

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1885.

J. H. HUNSEY, Editor & Proprietor.
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THE NEW SOUTH.

Mr. Carl Schurz's pamphlet upon the New South could not have been more timely in its appearance, nor more competent and trustworthy observer have undertaken to report upon the condition of the Southern States. The change of control of the administration revived—most unwisely, but, in a party point of view, not unreasonably—the party cries and appeals to party feeling of fifteen and twenty years ago. A stranger might suppose from the contents of the more recent journals that the Union, including the original anti-slavery sentiment, had perished. But the candid Mr. Schurz, who is not denied, the judicial fairness of his mind, and the shrewdness of his observation, especially qualify him as a witness, and his testimony is very encouraging. He attributes the difficult situation of recent years in the Southern States to two chief causes—the utter overthrow of the industrial and social system with the absolute material exhaustion due to the waste of war, and the unhappy conduct of Andrew Johnson at the very time when the wisest and most generous statesmanship was indispensable. This combination of untoward circumstances renewed old jealousies and enmities between the late Union and Confederate sides which the humane and moderate genius of Lincoln would have assuaged and removed. But time has essentially modified the situation.

There is entire and cordial attachment to the Union in the Southern States, satisfaction with the disappearance of slavery, a very positive amelioration of feeling in regard to State sovereignty; a healthy revival of trade, a greater general disposition to industry, and an easier and much more hopeful relation of the two races. There is no common sectional object and interest more than in any other part of the country, and the complete failure of the evil prognostics of the consequences of Democratic success at the late election has dispelled the fear upon the part of the colored citizens that slavery might be restored. This is a condition in which evils that still remain can be most helpfully treated; and if intelligent and honest and patriotic citizens in other parts of the country will refuse to allow themselves to be swept away by party cries of "rebel brigadiers" and "the gray above the blue," and "Copperhead supremacy," and "Rebels back again," and remember that the mad passion of party is not patriotism, and that a real union of feeling is impossible of citizens of the Southern States, however loyal and sincere, are to be weary hereafter stigmatized as enemies of the country because of the civil war, we shall acknowledge the situation that actually exists, and parties will once more represent real issues and not the furious animosities of a state of things which has passed away. Every American who desires that result may wisely read Mr. Schurz's very brief and suggestive pamphlet, and Decoration day orators may ponder its statements with benefit to their eloquent addresses.—Harper's Weekly.

[That Harper's Weekly, hitherto conspicuous among the South's most malignant slanderers, should give editorial expression to such views is striking evidence of a new North. The South has changed. And the North has changed. Sectional obliteration is fast giving away to true Americanism. The "yankee" and the "rebel" are passing away.—Ed. PATRIOT.]

The Westminster Confession of Faith, which has done good service for the larger part of two and a half centuries seems to be falling into disfavor. A few years ago it was deemed convenient by the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland to pass an explanatory act declaring in what sense certain of the propositions of that document were received and held by said church. An explanatory document has been deemed necessary by the English Presbyterians, and at the meeting of the Synod held in London during the closing days of April and the first week in May, a declaratory statement was so far adopted as to be sent down to presbyteries and sessions for approval. The statement very much qualifies the old cast iron confession, and indicates a very marked departure from the earlier Presbyterian creed.

A Fated Spot.
[Baldwin Visitor.]

The neighborhood where Mr. Crook committed suicide seems to be an unfortunate one. Near that place a few days ago an old negro woman was found dead. An explanation of the same locality the unfortunate Confederate soldier was hung in 1865 by order of Gen. Kilpatrick; and in the immediate vicinity a son of the late Hon. Kenneth Frazier was accidentally killed by a premature discharge of a gun.

A Lunatic in Charge of a Train.

