

ADVERTISING RATES
REASONABLE AND BASED ON ACTUAL CIRCULATION.

DEMOCRATIC SUPREMACY FOR THE GOOD OF ALL, AND A DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION ADMINISTERED BY DEMOCRATS.
GREENSBORO, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1888.

W. P. BEALL, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office at Dr. J. H. Patten's drug store, on Salisbury street, Greensboro, N. C.

R. K. GREGORY, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office opposite Union Hotel, Greensboro, N. C.

Dr. G. W. Whitsett,
DENTIST.
Greenboro, N. C.

DR. R. W. TATE,
PRACTICAL PHYSICIAN.
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Clement G. Wright,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
GREENSBORO, N. C.

ROBERT W. DOUGLAS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
GREENSBORO, N. C.

F. T. BALDWIN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
GREENSBORO, N. C.

JAMES W. FORBIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
GREENSBORO, N. C.

THE MARTIN HOUSE,
POISON, N. C.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL,
MT. AIRY, N. C.

The Wenhut Hotel,
WESTMONT, N. C.

THE COVE HOUSE,
WALNUT OVE, N. C.

Pilot Mountain Hotel,
PILOT MOUNTAIN, N. C.

THE DALTON HOTEL,
DALTON, N. C.

The Arlington Hotel,
DANVILLE, VA.

The Merchants Hotel,
MADISON, N. C.

J. L. OAKLEY,
ARCHITECT AND BUILDERS,
GREENSBORO, N. C.

J. C. Lindley & Bro.,
SURGEONS,
GREENSBORO, N. C.

INSURANCE AGENCY!
FIRE, MARINE, ACCIDENT,
GREENSBORO, N. C.

O. W. Carr & Co., Agents,
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Two Hundred Millions,
O. W. Carr & Co., Agents,
GREENSBORO, N. C.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS AND POINTS
POLITICAL.

Down in front!
JOHN A. BARRINGER is his name.

JOHN S. CONNIGHAM, Esq., of Person county, is looming up for the second place on the State ticket.

THE HOLLANDS have an enormous tariff in their own country. Still wages are not satisfactory in Italy.

AN Iowa man is on trial at Dubuque for selling watermelons last summer which contained bottles of whiskey.

MAINE is determined to furnish the Congressional Union, hence we can account for the renomination of BOTTLE, of Bangor.

"ANYWAY JOHN L. SULLIVAN is able to boast that he did not have to come home in the steamer." But from all accounts he had a pretty time.

IT is a fact, nevertheless, that ANDREW JACKSON was sworn in as attorney-at-law at Surry court house, and the entry is still among the records.

REPORTS to the Lynchburg Advertiser from all sections of Piedmont, Va., agree that the fruit crop has been entirely ruined by the late cold spell.

THE Richmond Dispatch very pertinently remarks: If SHERMAN wants to know what a little thing like his boom really is, let him submit his claims to a primary election.

"Who can point to a woman editor who has ever gone to Canada with her employer's funds?" Does our contemporary expect we mean to attain all her rights at a jump?

"CHICAGO doctors are endeavoring to distinguish between *delirium tremens* and *hydrophobia*." The task is a difficult one, seeing the effect that water usually has on the average Chicago man.

A convention of the Young Democrats will be called before long by the National League of the Democratic Union recently organized in New York, and Greensboro ought to be represented.

"COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF REA, of the Grand Army of the Republic, is moving with a cordial reception on his southern tour." HALSTEAD should proceed immediately to discipline REA.

THE Democratic Territorial Convention of Montana Monday elected delegates to the Democratic Convention at St. Louis. CLEVELAND's administration was endorsed by the Convention.

THE great body of the Republicans want BLAINE for their stand, and hence everything points to BLAINE as the man. SHERMAN will be an aspirant in 1892, all the while, if he lives until then.

EDUCATIONS at present point clearly to the nomination of Judge JAMES H. SMITH for the Supreme Court. There is no better man in the State, according to the PATRIOT's way of thinking.

THE grand old party, under the tuition of time and circumstances, will soon be reduced only to JOHN SHERMAN, the bloody shirt, a few dilapidated palls, and a gross or so of high tariff blunders. What a landing this C. O. P. is, to be sure.

