

Greensboro Patriot

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Greensboro Patriot

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A. T. FULGUM, Editor and Proprietor.

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CONDENSED TIME-TABLE

North Carolina Road

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, April 1, '81	No. 47, Daily	No. 48, Daily	No. 49, Daily
Leave Charlotte	3:25 am	3:28 pm	6:30 am
" Salisbury	5:22 am	5:41 pm	8:45 pm
" High Point	7:25 am	7:01 pm	2:45 pm
Arr. Greensboro	7:55 am	7:30 pm	3:05 pm
Leave Greensboro	7:55 am	7:30 pm	3:05 pm
Arr. Durham	12:11 am	11:53 am	11:53 am
" Raleigh	12:49 pm	11:53 am	3:05 pm
Arr. Charlotte	6:30 pm	9:40 pm	

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, April 1, '81	No. 48, Daily	No. 49, Daily	No. 50, Daily
Leave Greensboro	9:50 am	6:40 pm	
Arr. Salisbury	12:10 pm	10:30 pm	
Leave Salisbury	12:10 pm	10:30 pm	
Arr. Durham	1:30 pm	11:53 am	
" Hillsboro	5:17 pm	10:22 am	
" Greensboro	7:30 pm	2:50 pm	
Arr. High Point	9:15 pm	10:35 am	
" Salisbury	11:17 pm	11:25 am	
" Charlotte	1:25 am	1:45 pm	

No. 47—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. for all points in Western North Carolina Daily except Sundays. At Greensboro with the R. & D. R. R. for all points North and West. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 48—Connects at Greensboro with the R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

No. 49—Connects at Greensboro with the R. & D. R. R. for all points South and South-west; at Charlotte with C. & A. R. R. for all points South and South-west.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro daily 10:45 pm
Arrive Kernersville 12:05 pm
Leave Kernersville 12:30 pm
Arrive Salem 1:50 pm
Leave Salem 4:40 pm
Arrive Kernersville 5:30 pm
Leave Kernersville 5:50 pm
Arrive Greensboro 6:54 pm

Selected Poetry

The Little Ones.

Oh! when at dawn the children wake,
And patter up and down the stairs,
The flowers and leaves a glory take,
The room is bright a splendor shares,
That never more these eyes would see,
If my sweet ones were gone from me.

And when at eve they watch and wait,
To fold me in their arms so white,
My burdens, whether small or great,
Are charmed away by calm delight;
And shutting out the world, I live
The sweetest moments of my life.

But when at bedtime round me kneel
Wee, tender, loving, white-robed forms,
Who kneel in prayer for my repose,
And then are hushed life's weary storms,
And heaven seems very near to me,
With my sweet darling round my knee.

Miscellaneous

THE GALLANT TARS

Who inhabit the Old North State.

A Trip Through North Carolina Discloses a State Rich in All the Elements of Greatness, Whose Woods are worth the Millions of Colonial Sellers.

[H. W. G. in Atlanta Constitution.]

RALEIGH, N. C., April 21.—Without making any special fuss about it, North Carolina is moving ahead in natural development at a pace not surpassed probably by any Southern State, and equalled by none, if we except Georgia and Texas.

A hurried run through the State has astonished me no little. The press of the State, first class in many respects, does not handle practical questions with scope and enthusiasm enough to give the general public an idea of what is being done in the way of progress. On every side I have seen a thrift and earnestness that bespeaks careful and well directed work, and in the abundant evidences of the results of that work.

North Carolina has a range of climate not equalled by that of any other Southern State. On a map showing the mean temperature for the various sections, I noted that the southern part was marked 86 degrees, which is the thermometer for Mobile, and the northern part for Portland, Maine. The State is thus lodged between the two zones that cover the continent. The most notable advantage of climate is that North Carolina has a larger variety of woods than any two States in the Union. Of the 25 varieties of oak found in America, 19 are found in North Carolina. In a one-mile stretch on the Blue Ridge slope there are more different woods to be found than in half the territory of any other State.

I went through the museum today with Prof. W. O. Kerr, the State geologist, a witty man of science, with boundless energy, a stentorian voice and happy, practical, and common sense.

