

The Greensboro Patriot

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JOHN B. HUSSEY, Editor and Proprietor.

LET THE FARMERS ORGANIZE.

Editor PATRIOT:—Will you permit an old subscriber and well-wisher of the PATRIOT to submit through your interesting and valuable paper some reflections on the importance of a thorough organization and co-operation among farmers. The men of other occupations and professions band together for purposes tending to encourage, enlarge, elevate and advance the sphere in which they labor. They co-operate in all matters that tend to improve business and social relations—build up and strengthen in any direction. Farmers should also in the same direction, co-operate and aid one another in all matters that pertain to their occupation, if need be coalescing with such collateral vocations as have relation and sympathy with their work and welfare. In this way a strong bond of union may be formed, and will give strength and power to the agricultural affairs of the several communities and the nation.

The farmers have the power to voice public sentiment. Elect farmers—strong, intelligent stalwart men to the Legislature. It only requires a resolute purpose, co-operation and intelligent action, to do this.

The Grange is now the only associated body through which co-operative movements of this nature are made. It fails, however, to show its full power as an organization. It needs to be aroused to its work. It has done, and is doing, a vast deal of good in many directions, but it should not rest content with present results. Another element of strength that can be made effective is the organized agricultural associations. A great number of societies can be made a co-operative power through which much good may be accomplished, if they were in the hands of those whose interests they ostensibly represent. But, unfortunately, they are not.

There is a need of an organized effort on the part of the farmer, and that right early. The farmer should learn his true position. It only needs concerted effort on the part of the people—co-operation among the producing classes to weed out the avenues that lead to success and the accomplishment of great results. Now is the time to commence the work. Let the Grange arouse to its legitimate purpose. Let the agricultural societies be purged of politicians and from faithful representatives of the agricultural class placed at the helm; and then, co-operating together with the Grange, walking arm-in-arm with the people. The cause, the grievances, the power and the dignity of the farmers demand an aggressive co-operative movement.

PRAGMATIC IDEAS ON FARMING.

Mr. Hiram B. Roberts writes to the *Portland (Oregon) Rural Spirit* on the subject of how to make farming pay. He regards it as the safest and in the long run the most advantageous of any calling within his knowledge, especially for men who have the physical ability for manual labor. To those who dissent from his views, and allege that they cannot keep up the fertility of their farms, he answers as follows:

Most assuredly they cannot keep up the fertility of their land if they take off more than they return to it. There is no need of this exhaustion. Have not a very large portion of the farms of the United States the means upon themselves of keeping up their fertility, when all the manure, both solid and liquid, is properly preserved and judiciously applied, which can be made on the farm? The amount of valuable manure is not so small as is made from one cow, one pig and a small family, when the collections from the barn, pig-pens, sink and privy are all preserved by being mixed with muck, scrapings from the roadside, or even sand. It would seem that tillage land of our farms ought not to grow poor when properly cared for, for they have the advantages of the manure made from the hay cut on the land that needs no dressing, and from pastures, besides what can be made on the farm. Every farmer should avail himself of all the manure, whether natural or artificial, that he can apply to advantage. The doctrine that our farmers should continue to grow poor, needs investigation, for all history shows that great crops have been raised for thousands of years on land from dressing collected from the land itself, and cases almost numberless can be shown in our own State where farms have been greatly improved from dressing made on the farm. But dressing is not all that is needed on a farm to make it pay. He must see that everything on the farm is attended to from January to the end of the year, that his land is cultivated in properly plowed when it is not too wet; that his seed is of first quality; that it be sown or planted at the proper time; that it be not choked with weeds from May to November; that his crops be harvested in due season; that all articles intended for sale be prepared in first-class order, and be sold at the right time. Take care of everything raised on the farm, not so much as a bean or apple lost for the want of care; have every domestic animal, from the tiny chicken to the noble beef-steer, kept in a constantly thriving

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

(From Advanced Sheets St. North Carolina Reports.)

George vs. High.

