

# THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1825.

GREENSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1884.

NEW SERIES, NO. 936

## DOWN WITH THE "BULL DOG" ARGUMENT.

In the long catalogue of insidious devices that have characterized the republican handling of their national campaign, is one feature which demands consideration. The deputy marshal system should be abolished, and the threatening hand of federal power withdrawn from the polls on election day. It was useless to agitate such a proposition as long as the republican party controlled the administration of the government. This strong and irresponsible arm of central authority has won or seemed to win a success by overawing voters whom the party leaders were unable to bribe. The system is unconstitutional. It is undemocratic, unfair and dangerous. It puts into the hands of the party in power an instrumentality that is certain to be abused. It has been abused where employed. It was degraded to a standard of very wantonness in Cincinnati at the October election, and in the general election was responsible for more intimidation and injustice than all the Cops and Danvilles that have been recorded.

Nothing has become insolent and overbearing. It makes federal authority a coarse and undemocratic bully in every election at which federal officers of any kind are chosen. It is the poisonous consequence of the spirit of centralization, and unless some heroic and patriotic surgery is speedily practiced upon it, it will spread disease and ultimate death through the entire organism of the republic. It is too vile and brutal to be patiently discussed. But its evil character is so patent and well proved that they should be speedily destroyed. To the swift discharge of this duty the democrats should devote themselves. As democrats they cannot give it confidence or toleration. As patriots they cannot afford to continue it for the sake of the revenge that it would enable them to wreak upon their adversaries. Right is absolute. Let the democrats do away with this damnable invention of an unscrupulous enemy as soon as they can get their hands upon it. It is political dynamite and not to be fooled with.

Down with the "Bull Dog" argument, once for all.

## THE WESTERN UNION AND ASSOCIATED PRESS.

President Norvin Green, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, issues a letter to the public in defense of the service of his company in transmitting the recent election reports. He says: "I deny in the most emphatic manner that the Western Union Company delayed, altered or withheld the election returns of this State or any other State, or tampered with them in any way. It had nothing whatever to do with the returns of the State of New York, except to transmit them over its lines as prepared by the agents of the Associated Press. All the returns of the State were collected by the Associated Press. We simply took the Associated Press bulletins as that association had made them up and delivered them. The charge that returns were purposely withheld or that there was unusual delay in reporting them is entirely false. Instead of such delay, there was extraordinary promptness."

We have also read the report of the committee of the Associated Press appointed to investigate the charges of incompetency, partisanship and falsification made against the managers in the late political canvass. According to this report, everything seems to have been conducted in the ablest manner. So far as the charge of intentionally falsifying the election returns is concerned, we were not prepared to believe that it could be sustained, but that the agents of the Associated Press have been in many instances bitterly partisan and that they have displayed their partisanship cannot be denied. Their position demands from them the impartiality of the judge upon the bench. Their duty was to collect news fairly and honestly and serve it to the press with scrupulous justice and impartiality. What would be thought of a judge who would descend from his bench, in the midst of a case, after hearing an important piece of testimony, and openly congratulate the plaintiff or hold defendant upon having won his case? This is precisely what Mr. French, manager of the Associated Press, did. At a time when the Presidential election was more or less in doubt Mr. French sent a telegram of congratulation to Mr. Blaine and guaranteed him the electoral vote of the State of New York. No whitewashing re-

port can wipe this out. Mr. French has not apologized for this impudent assumption.

## POPULATION OF THE EARTH IN 1882.

Another edition of Drs. Beham and Wagner's well-known statistical compilation of the population of the earth has just appeared at Gotha, brought down to 1882. The last edition was printed in 1880, and the world's population have the right to congratulate themselves that their number has increased by 33,000,000 in two years. The population of the various continents, according to the latest data, are given as follows: Europe, 327,743,400; Asia, 795,591,000; Africa, 205,823,200; America, 100,415,400; Australia and Polynesia, 4,232,000; Polar Regions, 82,500; total, 1,447,837,500. There are some interesting details connected with these statistics. Greece has gained 399,953 population in her new territory. Asia Russia has also gained by her territorial accessions, and now numbers 14,936,750; adding this to the population of European Russia gives 98,323,000 to the whole empire. The most interesting feature, however, is the reduction of the population of old China, by correcting her former errors, from 434,500,000 to 371,200,000. The final figures are: China proper, 350,000,000; for Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, Jungaria and East Turkestan, 21,800,000. Coming to America, the principal populations are set down as follows: United States, 50,442,055; Canada, 4,324,810; Mexico, 9,577,279; Central America, 2,891,600; West Indies, 4,617,450; South America, 28,010,354; of which number nearly one half belongs to Brazil.

## THE STATE'S PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS.

W. H. Kitchen,	142,024
John N. Staples,	142,047
W. H. Lucas,	142,044
Don. Gillam,	142,050
C. W. McClammy,	142,050
B. H. Bann,	142,044
R. B. Glenn,	142,054
Alfred Rowland,	142,051
R. C. Parvay,	142,048
Benjamin McBrayer,	142,048
M. H. Justice,	142,071

## REPUBLICAN ELECTORS.

W. A. Moore,	124,397
W. R. Trull,	124,391
J. W. Albertson,	124,393
Orlando Hubbs,	124,388
W. A. Guthrie,	124,392
M. A. Bledsoe,	124,388
A. H. Joyce,	124,390
R. M. Norment,	124,379
A. E. Holton,	124,364
C. E. McKesson,	124,289
R. M. Henry,	124,375

## PROHIBITION ELECTORS-AT-LARGE.

Garvin,	441
Bonby,	418

## Justice, of Rutherford, leads the district electors, with R. B. Glenn, of the Fifth district next. W. A. Moore leads the Republican electors. The average Democratic plurality is 17,244. Hyde county not counted.

## Betting On the Power of the Press.

(Washington Star.)

Mr. Shannon, of this city, was busy all day yesterday collecting his bets. He went at the matter systematically. At the outset of the campaign he ascertained the attitude of all the leading papers of the country. He got the entire number of German papers published, and found that a majority supported Cleveland. He ascertained that in New York, Boston and other principal cities many of the most influential newspapers were supporting the Democratic ticket. He concluded that the power of the press would pull its candidate through, and he backed Cleveland with thousands of dollars. He took bets wherever he could get them, and after the election, while the Republicans were winning New York, he kept putting up his money on the success of the Democratic ticket.

## Webster's Wisdom.

Daniel Webster uttered words of wisdom when he said:

"Small is the sun that is required to patronize a newspaper, and amply a warranted is its patron. He next to how humble and unpretending the gazette he takes. It is next to impossible to fill a sheet with printed matter without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price. Every parent, whose son is away from home at school, should supply him with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had and those who had not, access to newspapers. Other things being equal, the first were always decidedly superior to the last in debate, composition and general intelligence."

## Only One Who Knew.

"The great end of life," said the teacher, "is not to think but to act."

Here the scholars assumed an encouraging look of intelligence.

"Now, what is it that is the great end of life?"

No response.

"Come children, I have just told you what it is. Cannot you answer the question?"

"Please, sir," piped a weak voice from one of the back seats, "I know what it is."

"Ah! that's right, my little man, now speak out and tell the scholars what the great end of life is."

"Death."

## The Electoral Votes of the South.

(San.)

"Forty-two Presidential electors are assigned to the South on account of the colored population," said Mr. Blaine in his recent speech at Augusta. Senator Brown, of Georgia, estimates the number of these electors at thirty-seven.

The difference between the two statements is not material to the argument. The great fact stands that the political power of the South has been largely increased, and will continue to grow with each recurring census. It certainly does not lie in Mr. Blaine's mouth to complain of this result of a policy for which he voted in the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Congresses.

Just as the rebellion was about to collapse a Republican Congress passed a resolution, February 1, 1865, submitting the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting slavery, to the thirty-six States then in the Union. That amendment was promptly ratified, according to an official proclamation of December 18, 1865.

When the Thirty-ninth Congress met, the Republican leaders set their wits to utilize the enfranchisement as an element of party strength. Some of the wisest of them were adverse to the experiment; but they gave way under the temptation of an indefinite lease of power, promised by the managers as the outcome of the negro vote.

The Fourteenth Amendment, conferring suffrage and declaring that "Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed," was submitted to the State Legislatures by a resolution of Congress June 16th, 1866, and was ratified on July 28th, 1868.

Supplementary to these amendments were the reconstruction measures, including the civil rights act, since declared to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, all designed to crush down the whites of the South and to solidify the blacks as Republican voters. Old Virginia had been divided into two States in 1862, furnishing two Republican Senators; and Nevada and Nebraska were subsequently brought in with the same purpose, so as to keep a two-thirds majority on hand.

To intensify this partisan policy, carpet baggers were adopted as its administrative agents, and with what effect need not be told now. That old chapter in our public history, which our authors have been poking the finger of the intelligent impartiality of the North, and it was one of the many causes that led up to the election of Mr. Tilden in 1876 and the defeat of Mr. Blaine in 1884.

The engineers got hoist with their own petard, as might have been foreseen. Intending to degrade and to weaken the white race, and to elevate the black race above them, the Republican leaders have conferred upon the latter a power which could never have been attained without the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

The sixteen Southern States would have been entitled to representation for the number of free white persons and three fifths of all other persons under the old Constitution. Emancipation has added two fifths to this capital. In round numbers these States would have under the present apportionment fifteen and a half millions for distribution by the original method, whereas by the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments they get three millions additional, or a population only one fourth less than the six New England States together. Moreover, between 1860 and 1880 the colored population of these States increased nearly two millions, notwithstanding the ravages of a tremendous civil war.

