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The Greensboro Patriot

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GREENSBORO, N. C., DECEMBER 13, 1883.

Four thousand seven hundred dollars was the amount realized by the State Treasurer from the sale of drummers' license during the month of November.

Senator Butler, of South Carolina, has made the first break on the internal revenue system this session, by his bill to abolish it introduced in the Senate Wednesday.

The four buildings for the World's Industrial and Cotton Exposition in New Orleans are to have 1,000,000 square feet of exhibition space, and are to cost in the aggregate about \$225,000.

The population of the German Empire last year was reduced 20,154 souls, instead of an expected increase of 750,000. This indicates how seriously emigration is telling upon the population of Germany.

Fifty years ago the first Chicago newspaper was published. It started with a circulation of one hundred and fifty seven copies. To-day the combined daily circulation of the Chicago press is many hundred thousand.

The annual report of Attorney General Brewster shows that there was paid out for the expenses of United States Circuit and District courts, including pay of marshals, attorneys, clerks, jurors, &c., in the past fiscal year \$2,929,857.90.

Few of the thriving cities of the West can show more rapid growth than Birmingham, Ala., whose population has increased more than 1,000 this year. Business is very active, and people are going there from every direction. Birmingham was founded in 1871. To-day its population is about 15,000.

The commissioner of patents has decided that the cancellation of certain claims in an original application does not constitute inadherence, accident or mistake, with in the contemplation of Section 4916, Revised Statutes, and an application for reissue, the purpose of which is to renew such claims, can not be allowed.

In the report of the Secretary of War, he urges that Congress enact this year the bill that failed last year, and which appropriated \$600,000 annually to supply volunteer military organizations throughout the country with arms and camp equipment. Expenditure that encourages voluntary military training is a good national economy and will always keep a large force of drilled men that can be called upon in cases of emergency.

Senator Edmunds has wisely introduced a bill to abolish the iron clad oath, and it ought to be promptly passed. This oath is a relic of war legislation, which has not only outlived every reason that prompted its adoption, but it serves to keep up a discrimination which has become unwarranted and invidious. It is high time that this distinction between Northern and Southern public men be swept away. Let the same oath be administered to all alike.

The number of persons killed by wild animals and snakes in India last year was 22,125, against 21,427 in the previous year, and of cattle, 46,707, against 44,669. Of the human beings destroyed, 2,600 were killed by wild animals, and 19,519 by snakes. Of the deaths occasioned by the attacks of wild animals, 895 were caused by tigers, 278 by wolves, 207 by leopards, 359 by jackals, and 292 by alligators. 18,501 wild animals and 322,421 snakes were destroyed, for which the Government paid rewards amounting to 141,653 rupees.

The report of the Postmaster General shows revenues of the department were \$45,508,692.61, being over \$1,000,000 in excess of the total cost of the service, and 8.6 per cent. more than in the previous year. The expenditure for compensation of postmasters was \$1,515,394.46 in excess of the appropriation, which was caused by the equalization of salaries under the act of March 3, 1883. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, are estimated at \$47,104,078.31, and the expenditures at \$50,062,189.00, leaving a deficiency of \$2,958,111.29. In this estimate an allowance is made for increase of business under the reduced rate of \$2,200,000.

STATE EXPOSITION.

The State Board of Agriculture and the citizens of Raleigh are trying to organize a State Exposition on a grand scale. The idea is for the Board to give \$10,000 and the citizens to give as much or more, and construct suitable buildings and hold an exhibition, text year, and annually thereafter, similar to the display made by the State at Boston; but of a more extensive scale. We can think of no plan by which so much material good can be accomplished for the State for the same expenditure of money. We hope the plan may succeed.

Notwithstanding the persistent efforts of some of the Radical papers to keep up "sectionalism" and prejudice their readers against the South, thousands of sturdy farmers are removed every year from the thickly settled sections of the North and West to the more inviting valleys of the Southern States. During the past five or six years the influx of both capital and labor has been remarkably. The Memphis Appeal, one of the best informed journals in the country, says:

"Immigration is pouring into the South, not from Europe, but from the East and West. It is a strange revelation in the course of human events to see the old settlers of Indiana, Illinois, and other western States hunting new homes in the South; but this is nevertheless true. The prospectors are coming singly, in squads and battalions. We have the same unvarying information from every Southern State. A gentleman from North Alabama informs us that, during the last three months, over 100 western men have purchased land in that section."

On the 26th of November an excursion of 600 or 800 Illinois "land-buyers," seeking southern homes, went to Mississippi. The planters received them with great cordiality, and exerted themselves to make the newcomers feel at home. The "land-buyers" were very much pleased with the prospects and most of them will invest in that State.

