there is an outstanding debt against it greater than it could pay if lawfully presented, and when its means of payment in the future must be taken from its entires by burdensome taxation? And is it a beneficial exercise of governmental power to raise money by taxation in greater sums than the lawful demands upon the flowerment require when those demands are of themselves a heavy burden upon the industry and business of the country. It is doubtful with the business of the meters upon it many official exercise of governmental power

legitimate subjects of taxation when taxalion is needful. A reduction of that tax is not recommended. Other objects from which internal revenue's derived are the stemps on bank checks and matches. The former is a tax on business somewhat irritating and hampering in its nature. The latter is a tax on an article of hourly and necessary consumption by all classes. It is arged by some that the abolition of the stamp tax on matches would not reduce the price of the article to the consumer. That contention does not seem well founded when the cost of the stamp is in so large a ratio to the cost of the stamp is in so large a ratio to the cost of the stamp is in so large a ratio to the cost of the stamp is in large quantities gives to capital an advantage in the manufacture of the article. There is also the duty derived from proprietary stamps an abolition of the revenue from these three sources would be an equiva lessenting of burdens, and the tax on the deposite in national banks and from the respective propriety and pastice be lessened, if not entirely removed, whenever it is determined that the public revenue exceeds the public needs that the public revenue careeds the public needs that the public revenue is different in its nature. It is a tax on a franchise of profit to the favored grantee, and upon a subject in the furnishing of which to the manufacture is different in its nature. It is a tax on a franchise of profit to the favored franches and upon a subject in the furnishing of which to the manufacture is different in its nature. It is a tax on a franchise of profit to the favored franches and upon a subject in the furnishing of which to the manufacture and the reduction of internal revenue that might be given up, keeping that from principles formented fluors, and tobacco. The other source of revenue where a reduction may be made is the customs. It already appears that the revenue from the customs for the year ended June 30, 181, was \$198,185,656.65. being an increase of \$11.657.61.12 over the preceding year, w

all will be relieved able and equally."

TRIAL OF CUSTODS.

The Secretary suggests the propriety of establishing a new ribunal for the trial of customs cases, or their transfer to some existing tribunal like the Court of Claims. The opinion of experies the Court of Claims is the cover of suggested to the court of Claims as the Secretary may think proper to the Court of Claims would give to the claimants and to the Government a proper judicial trial and judgment which would not only do justice to the parties but revent re-examinations, which are now urged upon every change of Department officers." The affection of Congress is called to the present method of classifying the duties collected upon sugar, moissess, and melado without recommendation upon the part of the Secretary. The Secretary reviews the bond operations of the Department during the year, and refers to the sections at his prodecessor in the continuance of the 5 and 6 per cent, bond at a lower rate of interest as entirely successful, and concludes: "If the excess of revenues over expenditures should continue as during the past year its application to the payment of these known as the extended 6s and 5s on interest at the rate of 25 per cent, possess a quality seidom found in a debt against a government. That quality is in the power that the fowerment has to call them in for payment at any time or to postpone payment of them for years. This is a valuable privilege to the Government, and it is to be considered whether it will be use to give it up. The possession of it enables the Government to accommodate the payment of the public means. It will be difficult, probably, to market a loan at a low rate of interest which should be redeemable at he's pleasure of the Government. Indeed, one of the requisites of a loan proposed at low rate is that if he issued for a long permanent made irredeemable until the expiration thereof. The reason is on the surface. A debt at a low rate is that if he issued for a long term and made irredeemable until the expiration thereof. The reason is on the surface. A debt at a low rate is not likely to be sought for, save by those wishing permanent investments, as public institutions, trustees, goardians, and other adductary holders of famils, or wealthy persons with whom safety, satulity, permanente, and regularity of income are of more importance than a light rate of return. It is also to be considered that the gain that would necrue to the Government for a small reduction of the rate of interest is ty some extent lost in the expenses necessarily attendant on the making of a new Jonn. It is a new Jonn in its an and of the information that the Department has from men in from a small reduction of the rate of interest is ty some extent lost in the expenses necessarily attendant on the making of a new Jonn. It is a new Jonn in the a new Jonn of the term of the foreign of the bonds at long term of payment."