Jesup, Ga., is the meeting point for trains of lower division of East Tenn., Va. & Georgia R. R. and has a negro carriage know as "Crazy Bill." Last Monday morning a freight train of 30 cars bound for Macon was waiting the arrival of the passenger train from Macon. Bill stole into the locomotive cab, blew the whistle and started off shooting over many switches but keeping the track. The lunatic ran the train five miles, but was stalled at the foot of a hill as the water in the boiler ran low.—The engineer, yard master and others on seeing the train leave, ran after and found it at the hill. The lunatic in stopping blew the signal for the switchman then sat down on the end of a cross tie, and was found there by a crowd reading his testament. He was secured and no time was lost in side-tracking the train, which was accomplished just as the passenger train came up. But for the stoppage, the freight it would have met the passenger train in frightful collision. The lunatic was placed in jail and will be sent to an Asylum. The only damage done was tearing up of the track in the yard at Jesup.

Cloud Burst in Bancombe.

[Asheville Citizen.]

Saturday afternoon, the cloud which as seen from here, hung so heavily and ominously over Hoviny valley, burst with destructive effect. It fell in the nature of a water spout or a cloud burst, with a carter hailstones. The waters in the stream were swelled almost instantly. The stream which crosses the railroad about three miles west of Turnpike became a raging flood. At this point the famous high trestle, 72 feet high, crosses. The bents are four stories high, and one can look down into the chimneys of the farm house below. Three widths of these bents were torn away, leaving the iron rails, held together by the fish bar joint, hanging suspended high in the air. The train coming east had passed only about ten minutes. The upper part of Hoviny valley seems peculiarly subject to these terrific storms, scarcely a summer passing without a hail storm, a water spout or a heavy flood, all striking in a somewhat circumscribed area.

Strongest Man in the Country.

Louisville claims to have the strongest man in the country in the person of a foundry man named John Bernhard, a native of Alsace, France. He is 27 years old, six feet four inches high and weighs 256 pounds, and with no surplus flesh. He gave a reporter for the Post a few exhibitions of his strength. Taking a piece of iron which was afterwards found to weigh forty-three pounds, Bernhard held it horizontally at arm's length for several minutes. He then raised a huge piece of block iron from the ground and placed it upon the scales. It pulled 864 pounds. Taking a piece of bar iron two inches wide and one inch thick, and placing it against his knees, he bent it double easily. He took hold of a forty-two gallon barrel of water, and, balancing himself against a post, he went through the motion of drinking out of the bung hole. He took a piece of seasoned oak, about the size of a wagon spoke, and broke it with his hands.

The Epidemic Spreads.

[Statesville Landmark.]

Mr. James M. Sharpe, a farmer, living about seven miles from Statesville, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging. He got up a little while before day-break and fed his horse. He had not returned to the house at sunrise and search being made for him, his son-in-law, Mr. Wiley Lambert, found his body hanging to the limb of a white oak tree, two or three hundred yards from the barn. He had tied one end of a plow line to the limb, the other around his neck, and had stepped off of the fence on top of which he had stood to tie the knots.

Remedy for Scalds and Burns.

[Asheville Citizen.]

Mr. Joseph Abbott of this place in forms us of a simple, yet very effective remedy for scalds and burns. He has had occasion to use the remedy frequently, and in very serious cases, with almost immediate relief. His remedy is to apply liquid honey with a feather to the injured part as soon as possible after the injury, and dust it over with flour. Immediate and permanent relief follows. It is well worth trying, and is a simple and generally a convenient remedy.

A Democratic Face at the Stamp Window.

[Statesville Landmark.]

Mr. W. G. Lewis received his commission, signed by Grover Cleveland, Monday morning, and took charge of Statesville postoffice Wednesday. Mr. W. P. Coone was inducted into office as one of his clerks. The two Democratic faces which look through the little window at us now, are the first fruits down here of that little ex-sheriff's promotion.

At the End of His Row.

William Murray, living near Mebaneville, fell down in his tobacco field, last week, when finishing his last row, and expired in a few moments after he had reached the house, to which his friends had borne him.

The Land of Rank.

One year's subscription offered to any gentleman of respectability over the age of 30 years who has never been addressed as Captain, Major, Colonel, or Judge.

A Happy Grandfather.

A Louisville gentleman had the first tooth of his grandchild mounted on a gold pin and wears it on his scarf as an ornament.

EDUCATIONAL.

Progress in North Carolina.

[N. C. Teacher.]