The cherry, which is raised in great quantities, is a simply marvelous. Among others was a block of persimmon, a wood that is in great demand in the eastern part of the State for the manufacture of shuttles. There was juniper and cypress, that is sold in great quantities for telegraph poles; a block of cinnabar, two feet across; mottled agberly and finely grained walnut; the cherry, which is raised in great quantities, is a simply marvelous. Among others was a block of persimmon, a wood that is in great demand in the eastern part of the State for the manufacture of shuttles. There was juniper and cypress, that is sold in great quantities for telegraph poles; a block of cinnabar, two feet across; mottled agberly and finely grained walnut; the cherry, which is raised in great quantities, is a simply marvelous.

State Board of Agriculture

This board met on Tuesday, April 19 in the Executive office at Raleigh. It confirmed the purchase of the National Hotel property, and appointed a committee of three, composed of Gov. Jarvis, Hon. Kemp P. Battle and Col. T. M. Holt, to superintend the remodeling of the building at once. The amount to be expended in this way was fixed at \$4,000, and the committee was instructed to select an architect and any number of workmen needed to hasten the work of remodeling.

The committee on sheep husbandry, fences, new industries, etc., were reorganized. Some exceedingly valuable reports by these committees will be published in the bulletin and in the papers of the State.

An able and full report was made by the Commissioner of Agriculture. The State Geologist read one of much interest and value. The State Geologist submitted a report which was full of useful information. These reports will be published at once.

It was decided to remove the chemical station from Chapel Hill to Raleigh, and give it a place in the new building. The recently purchased building is to be known as the Agricultural Department building. In it will be the offices of the Department of Agriculture, the office of the State Geologist and the Geological Museum, and the office and laboratory of the chemical station.

Two Errors

[Chapel Hill Educational Journal.]

In newspaper reports of the North Carolina Constitutional Convention of 1868, a member was reported as saying, in debate, that the State was named after British Queen, and in Monroeth's Comprehensive Geography, page 100, Charleston is said to derive its name from King Charles I. of England.

Both statements are erroneous. In 1582, the feeble and infamous King of France, Charles IX, commissioned an expedition to America under John Ribault, a French sailor, Ribault landed at Port Royal, and left a colony of twenty six persons, who kept possession of the point. They named their settlement Fort Charles, in honor of Charles IX, and the country was called Carolina. The colony perished, but the name remained.

Thus the two Carolinas have their name from a French king and not from a British queen.

Charleston was established by the English as a village at a place called Oyster Point, in 1680, and named, according to Bancroft, vol. 2, page 169 after the reigning king—who from 1660 to 1685, was Charles II.

Sunset Signs

The following paragraph, says the New Orleans Democrat, appeared in the last monthly weather review issued by the bureau at Washington:

"The characteristics of the sky at sunset, as indicative of fair or foul weather for the succeeding twenty-four hours, have been observed at all signal service stations. Reports from 144 stations show 4,441 observations to have been made, of which 29 were doubtful; of the remainder, 4,412 or 98.4 per cent were followed by the expected weather."

It attracted the attention of a reporter of the Democrat, and awakened a desire to learn the "characteristics," and in search of the information we called upon Sergeant L. Dunne, signal officer at this port, and from him obtained the following signs for forecasting the weather of the next 24 hours:

A deep, angry red at sunset foretells rain. Light red indicates fair weather. A yellow sky at sunset also indicates fair weather, unless there are numerous clouds of a deep yellow, when thunder storms may be expected. A green sunset indicates fair weather. Heavy banks of clouds in the west at sunset foretell rain. Rapid changes of the color of clouds at sunset indicate rain.

When the upper clouds move in a direction different from that of the wind then blowing, indicate a change of wind. When the outlines of cumulus clouds are sharp, it indicates dry atmosphere, and therefore presages fine weather. Small ink clouds foretell rain. A light scud driving across hazy clouds indicates wind and rain.

Remarkable clearness of the atmosphere near the horizon and an unusual twinkling of the stars, are indications of approaching rain. Dew and fog are indications of fine weather.