Emphasis is put by them on this condition. None have paired the term at less than tou years, most law per placed the term at less than tou years, most law per placed the term at less than tou years, most long payment."

omered there or given to make a called to the nepsyment.

The attention of Congress is called to the necessity of more direct legislation authorizing
quarantining of imported cattle, and for providing
proces for the quarantine thereof, and for the expenses attendant thereon.

Life-savino service.

Deferring to the annual report of the General

penses attenual thereon.

IHFE-SAVING SERVICE.

Referring to the annual report of the General Superintendent of the LHG-waving Service, the Secretary says. "It is necessary to make purision for increasing the compensation of the district superintendents, which is too low, being but \$1,000 per annual, except in the two largest districts, where it is only \$1,500. These officers give large bonds are stonged with grave duties, which occupy all their time, and the proper discharge of which involves the efficient constitute of the service in their respective districts."

The attention of Congress is also invited to the recommendations heretofore made for the establishment of a retired that and the extension of the pension laws to the Revenue Marine Service, and the subject of prosecuting a search for the Accide exploring vessel Jeannette, as proposed by Captain Rooper, is also commended. The balance of the report is a recapitulation of the several burgans eports, which have been published from time to time.

THE ACTING VICE-PRESIDENT. He Defines His Position as a Senator—The Division of Parties.

The President of the Senate addressed and comprehensively. Is it not, therefore, worthy of consideration whether the country cannot afford the proper length of time for a skillful, indictions, and complete framing of a bill? Should extigencies exist or arise calling for immediate legislation upon particular matters, they could be recated specifically for the time while awaiting the complete and comprehensive system. Attention is invited to the report of this Department for less in regard to a repeal of the discriminating duties imposed by section 290 of the Revised Statutes, especially on tea-sund coffee produced in the possessions of the Netherlands, and the recommendation therein contained is renewed.

Reduction of taxes is the next subject alluded to, Judge Folger says: "It is a matter of cong atulation that the business of the country so thrives as to endure the onerous taxation that is upon it and to endure the onerous taxation that is upon it and

tion candid treatment, sustaining it when right and opposing it when wrong on all public questions. Holding to this purpose, and intending to insist on a pure, an economical, and a just administration of the Executive trust, the new President ought to be aided by all proper legislative co-operation in carrying out the general policy be may propose to the country. Whatever that policy in the future may be it is entitled to fair trial and to natient hearing. With this view of my duty I shall vote willingly to continue the committees in this body as they are now constituted. It is best that the party which has the President and the House of Representatives should be held answerable for all measures. Then there will be no divided responsibility.

they will accept this conclusion. At the special session in March they made but a brief and feeble stand against the organization of the committees, which shape the great legi-lation of the committees, which shape the great legi-lation of the committees, which shape the great legi-lation of the committees which shape the great legi-lation of the committees to the offices of the Senate, under the same political conditions, my Democratic friends yielded no ground from the beginning to the end of it. Dembless they had satisfactory reasons for this course of policy. Last spring I took occasion to state the reasons why my vote should be given for the then existing organization of the Senate. Although the circumstances have materially changed since that time the obligation which I voluntarily assumed has not been altered. Hence, I adhere to that declaration, always reserving to myself the right of rejecting offensive candidates. IF THE OPPOSITION ARE WISE

in this decision by the course of my distinguished friend from Vermont, embout as a leader of his party, as he is also eminent for public and for private worth. Upon his motion the present Chler Clerk, distinctly appointed as a Democrat, was unanimously made acting Secretary. That graceful deed is a cheering sign, which affords me pleasure to applicate publicly, because this is the first place where an example should be set against the common scrambling for office that distingues our political life. The country was almost equally divided between the two great parties at the Presidential election. The majority in the House of Representatives is small, and it his Chamber the Republicans and Democrace confront each other with like numbers. The committees are now held by one party, and the offices of the Senate are held by the other party. From my standpoint it would be unives to discurb his condition of things, and I do not propose to engage in any struggle that looks to that object. I AM GREATLY ENCOURAGED

AS OUR POLITICS ARE ORGANIZED, as our Folitics are officashed,
a public man, who steps out-ide the party lines, is
always exposed to harsh cridetsm, no matter how
proper his motives may be. The machinery of
both enforces rigid discipline and denounces revolt as treason. For the last ten years my political
position has been entirely independent of any
organ zation. I have accepted the good wherever
it was found, and I have voted for the best men,
whether they were called Republicans or Democrats. CONSISTENCY IS NOT A VIRTUE