States, like individuals, do not readily relinquish the possession of power. The South has been advanced in strength beyond all the most cherished expectations of Mr. Calhoun and his followers and in direct contradiction of all their theories. They compacted on the basis of Southern States on the basis of slavery, to make the minority powerful. Now, through the freedom of these former slaves, those States have become greater and wield vastly more power than they could have done under Mr. Calhoun's system.

In political rights the white man and the black man stand on a level before the law and under the Constitution. If the South had the power to take away suffrage from the negro, it is the very last thing that would be attempted. If the Republican party had the power to undo this privilege, it would be a part of their future platforms. The conditions have changed through different interests. The negro is indispensable to the South for his labor, and he is immensely valuable as a new factor in politics. The South has therefore the first interest in protecting the black man, not only for the reasons given, but because the increase of the colored population will constantly reinforce its representation in Congress and correspondingly in the Electoral College.

Mr. Blaine ought to have railed against the policy of his party, which he sustained throughout, instead of assailing the South, which had no part nor lot in bringing about the present condition of things.

His defeat as a candidate for the Presidency was one of the fruits of that policy. The Southern States could not have mustered one hundred and fifty three electoral votes if the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments had not been passed.

—The Speaker of the House—the wife, generally.

## "Camille" in Real Life.

(Washington Post.)

Six years ago, while the Theatre Comique was under the management of Jake Budd and John Rogers, a company of ballet dancers was engaged, one of whom was known as Frankie Christy. She was short, stout and good looking and was an excellent dancer. She took the part of *Frailty* in the *Con Can*, and her graceful manner and bewitching eyes captivated the heart of Presley T. Jenkins, a young cadet and the son of an admiral. He frequented the Comique and, with a few boon companions, drank wine and quizzed the girls in one of the private boxes. Every night "his infatuation for the woman increased."

She, on her side, was willing enough to receive his attentions. He was of good family, and appeared to have money enough and to spare. At first she inwardly rather despised his affection and fawning attachment, and felt bored by his constant attendance upon her. Eventually, however, she conceived a liking for him. The intimacy between the two increased, and he used to wait every night to see her to her home. One night he made a declaration of his love. Notwithstanding the difference in their stations and the fact that Frankie was forty, as well as fair and fat, while Jenkins was only in his twentieth year, she accepted him and they were married by Dr. Addison, an Episcopalian minister.

The sensation in society circles which followed this announcement was like the explosion of a bomb. The young man's family were astounded and shocked. They were in a high station of life, and the fact that the seion should have formed such an attachment was too much for their sensitive nerves. The admiral held several interviews with the actress, but without effect.

One day, however, he went to her rooms and laid the matter before her. He told her that his son's connection with her would ruin not only his own prospects in life but those of his family, and implored her for the sake of the love she professed for him to renounce him. "He has a sister," said the old fellow, "whose engagement will be broken off if you do not do as I wish." The reply she made recalls that of *Camille* under similar circumstances.

"Sir," said she, "I can see that I can never be received into your family. I had intended to renounce the stage and my present life, and try to live differently, but it seems no matter what I may do, I can never gain your esteem. I see this young man has made a mistake and I will not compel him to suffer for it. I will leave the city and go back to the stage; but you must not let your son see me again."

That same night she went West, where she has since lived. Yesterday the tie which bound the two was legally separated, a divorce being granted on the ground of desertion. When last heard from she was dancing in a variety theatre at Butte City, Montana.

## Flunking Rampant.

Webster defines a flunky as one who cringes. It is the fellow who fawns and becomes a disgustingly obsequious after the limits of mere respect and courtesy have been passed. The flunky in social life is what the demagogue is in politics. Miss Astor has been married in New York city and common court eyes besides the desire to give the news prompts the newspapers to note the event.

Her husband, Mr. Astor, inherited less money than his wife. But Miss Astor is the heir of millions and the newspapers adapting themselves to the exigencies of the case become ludicrous flunkies for a whole day in order to engage the eyes and ears of the other ten thousand flunkies who peruse them. It is scarcely a compliment to Miss Astor. It was not a tribute to her beauty. She is not beautiful. That quality in her does not surprise the eyes of other young ladies who marry in that great city from day to day, and get six lines in the marriage column of the great morning prints. It is not patriotism prompting the celebration of a great name, else Hyman would be congratulated at a like rate when he claims the children of soldiers, statesmen and Presidents. It is for no personal quality of her own or for any achievement of her husband or her family that Miss Astor is renowned. The flunkies worship her money. If Miss Astor had lost all in infancy, though of the same race and mold she would not now be living in flunkiness. The flunkies bow to her millions.

The New York *World*, which has been so boldly Democratic and phibian in politics, finds it necessary, or desirable, as the case may be, to pander to Gothamite flunkiness, and brings out a first page out of the flunkies' attendant at the wedding ceremony of the rich Miss Astor and the less rich and proportionately less flunkied young man who married her, who, however, is undoubtedly as pure in the lineage of Adam's race as the grand daughter of the old fellow who took his start speculating in skunk skins.

## The Inauguration.

The Cleveland democratic committee of the District of Columbia has received a letter from W. H. Barnum saying that a committee had been appointed from the national democratic committee to take charge of the ceremonies at the inauguration.

There has been more or less contention at Washington over this matter, the district democratic executive committee and the heads of departments each claiming the honor of conducting the ceremonies.

## Emblems of the Line-Kiln Club.

(Detroit Free Press.)

On motion of Callahan Hastings the matter of a national emblem for the colored race was taken from the table for discussion. He favored a bee hive himself, but would not be captious about it.

Prof. Bannister favored the conch as an emblem. It represented industry, vigilance and courage. Colored people were often referred to as conchs, anyhow, and the emblem would cut both ways.

Trusted Palkback had given the matter much thought, but his preference was for an old hen sitting on about thirty four eggs. If that didn't represent industry and clear grit he didn't know what could.

Samuel Shin had made up his mind that the only emblem he would vote for would be that of a colored man walking in a shady lane with a watermelon under each arm.

Sir Isaac Walpole favor the figure of a black bear; Elder Toots declared in favor of the beaver; Judge Cadaver would have nothing but the figure of a black man waving a plough in one hand, a threshing machine in the other and crying "Yeureka!"

The discussion promised to bring forth no fruit, when the President put a stop to it by saying:

"Gentle, at a meeting of the Committee on Harmony, Art and Agriculture, held in the library last night, an emblem was decided upon, an ant of an eagle seated on a banner on which an inscribed: 'Hard work will bring you plenty of both.'"

## Cocaine Hydrochlorate.

The honor of the discovery of this new local anesthetic is due to Dr. Kollar, a young medical still engaged in his studies at Vienna. Hydrochlorate of cocaine has been used with success in many cases, especially in ophthalmic surgery. A few drops applied to an injured eye allays the pain, produces immediate insensibility of the parts, and enables the surgeon to operate with success. This discovery forms an important step in the progress of medical knowledge. It was successfully tested at Bridgeport, Connecticut, a day or two ago. At the opening of a new hospital in that city, Dr. F. M. Wilson gave an entertaining talk upon "Cocaine hydrochlorate." He illustrated his remarks by using the drug upon Dr. Wright, of Bridgeport, who submitted to the removal of a small tumor from the forehead by Prof. Wier, of New York. The operation proved entirely painless, although the incision made was quite deep.

It has been successfully used in the opening of felons, for sensitive sore throat, &c. The drug is prepared from the leaves of the coca plant, and has been used in the throat clinics of Vienna for about a year—the throat and larynx being brushed with it to produce an anesthesia of those parts for operative work, but the first knowledge had of its action as a local anesthetic for the eye was from a paper of Dr. Kollar, of Vienna, read at the Heidelberg Congress of Ophthalmologists on the 15th of September, and Dr. Kollar had only discovered its peculiar properties two weeks before the meeting.

The drug is a rare one and at present very expensive, costing at the rate of \$420 per ounce, or \$6,720 per pound. No doubt, as the demand for it increases it will be manufactured in larger quantities and become much cheaper.

## An Ancient American City.

(London Standard.)

Tucson, Ariz., is an ancient city. Antedating Jamestown and Plymouth, and visited first in 1850 by Coronado, it saw its first European settlers in 1590, and its first missionaries in 1581. But long before the year 1540 there was an Indian village established on the site of the present city, so that the Tucsonians can, if they please, claim an age for their town as great as Santa Feans claim for theirs. For all practical purposes, however, Tucson is a date sufficiently far away, and if Tucson only continues to improve with age or becomes as good as she is old, much may be expected of the place. Built by the Spaniards, who brought so much religion to the people whom they conquered, San Xavier (San Xavier) is to day one of the largest, as it is one of the best preserved, of all the churches built during the years of the Spanish occupancy of the Southwest. Riding for nine miles up the valley of the Santa Cruz River, one has glimpses from time to time through the groves of live oak and muscade trees, of the white walls and graceful towers of the church as they stand clearly outlined against the sky beyond. It was down this valley of the Santa Cruz, which is to day attracting so much attention as an agricultural section, that Coronado marched on his way from Old Mexico in 1540, and before the advent of this intrepid explorer and ever since, the valley has been inhabited by the Papago Indians, whose adobe houses with thatched roofs are scattered along the road leading to the mission.