The late Judge Murphy stated as a fact that at the time he was preparing for college there were in North Carolina only three schools where the rudiments of a classical education could be acquired. Behold the contrast:

1. In this issue of the Teacher we present the names of over one hundred high schools and seminaries teaching the classics; probably not more than half have been reported to us;

2. On the first Monday in June, 1885, there will assemble in every county in the State the representatives of the people to select boards of education to supervise the public schools of the State;

3. During the same month there will be dedicated at our University one building, the Memorial Hall, costing nearly \$40,000;

4. During the same month the trustees of our University meet to elect seven new professors to be added to the already large and able faculty of that venerable institution;

5. During the same month there will be a grand gathering of the leading teachers of the State at Black Mountain for perfecting themselves in modern methods of teaching, and where eminent educators are expected to aid them in their laudable efforts at improvement;

6. During the same month there will be opened in various parts of North Carolina thirteen State Normal Schools, where teachers will be instructed at the expense of the State for greater efficiency in their work;

7. We find public schools established in every district of every township of the State, at the expense of the State, and every effort possible being made to secure teachers of a higher grade of scholarship; over six thousand of these schools being in session last year, with an attendance of nearly three hundred thousand children;

8. We find graded schools in the most of our leading towns, supported by special taxes, well equipped and doing noble work in the great cause of education;

9. We find high schools and seminaries and colleges in almost every county, which would reflect credit on any State;

10. We find that our colored population, just two decades out of slavery, not content with the liberal appropriations made by the State for the education of their children, are establishing large colleges, high schools and seminaries, and already own private school property in North Carolina worth over half a million of dollars;

We find the Legislature making ample appropriations for the support of our University; we find Wake Forest College with an endowment of over \$100,000, and new buildings and apparatus; we find Trinity College and Davidson College moving in the matter of endowment; we find Bingham's great Military School, the Horner's Schools, Yadkin College, North Carolina College, Lenoir College, Kinston College, Davis School and other leading institutions for boys moving onward in prosperity; while our great schools for girls at Peace Institute and St. Mary's, Murfreesboro, Greensboro, Salem, Statesville, Oxford, Thomasville, Hillsboro, Charlotte, Asheville, Hendersonville, Shelby and Clinton are equal to any in the country, and well patronized. These things prove that North Carolina is setting out on a grand educational career.

Necessity of Public Schools.

The late Judge Archibald Murphy, who was educated in Greensboro, once wrote:

"Such has always been and probably always will be the allotment of human life, that the poor will form a large portion of every community; and it is the duty of those who manage the affairs of a State to extend relief to the unfortunate part of our species in every way in their power. Providence in the imperial distribution of its favors, whilst it has denied to the poor many of the comforts of life, has generally bestowed upon them the blessing of intelligent children. Poverty is the school of genius; it is a school in which the active powers of man are developed and disciplined, and in which that moral courage is acquired which enables him to toil with difficulties, privations and want. From this school generally come forth those men who act the principal parts upon the theatre of life—men who impress a character upon the age in which they live. But it is a school, which if left to itself, runs wild; and in all its depraved forms grow up in it. The State should take the school under her special charge, and nurturing the genius which there grows in rich luxuriance, give to it an honorable and profitable direction. Poor children are the peculiar property of the State, and by proper cultivation, they will constitute a fund of intellectual and moral worth, which will greatly subserve the public interest."

The Geography Class.

The following literal translations of geographical names may be used to awaken an interest in the places named: Amazon, "boat destroyer;" Azores, "a hawk;" Berlin, "uncultivated land;" Bosphorus, "an ox crossing;" Bucharest, "city of joy;" Cadiz, "suburb in;" Calcutta, "a temple;" Canada, "a collection of huts;" Ceylon, "island of the lions;" Chautauqua, "foggy place;" Chili, "land of snow;" China, "middle nation;" Circassia, "where heads are chopped off;" Danube, "deep valley;" England, "land of the Angles;" Erie, "wild cat."

Charity Begins at Home.

[Texas Siftings.]