THE Old North Journal says: "Of course SHERMAN would contradict the absurd story of a literary bureau's being started to make his claims and qualifications for the presidency known to his countrymen." Well, yes. He hasn't any claims and qualifications for the presidency, and such a bureau would be manifestly absurd.

SENATOR VORHEES, of Indiana, made a rattling speech in the Senate the other day, and during that time contended, in strongest terms, the partisan device of reopening war issues and reliving old passions for political purposes, and signified, as savagely and ghastly, the men who attack the memory of these heroes of the rebellion.

ONE R. P. HOLLOWELL, of Boston, a colored by title, but who never smelt gun powder on the fields of battle, made a bitter trade on JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL the other day because Mr. LOWELL thinks there ought to be a reduction of the tariff duties and denounces him as one who stands cheek by jowl with WADE HAMPTON the bragging leader of white leagues and the old of midnight assassins in South Carolina."

DEMOCRACY AND LABOR.

On the subject of Democracy and labor the Richmond State, a paper noted far and wide for its broad views and patriotism, shows conclusively that the fundamental principles of Democracy and the interests of the laboring man go hand-in-hand together. Our Democratic House of Representatives is fulfilling its promises to labor, and its pledges to the people, and its record on the labor question this year will be a very strong one, indeed. There has just been passed by the House a bill establishing a department of labor with a commissioner at its head—a considerable extension of the scope and capability for usefulness of the present bureau. The province of this department will be the collection of all attainable information concerning the condition of labor, its needs, and the promotion of its interests; the investigation into the cost of production in foreign countries of articles dutiable at the time in the United States with the purpose of ascertaining the cost of labor, material, &c., entering into that production; and the investigation also of all differences between employers and employees that may tend to retard the welfare of the people, a report of which shall be submitted to Congress. The House has also passed another measure in the interest of labor, which provides for the arbitration of differences between railroad companies engaged in interstate commerce and their employees. Upon the proposition of one of the parties to the controversy, to submit the differences for arbitration, the other party shall accept the proposition, and each party shall choose an arbitrator, the two chosen to choose a third, all three of whom shall be disinterested persons. The President is also empowered to choose two arbitrators, who, together with the Labor Commissioner, shall be empowered to investigate the controversy and make a report of the result to Congress. The President can tender the services of this board, or they can be asked for by those immediately interested.

It is earnestly to be hoped that both these measures will be productive of great good to all. A more thoroughly equipped Labor Commissioner is what the country needs. Mr. WRIGHT has rendered most intelligent service, but he has not had sufficient facilities for the collection of such information concerning the condition of wage earners as is indispensable to intelligent legislation, not only on questions involving labor directly, but on many questions of general interest in which all departments of human endeavor, physical labor among them, have a share. The measure providing for the arbitration of those differences, from which result from time to time such serious disturbances to commerce between the States is, of course, wholly experimental. But it is worthy of a patient and thorough trial. That an order for a decrease or a demand for an increase of a small percentage in the wages of the employees in a single company should lead to a paralysis of the trade of a large section of the country, is an ever threatening danger that some means should be sought to avert. If this scheme of arbitration succeeds even in diminishing strikes, it will not have passed in vain. We are hopeful of its success, for the reason that we have confidence in the ultimate common sense of the average American citizen.

One yard of cassimere weighing 16 ounces cost \$1.25; the labor cost is 29 cents; the tariff duty is 80 cents. One pound of sewing silk costs \$5.00; the tariff is \$1.00. One gallon of oil costs 40 cents; the labor cost is 2 cents; the tariff is 10 cents. One ton of bar iron costs \$31; the labor cost is \$10; the tariff fixes several rates for bar iron. I give the lowest rate, \$18.92. One ton of foundry pig iron costs \$11; the labor cost is \$1.64; the tariff is \$6.72.

None of these tariff rates go to the laborer. The wage is blocked up. They can not pass the pocket of the manufacturer. This "great American system" that is intended to secure high wages for our laborer is so perverted that all its benevolence intended for the poor workman stops in the pocket of his employer, and the laborer only gets what he can command in the open market for his work.