## Rum and Roomierism.

A colored messenger of one of the government departments insists that Blaine was not defeated by the bolting Republicans. "No sah; dat's not what done it. 'Twas dat rum and roomierism what done it."

## El Tu Bru.

It is a most deplorable state of affairs that even Republican papers are forced from a respect for decency and good government to chide Mr. Blaine for post election utterances, but the man has made his bed and he must lie on it.

## The Education of Children.

An attack upon the custom of sending young children to school was recently made by Dr. Howie, a physician of Liverpool, before one of the medical societies there. He carried his views so far as to say that no child under twelve years of age ought to be called upon to perform any kind of work, whether muscular or mental. That four hours mental exercise is enough, twelve hours in bed, four hours for meals, etc., and four hours for muscular exercise. That much as he believed in education as a means of national improvement, yet it would be better to leave the masses uneducated than to train their minds at the expense of muscular strength and dexterity. Reading and writing, although extremely important, yet were not absolutely essential to the highest education; that facts themselves without the ability to think and speak correctly about them, are of but small value in actual training. Throughout the whole course of a child's school career, most of the subjects of study are quite beyond his intelligent grasp, unless he is specially precocious. He then described, at some length, the influence which close confinement in school rooms had upon the health by inducing a tendency to frequent bronchial catarrhs, which in children of phthisical history will ultimately lead to that disease, and quoted several cases from his own experience in support of this. He also spoke strongly in favor of the half-day system of schooling. In our elementary school it is not so much actual work as excessive stimulation of the growing brain, which leads to its far too rapid growth to remain healthy.

Such was Dr. Howie's argument; and, although we think in his enthusiasm he carried his recommendation far, on the other hand we hold that he was arguing on the right side. The anxiety that many parents and teachers have to push very young children to the utmost of their powers is almost certain to sacrifice the very object at which they aim. The precocious itty boy usually turns out to be the stupid, inactive man. Education in young children must be at the same time amusements, or it is valueless and probably harmful. A repulsive task should never be laid upon a child. Hence the great superiority of the methods of Pestalozzi and Froebel.

## The Future of Fruit Growing.

The opinion is expressed by those in a position to know that the prices of fruit will never be low again in this country. The facilities of transportation are so abundant and the foreign demand for evaporated fruit so constant and increasing that fruit growing in the United States may be considered established as a paying business, "while cold grows and water runs." Thus the production of standard fruit is an increasing business, and not only seedsmen and nurserymen are profiting from it, but those who give most attention to orchards, vineyards, berry gardens, etc., find their interests rapidly on the increase. Our railroads carry fruits of the great variety of the United States, and tender service to the fruit grower, and the fruit is being abandoned to the wilderness. Dried fruit is wanted in most foreign countries. Canned fruit is carried from our great seaports to "the end of the earth," and profitably sold. Many of the European peasants use our jams instead of butter on their bread. Dehydrated or evaporated fruit, better than all other kinds, is of general acceptance wherever offered, and valued equally with the fresh products. Within the last ten years the amount of raw fruit shipped into England from the United States is something astonishing. In 1871 there were but 56,441 bushels, valued at \$40,601; but in 1882 there were 1,065,976 received in Great Britain from this country, worth \$387,190, or \$1,881,334.40. The outlook for the American fruit grower is most favorable, and those of the rising generation who have upon it with confidence that their enlightened efforts will be crowned with success.

## A Grandmother Elopes with the Hired Man.

Mr. Daniel Hopkins, of Sardinia, New York, woke on Saturday morning last and was very much astonished to miss his wife. Search for her resulted in the discovery that the hired man, George Wiley, was also missing. Everything pointed to an elopement. Even the wedding apparel and the trousseau had been removed during the night. There was no note or word of farewell from the woman, who left several children to the care of their despondent father, including a crippled son of 15 years. Mrs. Hopkins is 46 and a grandmother. Wiley is 23. Mr. Hopkins hired him early last summer as a farm hand. More than once the actions of the young man and Mrs. Hopkins were observed to be rather familiar by the neighbors, but Mr. Hopkins does not appear to have noticed anything out of the way. Their flight was therefore a complete surprise to him.

## Breach of Good Manners.

Mamma—"Well, pet, how do you like your new teacher?"

Pet—"I don't like her at all."

"You don't? Why?"

"She is so impolite. She asked me all sorts of pertinent questions about the lesson that I couldn't answer at all."

## Stop that Rebellion!

(New Orleans Times.)

This rebellion in Maine against the will of the people of the United States should be suppressed before it leads to secession. The Federal army seems to be massed on the wrong side of the continent.

## Cause of Distress.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

We judge from the frightened howl of the Blaine blatherskites that a Democratic Administration is calculated to uncover a good deal of nastiness.

## Diamonds Stained with Blood.

(Pittsburg Dispatch.)

Perhaps there has been more intrigue and bloodshed on account of the famous Oriental diamond, "Great Mogul," than any other. It originally weighed 787 carats, but by cutting was reduced to 279. It was apparently the highest aim of every reigning potentate in Asia to place that gem in his crown. Famous intriguers have carted blancher from their sovereigns to get it at any cost. Finally the Tartars, under Nadir Shah, invaded the civilized world and captured it and about \$400,000 in treasure beside. That was a century and more ago, but not a word has been heard of the Great Mogul since. It is supposed, however, that it is one of the obscure fortresses of Asia Minor. Diligent search is kept up, and when it is found there will be sharp competition between royalty and shoddy as to who gets it.

Russian potentates have always wished to make a greater show of wealth than any others. The thrones of all the Russians are miracles of wealth. The throne of the Empress is completely covered with plates of gold and contains 1,500 rubies and 8,000 turquoises, besides many other rare and costly gems. The throne of the Czar, known as the diamond throne, is truly a marvel. In it are set over 4,000 diamonds of the first water. It is generally conceded that Russia possesses more precious stones than any other nation, a majority of which were procured at the expense of blood. The jewels in the Cathedral of Moscow alone are valued at \$12,000,000.

The great Orloff diamond, for which Count Orloff paid \$450,000 and \$20,000 a year to the seller for life and a title of nobility, was a bloody gem, it having been the prize at stake in several skirmishes. The Shah was another gem on whose every facet could have been written a bloody story of which it was the hero.

## A Baby-Stealing Fox.

(Japan Gazette.)

Considerable excitement has been caused lately at Katase, a village well known to foreigners, by the doings of a fox. A young, well-to-do farmer and his wife, who have a child two months old, are occupying a small wooden structure during the rebuilding of the former premises. On September 13th the wife, as usual, went to sleep with the little one, but waking during the night was surprised to find that it had left her side. She at once called her husband, when it was discovered that one of the frail wooden doors had been broken open. The supposition naturally followed that some one had entered and stolen infant, consequently the father started with the intention of arousing the neighbors. He had, however, only just stepped outside when he perceived a large fox running under the veranda of the house opposite. Suspecting that the fox was the culprit, lights were procured and a search made, which to the delight of the parents, resulted in the discovery of the baby, who, strange to say, had received no injury beyond a few scratches.

## John Quincy Adams and His Mother.

The mother of John Quincy Adams, said in a letter to him, written when he was only ten years old:

"I would rather see you laid in your grave than grow up a profane and graceless boy."

Not long before the death of Mr. Adams a gentleman said to him, "I have found out who made you."

"What do you mean?" asked Mr. Adams.

The gentleman replied, "I have been reading the published letters of your mother."

"If," this gentleman remarks, "I had spoken that dear name to some little boy who had been for weeks away from his mother, his eyes could not have flashed more brightly, nor his face glowed more quickly, than did the eyes of that venerable old man when I pronounced the name of his mother. He stood up in his peculiar manner, and said:

"Yes, sir; all that is good in me I owe to my mother."

## A Grandmother Elopes with the Hired Man.

Mr. Daniel Hopkins, of Sardinia, New York, woke on Saturday morning last and was very much astonished to miss his wife. Search for her resulted in the discovery that the hired man, George Wiley, was also missing. Everything pointed to an elopement. Even the wedding apparel and the trousseau had been removed during the night. There was no note or word of farewell from the woman, who left several children to the care of their despondent father, including a crippled son of 15 years. Mrs. Hopkins is 46 and a grandmother. Wiley is 23. Mr. Hopkins hired him early last summer as a farm hand. More than once the actions of the young man and Mrs. Hopkins were observed to be rather familiar by the neighbors, but Mr. Hopkins does not appear to have noticed anything out of the way. Their flight was therefore a complete surprise to him.

## Breach of Good Manners.

Mamma—"Well, pet, how do you like your new teacher?"

Pet—"I don't like her at all."

"You don't? Why?"

TERMS:—One year \$1.00, six months 75 cents, three months 50 cents. Always in advance.  
 ADVERTISING:—One inch one insertion 50 cents; for each subsequent insertion 30 cents. Advertisers must contract for special rates in order to get the benefit of such rates. Address: JOHN B. HUSSEY, Editor and Proprietor.

GREENSBORO, N. C., DECEMBER 10, 1884.

—President Cleveland has not yet announced his cabinet. Not hardly!

—Congress assembled Monday. But the country is happy and can put up with most any sort of affliction.

—Gen. Scales' majority in the State is 20,239. The people nominated him and the people elected him. We told you so.

—Randall's voice is still for the repeal of the internal revenue law. Read his Atlanta speech in the PATRIOT this week.

