

The Greensboro Patriot

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Greensboro Patriot

ISSUED WEEKLY AT
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Office on South Elm St.

J. T. FULBROOK, Editor and Proprietor.

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The PATRIOT is the oldest Democratic newspaper in North Carolina. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portions of the State, and offers extraordinary advantages to advertisers.

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4 "	2.50	6.00	9.00	13.00	24.00
5 "	3.00	7.00	10.50	15.00	28.00
6 "	3.50	8.00	12.00	17.00	32.00
7 "	4.00	9.00	13.50	19.00	36.00
8 "	4.50	10.00	15.00	21.00	40.00
9 "	5.00	11.00	16.50	23.00	44.00
10 "	5.50	12.00	18.00	25.00	48.00
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12 "	6.50	14.00	21.00	29.00	56.00
13 "	7.00	15.00	22.50	31.00	60.00
14 "	7.50	16.00	24.00	33.00	64.00
15 "	8.00	17.00	25.50	35.00	68.00
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18 "	9.50	20.00	30.00	41.00	80.00
19 "	10.00	21.00	31.50	43.00	84.00
20 "	10.50	22.00	33.00	45.00	88.00
21 "	11.00	23.00	34.50	47.00	92.00
22 "	11.50	24.00	36.00	49.00	96.00
23 "	12.00	25.00	37.50	51.00	100.00
24 "	12.50	26.00	39.00	53.00	104.00
25 "	13.00	27.00	40.50	55.00	108.00
26 "	13.50	28.00	42.00	57.00	112.00
27 "	14.00	29.00	43.50	59.00	116.00
28 "	14.50	30.00	45.00	61.00	120.00
29 "	15.00	31.00	46.50	63.00	124.00
30 "	15.50	32.00	48.00	65.00	128.00
31 "	16.00	33.00	49.50	67.00	132.00
32 "	16.50	34.00	51.00	69.00	136.00
33 "	17.00	35.00	52.50	71.00	140.00
34 "	17.50	36.00	54.00	73.00	144.00
35 "	18.00	37.00	55.50	75.00	148.00
36 "	18.50	38.00	57.00	77.00	152.00
37 "	19.00	39.00	58.50	79.00	156.00
38 "	19.50	40.00	60.00	81.00	160.00
39 "	20.00	41.00	61.50	83.00	164.00
40 "	20.50	42.00	63.00	85.00	168.00
41 "	21.00	43.00	64.50	87.00	172.00
42 "	21.50	44.00	66.00	89.00	176.00
43 "	22.00	45.00	67.50	91.00	180.00
44 "	22.50	46.00	69.00	93.00	184.00
45 "	23.00	47.00	70.50	95.00	188.00
46 "	23.50	48.00	72.00	97.00	192.00
47 "	24.00	49.00	73.50	99.00	196.00
48 "	24.50	50.00	75.00	101.00	200.00
49 "	25.00	51.00	76.50	103.00	204.00
50 "	25.50	52.00	78.00	105.00	208.00
51 "	26.00	53.00	79.50	107.00	212.00
52 "	26.50	54.00	81.00	109.00	216.00
53 "	27.00	55.00	82.50	111.00	220.00
54 "	27.50	56.00	84.00	113.00	224.00
55 "	28.00	57.00	85.50	115.00	228.00
56 "	28.50	58.00	87.00	117.00	232.00
57 "	29.00	59.00	88.50	119.00	236.00
58 "	29.50	60.00	90.00	121.00	240.00
59 "	30.00	61.00	91.50	123.00	244.00
60 "	30.50	62.00	93.00	125.00	248.00
61 "	31.00	63.00	94.50	127.00	252.00
62 "	31.50	64.00	96.00	129.00	256.00
63 "	32.00	65.00	97.50	131.00	260.00
64 "	32.50	66.00	99.00	133.00	264.00
65 "	33.00	67.00	100.50	135.00	268.00
66 "	33.50	68.00	102.00	137.00	272.00
67 "	34.00	69.00	103.50	139.00	276.00
68 "	34.50	70.00	105.00	141.00	280.00
69 "	35.00	71.00	106.50	143.00	284.00
70 "	35.50	72.00	108.00	145.00	288.00
71 "	36.00	73.00	109.50	147.00	292.00
72 "	36.50	74.00	111.00	149.00	296.00
73 "	37.00	75.00	112.50	151.00	300.00
74 "	37.50	76.00	114.00	153.00	304.00
75 "	38.00	77.00	115.50	155.00	308.00
76 "	38.50	78.00	117.00	157.00	312.00
77 "	39.00	79.00	118.50	159.00	316.00
78 "	39.50	80.00	120.00	161.00	320.00
79 "	40.00	81.00	121.50	163.00	324.00
80 "	40.50	82.00	123.00	165.00	328.00
81 "	41.00	83.00	124.50	167.00	332.00
82 "	41.50	84.00	126.00	169.00	336.00
83 "	42.00	85.00	127.50	171.00	340.00
84 "	42.50	86.00	129.00	173.00	344.00
85 "	43.00	87.00	130.50	175.00	348.00
86 "	43.50	88.00	132.00	177.00	352.00
87 "	44.00	89.00	133.50	179.00	356.00
88 "	44.50	90.00	135.00	181.00	360.00
89 "	45.00	91.00	136.50	183.00	364.00
90 "	45.50	92.00	138.00	185.00	368.00
91 "	46.00	93.00	139.50	187.00	372.00
92 "	46.50	94.00	141.00	189.00	376.00
93 "	47.00	95.00	142.50	191.00	380.00
94 "	47.50	96.00	144.00	193.00	384.00
95 "	48.00	97.00	145.50	195.00	388.00
96 "	48.50	98.00	147.00	197.00	392.00
97 "	49.00	99.00	148.50	199.00	396.00
98 "	49.50	100.00	150.00	201.00	400.00
99 "	50.00	101.00	151.50	203.00	404.00
100 "	50.50	102.00	153.00	205.00	408.00