Let us take Bessemer steel rails. We are told that the steel rail industry is in great danger of utterly perishing away and departing from this country, because we propose to reduce the duty from \$17 to \$11.

The whole cost is put down at \$31, the labor cost at \$7.75; the tariff is \$17. The manufacturer has \$9.45 more for each ton than all the labor cost. The labor cost of this ton is exception high, I give a statement of the labor cost of a ton of steel rails at Bethlehem, Pa., taken recently by Mr. Schoenof, and it shows labor cost there

THE PERORATION
OF REPRESENTATIVE MILL'S
GREAT SPEECH

As Published in the Congressional Record.

Now another thing. I want to show that the tariff is not for the benefit of the workman. We will have many appeals made to us for sympathy on account of the workman. I have taken from the annual report of the Commissioner of Labor and the report of the census on wages same figures given by manufacturers themselves of the total cost of the product and the labor cost of the articles they are making. I have put the tariff duty by the side of them to show whether in the little reductions we are asking in this bill we have gone beyond the pledge we as party have made that we should not reduce taxation so low as to injure our laborers, or as not to cover the difference in cost of labor between American and foreign products.

This will show, and I ask your attention to it, that the tariff is not intended to do and does not do, as intended to do, that the benefit of the tariff never passes beyond the pocket of the manufacturer, and to the pockets of his workmen.

I had in this report one pair of 5 pound blankets. The whole cost as stated by the manufacturer is \$2.51. The labor cost he paid for them is 25 cents. The present tariff is \$1.90. Now, here is \$1.55 in this tariff over and above the entire labor cost of these blankets. Why did not that manufacturer go and give that money to the laborer? He is able to do it. Here is a tariff that gives him \$1.90 on that pair of blankets for the benefit of his laborer, but notwithstanding that the tariff was imposed for the benefit of American labor and to preserve high wages, every dollar of that tariff went into the manufacturer's pocket. The poor fellow who made the blankets got 25 cents and the manufacturer kept the \$1.90.

Mr. Crain. Will the gentleman please state how much the committee has reduced that duty?

Mr. Mills. To \$1.00 from \$1.90. Take another pair of 5 pound blankets. The total cost is \$2.70. The labor cost he paid for them is 25 cents. The present tariff is \$1.90. Now, here is \$1.55 in this tariff over and above the entire labor cost of these blankets. Why did not that manufacturer go and give that money to the laborer? He is able to do it. Here is a tariff that gives him \$1.90 on that pair of blankets for the benefit of his laborer, but notwithstanding that the tariff was imposed for the benefit of American labor and to preserve high wages, every dollar of that tariff went into the manufacturer's pocket. The poor fellow who made the blankets got 25 cents and the manufacturer kept the \$1.90.

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Now, gentlemen, the time has come, after all these taxes on wealth have been swept away, and the people of this country have been beaten on every side by enormous burdens that have been levied on the necessities of life; now, when "trusts" and "monopolies" and "pools" are arising all around us to limit production, to increase prices, to make the laborer's lot harder and darker—now the time has come for us to do something, not for classes, but for the great masses of our people.

I hope and trust that the bill which we have presented to you and which has met with favor throughout the whole country will receive a majority of your votes, a majority of the votes of the Senate, and become a law. I earnestly hope, when the measure is put to the vote, that the people's hard earnings, you will lighten their burden, and reduce the taxes on the necessities of life.

Although the bill we propose is not all that we could have wished, although it is a very moderate bill, although it will not comfort and help all the poor, it is a bill that will lighten the burden of the poor laboring people of this country, and I ask you now in the name of the people to support it.

Let us go on a little further. Here is one yard of flannel, weight of one yard; it cost 18 cents, of which the laborer got 3 cents; the tariff is 8 cents. Now, here is a tariff that the whole cost did not get into the pockets of the laborer? Is it not strange that those who made the tariff and fastened upon the people these war rates in a time of profound peace, and who are now constantly assailing the Democratic party, because it is untrue to the workingman, did not make some provision by which the generous bounty they gave should reach the pocket of him for whom they said it was intended? They charge that we are trying to strike down the labor of the country. Why do they not see that the money they are taking out of the hard earnings of the people is delivered in good faith to the workman?