The Memphis Appeal states that in the last four years the number of spindles in the South has increased sixty per cent., with satisfactory profits, and it is thought that in a few years the entire cotton crop will be manufactured in the immediate vicinity in which it is grown."

Speaking of the attempt of some northern editors to injure the South, the Atlanta Constitution says:

"As a matter of fact northern people are coming to the South every day, and northern capital is seeking investment wherever it can perceive the probability of profitable returns. Northern men have been settling in the South and northern capital has been searching for investments ever since the war, and neither the one nor the other has paid the slightest attention to the sound and fury of the politicians."

As the same paper remarks, not a southern State has been neglected.

Northern people will continue to seek homes among us, and they will always receive a warm welcome. The South has made great strides both in industrial development and in diversified agriculture, since the war, but the next ten years will show a degree of progress that will astonish the world.

Our lands are fertile and comparatively cheap; our climate is genial; our industries return satisfactory profits to the capitalist; our people are wide-awake. The South is the place for investment; and the bloody shirt will not stay sunk in progress. Sectional feeling with us has long since been obliterated, and the frantic efforts of a few stalwart Bosses in the North can avail nothing.

A. P. Moore, the California sheep raiser, has a ranch 24 miles long and 16 miles wide, on which he grazes 80,000 sheep. His wool clip this year brought him \$113,000.

The Pulse of Animals.

The health of animals as well as that of human beings may often be guessed at very shrewdly by simply feeling their pulse. In a horse a good and strong but quiet pulse beats forty times a minute, in an excited horse fifty, in a sheep and pig not less than seventy nor more than eighty for ordinary health. It may be felt wherever a large artery crosses a bone. In the horse it is generally felt on the cord which crosses over the bone of the lower jaw in front of its curved position, or in the bony ridge above the eye; and in cattle over the middle of the first rib. In sheep it is, perhaps, easiest to place the hand on the left side, where the beating of the heart may be felt. A rapid, hard, and full pulse in stock points to inflammation and high fever; a rapid, small, and weak pulse also to fever, but to fever accompanied by a poor and weak state of the subject. A slow pulse in stock will often be found to indicate brain disease, while a jumping and irregular pulse shows something wrong with the heart.

Forty-Eighth Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The organization of the House was completed to-day by the election of clerk, sergeant at arms, doorkeeper, postmaster and chaplain. The contested election case of Chalmers, Manning, from Mississippi, which obstructed the proceedings yesterday, was referred to the committee on elections.

Members went through the sport to-day of drawing seats. York, of North Carolina, was among the lucky ones in getting a good seat. He sits on the Republican side of the House. The seats on the Democratic side were exhausted before the roll was completed and Democrats were forced to take seats on the Republican side. In York's case was optional, as his name was among the first called. There is no doubt that he will sit with the Republicans, generally. By chance, Randall, Morrison, Blackburn and Cox occupy seats near each other on the same row.

The President's message was read to a full and attentive House. It was understood that it would favor the entire abolition of the internal revenue, but such was not the case. In the President's opinion "the results of the legislation of the last session of the Congress have not as yet become sufficiently apparent to justify any radical revision or sweeping modifications of existing laws."

The message takes a strong and aggressive position on the Mormon question, recommending the repeal of the act upon which the existing government of Utah depends, the assumption by the national legislature of the entire political control of the Territory, and the establishment of a commission with such powers and duties as shall be delegated to it by law.

The message is a dispassionate, dignified document, and is distinguished by the abstention of all suggestions of a partisan or sectional character.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—SENATE.—The Senate was called to order at noon. Memorials were presented from the Legislature of Nebraska, praying that the laws granted to railroads on which patents have been not taken out, and on which taxes are not paid, be either forfeited or the railroads be compelled to take out patents on them so that they may be taxed, and urging the improvement on the Missouri river.

Joint resolutions were offered by Lapham relating to the veto power and to woman suffrage.

Bills were introduced by Mr. Ingalls to repeal the pre-emption and timber culture laws, and to amend the homestead law.

By Mr. Call to disqualify judges of the Supreme Court from sitting as such in cases which they have heard when sitting at the circuit court.

Among the bills introduced to-day were the following: By Lapham, providing that portion of the naval appropriation act, approved August 5th, 1882, limiting the number of graduates of the naval academy, to be retained in the service each year shall not apply to those classes who had completed a four year's course at the academy prior to the passage of the act, and allowing the retention to service of those members of the class of 1881, who have been honorably discharged under the provisions of said act.

By Morgan, to define the jurisdiction of circuit and district courts of the United States. It provides that no circuit or district court shall have or exercise jurisdiction to enforce collection of any tax levied in States under the laws thereof.