THIS IS THE ONLY ANSWER

I shall ever make to unworthy minds, that would measure the integrity of others, by their own low standard of personal honce. The day is drawing near when I shall retire from this Chamber. My only ambition while here is to be instrumental in bringing about perfect peace between the North and the South as the best means of promoting the permanent prosperity of the Union. When the trude voice of neution, which for fifteen years past in time of peace has disturbed the national fellowship, that should have been restored at the close of the civil war, shall be slienced, this country will bound forward in a career of grandeur and giory that will assound mankind. Reconciliation has a nobler aim than nece material wealth. If this last experiment or republican government is to cudare and to be perpenalted, as we all humbly pray tood it may be, for unborn generations, then the spirit of forbentance and of toberation, in which it was created by the petriotism of the fathers, must be revived and minimed. In no other way can the more perfect Union which their inspired wisdom formes out of the disjointed confesioration be preserved as the shining light of a higher civilization and as the refuge of the oppressed from all lands.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE. A Rill to be Introduced in Congress for its

The following bill has been prepared

d will shortly be introduced in both Houses of

"Be it exected by the Sciate and House of Representatives of the United States in Chapters essential. That there shall be added to the Signal Corps of service therein, have have shown themselves eminoutly well fitted for signal duty. Poselded, That no officer shall be commissioned as a signal officer until be shall have passed a satisfactory examina-tion before a board of officers expert in the duties of the Signal Service, to be appointed by the Presi

Six. 2. That no officer of the Signal Corps shall be promoted to a higher grade until the shall have passed a satisfactory examination before a board of not less than three officers of the Signal Corps, senior to him in rank, and should such officer fail on examination he shall be suspended from this pro-motion, and the next in rank found qualified upon examination, as aloresaid, shall be promoted in

Sec. 3. That after the appointments have been made under section 1 of this act, vacancies in the grade of first licutenants shall be filled by the pronames of the Signal Corps and of the regi Spc. 4. That second heutenants of the Signa rps may be transferred by the President to the ne of the army, but without prejudice to the ratik any regimental officer.

Sec. 5. That there shall be added to the enlisted force of the Signal Corps three sengennis, five cor-porals, two musicians, twenty first-class and twenty second-class privates, with the correspondlug rank, pay, and allowances of other enlisted men of the Signal Corps, and who may be em-ployed as a permettent party for the garrison and eyed as a permanent party for emiting depot at For: Myer.

"SEC. 6. That the President may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint three professors, three assistant professors, and ten assistant in the Signal Corps, preference being given those persons of high scientific attainments, specially in the science of meteorology, bo, by logg service in the Signal Service and in the scribe of the United States, have shown pethe service of the United States, have shown pe-entiar fitness for meteorological and allied scien-tific work: Pratided, That the pay of each pro-fessor shall be the pay and allowance fixed by law for professors at the Military Academy, and the pay of each assistant professor hall be \$2.500 per annum, and the assistants shall ach receive a sum equal to the highest pay and allowances of sergeants of the Signal Corps

"Sec. 7. That a sufficient sum of money from that sw in the Trensury of the United States not other vise appropriated is hereby appropriated to carry his act into effect to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882. "Sec. 5. That officers now on duty in the Areti

grious shall be eligible to appointment under ection 1 of this act, with the approval of the board organized, as therein provided, without appearing "Sec. 2. That enlisted men, while under instru-

tion in meteorology in the Signal Service school be known as endets of the Signal Corps." The Rush for Post-Offices.

The time of the officials at the Post-Office Department was fully occupied yesterday in receiving calls from applicants for offices. The rush was unprecedented even for the beginning of a new presidential term, and has not been equaled since the first term of Grant's first adminisequaled since the first term of Grant's first adminis-tration. One reason is that the commissions of a large number of postmasters expire about this time. The papers in the cases of 125 appointments of postmasters have been prepared at the Depart-ment, and will be transmitted to the President. Between this time and Christmas it is anticipated hat the commissions of 175 postmasters will expire, and the applicants and their friends will make it warm for the Postmuster-General and his

A GAME OF DRAW.