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IMPROVEMENTS
MADE IN NORTH CAROLINA SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

As Reported by the Baltimore "Manufacturers' Record."

Addie—Flour Mill—R. P. Potts, lately mentioned as to erect machinery for a flour mill, will put new machinery in his present mill. Asheville—Steam Laundry—A steam laundry is to be started.

Asheville—Street Railroad—The street railroad reported last week as to be built by the company formed by Nat Atkinson will cost about \$30,000.

Asheville—Saw Mill—It is reported that J. M. Pickens has lately started a saw mill.

Asheville—Candy Factory—A \$15,000 stock company has been organized to manufacture candies with R. P. Walker as president.

Charlotte—Cotton Mills—The Ada Manufacturing Co., previously reported, have let the contract for engine, boilers, pumps, and steam fittings to the D. A. Tompkins Co. of Charlotte.

Concord—Bank—The Concord National Bank will erect a bank building, one story, 22x60 feet.

Danbury—Iron Mines—It is reported that Nepper & Co. have sold their iron mines in Stokes county to New York parties for \$50,000. Mining will be commenced at once, it is also stated.

Durham—Gas Works—A party offers to build gas works to cost not less than \$25,000 if a certain amount of stock is taken by Durham parties.

Goldensboro—Lee Factory—R. M. Freeman, A. Dell & Bros., Charles Decker and Goldensboro Oil Mills have formed a company to build the 11 ton factory reported last week. They have ordered machinery and are sinking an artesian well. This is the same as the factory previously mentioned as to be built by the Goldensboro Oil Mills.

Goldensboro—Gas Works—A party has made a proposition to build gas works. The mayor can give information if anything is done.

Goldensboro—Implement Works—The agricultural implement works lately reported as to be started will be known as the Wayne Agricultural Works.

High Point—Railroad—A company will be organized to build a railroad from High Point to Asheville.

Hellman—Saw Mill—The saw mill of W. J. Whitaker, reported in this issue as started, will be rebuilt at once.

Jackson—Railroad—It is reported that the Guilford & Jackson Railroad & Lumber Co. will complete their road to Jackson, two miles.

Leaksville—Gold Mine—J. M. Price will develop a gold mine.

New Bern—Furniture Factory—A. W. Cook and J. H. Avers will start the manufacture of furniture.

Patterson—Canning and Handle Factories—The canning and handle factories reported last week as talked of will probably not be started.

Salem—Woolen Mill—Additional machinery has lately been added to the woolen mill of F. H. Files.

Salem—Cotton Mill—F. H. Files are now adding 720 spindles, 17 mules and 15 fulling looms to their Salem Cotton Mills.

Sidney—Brick Works—The Sidney Brick Co. will shortly add machinery for manufacturing pressed brick and drain tiles.

Tarboro—Cotton Factory—S. S. Sells, O. G. Farrar and others have subscribed \$50,000 towards building the cotton factory reported last week. The cost will be about \$100,000. They will secure the remainder of the capital from the North.

Tarboro—Knitting Factory—Jim T. Shackelford contemplates starting a knitting factory in the summer.

Tarboro—Water Works—There are prospects of a water supply in the town. If anything is done O. Williams can probably give information.

Wadesboro—Hotel—There is talk of forming a stock company to build a hotel. If anything is done D. L. Parker can give information.

Wakefield—Railroad—It is stated that the Wilmington & Wakefield Railroad Co. (office, Wilmington) will extend their Nashville Branch to Wakefield.

Wahpet Cove—Saw Mill—A saw mill has been started by J. P. Charles and Joseph Tucker.

Webster—Nickel Mine—Major Willis, of Charleston, S. C., has purchased a nickel mine for about \$5,500 and will develop.

Wilkesboro—Saw Mill—J. G. Hackett has purchased machinery to start a saw mill.

Wilmington—Iron Bridge—The Wilmington-Columbia & Augusta Railroad Co. have let the contract for building a new iron bridge over the Great Pee Dee river in South Carolina to the Passaic Rolling Mills, of Passaic, N. J.