In suit brought by a wife against the administrator of her deceased husband for money "advanced and lent," to him during the coverture, where the marriage took place since the adoption of the constitution of 1868. Held, that the contract between them was not inconsistent with public policy and therefore valid, the making thereof not being prohibited by the act of 1871-72, chapter 193, and that the action could be maintained.

Commissioners vs. Magin.

A report under the code should refer in writing all the testimony taken by him, and file copies of all documents adduced in evidence and considered by him.

A NEWSPAPER IN A FARMHOUSE.

People who live near the great thoroughfares, where they have access to two or three dailies and a half dozen weeklies do not fully appreciate the value of a newspaper. They come, indeed, to look upon them as necessities, and they would as cheerfully do without their morning meal. But one must be far off in the country, remote from "the maddening crowd," to realize the full luxury of a newspaper. The farmer who receives but one paper a week does not glance over its columns hurriedly, with an air of impatience, as does your merchant or lawyer. He begins at the beginning and reads to the close, not permitting a news item or an advertisement to escape his eye. Then it is to be thumbed by every member of the family, each one looking for things in which he is interested. The grown-up daughter looks for the marriage notices, and is delighted if the editor has treated them to a love story. The son who is just about to engage in farming with an enthusiasm that will carry him far in advance of his father, reads all the crop reports and has a keen eye for hints about improved modes of culture. The younger members of the family come in for the amusing anecdotes and scraps of fun. All look forward to the day that shall bring the paper with the liveliest interest, and if by some unlucky chance it fails to come it is a bitter disappointment. One can hardly estimate the amount of information which a paper that is not only read but studied, can carry into a family. They have, week by week, spread before their mental vision a panorama of the busy world, its fluctuations and its concerns. It is the poor man's library, and furnishes as much mental food as he has time to consume and digest.

INDEPENDENCE IN POLITICS.

"Recognizing, as we do, the origin of artificial hardship placed on agriculture in the indifference of farmers to their civic duties, which cannot be deported to others without certain harm, and recognizing also corrupt party usages as the outgrowth of such neglect, we as the representatives of that calling which enlists the greatest number of laborers, do solemnly declare ourselves absolved from all allegiances to whatever political party that does not invite support by wisdom of purpose and purity of motive, and we declare our unalterable purpose to manifest our independence by refusing our votes to all candidates, claiming them when such candidates do not exhibit fitness in known integrity and capability for the discharge of duties designated, and full sympathy with the principles herein enunciated. As an expression of this determination, we submit the following declaration and invite thereto careful consideration from all good citizens of whatever calling or profession: Resolved, That this National Grange, representing a membership spread over the entire union, will exert all its force with unflinching zeal and persistent purpose to encourage independent political action to the end that dangerous tendencies to partisan management of public affairs may be eliminated; that corrupt party strife may incur the odium it deserves; that the elective franchise in its exercise may become the free expression of the desire of the citizens; that the useful industries of all our people in every calling may receive the consideration and respect that intelligence, capability and worth may command; that the recognized qualifications for persons designated to official trust; that money shall cease to be used as a potent factor in determining nominations and elections to office, and that the government may return to that simplicity that befits a frugal and industrious people. By this pledge we solemnly declare our purpose to abide steadfastly and resolutely, and with good faith and unselfish desire we ask the workers of every other calling or industry to join us in earnest effort to attain the objects named."—Resolution adopted by the National Grange.

THE TRIAL OF GUILTEAU.

The opening of the trial of Guiteau had three striking incidents: the sensible ruling of the judge that the jury should not consist of idiots, the difference between Guiteau's counsel upon the question of delay, and Guiteau's conduct and address. Of the terrible crime that was committed, and of its perpetration by Guiteau, there is no question. There is no one who questions from the first that what his counsel now raise, and which, indeed, is always raised when the least chance of securing plausibility for it, and that is the question of insanity. This is always a very delicate and difficult question, but it is a probable theory, supported by scientific observation, that there is a state of mind and of the will which may be called strictly insanity, yet which does not release a man from responsibility for his acts. There is undoubtedly a general conviction among those who have carefully observed the story of this crime with intelligence, and not with mere passion, that while Guiteau is a man of weak mind, and what is called ill-regulated, he is not an irresponsible agent. There is still a further question. Assuming that a person who is born with a feeble will, and who "lets himself go" without even attempting self-restraint, may drift at last beyond the possibility of such command, ought he to be relieved of the penalties of crime that he may then commit?