CHOOSING SEATS IN THE HOUSE.

Where the Members Will Sit-How the Brawing Was Accomplished-All the House Committees Arranged Except Those To Be Selected by the Speaker.

The Utah Delegate matter was post-The Utah Delegate matter was postponed, after which the drawing of seats
began. After the usual uproar the Hons.
Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, and Robert M. A.
Hawk, of Illinois, were given permission to select
their seats in advance of the drawing. They selected their old seats, Mr. Stephens' being the one
next the middle alse in the front row on the Democratic side, and General Hawk's being the one
next the aisle, front row, second tier, Republican
side. The House objected to giving a like permis-

next the aisie, front row, second tier, Republican side. The House objected to giving a like permission to Mr. Kelley, the father of the House, and Sam. Cox, the jester of the House.

After a din worthy of a ward meeting a page was blindfolded and the drawing began. No. 280 was called, and Mr. Wheeler, of Aiabanna, of doubtful title, stepped out and selected an eligible seat on the Democratic side.

The rattle of the bells and the voices announcing the number and name drawn were all that disturbed the silence until General Tom Browne was called. He came forward and selected the seat next the middle aisie, fifth row back. Repubcan side, the seat lately occupied by Mr. Haakell, can sile, the sand lately occupied by Mr. Haskell, of Kansas. As he sat down he was greeted with applause in which the General Johned. Mr. Hiscock, of New York, selected the seat next

to General Brown.

Mr. Robeson got the seat next to the aisle, just to the left of the middle aisle, second row, Repub-

Mr. Dezendorf, of Virginia, sits just back of Mr. obeson. Messrs. Reed, of Maine, and Calkins, of Indiana. sit together in the middle seats of the third row in the second Republican tier, next to Mr. Kelley, of

Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, occupi the seat next he aisle in the fourth row, fourth tier, Republican

Pennsylvania.

looking elderly gentleman, of fine appearance, with a splendid head of silvery hair, chose the seat next to that of Mr. Alex. H. Stephens. Mr. Jones, of Texas, the lone Greenbacker from the Lone Star State, will electrify the House from the seat next the middle afsle, second row, Demo-

Judge Resgan, sometime letter slinger for the ate unlamented confederacy, will pour out his wisdom upon his fellow-members from the third seat from the sisie in the sixth row of the Bour-

on side.

Sam. Randall drew a slim chance, but a fellowDenocrat, taking pity upon his foriorn look, gave him the seat he had pre-empted, to-wit, the one next to the sisle, third row, third tier, on the

next to the asset, third row, third tier, on the minority-minority side. General Rosecrans, "Old Rosy," as his boys used to fondly call him, will witness the proceedings from the second seat of the aisle in the sixth row of the second tier, on the side where he is, but ghtn's to be. ughtn't to be.

Mr Pobluson of Mussachusetts, will cross-ex-

mine the Democrats from the second seat from isle, sixth row, second tier, on the side where descentisetts men are itsually to be found.

Mr. Peelle, of Indiana, a new member, sits next

Mr. Burrows will wing his flights of oratory from the third seat from the middle aisle, sixth row, on the side where all good Michiganders are

Mr. Van Voorhis had bad luck, and reposes All van tooms and tack, and reposes himself in the second scat from the middle aisle on the last row, Republican side.

When Mr. Keiley left his seat he also left his hat—on the desk. Although it was late in the drawing before his name was called his seat was not taken by any one, and he cause forward with ulet dignity to his old seat amidst the hearty ap

the kindness of the same gentleman who had warmed Sam Randall's seat, and from this coign of vantage he will do the funny business for his

of vantage he will do the funny business for his hide-bound side.

Mr. Haskell will worry the Bemocrats from the seat next the aisle in the sixth row of the fifth tler, just to the left of the Speaker. Mr. Dunnell will urge the improvement of the Mississippi River from the middle seat of the reventh row, fourth tler, Republican side Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, will explain the "pian" of his Stare from the seat next to the nisle in the fourth row, second tler, of the side which admires the "pian." Messrs. O'Nell, Groutt, Dunnell, Orth, and Haskell grace the exroutt. Dunnell, Orth. and Haskell grace the ex-

Ground, Dunnell, Offin, and Haskell grace the ex-treme corner on the extreme left of the Speaker. They are in good company but a bad place for recognition—men'ly as bad as Indiana. Mr. O'Nell, of Pennsylvania, was the last name called, and he selected the last seat of the last row

of the last tier on the Republican side. Mr. Binghy, of Maine, occupies the old seat of the late President Garfield.