Wilmington—Street Railroad—The Wilmington Street Railway Co., previously reported, have organized with J. D. Bellamy, Jr., as president, and will at once commence work on their road.

Winston—Army—The Forsyth Rifles will soon commence work on an armory to cost \$10,000.

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THE HOT SPRINGS CONVENTION.
Gov. Lee in the Chair—Over 500 Delegates Present—Enthusiastic Speeches, etc.

(Reported for the Patriot.)
Hot Springs, N. C., April 25.—Twelve Southern States are duly represented in the immigration convention here today. The meeting was called to order at 12 o'clock by Major Keiley of New York. Col. Wm. Johnston, of Charlotte, was called upon to make the address of welcome. He assured the convention that the days of Rip Van Winkle were past, and congratulated the assembly on its intelligent appearance and noble purpose, and said he regretted the absence of Governor Scales, but was confident his heart and zeal were in the great work. Col. Johnston, and great applause, referred to the vast opportunity of North Carolina and the South, and the delegation to our State was twice welcome. Cardinal Gibbons, Governor Richardson, of South Carolina, Governor Lee, of Virginia, Governor Gordon, of Georgia, were called to the platform, and Luther R. Ramsey, of S. C. made secretary, assisted by J. F. Murrell, Hickory Press; Theo. Holcomb, Asheville Daily Sun; H. L. Kenny, Meridian (Miss); H. L. News, W. S. Hendry, Charlotte Chronicle; J. H. Cullen, New York World; J. W. E. Bond, Baltimore Sun. Cardinal Gibbons was the first of the distinguished party to address the audience. He said he was here to learn rather than to teach, and would not reduce the subjects to his own views. His remarks were descriptive, and he made an enthusiastic appeal to the sentiment of immigration. Bishop Keiley, of Charleston, S. C. Gov. Gordon was called upon to address the convention, and he said he was here to learn rather than to teach, and would not reduce the subjects to his own views. His remarks were descriptive, and he made an enthusiastic appeal to the sentiment of immigration. Bishop Keiley, of Charleston, S. C. Gov. Gordon was called upon to address the convention, and he said he was here to learn rather than to teach, and would not reduce the subjects to his own views. His remarks were descriptive, and he made an enthusiastic appeal to the sentiment of immigration. 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INCORRECT.

The rumor is current that the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co. have abandoned the idea of connection with the Norfolk & Western R. R. beyond Mt. Airy, and will probably make the connection at Roanoke City, Va. It was found that the cost of crossing the Blue Ridge would be about \$10,000,000.—*Floating Item.*

The above relates to a matter of so much importance, and is so well-calculated to produce an erroneous impression with regard to the extension west of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R., that we feel justified in making what we feel assured, is a reasonable correction. While we are not warranted in saying that the C. F. & Y. V. R. Co. have entered into negotiations with the Norfolk & Western, with a view to ultimate connection with the last-named line, our information is authentic that they had simply intimated to commence such negotiations until the definite settlement of the question of extension to Wilmington. This being an accomplished fact, we are authorized in stating that the connection has not been abandoned, but will be made in the near future.

"DIVIDED WE FALL."

The old maxim "divided we stand, divided we fall," seems to be applicable to the question of organic union between the Presbyterians North and South as the following article distinctly shows:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 25.—The Presbytery of Louisville has adopted the following concerning the union of the Northern and Southern churches: In response to the question of union between the Presbyterians North and South, the Presbytery of America and the Presbytery of the United States, commonly designated as the Northern and Southern Presbyterians, in session, expresses the following judgment, viz: That the Northern and Southern churches, in order to adopt the policy of organizing the colored people of the Northern States into separate churches, Presbyteries and Synods of their own, and until there shall be a clearer and fuller understanding brought to bear upon the minds of many of our people, a reference to their individual and application of those points of our common ecclesiastical polity that now deal with secular and political questions, we judge that the quiet, peace and prosperity of both churches will be best secured by ceasing to agitate or prosecute the question of organic union at the present time. We have reached this judgment on opinions expressed among ourselves, as well as opinions and judgments that come to us through various sources, from different parts of our Southern Church. Whatever, therefore, may be the individual views of the members of this Presbytery in regard to the great question of organic union, yet for the sake of harmony, and to await the unfolding of God's providence in the future, we do all now join in the above expressed judgment; and, while expressing our views, we at the same time affirm that we cherish toward our Northern brethren the most kind and fraternal feelings. We admire their learning and ability, acknowledge their piety, zeal and enterprise in preaching and extending the Gospel, and the triumphs of the Gospel, commend them in their efforts for the intellectual and spiritual advancement of the Southern colored people, believe they are of like faith and order with ourselves, and do therefore most heartily rejoice in their growing power and prosperity. Their standards of doctrine and church order are our standards, and the differences of view may obtain between them and us in reference to the exact interpretation of a few points contained in these. Hence their success everywhere is, in part at least, our success. We are one in the true Scripture sense, even in the absence of a visible or accomplished organic union.