A joint resolution was offered by Butler to provide an amendment to the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, inserting the word "negativity" in the article. The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of nativity, "race, color or previous condition of servitude."

A joint resolution was introduced by Morgan, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, by which Presidents shall have power to disapprove any item of appropriation for rivers or harbors while approving other items; also to grant the right of way over public lands in Alabama and Georgia to the Rome and Decatur Railroad Company.

By Brown for settlement of accounts between the United States and such railroad companies as received property from the U. S. in 1865 and 1866, and that have made full payment for the same, or who upon the adjustment of their accounts shall be found to have paid of such property. In this adjustment abatement in respect to valuation of such property shall not exceed twenty five per cent., the basis of settlement to be the same as that with Western and Atlantic railroad in 1880.

Resolution offered by Call, to be referred to committee on foreign relations. When appointed requests the President to demand of the Spanish government repayment to citizens of the United States of money paid by them on shipments of cattle from the United States to Cuba.

After the introduction of some other bills the Senate adjourned until Monday next.

The Grand Jury's Report in regard to the Riot.

[Danville Register.]

The Grand Jury impaneled for the present term of the Corporation Court were charged by the Judge to inquire particularly into the riot of street affray which occurred here on the 3rd of November, and the Jury, after making a thorough investigation into the affair and examining a large number of witnesses, made a statement to the Court of their conclusion in relation thereto. That statement has been put upon record as follows:

At a Hustings Court commenced and held to, the town of Danville at the court house thereon, on Monday, the 3rd day of December, 1883: George C. Ayres, foreman; E. F. Acree, J. G. Friend, C. H. Hickey, W. W. New, W. P. Watkins, (color ed.) P. T. Barrow and J. L. Tyack, were sworn a special Grand Jury of inquest for the body of said town, and having received their charge withdrew and after the day's deliberation returned, and made sundry presentations, but not having concluded their business, were adjourned until the next day, on the evening of which they returned in to court and presented a paper, of which the following is a copy, to wit:

To Hon. J. D. Blackwell, Judge of the Corporation Court of Danville:

It appears to the Jury who have examined forty witnesses, white and colored, the large proportion being colored, that on the 3rd of November, 1883, in the afternoon, at that day, a fight occurred on Main street, in this city, between C. D. Reed, white, and Hence Law, colored, that after the fight was over, and the combatants separated by the efforts of the colored policeman Adams, the white man, Lea, and others, there was a determination on the part of the negroes assembled, to intimidate the whites by threats and menaces; that the efforts of the policemen, Adams, Freeman and Withers, and of citizens Corbin, Oliver, (colored,) and others, were unsuccessful in prevailing upon the crowd of negroes to disperse; that they persisted on remaining upon the scene of the fight and giving expression to remarks calculated to excite the passions of the whites; that at last, the whites fired their pistols in the air, hoping thereby to cause the crowd to disperse; that the negroes did not then disperse, but on the contrary rushed upon the scene from all quarters, advancing upon the whites with drawn pistols; that thereupon firing commenced; that the whites used their firearms in defence of their lives, which were in imminent danger and by their courage and pluck in standing up against such odds on that occasion, saved the lives of hundreds of people in this city. This is the unanimous sense of the Jury.

GEO. C. AYRES, Foreman.

A copy—testes, WM. RISON, Clerk.

A Tragedy in Monroe.

[Charlotte Observer.]

About seven o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Sidney A. Morton, a clerk in the store of Messrs. Stewart & Nelson, hardware dealers in Monroe, was shot and killed by a negro man named John McLeary, who had just purchased a pistol and was in the act of loading it. There were only three persons in the store at the time, the third party being a negro boy named Bob Cantillon. In an adjoining room were Messrs. John M. Stewart and Walter Nelson, who on hearing the pistol shot rushed to the scene and were met by the two negroes coming out of the door, one of whom was excitedly exclaiming: "Mr. Morton's killed." On the door he laid the counter and near the desk, they found Mr. Morton lying in a pool of his own blood which was bubbling from a bullet hole in his head just over the temple. He was still alive, but totally unconscious, and a hurried examination showed that his wound was mortal. At the end of about thirty minutes from the time he was shot, he expired without having spoken a word.

Immediately after the shot was fired, McLeary bolted from the store and ran towards his home. He was followed to that place by a party who captured him and who also found the pistol with which the deed was committed. One chamber of the cylinder was empty and the barrel was still warm. When first arrested, the negro declared having done the shooting and tried to throw the blame on the boy Cantillon, but afterwards confessed that he was handling the pistol when it went off accidentally. The weapon was a self-cocking revolver and the negro had just bought it. Mr. Morton was standing by holding an empty revolver in his hand while the negro was excitedly exclaiming: "The fatal shot" was fired. The bullet entered his head just over the left temple and he fell to the floor with out a word.