Gabe Snodgrass recently applied to the Rev. Aminda Bledsoe, of the Blue Light Austin Tabernacle, for some pecuniary assistance. "I jes can't do hit," replied Parson Bledsoe; "I has to s'port my pore mudder." "But yere pore mudder says yer don't do nuffin for her." "Well, den, ef I don't do nuffin for my pore ole mudder, what's the use ob an outsider like you trying to make me shell out?"

Ethiopia, "where one is burned black;" Finisterre, "the end of land;" Ganges, "great river;" Havre, "a harbor;" Ireland, "the western isle;" Isle of Man, "island of stone;" Jamaica, "a country of springs;" Jutland, "land of giants;" Lena, "a sluggish;" Lyons, "hill of the raven;" Manhattan, "the town on the island;" Niagara, "neck of water;" Nova Scotia, "New Scotland;" Orkney, "isle of whales;" Ostend, "east end;" Palestine, "a land of wanderers;" Patagonia, "big-footed;" Piedmont, "foot of the mountain;" Poland, "flat land;" Quebec, "take care of the rock;" Santa Cruz, "holy cross;" Talla hassen, "old town;" Wheeling, "a place of a head;" Yucatan, "what do you say?"

Novel Question of Education and Law.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has just been called upon to determine whether the powers of a city board of education in that State extend to compelling pupils to carry wood for the school stove. It appears that it has long been the custom in the public schools of Fond du Lac to require every pupil on returning from the play ground at recess to bring with him a stick of wood fitted for stove use in order to keep the rooms warm and comfortable. This rule was approved by the board of education, and its enforcement was one of the duties of the teacher. It seems to have been generally accepted by pupils and parents as a legitimate educational requirement. There was one boy, however, who proved rebellious and "obstinately refused to fetch his stick." He was thereupon promptly suspended from school and denied re-admission unless he would do his share toward "keeping the stove going." This raised a question that has gone through the several courts to the tribunal of last resort.

The final decision sustains the boy. The Supreme Court holds that carrying wood is not a legitimate feature of a system of public instruction. "The requirement that school children shall bring up wood," it says, "has nothing to do with the education of the child. It is nothing but manual labor, pure and simple, and has no relation to mental development. If a child can be compelled to bring up wood he can be made to saw and split it before it is brought up; he can be compelled to bring it to the school yard and throw it in the basement; can be made to clear the sidewalk of snow, wash the windows or do any other menial work about the school house and ground." This exposition of the law will doubtless work a speedy reform in those schools where carrying wood has been one of the daily exercises required of the pupils.

Concerning the Pension Act.

State Auditor Roberts authorizes the following publication: As numerous enquiries are being received at this office almost daily, as to whether widows whose husbands died from natural causes, while in the service of the late Confederate States, are entitled to the benefits of the pension act, ratified March 11, 1885, I take this method of informing the board of enquiry, named in the act, that it is a question which will have to be considered and determined by the State board, composed of the Governor, Auditor and Attorney-General, at its first meeting, which will not be held before July or August. I have consulted with the Attorney-General about the matter, and he thinks it would not be proper for him now to express an opinion (even if he had one) as he is a member of the board and his colleagues on it are entitled to be consulted before he gives a formal opinion.

The State Board, however,

will require every person claiming to be entitled to the benefits of the law to make formal application before the boards of enquiry, composed of the commissioners, clerks of Superior courts and sheriff (as per forms furnished) to the end that each case may be considered on its particular facts. Let the widows set forth with as much particularity as possible the facts, place and circumstances of their husbands' deaths, the diseases, &c., and whether they died from wounds received in battle or not. These facts will enable the board to intelligently pass upon each application separately, and the applicant will be notified, so that any fact lacking may be supplied if possible. The opinion of the board, and not of its individual members, must be had before the question can be finally disposed of.

A New Paper Fibre Tree.

[Asheville Citizen.]

We have just seen Capt. Irvine to whom the Nashville American is indebted for the account of the newly discovered material for paper stock. Capt. I. has given us a sample of the article, a long strip of shaving, a creamy white ribbon, fine and lustrous as satin, and strong as silk and at the same time flexible and soft. The tree proves to be the highest mountains, inexhaustible when attainable. In fineness, in whiteness and strength we judge the balsam fir the very tree to be used for the manufacture of wood pulp.