—The electoral college of North Carolina met in Raleigh yesterday and cast the vote of the State for Cleveland and Hendricks.

—The Governor's patronage in this State amounts to nothing, but it would take half a dozen secretaries to answer the applications made to General Scales daily for office.

—And the *Landmark*, too, says the internal revenue must go. What say the North Carolina members of the 49th Congress? Shall the blunder of the 48th Congress be repeated?

—President *pro tem* of the Senate will not go begging. Among the aspirants are H. A. Gudgeon, of Madison, J. C. Buxton, of Forsyth, and Paul B. Means, of Cabarrus. No doubt there are several others.

—Connecticut Republicans have taken out a patent for forcing Independents into the Democratic party. They refused last week to allow any Republican who supported Cleveland to vote at their primaries.

—We talked with a well-informed western man yesterday about the speaker ship. He was decidedly of the opinion that the contest was between Glenn, Worthington, Busbee, Holt and half dozen others whose names have escaped us.

—According to the official vote of the State Gen. Scales beat the balance of the State ticket, excepting Judge Merrimon, from 300 to 400 votes, beat Cleveland 344, and distanced the Congressional vote 1,355. Pretty good for "an old fossil," Mr. Bower. Eh!

—Thieves are assuming a ghastly humorous form when it assaults the strong boxes of a penitentiary, and yet we have the story of the burglarization of a safe in a workshop of the Brooklyn Penitentiary, with a gain to the burglars of \$3,000. After all, there is nothing in an "awful example!"

—The name of James D. Glenn, of Rockingham, is prominently mentioned for speaker of the House. He possesses some strong points which eminently qualify him for the place, and the Fifth district would be pleased to see him thus honored. He is a clean, honest man, and a Rockingham ribbed Democrat.

—Ex Gov. Holden is to write a sketch of North Carolina from 1850 to 1885. He has the ability and knowledge to write a valuable history. In this year of Jubilee wouldn't it be the proper thing to remove his disabilities? At least strike the shackles from him and free his hands before he begins his labors as State historian.

—Mr. Randall has a great many admirers in Greensboro, who saw him for the first time last Sunday. But for the day he would have received a maternal serenade from the Greensboro band. Several who shook his hands expressed the belief afterwards that they had shaken hands with President Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury, and the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1888.

**JARVIS AND THE CABINET.**  
 In regard to the appointment of a Cabinet officer from North Carolina, Gov. Jarvis said to us, as we passed through Raleigh last week: "Let us all unite on recommending one particular gentleman," "H. Gen. Ransom or Gov. Vance will accept a place in President Cleveland's Cabinet," said Gov. Jarvis, "I am in favor of endorsing him cordially and heartily."—*Charlotte Democrat*.

It is among the decided probabilities that North Carolina will not get a cabinet place. We think the state is made up. John S. Barbour, of Virginia, will be made Postmaster General, and that's all the South will get in the way of cabinet honors. North Carolina is too slow and poky for successful office seeking, and too everlastingly Democratic to need coddling.

Gov. Jarvis would make a capital Postmaster General, and President Cleveland would find him to be a safe adviser.

**RANDALL SAVED THE PARTY.**

It is generally conceded by just-minded men that Samuel J. Randall is the wisest and the strongest man in the Democratic party. Had he not killed the Morrison bill, it would have made little difference who was nominated at Chicago, for every Northern State would have been lost, hopelessly to the Democrats. He it was who shaped the tariff plank of the party platform. The opposition to him comes from a few stubborn, encephalic men, who have fixed notions, who see nothing, forget nothing and learn nothing.

We don't know that Mr. Randall would accept a Cabinet appointment, but we do know that he ought to be elected Speaker of the 49th Congress.

**THE INTERNAL REVENUE.**  
 Our Democratic brethren must not think that the millennium is at hand. We fear that many of them are expecting too much from our great victory. In national affairs we cannot accomplish as much as is desired, because the Republicans will continue in control of the Senate and can prevent the passage of bills repealing existing laws. For instance the revenue laws will remain in force because the Republican Senate will oppose and prevent their repeal. But while the election of a Democratic President and House of Representatives will not enable the Democrats to repeal any of the existing laws, yet it will prevent the passage of any more.—*Pittsburgh Record*.

It may be that the Republican Senate, since there will be a Democratic President, can be induced to agree to the repeal of the internal revenue laws. The Republicans will continue in control of the Senate and can prevent the passage of bills repealing existing laws. For instance the revenue laws will remain in force because the Republican Senate will oppose and prevent their repeal. But while the election of a Democratic President and House of Representatives will not enable the Democrats to repeal any of the existing laws, yet it will prevent the passage of any more.—*Pittsburgh Record*.

What the 49th Congress, may do towards repealing the internal revenue laws, is, of course, a matter of conjecture, but if the blunder of electing a Free Trade speaker is repeated, it can be put down as a dead certainty that the Republican Senate will never have the opportunity of preventing their repeal.

We agree with the *Democrat* as to the duty of the Democratic party in the premises. The internal revenue laws should be speedily abolished.

**Official Vote of the State.**  
 The State canvassing board met in Raleigh last Friday and counted the count of the State vote. The vote for State officers was:

Governor—Scales, Democrat, 143,219; York, Liberal-Republican, 123,010.

Lieutenant Governor—Steinman, Democrat, 142,896; Faircloth, Republican, 123,630.

Secretary of State—Saunders, Democrat, 142,895; Camilleri, Republican, 122,922.

Auditor—Roberts, Democrat, 142,800; Lawson, Republican, 121,751.

Attorney General—Davidson, Democrat, 142,867; Cook, Republican, 122,562.

Treasurer—Bain, Democrat, 142,893; Stanton, Republican, 122,008.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Finger, Democrat, 142,666; Winston, Republican, 121,963.

The following is the vote for Congressmen by districts:

First—Skinner, Democrat, 16,381; Respass, Republican, 14,093.

Second—O'Hara, (colored), Republican, 22,620; Woodward, Democrat, 15,689.

Third—Green, Democrat, 16,785; Brogren, Republican, 12,252.

Fourth—Cox, Democrat, 18,930; Turner, Liberal-Republican, 13,418.

Fifth—Field, Democrat, 15,947; Edwards, Liberal-Republican, 12,522.

Sixth—Bennett, Democrat, 19,344; Dockery, Republican, 14,010.

Seventh—Henderson, Democrat, 14,262; Ramsey, Republican, 10,851.

Eighth—Cowles, Democrat, 11,422; Green, Republican, 8,036.

Ninth—Johnson, Democrat, 13,024; Ewart, Republican, 11,466.

**Randall At Atlanta.**

(Speech made at a Democratic celebration November 28th.)

We have won a great victory, but with the honors come a great responsibility. I believe the Democratic party will be fully equal to our guide will be the constitution of our country. The constitution, wisdom, justice, moderation." When Jefferson was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1801, there was just as marked a revolution in politics. The principles he announced were immortal and are as applicable now as when he first addressed them in his inaugural address. "Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none; the support of the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the strictest adherence to anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our people at home and safety abroad."

God has blessed Georgia with incalculable possibilities. All that is needed is industry to make them certainties. In her thousands of square miles she has the means of agriculture, manufactures and commerce to make her foremost in the markets of the world. She has the best of the thirteen colonies that was settled, and she had to meet in the beginning the restrictive policy of Great Britain, which sought to make her the dependent of the mother country in all her material existence, but she broke from such restraints and asserted her purpose then in 1776, as she does now, to live within her own natural resources.

Burke has said: "The stock of materials by which any nation is rendered flourishing and prosperous is its industry, its knowledge or skill, its morals, its execution of justice, its courage, the national union, and making them all center in the public benefit; other than these I do not know and scarcely can conceive any means by which a community may flourish."

This is the aim, the purpose of the Democratic party—a noble one—and fraught with countless blessings.

I have often quoted the Austrian Prime Minister Metternich, whose diplomacy was so potent in Napoleon's period, who said that true statesmanship consisted in the knowledge of the resources of a State. Let us acquire the knowledge of such facts and make our laws in conformity therewith.

Our political opponents in the recent struggle advocated that a revision of our tariff laws was a necessity. We of the Democratic party agreed thereto, but our platform went further and pointed out the manner in which such revision should be made.

Time does not allow of an extended discussion here on this subject, and yet I want to express the opinion that a more intelligent and business-like utterance on this vexed question never emanated from a public gathering of representative men in the United States, if I understand correctly the meaning of words. We say: The revenue to be raised should be limited to that required for an economical administration of the government, and that the amount to be raised by the tariff for this purpose shall be levied on articles imported, which come in competition with our producers, as to cover the difference in the cost abroad and the cost in the United States, resulted from an unfavorable difference in the vote of interest and the lower prices of labor in foreign countries, thus incidentally protecting the capital in the United States. Upon the declaration of purpose every intelligent and patriotic Democrat can stand, and our country go forward to its yet greater destiny in store for our people.

I have never asserted that there existed the constitutional right to exact a tariff upon the ground of protection for the sake of protection, for that would be manifestly in the interest of class legislation, and as such legislation favored one class at the expense of another, it has uniformly opposed it. But I have always, in adjusting the duties to be levied upon imports, claimed—as they should be so levied—as they have been levied in the past—to give adequate protection to every American industry, and to prevent any undue injury to the labor of the country. I do not believe that free trade, as a practical issue, will be presented in this country during the lifetime of those that I address, for I am sure the necessary amount of revenue for the economical administration of the government will be collected from import duties will be so large as to give that incidental protection which is considered desirable. I am free to assert that the entire amount of duties to be collected as a permanent mode of raising revenue should be through tariff laws. Believing this I am free to say at the earliest practicable moment I should not be exercised except because of the urgent necessities of

**The President's Message.**

(Richmond Dispatch.)