Suits to Recover Damages for Emancipated Slaves.

[Patented Stages.]

The St. Louis Globe Democrat states that prominent parties in Texas will soon begin suit in the Court of Claims at Washington, to recover the value of slaves emancipated during the late war. The action will be based chiefly on certain clauses of the State constitution, which were approved and endorsed by Congress at the time of the annexation of Texas, and which is claimed makes the United States government liable for slave property. This claim is said to be a strong and very pronounced Union man during the war and the proposed action was endorsed and will be pushed by some of the best lawyers of Texas.

Growth of Presbyterianism.

[New York Herald.]

The Rev. Dr. John Hall said, in the course of his sermon on Presbyterian Home Missions, that their agents during the year had organized 250 Sunday schools and gathered 115,000 children into them. They had also erected 80 places of worship, repaired 150 more and organized 135 congregations.

A Revenue Agent Shot.

[Washington Post.]

The Treasury has been informed that on December 3, Deputy Collector J. W. Betts was shot in the head by Ben Ellis, in Durham county, North Carolina. Ellis was running an illicit whiskey still, which Betts raided. An attempt was made to rob Betts, but he escaped further harm, and subsequently an armed posse set out to capture the illicit distillers.

China Refuses to Yield to France.

HONG KONG, Dec. 6.—News has been received here from Tientsin that China refuses to withdraw or modify its claim in regard to Tientsin and that she prefers war to the surrender of the province to France. Large bodies of troops are continually passing Hong Kong en route to Tientsin.

Earthquakes in Arkansas.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—Seven shocks of earthquake occurred yesterday at Ravenel Springs, Ark. They lasted forty seconds and broke glassware and crockery in stores and houses. Large rocks were loosened and fell in cuts of the Kansas City Springfield and Memphis Railroad near by. The shocks were accompanied by a loud noise and there was a violent jarring of the earth.

War Between China and France Imminent.

HONG KONG, Dec. 6.—Admiral Peng Yu Lin, whom the Emperor of China sent to Tientsin to investigate the position of affairs there, has returned to Canton. He has notified all foreigners that war with France is imminent, and has ordered the massing of all available land and sea forces for the protection of Canton. The Admiral holds that France is answerable for precipitating war, and warns neutral powers to observe their treaty stipulations and rules of international law.

The Stage.

A well known actor and manager in New York estimates that 4086 actors have started out from that city for various destinations "on the road." These 4086 people pay about \$1,221,000 annually for car fares and for accommodations at the hotels about \$2,800,000, or, as the New York Herald remarks, "equivalent in trunks. To pay all these people will require \$8,500,000, with incidentals in the way of express charges and transportation amounting to some \$560,000 additional. Thus it will be seen that a little over \$13,000,000 must be taken in at the box office before anything in the way of profit can be thought of.

On their Travels.

[Washington Review.]

An old man by the name of Moore, accompanied by a little girl of 8 or 10 years of age, arrived in the city to-day in a covered wagon, drawn by quite a decent-looking horse and followed by several dogs. The man stated that they were from Mattapoisett, near New Bedford, Mass., which they left during the first week in June, and were bound for Florida, where they propose to settle. They had all their cooking utensils with them and most of the time while they have been on the road have camped out. They wanted to take shipping from this port, but as they were disappointed in that, they will continue their way as they began. The man is about 65 years of age.

Cutie Sam's Expenses.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to Congress the estimates of appropriated last year for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885. The amount estimated for all expenses of the Government is \$283,125,305, being \$22,323,282 less than the aggregate for the appropriations for the present fiscal year, and \$57,154,851 less than the sum called for in the estimates submitted last year.

The estimates just submitted are divided as follows: Civil establishment, \$22,045,663; foreign intercourse, \$1,769,603; military establishment, \$27,136,152; naval establishment, \$22,547,751; Indian affairs, \$8,496,806; pensions, \$10,000,000; public works, \$17,760,214; postal service, \$2,558,111; miscellaneous, \$25,233,65; permanent annual appropriations, \$115,147,047.

The estimates in all the above cases, except for pensions, foreign intercourse, and the permanent annual appropriations, are for larger sums than those appropriated for using during the present fiscal year. The appropriations for pensions during the present year amounted to \$86,576,287, for foreign intercourse to \$2,177,984, and the permanent annual appropriations to \$117,529,521. The increases over the amounts appropriated last year are as follows: Civil establishment, \$547,216; military establishment, \$1,615,655; naval establishment, \$6,767,314; Indian affairs, \$2,427,432; public works, \$11,789,363; postal service, \$2,942,087; miscellaneous, \$1,162,917.