WITH hats off, THE PATRIOT says three cheers for Daniel W. Voorhees of Indiana! In the U. S. Senate last Wednesday a week ago this distinguished gentleman, patriot and statesman made a speech that crowned him "monarch of all he surveyed." His tribute to the South was both generous and eloquent. Speaking of what he called the Republican "campaign of political animosity against the people of the South," Senator Voorhees fairly quivered in their seats as he lashed them with his invective. The leaders of that party, he said, were angry because the vote of the South is solid against their party in a national election. "How could it be other than this?" exclaimed Mr. Voorhees. "The Republican party and its allies—allies not of the Confederacy but allies for power and plunder had swept upon the helpless South like hydra Ali upon the Curatate, and had left scarcely a vestige from which to hope and with which to rebel, except its never failing soil and its stanch and splendid manhood. It had ordered investigations and sent committees and commissions composed of the bitterest partisans into the South for the purpose of scraping together and putting into permanent form the prejudices of vagabonds and scoundrels with a view to defame and blacken the reputation of the Southern people. Its career had been a career of crime. It had reared and left behind it no monument of wisdom or patriotism or benevolence to tell future ages that its presence had been a blessing, not a crime."

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The war rumor is in full bloom again—this time in Italy.

ILLINOIS Republicans favor GRESHAM for President.

Texas Radicals have proclaimed for BLAINE, of Maine, as their choice for President.

"INGALLS has been heard from again," says fools names like their faces are always seen in public places.

THE Republicans of Wayne county have declared for "Curtis Hook" for Governor.

ELKHART was found the generation of Representative MILLER big speech in Congress on the tariff.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has nominated Melvin F. Fuller, of Illinois, to be Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

"SCHURER and winter shook hands yesterday." No, they didn't. Summer walked into the ring and knocked winter clean out Wednesday and Thursday.

The Philadelphia Press says: "Bad politics, bad laws, bad morals, and bad manners come from bad living." Philadelphia cooking must be execrable.

THE Courier Journal says: "And sometimes even the roof of the clubhouse is silent." Have the expurgators gotten a grip on Kentucky?

IF only to harmonize with the eternal fitness of things, BELVA Lockwood will have to run for President again this year. BELVA has our best wishes, if not our vote.

THE sergeant at arms of the Senate ought to keep a good supply of fumigating and disinfecting materials on hand, for use after INGALLS gets through with his threatened speech on Tuesday.

IT is given out that the friends of E. J. PARISH, the tobacco warehouseman of Durham, will present his name to the Democrat in nominating convention for congressman from the Fourth district.

REAGAN has a young man's Democratic club just organized for the campaign, and it proposes to go to work in earnest to perfect the organization of every township. This is just such an organization as Guilford stands in need of.

THE latest news is that CHAS. J. DE BAUX, assistant cashier of the National Park Bank of New York, to which the Raleigh boulders gave some notoriety in this State, has resigned and is a defaulter to the amount of \$95,000.

AN old friend to THE PATRIOT says the reason why the Republicans are so avowedly opposed to reducing the surplus in the Treasury is because they hope to get back this fall and want it all for themselves. "Distance lend enchantment to the view."

