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Table with 4 columns: Rate, Length, and other details for various advertising categories.

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The Greensboro Patriot.

Established in 1824.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1873.

New Series No. 300.

Business Cards.

W. B. FARRAR, Watch-Maker, Jeweler & Optician, Greensboro, N. C.

W. M. COLLINS, Cabinet Maker, Undertaker, and Wheel-Wright, Corner of Davis and Sycamore Streets, Greensboro, N. C.

J. E. O'Sullivan, Tin Plate & Sheet Iron Worker, Planished, Japanned & Stamped TIN WARE, STOVES, PUMPS, Lightning Rods, &c.

DAVID SCOTT, Jeweller and Watchmaker, North Elm St., East side of the Court House.

N. H. D. WILSON, LIFE & FIRE INSURANCE AGENT, Greensboro, N. C.

W. A. HORNEY, Watch-Maker, Jeweler and Optician, No. 11 North Elm Street, Greensboro, N. C.

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At the Doorstep.

The conference meeting through at last, we boys around the vestry waited. To see the girl's come tripping past, Like snow birds wild to be mated.

Not braver he that leaps the wall, By level mallet flashes litten, Than I, who stepped before them all, Who longed to see me get the mitten.

Old Rum turned green and purple. It was some moments before he could command utterance. Rage had fairly taken away his breath.

"Make out an attachment for contempt against the fugitive!" he directed the clerk as soon as he could speak, his voice quivering with passion.

"And, Mr. Bumpkin"—he laid marked expression upon the B this time—"if you fail to have the culprit here before court adjourns, I'll make an example of you."

I knew the old sinner well enough to know he would keep his word, especially when he promised to do a mean thing. So, leaving a deputy in my place, I took the writ, as soon as the clerk had signed it, and set out to serve it.

On reaching Jim's shanty—it hardly rose to the dignity of a cabin—I detailed my assistants to act as pickets, and marched boldly up and knocked at the door.

"Come in!" growled a gruff voice. As I entered Jim glared at me so fiercely. He was a strapping six-footer, all brawn and bone, and ready at any time to fight for the love of it.

"Suppose you try the experiment," said the editor. "Just slip in an advertisement of the want of one of the most common things in the world."

For the sake of the test I will give it two insertions free. Two will be enough; and you may have it jammed into any out of the way nook of my paper you shall select.

Buffer said of course he would try it. And he selected the place where he would have it published—crowded in under the head of "Wanted."

And he waited and saw a proof of his advertisement, which appeared as follows: "WANTED—A good house dog. Apply to J. B. P. at 275 over at, between the hours of 6 and 9 P. M."

Buffer went away smiling and nodding. On the following morning he opened his paper, and after a deal of hunting he found his advertisement.

At first it did not seem at all conspicuous. Certainly so insignificant a paragraph, buried in such a wilderness of paragraphs, could not attract notice.

After a time, however, it began to look more noticeable to him. The more he looked at it the plainer it grew. Finally it glared at him from the closely printed page.

But that was because he was the person particularly interested. Of course it would appear conspicuous to him. But it could not be so to others.

Next evening Mr. Buffer was just sitting down to tea (Buffer was a plain, old-fashioned man, who took tea at six), when his door bell was rung. The servant announced that a man was at the door with a dog to sell.

Call the juror at the door!

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The World's Consumption of Tobacco.

The consumption of leaf tobacco is again everywhere on the increase, having been checked for some years by high prices, and any decline in value which may result from the present unpropitious situation of general trade will furnish another illustration of that well known law of commerce, that cheap prices of commodities affect into more extensive distribution.

In 1870 there was an annual consumption of 106,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco in the United States, producing 93,000,000 pounds of chewing and smoking tobacco, snuff, &c.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, there were 114,000,000 pounds of chewing and smoking tobacco, snuff, &c., reported to the Internal Revenue Bureau as manufactured—an aggregate which, according to the previous proportion, involved the use of 129,000,000 pounds of leaf.

The British Board of Trade reports of August 31, show the following quantities used during eight months for three consecutive years: 1871—28,208,176 pounds; 1872—29,404,129 pounds; 1873—29,404,129 pounds.

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The Philadelphia Ledger of Monday.

The total of anthracite marketed for the week ending on the 11th instant amounted to 479,043 tons, and for the coal year 15,820,627 tons, against 15,043,780 tons for the corresponding time last year, being an increase of 776,847 tons.

The tonnage of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation shows a decrease of 22,606 tons, and that by the Lehigh and Susquehanna River railroad (leased to the Central New Jersey) an increase of 264,377 tons, being a net increase of 241,771 tons over works owned by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.