The increase in estimates for the naval establishment is due to provisions for completing the steel cruisers, the monitors, and a despatch boat. The increase in the estimates for public works is owing principally to an item of \$8,025,500 for improving rivers and harbors.

Clerks Pledged to Rob Employers.

[New York Herald.]

An extraordinary scheme for the purpose of systematic robbery has been unearthed in New York City. From facts in the knowledge of the police it is evident that an organization of grocers' clerks exists in New York City, and Brooklyn, the object of which is to regularly rob their employers. The name of the association is the A. B. C. Union. One of the rules is that each member shall by fair means or foul possess himself of \$125 a month and deposit it with Christian Kroes, of Brooklyn, who acted as treasurer. It is said that Kroes must have received something like \$7,000 from the members of the society. Two clerks in one of the robbed grocery stores are held for trial.

John Swin, the Hermit Miser.

John Swin, the hermit miser, lives at West Jefferson, Ohio. He is a small man, seventy years old and has the appearance of a tramp. He married when very young. His first wife and two children died early in life. He married again but soon separated from his second wife, who is now in the poor house. Swin left the practice of law and became a rag-picker. He is worth \$200,000. He hasn't slept on a bed for thirty-five years. He owes several families, travels in the country picking rags and refuses medical and medical attendance. When sick he is reticent and unsocial. He sleeps out of doors or in barns or sheds wherever night overtakes him. He seldom changes clothing and dresses in rags. He was going to purchase a valuable farm last spring at a cost of \$65,000, but thinking that some one would rob him when he went to pay for it he refused to buy it. He is often seen about the streets picking rags from gutters. Although an old resident, few people know him.

Gambling in New Orleans.

Here the gambling houses are licensed. On Royal street, within a stretch of two blocks, eighteen keno, faro or other games of chance flourish. The police protect them. The proprietors pay \$100 a month for official toleration. The gamblers are not only recognized, but they are patronized by the police, who do not hesitate to play keno, Span ish monte and other games while wearing uniform and being supposedly on duty. On Sunday afternoon, on the corner of Customhouse and Franklin streets, it is a common thing to see policemen playing Spanish monte with negroes and the lowest class of whites. On Canal street, a few blocks from the station of the Louisville and Nashville Railway, monte houses run day and night. At 2 o'clock in the morning the writer has seen a member of the New Orleans police dealing the game to a room crowded with colored postboys. The officer was on duty at the time. He has a proprietary interest in the game, and his profits from this disgraceful connection are very large.

Hired a Man to Marry Her.

An Erie (Pa.) telegram to the Pittsburgh Dispatch states that parties giving their names as Amelia A. Royce, of Cincinnati, and Chas. Traynor, of Erie, N. Y., were married in Erie, Saturday morning by Judge Freeman. The bride was elegantly dressed and evidently well educated, while the groom was quite the reverse in both particulars. She dismissed him immediately on the performance of the ceremony, and informed the Judge after the husband's departure that she had hired the man to marry her to avoid saying "Yes" to the man it would please and hurt her most to marry—the only man she loved. She said she wished the lowest publicity given to the marriage, and consequently requested the magistrate to send a paper containing the announcement to the Baltimore Sun. She paid \$20 for the performance of the ceremony, and left without explaining particularly why she was so anxious to place herself beyond the reach of the only man she would care to marry. She assured the Judge, however, that "there was nothing wrong about the matter; no crime, no despair, no broken hearts, nothing tragic."

Winter Sports in Canada.

Canadian winter sports have of late years become a business attraction at Montreal, just as pageants and industrial shows have been utilized by their more southern neighbors. Last January the "Winter Carnival" at Montreal, extending through an entire week, was one of the most successful and brilliant events of the kind ever undertaken, and during the week beginning February 4, 1884, the sport will be repeated with numerous additional attractions. "Tobogganing," which is on the order of "coasting" with slight plank sleds in this latitude, is one of the most exciting and exhilarating amusements of a Canadian winter, and special arrangements are being perfected by which to render it livelier than ever. New tobogganing hills are to be prepared; a much more beautiful and elaborate ice palace than that which was so much admired last year will be erected; the Snow Shoe Clubs are arranging to hold grand union torchlight processions, moonlight tramps, races and games; there will be special competitions by the curling clubs, aboriginal games by the Indians, skating masquerades, tandem drives, horse racing on the river, carnival ball, and various other attractions. In a word, the fun will be famous at Montreal this winter.

Swiss Superstition.

[London News.]