Logan Harris on Railroads

The Raleigh News-Observer of the 20th inst. says: Logan Harris has a long railroad article in the New York Times, in which he holds the Democrats responsible for the sale of the Western North Carolina Railroad, etc., etc. Logan is conveniently forgotten that more prominent Democrats than Republicans were actively opposed to the sale, and that the measure received almost the unanimous sanction of both parties in the Legislature and throughout the State. He dwells largely on the change of gauge of the Western North Carolina Railroad, and forgets to say that if the gauge had not been changed, bulk would necessarily have been broken at Paint Rock and at Salisbury—that is, at both ends of the road. Any company owning the road, left free to exercise its discretion, would probably seek to make its gauge conform to that of its connecting lines. North Carolina and Virginia originally had the standard gauge, but to the southward the broad gauge was adopted, and as the bulk of the cotton came from the South, the Richmond and Danville early went to Mahomet and made its lines a practical continuation of those whose business it sought to attract. Logan is pretty good on railroads, but is apparently not much of a sea-faring man. He says: "All freight will diverge at Greensboro and be forwarded north by Danville. Water facilities from Morehead are meagre, and will never be much better until an earthquake or some other convulsion shakes up and destroys the rocks that now make the Hatteras coast the most dangerous on the Atlantic shore. Consequently, all freights consigned to the Richmond and Danville road will not be brought further east than Greensboro unless specially ordered." The water facilities at Morehead are excellent, the best on the coast between Port Royal and Norfolk, and the rocks of Hatteras are myths. Try again, Logan.

Beware of Lottery Swindlers

[Wilmington Star April 22nd.]

We have published the fact already, but it will bear repeating, and this time editorially. North Carolina makes a better average to the acre in any Southern State in the production of cotton. Now remember that, then again remember this fact: That North Carolina raises the finest tobacco in America, secures the highest prices and gets less credit abroad than any other State in the Union. North Carolina makes more money to the acre, or to the mule, or to the hand in tobacco-raising than any other State. Be sure to remember that North Carolina makes more rice of a first rate quality to the acre than any other State. Facts are facts, and the above are facts.

State Prohibition Convention

Second trip tickets will be issued at the usual reduced rates on all the railroads in this State to delegates who attend the State prohibitory convention to be held in this city on the 27th inst. Parties will ask for the trip ticket at their respective depots. Those who send their names to the committee prior to the meeting of the convention will have homes assigned them.

All persons who feel a sufficient interest in the cause of prohibition to attend the convention will be admitted as delegates. The convention will assemble at 3 p. m. on the 27th.

THOS. E. SKINNER,
Chairman Prohibitory Committee,
Raleigh, N. C., April 21, '81.

It Does Seem So

[Charlotte Observer.]

The policy of turning out "the old Grant gang" in North Carolina, recommended by Turgeon to President Garfield seems to have commenced. The "old Grant gang" was once a pretty strong set in the State, and during the days of their power would not have submitted to being turned out without a howl. How will it be now?

ORCHARDS.—Manure your orchards heavily and cultivate annually. Corn, potatoes, buckwheat and all root crops may be used on the well-manured orchard, but on no consideration allow the growing of oats. Oats are almost a sure death to fruit trees of any kind.—American Agriculturist.

Mining Notes

[Consolidator, April 22.]

Ephraim Tucker is a lucky man. He sold the other day to Northern capitalists 55 acres of land, adjoining the Princeton property, for \$10,000. This is the way our gold lands sell.

An agent of the Callen mining property is here looking to his landed interests, which produced gold in great quantities and was successfully operated before the war. This also adjoins the Princeton and is in the great central gold belt of Cabarrus.

Judas Burned in Effigy

[Mission (San Jose, Cal.) Dispatch.]

A large number of people gathered at the Mission this morning to witness the time-honored ceremony of burning Judas. Almost the entire Spanish, Mexican and Indian population of the surrounding country came together to participate in the relic of old religious customs. An effigy of the traitor was fastened by the neck to a telegraph pole, around which was heaped plunder that had been gathered during the night. Afterwards he was taken down, filled with bombs, decorated with fireworks and burned, while great numbers of all creeds and complexions stood by and enjoyed the spectacle.

Henry Clay's Heel Marks

[Lexington (Va.) Transcript.]