THE people will bear in mind that the MILLS bill calls for a reduction of the treasury surplus. If it defeated Rads will be responsible, and will therefore go on to reduce or suppress reduction. The Democrats favor both.

THE Grand Army of the Republic continues to take in such numbers as Gen. Joe Johnston the country will have reason to think better of it.—*Raleigh News and Observer.*

They will either think more of the B. A. W. or of less of such men as Gen. JOE JOHNSON.

THE grand jury of Moore, at the last session of the Superior Court of that county, found a true bill against the proprietors of the Sanford Express for libel in an article charging Judge Phillips, of the Superior Court, with drunkenness while in the discharge of his official duties.

A LOT of cap and abandoned property which has been in the vaults of the Treasury ever since the war, consisting of watches, chains, jewelry, &c., stolen from Southern homes, has been appraised by the Treasury officials, and will be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern at some day, of which notice will shortly be given.

WE surrender a good deal of our space this week to "the plan of organization of the Democratic party in North Carolina," adopted by the State Democratic Executive Committee for the guidance of the party in the approaching campaign. It will be kept standing for a few weeks for reference.

THE fact that JUDGE SCHENCK, able, eloquent and learned, has been selected to deliver the oration at the Guilford Court House Saturday, May 5th, gives promise in advance of a rich treat for those who should be so fortunate as to hear it. The Judge's many qualifications eminently fit him for the occasion.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Every decent man in North Carolina admits that the Republican party established for itself a bad character in 1868. It is a well-established rule that when a certain fact is shown once to exist it is presumed to continue until the contrary is proven. In what way has that party supplied the necessary proof? By profession merely, and talk is cheap.—*Goldboro Argus.*

We are frequently asked by friends in various parts of the State if Wayne county can be redeemed from Republicanism this fall. We say that she can and will. And in telling our friends this we lay upon them no injunction of secrecy whatever. Proceed it from the honest desire to let the enemy know that he is right in an open and without guile strategy.—*Goldboro Argus.*

The writing of editorial is the smallest of a clerk's duties. It is not half the work to be done by a responsible editor. But, then, nearly everybody who has ever edited a paper, on a hotel, or kept a livery stable, there are many papers and but few good editors. Editing a paper is an acquired talent, and not a gift.

The newspapers of North Carolina are almost unanimous in demanding the prompt punishment of Cross and White, the Raleigh bank thieves. The fair name of North Carolina must be protected, and if crimes of such magnitude and that of which Cross and White are guilty, are allowed to go unpunished, it will be a disgrace to the State. Criminals should be punished for the protection of society, and no sentimental sympathy should shield them from meeting the demand of justice.—*Norfolk Express.*

So far from opposing the Cleveland administration, the organs in North Carolina are uniformly enthusiastic in their endorsement of Mr. Cleveland's administration, and are proud to have their name in connection with his administration.

Designing men seek to mislead the people against conviction. Those who oppose them oppose the American principle of the rule of the majority. Party organization is the first essential of party government. It is the life of the party. It is the life of the party. It is the life of the party.

The condition of clover fields, meadow and pasture lands, is reported as good for this season. This is sufficiently good to indicate that these crops will be up to the average, if not better. The harvest of clover will be in excess of former years, because there is a larger area seeded than ever before in the history of the State.

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APRIL CROP REPORT.

Present Preparation, Condition, Prospects, &c., of Crops.

Through the courtesy of Secretary Brewer we have been furnished with the crop report for April, which will appear in the monthly Bulletin next in press.

For the most parts of the State, the rainfall since last report, has been the chief cause of complaint; otherwise the conditions favorable to farm operations have been all that the farmer could desire. It is yet too early to gain specific information in regard to most crops, and enquiries have been of a general nature, yet the replies prove encouraging in all directions. The prospect is good for a full apple crop, peaches, damaged by frost and only half crop expected. The question of those made manures was again brought into, and the response was a satisfactory one.

PROSPECTS OF WHEAT.

The condition of wheat at plant is reported as good in two points above the March estimate; the rain has not damaged the plant and the mild weather has been favorable to its development. The estimated condition of the growing plant is 94 in the whole State.

CONDITION OF OATS AND RYE.