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LEVI H. SCOTT, WALTER F. CALDWELL
SCOTT & CALDWELL
GREENSBORO, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Court of W. Guilford, Alamance, Randolph, Davidson, Forsyth, Rowan, Iredell and Mecklenburg. Also in the Supreme Court of the State; the Federal Court at Greensboro and Statesville, in Bankruptcy, and in courts of Chancery.

Special attention given to loans of money on mortgage and other securities.

DR. E. K. GREGG, RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO THE OFFICERS OF GREENSBORO. FEELS THE NAME AS THOSE CHARGED BY OTHER PRACTICING PHYSICIANS OF THE CITY.

May 21st, 1875-ly.

J. M. BOYD, JNO. W. ALBERTSON, JR. BOYD & ALBERTSON. ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Office at Greensboro and Graham, N. C. Practice in the State and Federal Courts. Jan. 12 1881-1m.

H. D. STEIBLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

High Point, N. C.

Will practice in State and Federal Courts. Collections a Specialty. Dec. 3, 1879 ly06.

Selected Poetry

Sixty Years of Mine.
[From the Indiana Farmer.]
BY DR. JOHN B. DARE.

Half sixty years of mine! The thought is
There since I had been confined
These men, who had been forced upon
The jail during the previous night,
And taken there from the two colored
prisoners—Estes Halston and
Lindsay—who had been confined
there since I had been confined
last Superior Court, charged with
committing rape on two white
persons—one a little girl and the other
a grown woman. The particulars
are about as follows:

Between 9 and 10 o'clock at night
several mounted men were seen
riding along the streets, but little
attention was paid to them. After
nearly all the citizens had retired,
the jail was aroused by some one
knocking at his room door, when
he asked who it was and what they
wanted. He was told to open the
door, first being assured that no
harm was intended him or his family,
and for them not to be scared.

He opened the door, when immedi-
ately the room was filled with dis-
graced men, having handkerchiefs,
etc., tied over their faces, with no
thing visible but their eyes. They
ordered him to give up the jail
keys. This he refused to do, but
some of the crowd seemed to have
an idea of where the keys were
kept, and commenced to search
and soon found them, when an effort
was made to unlock the outside
door. In the confusion, the key
was broken, but there being an
other door leading from the jailer's
room into the jail proper, it was
opened, when the disguised men,
passing in went directly to the cell
where the prisoners were confined.
This was locked with a heavy pad-
lock, but the men being prepared
with the necessary tools, the lock
was split by cutting the rivets, the
door was thrown open, and the
prisoners being chained together,
the chain was cut, leaving a part
of it to each of them. They were then
taken out. All of this, agreeable
to the jailer's statement, did not
consume more than five minutes
from the time the men entered his
room; and so quietly was it done
that not one family in the village
was awakened. How the pris-
oners were taken off is not
known, but the company of men
were divided in three squads, the
largest going in the direction of
William Neal's, taking the pris-
oners, as is supposed. Another crossed
the river in the direction of
Martie's lime kiln, while the third
remained near the jail for some
twenty minutes, and then, leaving,
went in the same direction as the
largest squad. But few of the
men came into town on horseback,
the larger part having dismounted
and tied their horses, and left them
with a guard a few hundred yards
south of the place. It seems that
the men left the jail with the pris-
oners between 3 and 2 o'clock.
They were seen to pass the road at
several places south of Danbury.