As old citizens of Lexington know, the Sage of Ashland for a long time occupied the brick law office on Short street, next to the alley, and now occupied by L. P. Tarleton, Esq. In front of the office are several locust trees. The one at the corner is decaying rapidly, and the brick pavement near its roots is sunken below the general level. Under this tree Mr. Clay was in the habit of sitting and his heels resting against the tree about four feet above the ground. Few men could sit in an ordinary chair and reach so high on a tree, but Mr. Clay had long legs, as well as a long head. So constantly was he in the habit of sitting in this position that the pavement was sunken, and his heels gouged a deep hole in the bark and outer wood. The spot has since decayed some, in consequence of the abrasion from Mr. Clay's boot heel. Who can tell what thoughts passed through the mind of the great Commoner when thus sitting and ruminating? Perhaps in front of that modest office, with his heels elevated, he formed a part of his great plans, and forged some of the thunderbolts that shook the American continent. It was in this same office, too, that Mr. Clay was sitting when the news was brought to him of James K. Polk's nomination, and he exclaimed, "I am beaten!"

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The DeJarnette Murder

[Baltimore Gazette.]

Had DeJarnette killed the man responsible for his sister's disgrace, the unwritten law that justifies such summary punishment, would, and with some reason, probably have refused to hold him to account for the crime; but his brutal killing of a defenseless though unfortunate girl was a crime against humanity that should have sent the slayer to the scaffold, or at least consigned him to a life-long imprisonment. The insanity dodge was resorted to by the defense, and with such success that the prisoner was acquitted after a brief deliberation on the part of the jury. The jurors do not, it appears, express any opinion as to the sanity or insanity of the prisoner at the present time, but simply find that he was insane "at the time the crime was committed." This is, of course, utterly absurd.

The story of the murder showed that DeJarnette was not only perfectly sane, but that he planned the crime with the utmost deliberation and executed it in the coolest manner possible. The criminal records of the country show the perpetration of few crimes equal in atrocity to that of this man, and none probably where the provocation was so slight. If DeJarnette was insane when he committed this foul deed it is safe to assume that he will educated himself, and be as still in the insane asylum. It is deeply to be regretted that such a man should be allowed to go unwhipped of justice. It is evident that the insanity dodge will hold its own as a means of influencing the average jury in capital cases.

The Largest Farm

[Scientific American.]

The wheat ranch of Dr. H. J. Glenn, about twenty miles above the town of Colusa, Colusa county, California, is perhaps the largest and best known in the State. The Chicago Tribune says that on being asked recently why he raised nothing but wheat, Glenn replied: "It is the only crop that will bear transportation; it is the only crop not perishable. I must not raise on my land what raises me, but what is profitable." Dr. Glenn's ranch comprises about 60,000 acres of land, and the number of acres in wheat each year ranges between 40,000 and 50,000, reckoning an average of from 25 to 27 bushels to the acre. The aggregate crop each year amounts to something more than 1,000,000 bushels. This enormous amount of grain requires vast appliances for planting and bringing it to market; and the capital invested in machinery alone sums up a considerable fortune.

During the harvest time there are employed on the entire ranch 500 men. Dr. Glenn is a hard-riding, energetic man, and the ranch is divided for the convenience of operations, into nine smaller ranches—each with dwelling houses, barns, blacksmith-shops, and other necessary buildings. In charge of these are seven foremen, under whom are sixteen blacksmiths, fourteen carpenters, six engineers, six machinists, five commissaries, and numerous cooks and servants. The common workmen are divided into five gangs, and detailed where they are needed. There are 130 gang plows; 60 harrows, to which belong 180 wagons; 6 cleaners, 100 harrows, 15 seeders, 6 thrashers, 6 engines. Besides, there are many smaller instruments and vehicles, which cannot be classified. Co-operating with their human brethren in the great labor are 1,000 work horses and mules, with a kinship of 1,000 brood mares and younger stock

Patents

Any one may be an inventor, and inventions are constant sources of large profits. The smallest and cheapest articles are often most remunerative. But a good patent is essential, a bad patent being worse than none. Those interested in inventions and realizing the importance of thoroughly prepared papers are invited to address

CHARLES E. FOSTER,
509 7th St., Washington, D. C.

Mr. Foster has practiced before the Patent Office over 20 years, and refers by permission to Hon. J. B. Gordon, Georgia, and R. S. Dashiell, Greensboro, N. C., June 20, 1880.