President Arthur's last message is like all that he has sent to Congress. All of them may be characterized as business documents, one before us is peculiarly so. There is no attempt at writing, there is no show of mere sentiment. He writes as one who lives in a cosmopolitan city.

The message opens with business. Having congratulated the country upon the respect for law and order which marked the recent counting of the vote of New York, and not ed it as a proof of the excellence of our free institutions, the President proceeds at once to recommend action on the part of Congress to provide for a close contest and determining a doubtful result. It is a difficult problem. A bad law better than none, says the President. But we doubt it. With ex-Senator Eaton, we are inclined to reverse that dictum.

Our relations with all foreign countries continue to be amicable. Short but clear.

The war between Chili and Peru is at an end.

He leans a little towards the Chinese in his next paragraph. We don't. Not a Chinese ought to be allowed to come into this country. In ten thousand years there will be none but whites upon the earth.

The Free Soilers wisely fought against extending slavery into the United States Territories, knowing that the more territory inhabited by slaves the more slaves there would be. So we say as to the Chinese. Keep them out of this country. The greatest misfortune that ever happened to this country was the bringing of Africans hither.

The International Association of the Congo river (in Africa) is a good thing. The United States should see that its "internationality" is preserved. Africa is a wonderful country. It only needs development.

Recommendations are made as to Egypt.

The Germans get a kind word. The Bartholdi statue is commended to the attention of Congress. President Arthur is a New Yorker.

England receives due notice. The Hawaiian treaty is recommended for extension. Louisiana will have a word to say on that subject.

There are interesting references to Italy.

He should have works of art admitted into this country upon liberal terms.

Japan comes in for a notice.

There are several recommendations as to, or references to, Mexican treaties with the United States.

A treaty with Nicaragua gives the United States the right to make a canal, build a railroad, and what not, across the continent.

The death of our Minister (Hunt) to Russia is noticed, and Russia mentioned with kindness.

Spain, Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., come next. We strongly suspect that the Louisiana sugar planters will feel that they are ruined when they read this message.

A treaty has been made with the Dominican republic.

Venezuela comes in for the next notice.

The Central and South American Commission will soon go to Mexico, and tell all about this country, and do all they can to draw trade hither from Mexico and Central America.

The President tells what the recent International Meridian Congress did. We have told heretofore. We are to read 180 degrees west and east from Greenwich as zero, and as soon as possible count the hours of our day from 1 to 24.

He desires authority to take part in international exhibitions.

He would have new rules adopted for preventing collisions at sea, and these rules have been recommended by an International Conference.

He comments to Congress authors, composers, and artists. He wishes our neutrality laws improved.

He shows that the naturalization laws of this country need revision. He deprecates the legislation of the last session of Congress which affected certain changes in the diplomatic and consular service on the ground that it has produced embarrassment.

**Shall the Surplus Be Reduced?**

(Sun.)

The protectionists insist upon getting rid of the internal revenue system; the free traders insist upon maintaining it. If the internal revenue is taken off, the burden of providing the money which the Treasury requires, must be cast upon the Custom Houses; and thus that gradual approach toward free trade which the advocates of that economic philosophy wish to see commenced, will have to be postponed. For this reason they insist on maintaining the internal revenue system. It would be, they say, a foolish and an unpopular measure to relieve whiskey and beer from taxation and to maintain a duty upon the importation of foreign blankets, for instance. The people would not submit to the taxation of a necessary article like whiskey or beer.

The protectionists, on the other hand, contend that the internal revenue system is iniquitous, odious, and an American; that it is a relic of the civil war; that it keeps up an army of spies and agents who serve the party in power as a part of its political machinery; and that the tariff cannot be properly regulated as long as the internal taxes are continued.

This controversy raged in Congress through the whole of the last session, and it will surely be revived this winter. The result of the struggle last year is well known. The free traders suppressed the effort of the protectionists to take off the taxes upon whiskey, beer, and tobacco; and protectionists defeated the effort of the free traders to reduce the duties upon imported foreign goods. Thus nothing was accomplished, and the surplus was left to accumulate as it had done before.

If the surplus is to be removed and the taxation of the country brought down to the actual wants of the Government, either the protectionists or the free traders will have to give way, and find a ground on which they can come to an understanding; otherwise the evil will continue.

**A 210-Pound Plum Pudding.**  
 At a Thanksgiving supper in Richmond, Va., served by the Union Democratic Club, which was the first to fire a gun in the recent campaign for Cleveland and Hendricks, a mammoth plum pudding was served weighing 210 pounds, representing the number of electoral votes received by the Democratic candidates. It was boiled in a hoghead, requiring twenty-five hogs to cook it. At least five hundred persons partook of it. The privilege of cutting a two-pound slice to send to Gov. Cleveland, which was done before any person was served, was put up at auction and \$15 was bid, at which it was knocked down, and Mr. W. H. Cullingsworth, president of the club, was named to cut it. The number of pounds thus cut represented the electoral vote of Virginia. The price paid for cutting the Cleveland hoghead, and the taxes contributed through the mite boxes on the tables of the banquet hall, was distributed to the poor. The Cleveland slice was sent to Albany by express.

**Republican Civil Service Reform.**  
 Civil Service Reform may be said to have just received a slight shock in Washington. Sergt. Brannard performed exceptionally gallant services in the Greely Arctic expedition. Almost everybody, including Sergt. Brannard, expected that he would be appointed to a vacant lieutenancy in the army. But the coveted prize fell easily into the lap of Attorney General Brewster's adopted son, Wright, and Brannard is left out in the cold, to a degree surpassing his Arctic experience. Meanwhile the Attorney General placidly parades his ruffled shirt bosom and cuffs. Sergt. Brannard and his immediate friends are rather miffed, too.

**Dead at the Age of 121 Years.**  
 The oldest person in the State of Wisconsin, John Jondro, aged 121 years, died at his home in Arkansaw, on Saturday morning. Mr. Jondro was born in the parish of Phillip, near Montreal, in 1763. He was in the employ of the North Western Fur Company forty years, and during the last forty years he has lived in this neighborhood. In his younger years he served some time in the Federal army, and often related interesting tales of army life. His age is taken from the statement of the parish prelate of Phillip.

**J. D. Glenn for Speaker.**  
 (Shelville Citizen.)  
 Among the many names suggested for this distinguished position is that of Mr. James D. C. Glenn of Rockingham. In a previous service of two terms, he has distinguished himself by active participation in the duties of the House, and has made himself familiar with parliamentary law; and had the frequent honor of being called to the chair, always acquitting himself handsomely.

He repeats the recommendation

**Homeicide on Thanksgiving Day.**

(Charlotte Observer.)

Thanksgiving day, which passed so happily and pleasantly to many, was not without its tragedies, two very sad ones having occurred in our own county, one of which resulted in the almost instant death of a colored man, and the other in the probable mortal wounding of another colored man. The first was the killing of John Withers, by Mr. LeRoy Morrow, in Lenoxy's township, and the second was the accidental shooting of Chas. Johnston, by George House, both colored in Mallard Creek township. The particulars in regard to the first affair were gathered by our reporter yesterday from citizens of Lenoxy's township who were present at the place of the tragedy shortly after it had occurred.

Mr. LeRoy Morrow, by whom Withers was slain, is a well to do farmer of Lenoxy and lives within two miles of Beattie's Ford, on the Catawba river. For some time past he had suffered considerable deprivations upon his lands by some hogs belonging to a negro named Withers, and on Thanksgiving morning, Mr. Morrow's dogs were put after the hogs to run them from his fields. In doing this the dogs caught one of the hogs and inflicted some injuries upon the animal. In a sudden fit of rage, Withers' son John, aged 20 years, called at Mr. Morrow's house and very indignantly demanded to know of Mr. Morrow if he had marked that hog to which Mr. Morrow promptly made an affirmative answer. At this the negro became furious, and picking up a fence rail, began advancing upon Mr. Morrow, at the same time exclaiming, "Then you have got to mark me." As the negro advanced upon him, Mr. Morrow retreated a few steps and ordered Withers to leave his premises. Mrs. Morrow seeing the attitude of the negro, rushed from the house, immediately in front of which this scene occurred, and between her husband and Withers, Mr. Morrow again told the negro to leave, to which the negro replied: "I'll not do it, I tell you; you've got to mark me first." All this time Withers was trying to strike Mr. Morrow with the fence rail, but was foiled by the interposition of Mrs. Morrow. Mr. Morrow, still keeping beyond the reach of the negro, again ordered him to leave the place, as he didn't want to have anything to do with him. Withers once more made a desperate effort to strike Mr. Morrow, who seeing that his life was in danger, went into his house and returned with his pistol. As he came out of the house, Withers ordered him to stop. This time Withers, whereupon Withers commenced advancing upon him with a large rock drawn in the attitude of throwing, when Mr. Morrow fired. The negro wheeled about and ran for perhaps 200 yards, when he fell to the ground and expired within 20 minutes. The bullet had entered his left breast just over the heart. Information was sent to the authorities in this city that afternoon, and early yesterday morning corner Smith went to the scene to hold the inquest, but owing to the distance from Charlotte and the swollen conditions of the streams by the rains of yesterday, that official could not return in time to report last night. Mrs. Morrow's account of the affair is in substance exactly as that given above, and the statement of one other witness corroborates that made by her. Mr. LeRoy Morrow is a son of Mr. Robt. Morrow, and is one of our best known farmers. He promptly surrendered himself to the officers of the law.