An extraordinary instance of superstition is reported from the Swiss village of St. Fiden, in the canton of St. Gall. The keeper of the cemetery remarked that one particular tombstone was thrown to the ground every night, though he put it back in the perpendicular position every morning. The inhabitants of the village, who are very credulous, believed that it must be the work of "spirits," but the solution of the mystery was, as may be imagined, a natural one. It appears that three men living in the village had formed an association for the purpose of "raising" money after a recipe which had been discovered in a work on sorcery by Albertus Magnus. They believed that by throwing down a tombstone at midnight several times in succession, depositing under it 32 franc pieces, and reciting certain incantations, the 32 pieces would be converted in 5,000,000 francs. After hiding the money they retired to a hut away from the village, and remained there for a week without clothes, eating nothing but bread and drinking nothing but water. This, they thought, would propitiate "the spirit Hlis." Two of the three men were recovered in this hut in a state of semi-starvation, but the third, being of a more practical turn, finding that the miraculous multiplication was not effected, quietly took up the 32 pieces of silver and disappeared with them. His two companions still believe that the miracle will take place if they continue their incantations.

Reserve Power a Necessity.

[Herald of Health.]

It is not wise to work constantly up to the highest rate of which we are capable. If the engineer of the railroad were to keep the speed of his train up to the highest rate he could attain with his engine, it would soon be used up. If a horse is driven at the top of his speed for any length of time, he is ruined. It is well to try the power, occasionally, of a horse or engine, by putting on all the motion they will bear, but not continuously. All machinery constructed their machines so that there will be a reserve force. If the power required is four horses, then they make a six horse power. In this case it works easily and lasts long. A man who has strength enough to do twelve honest hours of labor in twenty four, and no more, should do but nine or ten hours work.

The reserve power keeps the body in repair. It rounds out the frame to full proportions. It keeps the mind cheerful, hopeful, happy. The person with no reserve force is always incapable of taking on more responsibility than he already has. A little exertion puts him out of breath. He cannot increase his work for an hour without danger of explosion. Such are generally pale, dyspeptic, bloodless, nervous, irritable, despondent, gloomy. We pity them. The great source of power in the individual is the blood. It runs the machinery of life, and upon it depends our health and strength.

A mill on a stream where water is scanty can be worked but a portion of the time. So a man with little good blood can do but little work. The reserve power of an individual runs low, it is an indication that a change is necessary, and that it is best to stop expending and go to accumulating, just as the miller does when water gets low in the pond. Such a course would save many a person from physical bankruptcy.

The Scourge of the West.

[Little Rock, Ark., Gazette.]

Appalling accompaniments of the cyclone were perhaps never more completely witnessed than in the hard county last week. The course of the storm was from southwest to northeast, and commencing one and a half miles southwest of Melbourne. The swath cut through the county is fifteen miles in length. The width of its tracks varies from two hundred yards to three fourths of a mile. Eight or ten miles away from the cloud accompanying the tornado was observed to be of an ink black color, "chilling," and almost incessantly illuminated by flashes of electricity. Five miles distant the same character of boiling black cloud was seen to be followed by a long pillar of intense white cloud. Nearer at hand the white cloud, apparently driving the whirling black one before it, defined itself as a pillar of fire.

In the midst of the storm the survivors viewed the cone of the tornado as a huge ball of fire along the ground. Mr. J. B. Toler, of La Crosse, whose house the tornado also destroyed, and being in its very midst, details that the condition of the centre of the cyclone was that of a system of fiery balls as large as one's thumb, their multitude greater than any human mind could conceive and in that apparent state of ignition hustling through the air. This experience or hallucination of Mr. Toler is shared by others who were in its midst, and almost seems to confirm itself in the fact that every one wrecked in the storm at La Crosse is tattooed with bruises the size of a quarter and half dollars. The same character of boiling black cloud was seen to be followed by a long pillar of intense white cloud. Nearer at hand the white cloud, apparently driving the whirling black one before it, defined itself as a pillar of fire.

At the distance of eight and ten miles the flashes of electricity were so incessant and the commotion of wind and thunder, and possibly falling timber, as to almost paralyze one with terror. Nearer at hand the sounds were magnified tenfold, with also an additional accompaniment for the ears of those who were first beyond the edge of the storm of millions of exploding bombs and torpedoes.

A society miss makes a hit if her father is rich.

[London News.]

A postscript may be defined as a line to hang the close on.

It is said that the spiritual authorities at Mecca have condemned El Mahdi as an impostor.

Nordenskjold, the great explorer of cold regions, is preparing for a voyage toward the South Pole.

Marion County, Fla., shipped 143,655 boxes of oranges and 64,284 crates of vegetables last season.

Porcelain tombstones are in use, and are said to weather the storms better than memory of the deceased.

The candidates already named for the Presidency would, if stood up in a row, make a line a mile long.

The proud have no friends not in prosperity, for they know nobody; and not in adversity, for then no one knows them.