GENERAL KILPATRICK DEAD. The Minister to Chill Passes Away-Sketch of His Life. Some two weeks ago a rumor was float-

ing about, based on a dispatch received in New York, that General Kilpatrick was dead. The recked confirmation. Another report came after to the effect that he was very ill lowever, the consul at Valparaiso telegraph to the State Department the news that "Minister Kilpatrick died at Santiago on Sunday, December 4 Instant." General Kilpatrick was born in Dickgraduated from there at twenty-five entered the First Artillery, and was wounded at Big Bethel Va., in June, 1861. He rose rapidly in the service and because in September, after leaving West Point, Heutenant-colonel of New York cavalry; and within a year was lieutenant-colonel and during and he became colonel of New York Cav-alry. In 1863 he was commander of cavalry in the Army of the Potomac, as well as in the Army of the Cumbertand. He received his second and at the battle of Resaca, in 1864 and a severe wound in the memorable " march t he sea." For this he was brevetted colonel. Th me year he commanded the Eighteenth Artil-ry, and in the following year, 1865, he received e title of major-general for his services. In havig captured Fayetteville, in North Carolina. Po-

g captured rayettevile, in North Carolina. For e campaign in the Carolinas, the title major-general United States army as conferred, followed in 1865 by ajor-general of volunteers. At the close of e war he was made Minister to Chill, which po-tion he held from 1865 to 1870. He was again appointed to the same position by President Garfield succeed Mr. Christle ney, and has been at his to succeed Mr. Christia ney, and has been at in post about eight months. General Kilpatriel married a Chillan lady and was highly respected

Mr. John McCullough began his fourth week at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, yesterday evening, appearing as Sportacus, in Dr. Bird's tragedy of "The Gladiator," which was written for Edwin Forrest. Mr. McCullongh's physical powers fit this character as well as Mr Forcest's did, and he seems to the auditors to be in deed the Thracian captive who successfully vaquished Roman generals. In the tender seems with his dramatic wite Mr. McCullough's voice was soft and touching, and it was excessingly ef-lective also in passionate declamation. The harseter is one excellently adapted to Mr. Mc-lullough. Mr. Edmund Collier was the Phasaring. mished Roman generals. In the tender s and at the end of the second act he received, with

Dr. Isaac I. Hayes is understood to have said that he had renounced political service and would now devote himself to magazine writ-ing and lecturing. The other evening at Chicker-ing Hall, New York, he gave his first "Artic enterbefore a large and enthusiastic audi ence with diagrams regarding his four years' ex-perience in the Polar seas and amid Polar scene: Dr. Hayes is a magnetic speaker and full of en-thisism upon his theme, and he will undoubtedly make a great success throughout the Union with his amusing entertainment. ILLUSTRIOUS names in American history,

mes never to be forgotten as the earth continu s daily revolution-Guiteau, "Little Eva," Eli Unele Tom," Dr. Mary Walker, G. rancis Train, Sammy Tilden, Susan B. Antho Pan Rice, Da ius Allen, Bob Ingersoll, "The Sweet Singer of Michigan," Jay Gould, and John Kelly.

Spurgeon says that when you meet a mad dog you should never argue with him, unless you are sure of your logic. It is better to get out of his way; and if anybody calls you a coward you need not call him a fool—everybody knows that.

Henderson, S. C., a few days ago. They were great-grauduleces of General George Washington.

THE MESSAGE IN NEW YORK. What the Leading Papers of the Great City Say of It.

New York, Dec. 6.—To-morrow's Herald will say: "The message of President Arthur is admirably written, calm, and dignified in style and tone, and advises Congress, as it is his his constitu-

will say: "The message of President Arthur is admirably written, calm, and dignified in style and tone, and advises Congress, as it is his his constitutional duty to do, on many important subjects with a wisdom and sound judgment which his recommendations the attentive consideration of both Houses. The message is an able and conservative document. Most of its recommendations seem to be entirely wise and judicious, and where we should differ from him as in the treatment of the question of shipping, the President has but spoken the sentiments of his party which favors subsidies and grants."