**LATER.**—Mr. Morrow was acquitted, the jury rendering a verdict that the shooting was done in self defence.

**The Tariff in France.**  
 The question of protection vs. free trade has led to an intense and bitter agitation in France. The Protectionists are not satisfied even with the duty which the Government proposes to levy on foreign grain, and they demand that it be doubled. The Free Traders, on the other hand, denounce the proposition to tax food as a brutal and inhuman expedient. They complain that the Republic is no more merciful than the monarchy, since it forces young men into the army to be killed abroad, and taxes the bread and meat of those left at home to pay the expenses of colonial enterprises. The widespread distress at Lyons and other manufacturing centres has greatly aided the Free Traders in emphasizing their diatribes against the Government.

**Blondin.**  
 Blondin, at 60, is fat and slightly gray, but he is a clever and daring as ever on the rope. It is now more than a quarter of a century since he first crossed the Niagara river, and he looks back to that feat as the greatest of his life. His home is named Niagara villa. His rope on which he walks at exhibitions is two inches in diameter, made of hemp bound around a core of steel. His balancing poles run from 36 to 47 pounds in weight, according to the height at which he performs, which ranges from 40 to 100 feet. He has never yet fallen, and only one slight accident. He was called Blondin, by the way, on account of the color of his hair, his real name being Jean Francois Gravele.

**1860 to 1885.**  
 If my health will permit I propose to write a history or sketch of North Carolina, from 1860 to 1885 I will be greatly obliged to persons who will send me documents or facts in relation to men and events in this State for the last thirty years. I feel deeply the responsibility I assume in attempting such a work, and shall need the encouragement that may be kindly offered.

Will my brother editors throughout the State copy this notice, and send me a copy containing it?  
 W. W. HOLDEX.

—Cotton seed is pronounced the Southern bonanza. There are three and a half pounds of seed to every pound of bage.

**A Terrible Pestilence.**

(The Courier Journal recently sent a staff correspondent to investigate the reported ravages of the dread disease in Eastern Kentucky and Western Virginia. The correspondent sends the following from W. H. Hamsburg, Ky.):

"W. C. Lester, a prominent citizen of this place, has arrived from Mount Pleasant, the county seat of Harlan, and says that the Harlan disease appears worst. It is most fatal and prevails to the extent about the headwaters of the Poor Fork and Clover Creek, in the mountains, about twenty miles from Mount Pleasant. This large territory is being terribly afflicted, the people dying very rapidly.

In one neighborhood twelve persons died in one day, and then were scarcely well persons enough to make coffins and bury them. On Brown's Creek the disease is raging with frightful fatality, and there is no means of keeping a record of the dead. All along the banks of the stream people are sick and physicians and medicines, outside of herbs and roots, are not obtainable. The epidemic is rapidly spreading in Harlan county. In the district covering the southern portion of Letcher and Perry, the whole of Leslie and the northern portion of Bell counties the plague has obtained a foothold, but the reports as to its violence are not definite."

Mr. Lester thinks that the deaths run up into the hundreds, while the number of those attacked cannot be estimated. No one seemed to know the exact nature of the pestilence. Most of the people called it "flux," and it is probably a very aggravated form of that disease. It begins with gripping pains in the stomach, followed by a debilitating diarrhoea and swelling of the throat, and if not fatal in three or four days the patient, as a rule, recovers. All reports agree as to the cause of the epidemic, it being attributed to the use of impure water. The season has been unusually dry, and streams, as a rule, consisting only of low threads of murky, foul-smelling and food-stuffing water. The corn crops are good, and startle and want only exist because the people can spare no time to gather it.

**The Force of Habit.**  
 They were shoe clerks who met in the morning. "Well, George, did you pop the question last night?"  
 "No, I made a mess of it."  
 "How's that?"  
 "I thought I had my courage all screwed up, but somehow when I sat down on the sofa together I lost my head and habit did the rest."

"What do you mean?"  
 "Why, I picked up her foot, put it on my lap, and rubbing her foot, told her of course it was a little close, but it would stretch and be comfortable in a week or two."

**Consumption of Quinine.**  
 The total consumption of quinine in this country during the last year, amounted to about 1,500,000 ounces. Of this amount 600,000 ounces were imported from England. The production has nearly doubled within the last ten years.

**California Olive Oil.**  
 Olive oil is becoming one of the great products of California. Elwood Cooper, of Santa Barbara, is the pioneer, and his oil brings more money in the market than any Italian because of its absolute purity.

Mr. Paynter Frame, of Sussex, N. J., has sent a Christmas watermelon to Gov. Cleveland weighing thirty pounds; also a twenty-pounder to Senator Bayard. They have been kept in excellent condition since picked.

—Worth, the famous Parisian man milliner, is announced as intending to make a tour of the United States. He will lecture on dressmaking. Lord, how the women will flock to hear him!

—When you have no flowers with which to brighten your dining room, touch of color may be giving by using bright bordered napkins on the sideboard shelves under glasses and silver.

—Mrs. Belva Lockwood carried as many states as Butler or St. John, anyhow, and that is doing pretty well for a woman's first run against old and experienced politicians of the pantaloon gender.

—Julia your father concealed your election by a majority of one."  
 "A pretty close figure, Henry," she coolly observed.  
 "I should rather call it a tie, Julia," was Henry's gallant response.

—The most barefaced liar we think of just now is the man who has soaked up his glass of whiskey and exclaims: "Here's health," when he knows well enough that there isn't a particle of health in the stuff.

At a Sunday school in this city a teacher asked a new scholar, a little girl, what her name was. She replied, "Helen French." An uncle in an adjoining seat said, "What is it in English?"

—A bill is pending in the Alabama Legislature requiring persons who carry concealed weapons to wear a badge with the words "I am armed," conspicuously printed thereon.

A New York man has a true which is a lemon and an orange combined. One side is sour and the other side is sweet. It is probably more curious than true.

—An old maid in Nashville keeps a parrot which swears and a monkey which chews tobacco. She says, between the two, she doesn't miss a husband very much.

—The first frost in South Carolina this year occurred October 23 earlier by several days than for any season during the past fifteen years.

—"Ah—keep your seat," as the dog remarked when he tossed her the foundation of the tramp's trousers through the orchard fence.



is morning star until the 12th, and after that time, joins the increasing company of evening stars. He stands at the head of the roll during the month, for he reaches, in his passage, the most important epoch in his career, as far as terrestrial observation is concerned.

On the 12th, at 2 o'clock in the morning, he is in opposition with the sun, opposite to him in the heavens, as far away from him as possible. When, in these days, the sun hastens to hide his red, round orb below the western horizon, then this beaming planet shows his radiant face above the eastern horizon, and shines during the entire night, slowly descending in the west as the great day-star appears rejoicing in the east.

Any intelligent observer can find Saturn's place in the sky, for he is nearly east of the Pleiades, and about half way between Capella on the north and Betelgeuse on the south. He shines also with a serene light, entirely different from that of the twinkling stars.

The telescope Saturn is now the personification of grandeur and sublimity. Even in a small instrument the picture is one of surpassing beauty. I have seen the planet single, and never I see it double, was Galileo's wondering exclamation as he turned his imperfect instrument to the heavens in the dawn of the astronomical day. It was not till forty years later that the strange appendage, sometimes visible, and sometimes invisible, was proved to be the rings of Saturn. With our finer instruments, and the flood of knowledge gained from observation and research, we have still to thank the pioneer astronomers for the first fruits of this noble science, and for a devotion to the cause which cost them obloquy, imprisonment, and even martyrdom.

Saturn, now so pure in tint and tone, and so beautiful a member of the starry host, before many years have passed will change his aspect, as his rings begin to close, and as he bends his steps southward. He will again become the planet that in ancient times, on account of his dull yellow and dismal hue and sluggish motion, was held by astrologers to exert a malevolent influence on human affairs, and to be the source of many of the evils to which the human race is subject. Chances embody the belief of the day in the following address of the god Saturn to Venus:

"Oh daughter Venus, and Saturn, My name, that both of us should bear, Hath more power than wit or arms. With a few changes and a change in the thought, The conqueror and the conquered, the victor and the vanquished, the ruler and the ruled, I dwell in the eye of the future. I am the ruler of the high halls, I am the ruler of the lowly huts, I am the ruler of the human race, I am the ruler of the universe."

Science has changed all this. The ill omened star is raised almost to the dignity of a sun. Saturn's eight satellites equal the sun's family of worlds. His rings, made up of myriad minute satellites, encircle around the central orb, respond to the sun's family of asteroids. It is not improbable that enough of his primeval fires remain to give out heat and even light to the worlds of satellites and rings that own him as their lord.

Musk. According to Dr. Macgowan's collation regarding the history of musk, as presented by Chinese writers, the musk deer is found throughout the mountains of Yunnan, Szechuen and Tibet. This little animal is so timid that it is of ten dies of fright. It feeds on juniper leaves and reptiles. In Spring its peculiar glandular pouch is greatly swollen and inflamed, and the secretion is always voided by the deer on the same spot and covered over with earth. In such places deposits of musk of a superior quality are found, amounting to twenty pounds in weight, and of so pungent a nature that if carried through a garden or wood it prevents fruitification. The valuable substance no sooner leaves the hands of the hunter than skilful manipulators adulterate it for the wholesale dealers, who further so debase it for the trade that there is finally in the mixture offered very little indeed of genuine musk—scarcely ten per cent. Musk is said to be destructive to intestinal worms and an antidote to the venom of serpents.