A Valuable Cabinet of Minerals, Gems, &c. for Sale

The valuable cabinet of Minerals, Gems, &c., belonging to the late Prof. J. T. Humphreys, is now for sale as a whole.

The collection consists of all the Minerals known. Many were discovered, or their existence made known, by Prof. Humphreys, including specimens of Basal Fluase Quartz, Smoky and Liquid Bearing Quartz.

The collection of Quartz and Crystals and Gems, is the fullest and best known to Scientists. Many of the fine specimens were collected by the Professor when in Europe.

The cabinet is connected a collection of Indian Relics and Zoological Specimens, and a very valuable Microscope and a Library of Books of Science.

This cabinet was made at great expense and diligent research and labor for many years by Prof. Humphreys.

All will be sold together as a whole.

The attention of Universities, Colleges and Scientific men is called to this sale. We wish to sell as soon as possible.

Call on or address us at an early date.

SCOTT & CALDWELL,
Attorneys at Law,
April 22.—dwlw. Greensboro, N. C.

Election Notice

AN ELECTION WILL BE HELD AT THE Mayor's Office in the City of Greensboro, on Monday the 31st of May, for Mayor and Six Commissioners, to serve for twelve months next ensuing.

J. W. FORBES, Inspector.
April 18th, 1881.—dlw.

This Paper

may be found on the 15th of May, at 11 A. M.

Greensboro Business Directory

Agricultural Implements, Hardware, &c.

W. H. Wakefield & Co., South Elm St.
Wharton & Wharton, " "
C. G. Yates, " "

Books and Stationery.

Chas. D. Yates, South Elm St.

Banking Houses.

National Bank of Greensboro, S. Elm St.

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, &c.

Retail Dealers.

W. B. Bogart, West Market St.
W. E. Bevil, East Market St.
W. R. Murray, East Market St.
Wholesale Dealers.

Odell & Co., South Elm St.

Druggists, Etc.

W. C. Porter & Co., South Elm St.

Professional Cards.

Rebt. A. Fozard, Attorney at Law,
Scott & Caldwell, "

Jewelry, Silver-ware, Etc.

John Chamberlain, South Elm St.

Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

Houston and Bro., South Elm St.
J. W. Scott & Co., " "

Dealer in Marble, Etc.

L. Houston, South Elm Street.

Fruit Trees, Vines, &c.

J. Van Lindley, Pomona Hill Nurseries—Near the City.

Harness and Saddlery.

Levi Houston, South Elm St.

Jobs in Notions, &c.

J. W. Scott & Co., South Elm St.

Law Schools.

Geo. H. Dillard, East Market Street.
Robt. P. Dick, "

Richmond Business Directory.

Wholesale Grocers, &c.

Davenport & Morris, 19th and Dock St.

Railroad Directory

The following table shows the running of passenger trains to and from Greensboro on all the Railroads:

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.

Arrives from Richmond, 5:30 p m
Leaves for Richmond, 7:45 a m
Arrives from Richmond, 9:50 a m
Leaves for Richmond, 8:17 p m

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Arrives from Charlotte, 7:35 a m
Leaves for Charlotte, 5:40 p m
Arrives from Charlotte, 10:40 a m
Leaves for Greensboro and Raleigh, 7:50 p m and 7:30 p m
Leaves for Greensboro and Raleigh, 10:40 a m and 5:30 p m

SOUTH WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.

Arrives from Salem, 6:54 p m
Leaves for Salem, 10:10 a m
Arrives from Salem, 9:40 a m
Leaves for Salem, 10:10 a m

Greensboro Post Office Directory

Arrivals and Departures of Mails.

From South at 8:45 A. M. and 7:50 P. M.
From Greensboro at 8:30 A. M. and 6:40 P. M.
From Greensboro at 8:15 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.
From Greensboro at 7:45 A. M. and 6:15 P. M.
From Greensboro at 7:45 A. M. and 6:15 P. M.
From Greensboro at 7:45 A. M. and 6:15 P. M.
From Greensboro at 7:45 A. M. and 6:15 P. M.

Attorneys at Law

BOYD & ALBERTSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Office at Greensboro and Graham, N. C. Practice in the State and Federal Courts. Feb. 19 1881-18.