Nothing more was heard of the
prisoners until about 10 o'clock A.M.,
Tuesday, when a gentleman who
lives near Meadows P. O. came in
and reported two men hanging
about four miles south of town,
near Mr. William Neal's. The cor-
oner immediately summoned a jury
of inquest, and proceeded to the
place designated, where he found
the two prisoners hanging to dif-
ferent limbs on the same pine tree
—dead. After examining the
prisoners the jury and coroner
returned to Danbury. Having
summoned a number of witnesses,
they proceeded to investigate the
case, but none of them were able
to identify any of the men who
were hanged, the jury reported
that "they came to their death
from hanging by unknown parties."
The men were cut down late in
the day, the friends of one of the
men taking charge of his body. The
other was ordered to be buried at
the expense of the county.

Report says the cause of this act
at this time is owing to the fact
that the child outraged by one of
the prisoners has just died, the at-
tending physician said, from the
abuse; and the woman abused by
the other, and who had been sup-
posed dead, had recently been
found in an old outhouse, where
she had remained several days
with no food except cherries and
berries. It is to be deplored that
such a case should be committed,
but the people seeing that offi-
cers of the law in this county have
been untrue to their trust, and
through their negligence or leniency
and the chicanery of lawyers,
justice has been cheated out of her
due,—have shown by this act that
the guilty shall not go unpunished.
It is said that 25 men spent the
night the colored prisoners were
hung searching for the white man
who committed a similar offence
on the south of the mountain, and
had been found would have
shared a similar fate.

Killing Off the Useless Men.
[Bedford, Va., Republican.]

Cigarette smoking is doing this
country a great deal of good and
should be encouraged. It is killing
off all the useless young men and
making more room for men of
sense.

FRONT STOKES COUNTY.

Two More Florida Men.
[Danbury Reporter, June 23d.]

Our usually quiet village was
thrown into a feverish state of ex-
citement last Tuesday morning by
the announcement that a squad of
disgraced men had forced upon the
jail during the previous night, and
taken there from the two colored
prisoners—Estes Halston and
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Tobacco Statistics.

Report of the Census Bureau on the Crop of 1880.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The re-
port of J. B. Dodge, special agent
for the collection of statistics of
agriculture, showing the tobacco
product of the United States for
the census years 1880 and 1870, was
issued from the Census Office to-
day. The comparative statement
presented in the report shows an
apparent increase in the production
of 80 per cent. during the decade,
the product in 1880 being placed at
473,107,537 pounds, and that of
1870 at 262,735,341 pounds. This
apparent increase, Mr. Dodge says,
exaggerates the real advance in to-
bacco cultivation, as the preced-
ing census crop was a small one
and the fear of taxation may have
prevented a full census of tobacco
in 1870. The crop reported in 1880
was one of medium production, not
in excess of the present require-
ments of home consumption and
exportation. Fifteen States pro-
duce now, as in 1870, more than 99
per cent. of the tobacco of the United
States, though it is reported in
twenty-two other States and six
territories. Kentucky occupies the
first position, producing 35 per
cent. of the total crop of the coun-
try. Virginia holds the second
place. Pennsylvania has advanced
from twelfth to third, Wisconsin,
from fifteenth to tenth, and North
Carolina, Connecticut and New
York have each gained one point
in the rank of tobacco States.

The average yield per acre is
shown to be 1,200 pounds, varying
from 1,597 pounds in Massachusetts
to 471 pounds in North Carolina.
This variation in the rate of yield,
the report states, is due in differ-
ing degree to the use or neglect of
fertilizers, the habit of growth of
different varieties, and the vicissi-
tudes of seasons. The following
shows, in round numbers, the total
production in 1880: Kentucky, 171,
000,000 pounds; Virginia, 30,000,
000 pounds; Pennsylvania, 37,000,
000 pounds; Ohio, 35,000,000 lbs;
Tennessee, 29,000,000 lbs; North
Carolina, 27,000,000 pounds; Mary-
land, 26,000,000 pounds; Connecti-
cut, 14,000,000 pounds; Missouri,
12,000,000 pounds; Indiana, 9,000,000
pounds; New York, 6,000,000 lbs;
Massachusetts, 5,000,000 pounds;
Illinois, 4,000,000 pounds; West
Virginia, 2,000,000 pounds.