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THE STATE.

—The State Guard picnic will be held in Asheville in July.

—The State Medical convention turned loose 130 new doctors.

—The catalogue of the State University, for 1885-'85, show an increase of students, 230 as against 210 the previous year.

—The colored mail agent, Gordon, who has larded it in the mail car between Charlotte and Statesville for these many years, has been retired.

—New postmasters are still being made for North Carolina. Among those commissioned on the 23rd, were Maj. R. Bingham, Bingham's School.

—Goldsboro and Snow Hill are soon to have a telephone, with a branch office at Shine. The enterprise was gotten up by Mr. R. E. Best, of Shine.

—Gov. Scales has appointed Maj. S. M. Finger and Col. W. F. Beasley as additional delegates on the part of North Carolina at the National convention of charities and corrections.

—The State capital is undergoing long needed repairs. On tearing up the ground floor the timbers were found to be dry-rotted. Gov. Scales has his office in the House of Commons. The repairs will require some weeks for completion.

—Near Asheville, last week, Charles and John York, brothers, were out on a spree, and got into a quarrel over some trivial matter. Charles drew a large knife and plunged it into his brother's breast seven times, killing him instantly. The murderer is in jail. Whiskey!

—The Supreme Court has confirmed the decision of the lower court in the case of W. A. Anderson, convicted of what are known as the "mine murders," in February, 1884, in Mitchell county. The case now goes back to the lower court, which will resentence him.

—Gov. Scales has appointed Mr. W. C. Stronach, of Raleigh, delegate at large to represent North Carolina at the annual meeting of the National cattle and horse growers' association which meets in St. Louis, November 23-28. Mr. John W. Wadsworth, of Charlotte, has been appointed alternate.

—All trouble about the completion of the Spartanburg & Asheville Railroad is now at an end, and trains will be running through by the first day of next November. A contract that insures the early and certain building of the road was signed in Richmond, and the parties taking the work were to begin operations at once.

—A stock company has been formed which, in a few weeks, will build a handsome, commodious and entirely modern hotel at Southern Pines, Moore county. The company will spend \$50,000 on the hotel. Col. Davis, of Boston, so widely known as the proprietor of the very successful hotel at Kittrell, will have charge.

—Messrs. T. H. Murray and John Winder, of Raleigh, and Brainerd Whiting, of Hamlet, have established a hennery at the latter place. They have bought fifty acres of ground, an acre of which has been enclosed by a fence ten feet high. They will have the best egg-producing hens, such as are guaranteed to lay 200 eggs a year. In New York, an eminent authority on the subject says that it costs to keep each hen 74 cents per year, and in this State 30 cents per annum is perhaps a fair estimate. The net profit per hen per year ought by this calculation to approximate \$3.

Growing Towns.

The Danbury Reporter says that one who has not visited Reidsville within the last few years would hardly recognize the place now, so great has been her prosperity. And still they come, as fast as house room can be provided. Buildings, handsome and substantial, are going up in every part of the town, and everybody seems to be in good spirits. Progress is the watchword there, and all the push appears to be a solid basis. But, full of such clever and public spirit business men, the growth of Reidsville within the last few years from a mere way station to one of the most important trade centres in North Carolina, is no surprise. The rapidity of her transition on the road to fortune has but few precedents in the histories of towns in the South. Her hospital and kind hearted people deserve all success, and we hope the destiny of their place is a bright one, fixed as destiny itself.

Umbrella Philosophy.

[London Quizz.]

To place your umbrella in a rack indicates that it is about to change owners. An umbrella carried over the woman, the man getting nothing but the drippings of the rain, signifies courtship! When the man has the umbrella and the woman the drippings, it indicates marriage. To carry it at right angles under the arm signifies that an eye is to be lost by the man who follows you. To put a cotton umbrella by the side of a nice silk one signifies that "exchange is no robbery." To lend an umbrella indicates "I am a fool." To carry an open umbrella just high enough to tear out men's eyes and knock off men's hats signifies "I am a woman."