Variety Everywhere. Philadelphia Times. It is a mistake to believe that only well dressed people are vain; many a sloven is as proud of his appearance as a faultlessly attired exquisite. The Puritan gloried as much in his dress as the cavalier in his elegant garments, the sailor in his disgusting rags as the aristocrat in his lace ruffles and perfumed linen. And how we gradually associate amine with human things! Fancy Mr. Pickwick without spectacles, the noble "Injun" without war paint and a dirty blanket, John Chinaman sans signal, and Cleopatra in an ulster! And a variety of incongruities. We confess to cosmopolitanism; let every one enjoy and adhere to their own ideas of dress. One thing we are certain, that in our country there is more taste exercised and our attire is more appropriate and sensible than anywhere else, and the big bouquets of wild flowers now worn by pretty girls are almost too sweet for anything."

The Moon. The December moon fills on the 24 at 2 o'clock in the evening. The moon was at her nearest point to Saturn on the 24, and to Jupiter on the 28th. She is in conjunction with Venus on the morning of the 14th, at 37 minutes after 4 o'clock. The morning star and the lessening circle of the moon, only a degree and a quarter apart, will be lovely to behold as they make their appearance on the celestial scene, the picture remaining visible until it is nearly time for the sun to appear. The moon pays her respect to Mars on the 15th day, after her change, and to Mercury on the 19th. On the 28th, she is in conjunction with Neptune, and on the 29th she passes Saturn for the second time within the limits of December.

A sweet duty—The collection of the month's offerings.

#### Take Care of Farm Implements.

Some one once drew a graphic picture of a mortal foe of the farmer—one who labored for his destruction by night as well as by day, on Sundays, holidays, and work days alike. It was a "mortgage" that the writer of the sketch wisely regarded as one of the most active enemies to the farmer's purse and peace of mind.

There is, however, another agent for evil quite as active, to be found on every farm. It is known as rust. And although it annually destroys in the aggregate a vast amount of property, farmers too frequently neglect to take the measures necessary for protection from the ravages of this insidious foe. Hundreds of agriculturists are buying farm machinery, which, if properly cared for, the *Forest, Forge and Farm* suggests, ought to last at least ten years. Most of it will be worthless in one-fifth of that time for lack of a little care.

A machine that is taken apart and properly cared for when not in use will do good work years and years after its counterpart has been thrown away by the man who had the habit of leaving it unprotected. Then the delays caused by broken machinery, those bolts, and rotten or twisted frames, discovered just at the time when the loss of time means danger to the crop, more than counterbalance any time, trouble, or expense incurred in properly putting away the machine. The provident farmer will always clean and hose his implements as soon as the harvest is ended. Whenever the paint on an implement shows signs of wearing off, it ought to be renewed. And when tools and implements are found just where they should be placed just where they can readily be found when again sought for.

#### Frozen Kindness.

The Herald.

The word is full of kindness that never was spoken, and that is not much better than no kindness at all. The fuel in the stove makes the room warm, but there are great piles of fallen trees lying on rocks and on tops of hills where nobody can get them; these do not make anybody warm. You might freeze to death for want of wood in plain sight of these fallen trees if you had no means of getting the wood home and making a fire of it. Just so in a family love is what makes the parents and children, the brothers and sisters happy. But if they take care never to say a word about it, if they keep it a profound secret as if it were a crime, they will not be much happier than if there was not any love among them; the house will seem cool even in summer, and if you live there you will envy the dog when any one calls him poor fellow.

#### The Latest Laughs.

—Mr. Blaine has been heard to murmur, since Tuesday of last week, that perhaps prohibition after all, is not "strictly a local issue."

—The Presidential campaign destroyed the Republican party and seventeen theatrical companies. Who will say that the Democratic party lacks vitality?

—At all events," observes the New York Tribune, "the canvass made by Mr. Blaine was superb and unparalleled."

—Yes," said the remnant of the party, after his noted engagement with the monkey, "we had a lot of a time."

—Belva Lockwood is only a poor, weak woman, but she had sense enough to avoid asking her committee to keep the election going two or three weeks after the polls closed.

#### A Plant that Produces Ink.

There is in New Granada a curious vegetable product. Known under the name of the ink plant. Its juice can be used in writing without any previous preparation. The letters traced with it are of a reddish color first, but turn a deep black in a few hours. This juice also spoils steel pens, less than common ink. The qualities of the plant seem to have been discovered under the Spanish administration. Some writings intended for the mother country were wet through with sea water on the voyage; while the papers written with common ink were almost illegible, those with the juice of the plant were quite unscathed. Orders were given in consequence that this vegetable ink was to be used for all public documents.

#### Wears Them Him self.

(Pittsburgh Telegraph.) "He's got 'em on! He's got 'em on!" triumphantly exclaimed young Johnny Jarpy at the breakfast table. "Got 'em on?" asked his mother in surprise. "What are you Johnny?" "What are you peeping under the table for? Why don't you sit up straight and eat your meal?" "Fah! got 'em on! I see 'em!" emphatically asserted Jarpy's heir.

"Got 'em on, sir? What are you talking about?" sternly asked his father.

"Why, you got your pants on, and I heard Mr. Smith say he thought Mah wore 'em."

#### A Trade Center—the drummer.

James' Ventilated Tosses are the lightest, cleanest and most durable appliances in use, for the relief and cure of HERNIA. They are worn night as well as day, retaining the Rupture with absolute certainty, and cause no heating or chafing, the fine perforations allowing the perspiration to escape and permitting free access of air to the parts covered by the Pads. They act as a supporter to the back as well as to the abdomen, and are absolutely unequalled for comfort and efficiency.

Physicians and surgeons of the highest rank in the profession, have pronounced them the most perfect instruments ever invented for the purpose designed.

Thousands of patients, young and old, male and female, have been radically cured by their use, and no one who has experienced the relief which they bring would use any other appliance.

ROBT. G. GLENN, Agent, Greensboro, N. C.

### The Smithdeal BUSINESS COLLEGE,

It is designed to give a practical course of business training including the various forms of Book-keeping, Bookbinding, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Insurance, Postoffice, Exchange Office, Real Estate Agency, Billposting, Commercial Law, Commercial Calculations, Commercial Geography, Business Dictionary, Letter Writing, Advertising, Writing, Penmanship, etc.

#### BUSINESS COURSE

Is thoroughly PRACTICAL, operating on the plan of Eastern Colleges, where the Principal teaches a course and teaches.

After a short time in theory each student is furnished with a cash capital and directed to order goods by letter, bill, etc. The course varies from the simplest cash transaction to the most complicated partnership business.

Expenses, including board, tuition and stationery, about \$100 per year.

#### PEYING COURSE.

"Does I remember with its busy lines of men 'When to the world's great business men."

The main object of this extra course is to make good rapid business writers, though the course contains the various forms and styles of Script Lettering and Writing, etc. will be given. Will take about three months to complete the course, at an expense from \$10 to \$15 dollars. A full model will be given annually to the most rapid and accurate penman.

#### COURSE IN TELEGRAPHY.

Time from 3 to 5 months. Scholarship for full course, \$100.

Daily lessons in Grammar and Arithmetic by a graduate of Williams College, Mass.

Send 10c for further particulars address the Principal.

Greensboro, N. C.

### Express Steamboat Co.

#### STEAMER WAVE

#### STEAMER SCHEDULE.

On and after April 1st, and until further notice, the Steamer W. A. Williams, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 p. m.

Steamer W. A. Williams, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock p. m.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO., Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

### GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.

#### GREENSBORO, N. C.

THE 7th session of this well established and popular Institution will begin on the 20th of April, 1884.

Location accessible, beautiful and pleasant. Faculty efficient and faithful. Thorough work in all departments of instruction.

Board of studies of reading and lights, and Thackeray's English Course, per session of 20 weeks, \$25.00.

For further particulars apply to T. M. JONES, President.

### Pomona Hill Nurseries.

#### 20,000 PEACH,

#### and a full stock of

#### OTHER FRUIT TREES, VINES AND PLANTS,

#### FOR SPRING SALES, 1884.

Startling Reduction Prices. Now is the time to get your trees and plants. Send in your orders at once, or come to the nursery. Planting season, April and the first of May.

J. VAN LINDLEY, N. C. Nurseries, near Greensboro, N. C.

### W. R. MURRAY.

#### MY FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

#### GOODS.

Which are open for inspection, and the public are invited to call and examine the same. I will show you as HANDSOME GOODS as are exhibited in this market. I have a good line of

#### DRESS GOODS

In all the new styles and shades. Silk Velvet and Velveteens, Cloaks, Dolmans.

#### Russia Circulars and Cloakings.

#### CARPETS,

#### RUGS & FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

#### JERSEY JACKETS.

Men's, Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes.

Call and examine quality of Goods and Prices before buying. Some kinds of goods are much lower than elsewhere and when such is the case I propose giving my customers the benefit of it, without trying to deceive them with so-called bait, which is always practiced with a view of making it pay well before they are done with the customer.

Most Respectfully, W. R. MURRAY.

### FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,

#### FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

#### THE LARGEST HOTEL IN THE CITY.

Situated in the center of the city, on the Main Street, within the Opera House. The only hotel in the city.

#### Large Sample Rooms

suitable for commercial travelers. In one hundred cases of the depot.

CHARLES GLOVER, Manager, Proprietor.

#### NEWS DEALER,

#### JOHN J. THORNTON,

(Successor to the late John Chamberlain.)

#### PRACTICAL WATCH-MAKER,

Watch, Clock and Jewelry repairing in a superior manner and work is done promptly by the time promised. No putting off customers, or disappointing. A full line of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles, etc.

McNabb Building, Greensboro, N. C.

#### W. C. PORTER, FRANK DALTON,

### PORTER & DALTON,

#### DRUGGISTS,

Opposite Benbow House.

### TAYLOR MFG. CO.

#### BRANCH OFFICE, Charlotte, N. C.

#### W. R. BURGESS, Manager.

Large and best line of goods sold in the South. Prices and terms easy.

#### ROBT. G. GLENN,

Agent, Greensboro, N. C.

### J. E. GILMER.

### ORINOCO WAREHOUSE,

#### WINSTON, N. C.

#### THIS ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS WAREHOUSE

#### WAS OPENED FOR THE SALE OF LEAF TOBACCO, ON THE

#### 19TH OF NOVEMBER, 1884,

And the successful sale of that day, and the daily sales since, have established it as one of the important and successful enterprises of this large and growing Tobacco Market.

For the convenience of Farmers, Buyers, and the trade generally, this Warehouse is acknowledged to be THE BEST, not only in Winston, but the BEST ADAPTED for the purpose of any warehouse in the Tobacco States.

The location of the Warehouse, on Main, Church and Depot Streets, makes it easily accessible. The large and well lighted salesroom, the number of offices and rooms for the farmers, the comfortable and dry stalls, and an abundance of good water, are special features.

The thirty large Tobacco Factories, (and the number constantly increasing), with the manufacturers having hundreds of thousands of dollars invested in the business, together with the local States and Canada, have established Winston as the largest Tobacco market in North Carolina, and making it the equal of any market in the country for uniform high average prices for all grades of Tobacco. A daily attendance of all classes of these buyers insure to the Farmers the HIGHEST MARKET PRICES at the ORINOCO.

The management of the Warehouse will be conducted on business principles and the interests of its customers faithfully looked after, and in soliciting the patronage of the Tobacco raisers and dealers of North Carolina and Virginia, the proprietors having competent and reliable assistants in all departments of the business, feel confident of giving satisfaction in PRICES, COMFORT and COURTESY.

### GILMER, WILSON & CO., Proprietors.

Floor Manager.

C. S. MATLOCK, Auctioneer.

D. RICH, Book Keeper.

SAM WALL, of Stokes, and WALLACE WHARTON, of Guilford, are with the ORINOCO, and will be glad to see their many friends.

Stockholders of the Orinoco Warehouse Company:

F. H. FRIES, H. T. BAHNSON, J. W. FRIES, R. J. REYNOLDS,

THOS. J. WILSON, H. W. FRIES, W. A. LASH, FOGLE BROTHERS,

W. A. LEMLY, J. F. SHAEFFER, D. H. STARBUCK, C. J. WATKINS,

JAS. A. GRAY, J. E. GILMER, N. T. WATKINS. [nov27]

### THE

### Tanner & Delaney Engine Co.,

#### RICHMOND, VA.,

#### 20,000 PEACH,

#### and a full stock of

#### OTHER FRUIT TREES, VINES AND PLANTS,

#### FOR SPRING SALES, 1884.

Startling Reduction Prices. Now is the time to get your trees and plants. Send in your orders at once, or come to the nursery. Planting season, April and the first of May.

J. VAN LINDLEY, N. C. Nurseries, near Greensboro, N. C.

### W. R. MURRAY.

#### MY FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

#### GOODS.

Which are open for inspection, and the public are invited to call and examine the same. I will show you as HANDSOME GOODS as are exhibited in this market. I have a good line of

#### DRESS GOODS

In all the new styles and shades. Silk Velvet and Velveteens, Cloaks, Dolmans.

#### Russia Circulars and Cloakings.

#### CARPETS,

#### RUGS & FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

#### JERSEY JACKETS.

Men's, Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes.

Call and examine quality of Goods and Prices before buying. Some kinds of goods are much lower than elsewhere and when such is the case I propose giving my customers the benefit of it, without trying to deceive them with so-called bait, which is always practiced with a view of making it pay well before they are done with the customer.

Most Respectfully, W. R. MURRAY.

### FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,

#### FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

#### THE LARGEST HOTEL IN THE CITY.

Situated in the center of the city, on the Main Street, within the Opera House. The only hotel in the city.

#### Large Sample Rooms

suitable for commercial travelers. In one hundred cases of the depot.

CHARLES GLOVER, Manager, Proprietor.

#### NEWS DEALER,

#### JOHN J. THORNTON,

(Successor to the late John Chamberlain.)

#### PRACTICAL WATCH-MAKER,

Watch, Clock and Jewelry repairing in a superior manner and work is done promptly by the time promised. No putting off customers, or disappointing. A full line of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles, etc.

McNabb Building, Greensboro, N. C.

#### W. C. PORTER, FRANK DALTON,

### PORTER & DALTON,

#### DRUGGISTS,

Opposite Benbow House.

### TAYLOR MFG. CO.

#### BRANCH OFFICE, Charlotte, N. C.

#### W. R. BURGESS, Manager.

Large and best line of goods sold in the South. Prices and terms easy.

#### ROBT. G. GLENN,

Agent, Greensboro, N. C.

### E. H. WILSON.

### ORINOCO WAREHOUSE,

#### WINSTON, N. C.

#### THIS ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS WAREHOUSE

#### WAS OPENED FOR THE SALE OF LEAF TOBACCO, ON THE

#### 19TH OF NOVEMBER, 1884,

And the successful sale of that day, and the daily sales since, have established it as one of the important and successful enterprises of this large and growing Tobacco Market.

For the convenience of Farmers, Buyers, and the trade generally, this Warehouse is acknowledged to be THE BEST, not only in Winston, but the BEST ADAPTED for the purpose of any warehouse in the Tobacco States.

The location of the Warehouse, on Main, Church and Depot Streets, makes it easily accessible. The large and well lighted salesroom, the number of offices and rooms for the farmers, the comfortable and dry stalls, and an abundance of good water, are special features.

The thirty large Tobacco Factories, (and the number constantly increasing), with the manufacturers having hundreds of thousands of dollars invested in the business, together with the local States and Canada, have established Winston as the largest Tobacco market in North Carolina, and making it the equal of any market in the country for uniform high average prices for all grades of Tobacco. A daily attendance of all classes of these buyers insure to the Farmers the HIGHEST MARKET PRICES at the ORINOCO.

The management of the Warehouse will be conducted on business principles and the interests of its customers faithfully looked after, and in soliciting the patronage of the Tobacco raisers and dealers of North Carolina and Virginia, the proprietors having competent and reliable assistants in all departments of the business, feel confident of giving satisfaction in PRICES, COMFORT and COURTESY.

### GILMER, WILSON & CO., Proprietors.

Floor Manager.

C. S. MATLOCK, Auctioneer.

D. RICH, Book Keeper.

SAM WALL, of Stokes, and WALLACE WHARTON, of Guilford, are with the ORINOCO, and will be glad to see their many friends.

Stockholders of the Orinoco Warehouse Company:

F. H. FRIES, H. T. BAHNSON, J. W. FRIES, R. J. REYNOLDS,

THOS. J. WILSON, H. W. FRIES, W. A. LASH, FOGLE BROTHERS,

W. A. LEMLY, J. F. SHAEFFER, D. H. STARBUCK, C. J. WATKINS,

JAS. A. GRAY, J. E. GILMER, N. T. WATKINS. [nov27]

### THE

### Tanner & Delaney Engine Co.,

#### RICHMOND, VA.,

#### 20,000 PEACH,

#### and a full stock of

#### OTHER FRUIT TREES, VINES AND PLANTS,

#### FOR SPRING SALES, 1884.

Startling Reduction Prices. Now is the time to get your trees and plants. Send in your orders at once, or come to the nursery. Planting season, April and the first of May.

J. VAN LINDLEY, N. C. Nurseries, near Greensboro, N. C.

### W. R. MURRAY.

#### MY FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

#### GOODS.

Which are open for inspection, and the public are invited to call and examine the same. I will show you as HANDSOME GOODS as are exhibited in this market. I have a good line of

#### DRESS GOODS

In all the new styles and shades. Silk Velvet and Velveteens, Cloaks, Dolmans.

#### Russia Circulars and Cloakings.

#### CARPETS,

#### RUGS & FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

#### JERSEY JACKETS.

Men's, Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes.

Call and examine quality of Goods and Prices before buying. Some kinds of goods are much lower than elsewhere and when such is the case I propose giving my customers the benefit of it, without trying to deceive them with so-called bait, which is always practiced with a view of making it pay well before they are done with the customer.

Most Respectfully, W. R. MURRAY.

### FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,

#### FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

#### THE LARGEST HOTEL IN THE CITY.

Situated in the center of the city, on the Main Street, within the Opera House. The only hotel in the city.

#### Large Sample Rooms

suitable for commercial travelers. In one hundred cases of the depot.

CHARLES GLOVER, Manager, Proprietor.

#### NEWS DEALER,

####