Taking Position.

The leading Democratic politi-
cians in North Carolina must ex-
press an opinion either for or against
Prohibition. The people demand it.
—Greensboro Patriot.

We agree with you on that point
and include the leading Republi-
can politicians. No public man or
public journal can be neutral on
the question. Neutrality is not
independence, neither is independ-
ence neutrality. The real independ-
ent man takes his stand firmly and
conscientiously on all public meas-
ures, whether it is popular or un-
popular. We never have and never
expect to be a candidate for any
office where we would have to beg
for votes, but as a public journalist
it is our duty to let the public know
where we stand on public ques-
tions, and we do not hesitate to say
that it is the duty of all other
public men in the State to do the
same. We had nothing to do with
raising the agitation which is now
swamping over the State, and we
might have said that it is not our
fight or the fight of our party, but
that would be evading the issue.
Therefore we contend that it is the
duty of all public servants, or those
who hold official positions, to take
one side or the other. We do not
mean to intimate an intention heret-
after of refusing to vote for a man
in the Prohibition question, (no
matter how others may act in re-
gard to the matter) but we re-
peate, no public man can afford to
evade the issue now presented. He
must stand on one side or the
other. The contest, and the conse-
quences of the contest, shall not be
left alone with the newspapers.
Others must take their share of the
responsibility, whether it hurts or
not. Who can fairly say that it is
not right? And it is too late for
any one who helped to raise the
issue to back out now. All should
have the manliness to stand by
their work.—Charlotte Democrat
June 24th.

Substitute for Hades.

Rev. P. B. Morgan, on the Hades of
the Revised Scriptures.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 20.]

The Rev. P. B. Morgan, pastor of
the Bimmanan Reformed Episcopal
church, Longworth street near
John, preached yesterday morning
on the "Significance of Hades ac-
cording to the revised version."
As a preacher to his subject, he
spoke of the necessity of reading
the Bible with a reverential rather
than an inquisitive spirit. He who
perused the Word of God in the
spirit of gaining some practical
knowledge would never discuss the
meaning of a word. As regards the
true significance of Hades he was
of the opinion that modern lexico-
graphers ought not to be consulted
so much about it as ancient writers
who lived at or about the time of
Christ. Words changed their
shades of meaning from time to
time, and hence the revision of the
Testament was a great benefit in
order to a clearer understanding of
the text. The place into which the
Savior went after his death could
not have been hell in the sense of
the place of torment, and had been
correctly translated by Hades, be-
cause the latter meant by all ancient
authorities a region where dwelt the
shades (souls), without the distinc-
tion of their being righteous or wicked.
He referred to Deuteronomy
xxxii, 22; Job x, 21, 22; 1st
xxx, 4; 1st xxv, 13; Prov, xiii, 14;
Isaiah xiv, 9, etc. In corroborat-
ion of his statement he quoted
from Pearson on the Creed, p. 352.
In drawing his conclusions he said
that at death the spirit returns to
God and the body goes to the
grave; that Hades is nowhere rep-
resented in the New Testament as
of the nature of Gehenna of Tartarus,
but a place where all departing
this life, good or bad, rest until
the last day; that the state of the right-
eous is one of blessedness; that
there is no purgatory; that there
are no liquid fires beneath; that
there is a great consolation to be
found in the revised translation, be-
cause there can be a deliverance from
Hades; and that an additional argu-
ment may be found therein by
proving against Ingersoll and other
books that the Bible is a consistent
book.

A Bill to be Enacted.

The General Assembly of North
Carolina do enact, three fifths of both
houses concurring.

SECTION 1. That article V, sec-
tion 3, of the constitution, shall
read as follows: "Section 1. The
General Assembly of North Caro-
lina shall levy a capitation tax on
every male inhabitant of the State
over the age of twenty-one years
and under fifty years of age, which
shall be equal on each to the tax
on property, valued at three hun-
dred dollars in cash; but the Gen-
eral Assembly may levy a tax of
fifty cents on the three hundred
dollars worth of property, and fifty
cents on the poll in excess of the
above tax, for school purposes alone.
The commissioners of the several
counties may exempt from capita-
tion tax in special cases, on account
of poverty and infirmity, and the
State and county capitation tax
combined shall never exceed two
dollars on the head, except for
school purposes, as hereinbefore
provided."

SECTION 2. This amendment to the
constitution shall be submitted to
the qualified voters of the State at
the next general election.

SECTION 3. The said constitution shall
be held, the returns made and result
proclaimed according to