There now appears some reason in the old prediction that the American trotting horse will eventually outspeed the American running horse.

Japanese persimmons are produced in Florida to measure nine inches in circumference and weigh eight ounces. And it does not take a very long pole to knock them, either.

The result of the opening of the St. Gothard Railroad is shown to be that French trade with Italy was \$2,000,000 less than in 1881, and Italian trade with Germany \$18,000,000 more.

One of the oldest citizens of Yadin county, Mr. Anderson Poindester, died at Huntsville, on the 21st ult. The deceased served in the war of 1812, and died at the advanced age of 90 years.

A couple of fellows who were pretty thoroughly soaked with whiskey got into the gutter. After dozing for some time one of them said: "Let's go to another house; this hotel leaks."

In German population St. Louis is rivaling Cincinnati. In the public schools of that city the German language is taught to twenty thousand pupils, or more than half of the whole number

TERMS:—One year \$1.50; six months 75 cents; three months 40 cents. Single copies 10 cents. Advance payment required. The expiration of subscription in all cases. If desired, the subscription may be renewed for another year at the same rate. Address: GREENSBORO, N. C., DECEMBER 13, 1885.

—The thing is a little mixed.

—Skinner's majority is 844.

His seat will be contested by Pool.

—The election of Carlisle set

the one thing. The internal revenue laws must stay.

—The Carlisle men are busy

explaining why the internal revenue laws cannot be abolished.

—Four of the six North Carolina Congressmen, in voting for

Carlisle, voted against the abolition of the internal revenue laws.

Now where are we?

—Not less than half dozen bills

were introduced in the House, yesterday, repealing the Internal Revenue laws. These bills will go to

Morrison's Ways and Means committee and there repose undisturbed until the 48th Congress adjourns.

It is simple folly to expect this Congress to repeal these laws. So

we may as well shut up.

—A Free Trade combination

elected Carlisle speaker. Whether

the same combination will be able

to shape the policy of the 48th Congress remains to be seen. Mr.

Carlisle has had an opportunity to

define his position. He is opposed

to "sudden and radical changes in

the laws and regulations affecting

the commercial and industrial in-

terests of the people unless imper-

atively demanded by some public

emergency. And in my opinion,

under existing circumstances, such

changes would not be favorably re-

ceived by any considerable number

of those who have given serious

attention to the subject. Many re-

forms are undoubtedly necessary,

and it will be your duty, after a

careful examination of the whole

subject in all its bearings, to decide

how far they should be made."

This may mean a great deal, or

it may mean nothing. With Mor-

rison, a blatant free trader, at the

head of the committee on Ways

and Means, it means a useless tar-

iff agitation and the perpetuation

of the internal revenue laws. We

hope this prognostication will not

be verified.

Does it Mean More?

Senator Frye proposes to submit

to the National Republican Com-

mittee, which meets in Washing-

ton next Wednesday, a new basis

of representation for the Republi-

can National Convention. Instead

of an equal representation of two

from each Congressional district

and four from each State at large,

Mr. Frye proposes four from each

State, one from each Congressional

district, and one additional dele-

gate for each 10,000 votes, or na-

tionality fraction thereof, cast with

each district for the Republican

electors in 1888.

This arrangement would give to

the Northern States 113 more votes

than they would be entitled to un-

der the present rule, and would

take 63 votes from the Southern

States. It would raise the total

number of delegates from 820 to

879, making 4.6 necessary to a

choice.

A candidate who could command

the entire Southern vote under the

old representation would require

only 107 additional votes to secure

the nomination. Under the pro-

posed new basis of representation

he would require 191 additional

votes.

Under Frye's plan the States of

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine,

Kansas, Michigan, New Hamp-

shire, New Jersey and Pennsylvania,

who gave Mr. Blaine 148 votes on

the first ballot at the Republi-

can National Convention in 1880,

would have an increase of 59 votes

at the convention of 1884.

Whether this movement is in

Blaine's interest or not, the plan,

if adopted, will block the Admin-

istration game of packing the South-

ern vote in the National Republi-

can Convention.

The Internal Revenue.

The Government has too much

political machinery, and a party

ported by the punishment of tip-

plers, chawers, and smokers. This

highly moral tax smacks too much

of the Blue Law spirit, and is

worthy to have been devised by

the link and sepulchral Prester-

Gade-borne of witch-burning

days.