A Great Revival.

Sam Jones has taken Nashville by storm. It is said ten thousand people turn out to hear him Thursdays night, and at least a thousand penitents presented. The saloons are being closed up, the club houses deserted and many of Nashville's leading citizens are joining the various churches. A man who can accomplish such a work in so short a time is surely endowed with more than ordinary power.

The Nantahala Gap.

[Cameron in Asheville Citizen.]

Any one who has crossed the Nantahala gap will realize the very great obstacles that lay across the path. The road follows up the valley of the Wayah creek until it is well up among the mountains, and then there these stretches cross it a veritable wall, flanked on the one hand by the Wayah Bald 5494 feet in height, on the other the Little Bald, 5240. The curtain which connect the two is, at its lowest point, the gap, 4158 feet high. The valley runs deep into the mountain and then ends abruptly, so that the remaining distance to the top must be gained by very abrupt ascent, on so nearly perpendicular as to appear insurmountable. The original trail and wagon way is still seen, and still used as a bridge path. The existing road is a marvel of engineering talent. A series of long winds, doubling often upon themselves, become very gradually the ascent for about two miles, and then begins that series of short zig zags, where each abrupt turn, brings at near intervals the end of each turn upon the verge of a fearful descent long down into the far depths below, these zig zags so close upon each other that, when seen from below, they present themselves as a series of parallel lines, the one above the other. At the end of the last of these, the grade becomes easy to the top of the gap; but the prospect to the rider or the driver does not become much more assuring until the gap is reached, for the eye falls with involuntary apprehension far down through trees and trembling water falls into depths that seem unfathomable.

This is not a fair type of the mountain gaps, for it is the highest and the most difficult; but all the others demanded the same engineering skill, and the same amount of hard work to make them practically available for travel and transportation. And so the turnpike system had its beginning.

Fatal Quarrel Over a Cow.

On Thursday last, in Newark, Vt. county, West Virginia, a cow belonging to James P. Buffington, a farmer, broke down a panel of fence surrounding the garden of August Kiltan, and, entering the garden, destroying the growing vegetables. Kiltan drove the cow out with a club just as the owner was passing. The two men, after bandying epithets for a few moments, engaged in a rough and tumble fight, in the course of which Buffington was repeatedly struck with the club in the hands of Kiltan. Several men, including a Justice of Peace, interfered and separated the men, but Buffington drew a dirk knife and rushed at his antagonist. Kiltan struck him on the head with his club, knocking him down. Buffington sprang to his feet again, and stabbed Kiltan seven times in various parts of the body, leaving him in a dying condition, but not before he had again clubbed Buffington, breaking four of his ribs and fracturing his skull.

May Crop Report.

The May report of the Department of Agriculture puts cotton planting, though comparatively late, as well advanced, four fifths of the proposed area having been planted. Everywhere the planting was begun late. Spring plowing, preparation for planting, is everywhere late. Last year at this date it was estimated to be two-thirds done. This year it is exactly six-tenths. The injury to the wheat crop is greater than appearances indicated on the first of April. The roots were killed in the central belt even worse than was supposed. In New York the snow protection was ample, except in spots, and in Michigan no material injury occurred; but in the Ohio valley and in Missouri reports of condition are much reduced. In the South a slight improvement in the prospect has occurred. The average of condition in the principle wheat growing States is as follows: New York 95; Michigan, 100; Ohio, 59; Kentucky, 42; Indiana, 70; Illinois, 42; Missouri, 60. The general average is 70, instead of 77 in April, reduction of about 9 per cent., reducing the indicated production of winter wheat to about 240,000,000 bushels.

Alamance.

[Graham Banner.]

—The editor has been feasting on new Irish potatoes, raised by Mrs. J. W. Hardin.

—The P. R. Harden tobacco company have commenced the manufacture of cigarettes.

—At the protracted meeting, recently closed at Mebane, twenty persons professed conversion.

—Mr. Sam Holt returned last Friday from a trip of several weeks to the West Indies. He looked hale and hearty as he enjoyed it very much.