The Trace will say: "The first message of President Arthur is a very careful and well-matured document. Its tone is more frank and direct than is customery it such papers, and its recommendations, extensive and varied as they are, show that the President has patiently reviewed the field of labor so recently and so unexpectedly opened before him, and that he is not inclined to shirk the constitutional duty of adding Congress by his suggestions and advice. As the President holds, to all intents and purposes, an important is part in the legislative power of the Government this course is entirely proper. On most points which Mr. Arthur touches he expresses himself with clearness and good judgment."

The World says: "Everybody will admit the President's message to be a business-like paper. That, however, is the faint praise which people are entirely pointless, and as Presiden are entirely pointless, and as Presiden are entirely pointless, and as Presiden are entirely pointless, and as President with clearness and good judgment."

The World says: "Everybody will admit the President's message to be a business-like paper. That, however, is the faint praise which people are entirely pointless, and as Presiden are entirely pointless, and a

FOR THE WOMEN.

Long-haired furs have quite gone out. Canary-colored moire is very fashionable for Sagging Louis XIV. puffs are seen upon imported

Winter petticoats with a leather facing are the

atest whim of an English dressmaker.

Quaint and tiny Queen Mab poke bonnets of ite plush or beaver are worn by little girls. Manufacturers of repped goods have induced Worth to try and bring them into favor again.

A skeleton, holding in its fleshless arms a baby and at the same time playing a fiddle, is a new and grim terra cotta toy.

The size and shape of some of the novelties in head-gen are satounding, and suit lunatics much better than sensible women. Five feathers on a bonnet are a minimum. The

Miss Harris, daughter of the late secretary of Harvard College, is to have charge of the secretary's office during the coming year. New French tea-gowns show a combination of

pale-colored heliotrope and sage-green satin, bro-caded with silver flowers and leaves.

There is no better way of proclaiming your poverty or your parsimony than by wearing cheap outon velvet. Wear slik velvet or none. Spanish bonnets of white plush, trimmed with cascades of pearl-beaded lace and wreaths

of white silk pospors, are "lovely" for blondes. The pocket-muft is not an ephemeral fashion. It grows in favor and has been improved until now it assumes a very useful and practical shape. Creeping things obtrude on paper and card. Stakes coil themselves on letter paper, and liz-ards in relief, colored to the life, disport on din-

Table-covers made of cream-and-brown grass cloth seventy-two inches wide, and which cost but eighty seven cents a yard, are both pretty and in-expensive.

An Ohlo girl sued a man for breach of promise nd proved him such a mean scoundrel that the ary decided that she ought to pay him something for not marrying her.
Soft thick satins, velvets and plushes, overlaid with designs, raised so decidedly as to give then

the effect of being put in relief, are the rage with all who can afford them. The new individual butter plates of silver, with pastoral scenes painted in black on a ground of dead silver, are pretentious but not hair so nice as the plates of porcelain.

Two girls at Greenwich, Eng., climbed five fences, wrenched off a lock, and plundered a house lately. If this goes on, male burglars will have to strike, like the eigar men.

It is the newest agony to exhibit wedding prents without the cards of the givers, and this i a great blow to that class who send plated fish knives and second-hand ice-cream sets. Tawny, yellow-colored Danish gloves, reaching

for above the elbows, are worn with elegant even-ing dresses of the most delicate description, ex-pecially those of white and cream color. A "winter on the Nile" is now the correct thing

and all the fashionables who have the necessary unds, and are ambitious to be "correct," will follow their leader and make haste for Egypt. A lady wore at a party the other evening a dress of white plush embroidered with green leaves, on which were pearls to represent dewdrops. It was

leclared to be too utterly asthetic for anything. " Mademe," said the butler to Mrs. Pacific Coast, as she sat in the parlor surrounded by her friends, "dinner is served." "Why, how foolish," she exclaimed; "what's the use of serving in ntil we get there 7

abroidered with birds of every hue, and when placed against a window (with white curtain soped back) overlooking a garden, have a very retty effect, as at a short distance the tulle is im-creeptible. Miss Maunitta Dalsey will ask the Kentucky