The theory that the consumer

pays the whole tax is one of the

emptiest of all theories. The sim-

ple truth is that competition causes

the producer to divide the tax with

the consumer, and it is for this

reason that the farmer of Virginia

pays many times more for the sup-

ply of the Federal Government than

the holder of equal property, the

farmer of Vermont. Does the

Virginian enjoy more protection by

the Federal Government than the

man in Vermont? In peace or in

war will he have vantage to him

any special privileges because of

the inordinate tax he pays? Not

at all. His tobacco is marked

down as a sinful product, and he

is, therefore, commanded to pay

for his offense. If it is the

purpose of the tariff to protect

"the party of great moral ideas,"

to tax whiskey and tobacco out of

existence, then the tax should be

made far higher than it is. But

growing tobacco and distilling

whiskey is altogether too profit-

able to the Federal Government to

be relinquished without regret.

So the Republicanized Government

of Washington, with an astonish-

ingly long longitude of face and a

celestial cast of the eyes that

observes from view the wickedness

of the Virginia farmer and the

Kentucky distiller, continues to

cry out in doleful tones, More

taxes! More taxes! In short, those

naughty products, whiskey and

tobacco, must not only continue to

thrive, but wax in wickedness; for

the worse they are the more taxes

they furnish!

There was never a grosser fraud

than this "great moral idea" of

the internal revenue system. It is

the exemplification of sectional hate

and sectional hypocrisy. —*Richmond*

State.

The PATRIOT endorses every

word of the above, but the State

is not in accord with the "new de-

parture," which elected a speaker,

who unqualifiedly favors the re-

tenition of the internal revenue

laws, and who will make up the

Ways and Means committee to de-

feat any legislation looking to

their repeal. There is talk of mod-

ifying the system, but that is all

stuff. It must be torn up root and

branch. Nothing short of this will

satisfy the people. The 48th Con-

gress will not do it. Months will

be spent in a fruitless agitation of

the tariff question. Nothing prac-

tical will be accomplished. The

internal revenue laws will remain

as they are. Won't the internal

revenue plank in the State Demo-

cratic platform sound a little

cheeky after this?

The Question Plainly Stated.

(New York State.)

Plainly stated, the question upon

which Mr. Randall has been pro-

scribed by the free trade Democrats

and Mr. Carlisle preferred, and up-

on which it is proposed to establish

a new test of orthodoxy in the

Democratic party, is this:

Shall we have a tariff for revenue

only, or shall we have a tariff for

revenue with incidental protection?

This covers the whole subject of

dispute between the free traders

and the protectionists.

In the regular course of proceed-

ing, this question will come up for

consideration first in the House of

Representatives in the formation of

the new tariff bill and in the vot-

ing thereon; secondly, in the election

of delegates to the National Demo-

cratic Convention next year; and

finally, in the election of the next

President of the United States.

First, then, it is to be acted upon

by the newly organized House of

Representatives; and it is impor-

tant to all parties that it should be

presented, then, sincerely, fully,

and without any equivocation, to

this point we desire especially to

call the attention of the gentlemen,

in Congress and out, who control

or influence the action of the Speak-

er and Mr. W. R. Morrison, who

is to have charge of the subject in

the appropriate committee of the

House.

If the Democratic National Con-

vention is to decide next year upon

the question of the tariff for revenue

only, that principle must be en-

bodied without qualification, or

evasion in the tariff bill that is to

be presented in the House of Rep-

resentatives. That is to say, in

that bill there must be no protec-

tion, incidental or other. For how

can the gentlemen who propose the

bill, go into the National Conven-

tion and there the adoption of a

principle different from that which

they have themselves set up, for

their own guidance in Congress?

On Monday evening Avery was

at the home of his intended, and

his actions were not of a nature to

foreshadow an impending catastro-

phe. He behaved as any man of

mature years naturally would un-

der similar circumstances. There

was not the least flavor of disloy-

alty or an inclination to retreat in

any of the least of the evening.

The evening passed happily, and the

parting of the fiancée couple was

of a most affectionate kind. On

Tuesday morning about 8 o'clock

Avery called at Mrs. Giles' resi-

dence and asked to see his promi-

sed bride. He declined to enter and

met her upon the threshold, when

he communicated to her the start-

ling intelligence that he desired to

postpone the wedding.

Mrs. Giles was overwhelmed

with mortification at this unexpec-

ted denouncement and remonstrated

with her lover, but all to no effect.

She was prostrated with illness

over the affair and has since been

confined to her bed.

A Fighting Cleric.

(Danville Register.)

We do not give up the presiden-

tial contest next year on account of

the election of Mr. Carlisle, as some

of our Democratic brethren seem

disposed to do.

A General Overproduction of Goods—

Southern Mills Criticized.

A general inquiry made yesterday

among the mill owners of Maryland

City shows his brother's night,

mistaking him for a burglar. The

brother died in thirty minutes.

Jeff Davis Gains His Soul.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—A de-

cision was rendered by the U. S.

Supreme Court to-day in the con-