The State Chemist of Connecticut, in his report, presents some interesting information in reference to the tobacco crop, with the result of tests upon the tobacco leaves. The general summary of the report is as follows:

The most highly valued tobacco in New England is the thin, tough, elastic leaf, which burns readily to ashes. Those leaves containing the most carbonate of potash in their ashes burn the most freely and suitably. In some combinations potash does not favor the burning, and some tobacco manufacturers improve the flavor and burning quality by artificially impregnating the leaf with acetate, citrate or tartrate of potash, applying the latter in solution and then drying. Chlorine injures the tobacco, as does also nitrate acid. Sulphuric acid, united with potash, soda, or lime, favors the burning of tobacco. The best tobacco is produced on well-drained, warm, sandy lands. It is believed heavy manuring increases the quality of the crop generally, at the expense of quality as regards texture.

The October number of the Edinburgh Review has a long article on Cuba, its past, present and probable future. One prominent fact mentioned is that since 1837 Cuba has not been allowed the privilege enjoyed by Spain of electing representatives to a legislative assembly, but has been governed, or attempted to be governed, by special laws, which gave the Captain-General all the powers of exercising martial law at will.

Every office is held by a Spaniard. Anthony Trollope, who visited the island a few years ago, says: "The Cuban has any vote in his own country. He can never have the consolation of thinking of his tyrants as his countrymen." [This calls to mind some of our Southern States and their carpet-bag tyrants.]

The end and aim of Spanish government in Cuba is to fatten and enrich all its functionaries, from the Viceroy down to the lowest policeman, and to drain the island, as far as practicable, for the advantage of the mother country. Out of a population of about 1,500,000 there are 370,000 slaves, 700,000 of pure European stock, and the remainder of free people of color and a few coolies and Chinese. Out of the 1,500,000 persons, all races, living in Cuba, more than one-half are of pure European stock, of whom only 117,000 persons are Spaniards from Europe. Cuba can never have self-government until these 117,000 persons, the actual and absolute tyrants of the country are sent out of it.

In the past five years Spain has literally done nothing in respect to Cuba, except send over more and more soldiers to keep her patriots down.—Richmond Whig.

There are indications on all sides that the Congress will be closely watched by the people. Many of the most devoted of the Republican journals are giving notice that unless there is a genuine spirit of reform developed there will be trouble. Thus the Cleveland Leader, which has tasted the flavor of a little independence in politics, and likes it, says: "The time has come for a general reform in the manner of doing the public business. There has been not only too much corrupt legislation and too much stealing, but too general looseness. The people are now fully aware of this and demand that it shall cease. The eyes of their constituents will closely watch members of the coming Congress. We too them if they are found wanting!"

American corn is now largely used in the manufacture of alcohol in Germany and Italy, the export to ports connecting with Germany during the last five months having reached 300,000 bushels, and within a few weeks about 100,000 bushels have been sent direct to Naples and 40,000 bushels to Leghorn.

The Staats Zeitung of Chicago gives notice that it is no longer a Republican paper, and is under no obligation to support Republican candidates or Republican measures. This is an interesting symptom.—The Staats Zeitung probably represents a hundred thousand votes in the Northwest.

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The salary-grab bill passed by the last Congress provides two different salaries for the President: one of \$50,000 a year, and the other of \$25,000. It is evident, of course, that the authors of the grab intended that there should be only one appropriation—that at the increased rate; but in their haste they overreached themselves, and as the law now stands it is contradictory.

In addition to this the clause providing the increased rate for the President is inserted among the legislative appropriations, where it does not belong, while that providing for the President a salary of \$25,000 only is inserted in the proper place, among the executive appropriations, in the latter part of the bill.

Thus there is a contradiction in the act, and additional legislation is necessary to show which Congress really intended and what was really enacted by the bill. The necessity for this legislation brings up the question anew; and considering how the whole bill has been condemned by convention and newspapers of all parties, it will be interesting to see what sort of legislation will now be passed by the new Congress vote that they think \$50,000 a proper salary for the President, and that they mean to have the law interpreted in that way? or will they vote that \$25,000, the salary for which he agreed to serve when he was elected, is a fair rate, and that they will give no more? They must vote upon the subject one way or the other, and the record of the years and days in the Senate and the House will form very instructive reading.—N. Y. Sun.

A Maiden's "Psalm of Life." Tell us not in idle jargon, "marriage is an empty dream," for the girl is dead that's single, and things are not what they seem. Life is real, life is earnest, single blessedness a fib; "Man thou art, so man returnest," has been spoken of the rib. Not enjoyment, and not sorrow, is our destined end or way, but to act that really lives, that really lies within, and hope ahead. Lives of married folks remind us we can live our lives as well, and departing leave behind us such examples as shall "tell." Such examples that another, wasting time in idle sport, a forlorn unmarried brother, seeing, shall take heart and courage. Let us, then, be up and do, with a heart on triumph set, still contriving, still pursuing, and each one a husband get.—Exchange.

The Coal Trade.

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