legislature which convenes this week, to consider her claims for the office of State Librarian. She is a school teacher, and is described as a braw, handsome little woman, who has fought her way ngle-handed to the front. The Queen of Itnly's taste in dress is unimpeach-tble. At one of the fetes given in honor of her-self and husband as Vienna she wore a creamlored dress covered with most delicate lace

looped up with a bow. No sleeves, but on the shoulders large bracelets of emeralds, diamonds and white and plok pearls. Miss Edgeworth put in her protest against the Siss Edgeworth put in ner protest against the habit which spoke of a young lady's education as "finished" when the governess was dismissed. "I hope you will say that your education has just begun," said the virtuous governess. But, in the face of Miss Edgeworth and common sense, care-

ess conversation still permits such a misuse of the word "education." A beautiful reception bonnet is in the Charlotte a ocacini reception somet is in the Charlotte orday shape, and is made of dark moss-green recaded plush, with a wreath of golden oats en-reing the crown. Inside, the bounct is faced ith pale gold-colored satin sublime, veiled with a elicate network of emerald, gold, and rub

delicate network of emerald, gold, and ruby beads. The broad strings are of the dark green plush, lined with gold-colored satine. Very low divans have replaced the time-hon-ored sofa. They should be covered with striped satin, each stripe of a different color and embroid cry. For instance, a yellow stripe has green ara-besque designs, a red has yellow, while the dark violet has gold. A row of satir cushions, each of a different color and embroidered exclusively in

a microint color and embroidered exclusively in gold, is placed against the wall to serve as a back. The asthetical ladies of the day who write have taken to employing adjectives in senses which are puzzling to the average reader. One of these ladies lated denounced white marble mantel-pieces on the ground that they are "unthinking." And Mrs. Hawels, in her latest pronunciamento on art in the louise declares that Onesen Associations. in the house, declares that Queen Anne tables are not nice because they stand upon "emasculated little legs." One of Worth's latest costumes is in copper-col-

One of Worth's latest coatumes is in copper-colored cashmere and velvet. The underskirt is of y velvet and perfectly plain. The overskirt of cashmere is shirred in one row up the centre of the front, falling away at the sides in gracefully curved drapery. The jacket is long and tight fitting and is made of stamped velvet, with a vest of pale pearl gray satin, embroidered in a delicate pattern around the edges with copper-colored silk.

of his way; and if anybody calls you a coward you need not call him a fool—everybody knows that.

Mrs. Mary Burnett Bassett died at Brenham, Tex., about the middle of November, and her sister, Mrs. Annette Lewis Ingle, died at Henderson, S. C., a few days ago. They were great.

Henderson, S. C., a few days ago. They were greating the state of the same forward and took his hand, saying: "I heard you sing that song when I lay do not be saide-field, and I shall never forget it." A TOUCHING scene was witnessed one

A PAGE IN HISTORY

EXPEDITING THE MAIL SERVICE

How Andrew Jackson's Postmaster-Grantship, dited Service, Increased the Pay of Contra ors, and Met the Ire of Natron-Mind. ed Squators and Member

It is curious how history repeats might be supposed, from a se ease, that the star-route ; as been attracting so much a est few months, was with dstory; yet it is almost events which happened n ndness of a friend the Time an old pamphlet entities)

RE. BARRY WAS POSTMARTE under Jackson's administration. The address was a reply to a major Senste Committee on Post Office. which was presented in the a-previous to the publication of and increased the pay of the erm "star route" had not one he mails being carried but the charge made by the committee against the Po-almost identically the same rates the basis of the present

STAR-ROUTE INVESTIGATION IN the opening of his addies. Barry referred to the the majority of the committee that the majority of the Sens Whigs, while the Postmonererst. He says: "The per ion, and falsehood while ort make it my dusy and repel with indignst usious and imputations an feeling in those penditures of the Departs

of the Postmaster-General

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AFTER THE AWARD address says

This is the acco appedited route was

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Philadelphia and Pi contract to tra phile and Patishung temand being made n allowance for a s their orginal ng points, but we he lear that the charges

in party rancor, and a The address of the Pa A STRONG DET failed. He closes will

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The Democratic me light of these events, w century ago, the present furnishes a singular instan-