In some parts of the State there is complaint of failure of the crop from rain and overwatering, while in other parts the reports are enthusiastic. The average condition of the plant at date is 93; that of rye is 94, which is an improvement over the last estimate.

CONDITION OF RICHARDS.

The condition of orchards in the State is gratifying, as in most all parts of the fruit-growing sections, reports are favorable. The estimate for the State is 87; 89; peaches damaged by frost, 51.

PREPARATION FOR ALL CROPS.

In response to the question, "What marks on preparation for general crops?" the reply was "complaint of wet weather, which has delayed work in many sections, otherwise it is a very good one. The average condition of preparation in the State is 89, which means that the farmers are from a week to ten days late in getting lands ready for the sowing of seed.

CLOVER, MEADOWS AND PASTURES.

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DOES CROPPING PAY?

24 per cent of the replies to this question were in the affirmative. The average condition of the land, after cropping, is reported as good for this season. This is sufficiently good to indicate that these crops will be up to the average, if not better. The harvest of clover will be in excess of former years, because there is a larger area seeded than ever before in the history of the State.

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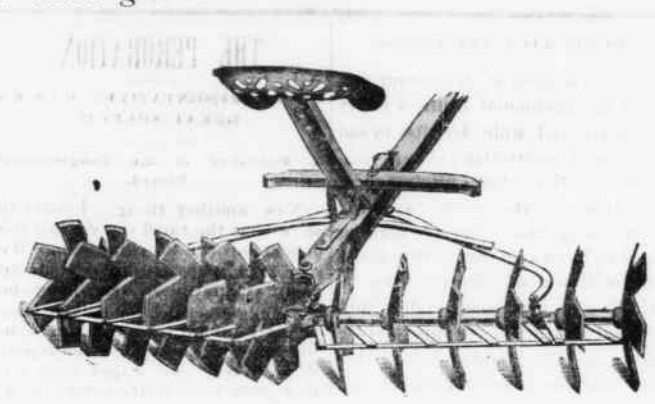
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The Wakefield Hardware Co.,

In addition to our Hardware business we handle a nice line of Farmers' Implements and Machinery, and invite your attention to the following Illustrations and descriptions of a few of these goods:



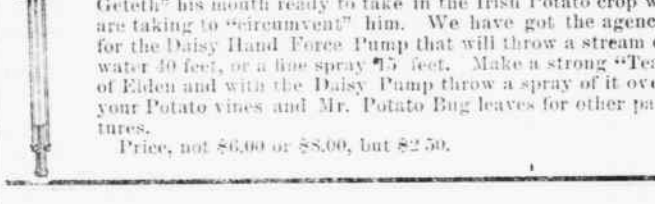
The first invite your attention to Clark's Cutaway Harrow. We were of the opinion that Harrows of this kind were not suited to our soils, that they were of too heavy draft, etc., we confess that we were honestly mistaken. Every person in our country who has seen Clark's Cutaway Harrow at work is loud in its praise. We were simply astonished at the work it did and at its lightness of draft—only 250 lbs. See it at work and you are convinced. The season for cultivating corn and other growing crops approaches. We are prepared for it, having a good stock of Single and Double Plows.



As well as a large assortment of one and two horse Turning Plows. We keep in stock Shares, Landslides and Mouthboards for Roland and Oliver Chilled Plows, Watt, Sergeant, Farmers' Friend, Avery, Glasscock and Daisy Plows.



Pumps and Well Buckets are always in season and our stock of Iron and Wood Pumps is kept up throughout the year. But at this time of the year, while the festive "Tater Bug Getch" his month ready to take in the Irish Potato crop we are taking to "circumvent" him. We have got the agency for the Daisy Hand Force Pump that will throw a stream of water 30 feet, or a fine spray 75 feet. Make a strong "Tater" of Eden and with the Daisy Pump throw a spray of it over your Potato vines and Mr. Potato Bug leaves for other pastures.



Price, not \$6.00 or \$8.00, but \$2.50. We would like to say something about our Davis and Ford St. John Sowing Machines, but have no space spare. We're selling these right along. Warranted to give years. Bear in mind that we want your trade and will endeavor to make it to your interest to deal with us.