—Miss Ione Parker returned to Oak Ridge Institute last Saturday. Her presence was necessary to make the concert a success next Monday evening.

—The wheat crop will be very light, owing to the poor stand. Winter oats will not be worth cutting. Spring oats are looking well, so is corn, also gardens.

—At Company Shops, Dr. B. A. Sellers is getting the lumber ready to build a new residence; another party (we did not learn the name,) will soon build a steam saw mill. There are other improvements going on.

—Mr. John Wagoner was ahead of any one in the county, so far as we learned, last season on bees, and he bids fair to attain the same distinction this season. He had a swarm to come out last Thursday, and now the new hive has been almost filled with new comb and honey.

The Curfew Law.

The curfew law is rigidly enforced in Albany, Oregon. Young men under 21 and ladies under 18 must be under cover by 9 o'clock at night unless they have legitimate business out.

IN THE NEIGHBORING COUNTRY.

[Reidsville Weekly.]

—At last, a tobacco season. Hardly more than a third of last year's crop has so far been sold.

—Rockingham this year completes its one hundredth year as a county. This event is worthy of a centennial celebration.

—The Collector's office, it is said, will be opened in this place the first of June. It will be located upon the first of September in Killington's opera house.

—Mr. S. D. Moore died at his residence in this county last Friday, at about noon. His mother, and sister, Mrs. Col. Holt, went up Saturday to his burial.

—Another term of the Superior Court for this county will be held in July. Under the new law, Rockingham will have three terms—two of two weeks and one of one week.

—From Lindsey's corner to Tucker's corner, on Main street, a distance of ten houses, there are from fifty to sixty children. That portion of Main street has been called "Kid Avenue."

—The tobacco factory, lot of land and fixtures, belonging to the late firm of P. B. Gravelly & Co., was sold under a decree of court to the highest bidder, and bought by Mr. P. B. Gravelly, at twelve thousand dollars.

—Rockingham court adjourned Wednesday. The civil docket was continued. The following were sentenced to the penitentiary: C. L. Beard, for stealing goods from Paisley, two years; Will Scales, colored, for stealing from Motley, two years; another for stealing a watch, two years; another for stealing a cow from W. Z. Barber, two years.

Forsyth.

[Twin City Daily.]

—Geo. Lynn, of Winston, made an assignment last week.

—Messrs. John V. Tarvis, William Tarvis and A. G. Gales, of Salem, left for Europe, last Saturday, and propose to be absent several months.

—There is no use talking—this town has got to rent land to pile tobacco on. Why it looked to us yesterday that there was enough on the streets to fully supply North and South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and the "isles of the sea."

—On last Friday the body of Mr. C. C. Byerly, who was drowned in the Yadkin River last Christmas day, was found by a Mr. Clerk, of Chick's Ferry, some twenty miles down the stream from the place where he met his death. His overcoat was still on and buttoned. His body is apparently sound, but his hair is gone, either shed or torn out. His whiskers are still on his face.

[Winston Sentinel.]

—Messrs. J. F. Griffith & Co., are building a saw mill on the Yadkin river. Mr. Joshua Ketter, also, is running a saw mill in this town ship.

—There will be plenty of peaches, though it was thought they were killed. The apple crop promises to be more abundant than for several years past.

—The late grand jury fully appreciated the great need of a new jail in this county. In making their report they suggested that the old one be removed and a new one erected.

—D. A. Binkley has a field of wheat of the Tappahannock variety, in which the heads began to appear on the 8th of May; wheat will be very short and difficult to harvest.

—Tobacco bugs have been quite industrious, and from what we can learn they have destroyed all the plants that were not covered with canvass. Some of the planters have put their land in corn. Plants are small yet generally speaking, tho' a few have set plants this week.

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BOTH FOR SALE BY		
J. SLOAN,	-	Greensboro.
TERRY, HAMLIN & SCALES,	-	Reidsville.
J. W. HARDIN,	-	Graham.
J. F. HARRIS,	-	Winston.
D. F. LAMBETH,	-	Thomasville.
A. A. MURPHY & BRO.,	-	Cane Creek.
J. C. KIRKMAN & SON,	-	Richmond.