State vs. Rogers.

The superior, inferior and criminal courts have jurisdiction over all offenses, whereof exclusive jurisdiction is given to justices of the peace, if some justice shall not within six months after their commission have proceeded to take cognizance of the same. Act 1881, chapter 210. And if the prosecution originated in any said county, before the expiration of the six months, objection to the jurisdiction must be taken as matter of defence upon plea of not guilty.

State vs. Gaylord.

To have the effect of vacating or suspending a judgment in a criminal action, an appeal must be perfected during the term, whether by giving bond for the costs or procuring an order dispensing with such security.

State vs. Collins.

It is not proper to join the father of a bastard child with the State in a proceeding to fix the paternity upon the putative father.

State vs. Hester.

Where the putative father is indicted for false swearing on his own behalf in such proceedings, under a bill which describes the case as constituted between "the State as plaintiff and the said J. C. as defendant," and the record of the case, put in evidence by the solicitor, shows that the mother of the

child was joined with the State as a party, there is no material variance.

State vs. Lloyd.

To constitute the offense of forcible trespass, there must be actual demonstration of force, in excess of a bare civil trespass, as with arms, or a multitude of attendants, so as to create or make imminent a breach of the peace—approving State vs. Covington, 70 N. C. 71.

State vs. Nicholson.

An omission of the judge to charge that there is no evidence on a controverted point, where there is no prayer for frequently and boisterously objection to the charge until after the jury has rendered a verdict adverse to the appellant, is not assignable for error.

State vs. Jenkins.

Where there is a severance in the trial of defendants, and another party charged in the bill testifies on behalf of the accused, it is error, as indicating the opinion of the court on the facts, to charge that the witness is included in the same indictment which impairs his testimony should not be placed on the same plane or footing with that of a witness of undoubted character who is disinterested.

State vs. Christ.

The continued and public use of profane oaths, Ah! little he deems he'll awake from his dreams, and his foreman shall conquer at last.

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Guiteau pointed to Officer Edelin and said: "I'll let Edelin do the fighting for me." Mr. Robinson did not arrive in court until 10 o'clock. Then he took a seat with very earnestly. The attorneys for the prosecution arrived together at 10 o'clock.

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MR. ROBINSON ASKED TO BE DISCHARGED FROM THE CASE.

Mr. Robinson, rising, said that an article in a Sunday paper made it necessary for him to make a brief statement. On the 22d of October the court, at the request of Mr. Scoville, assigned him to the defence of the prisoner. He felt the responsibility, and the first thing he advised was a delay of two weeks, which met the approval of Mr. Scoville. The court granted one week. A few days afterwards he renewed the application; it was the first day of the star route hearing. Mr. Scoville heard what he said, and he presumed conceived afterwards, when he (Mr. Robinson) urged the court to decide the question, he was informed that Mr. Scoville had privately requested that the motion be not granted, and it was denied. It seemed to him that when he put aside his own engagements to undertake this eleemosynary work, his wishes in reference to time, were entitled to consideration. He was led to the opinion that he ought to have associated counsel beside Mr. Scoville. When he made application for additional time, he was opposed by Mr. Scoville. Speaking of the scene in court on the first

day, he said if he had followed his impulse, he would then have asked the court to relieve him. He was satisfied, however, that it would not do to desert a defendant under a ban which no other man rested under. He thought, also, that the excommunication so freely denounced against him by the prisoner at the bar was not a matter for him to notice; if he were prepared to defend him (Guiteau) on the ground of his irresponsibility he must, on the same grounds, give no heed to the insults. He then read from the *Sunday Post* an interview with Mr. Scoville, in which the latter expressed his determination not to go on with the case with Mr. Robinson as his associate.

Song of Winter.

By H. CLAY PRUSS.

From his wild Polar haunt, all savage and gaunt,
He springs like a stormy beast;
With a hip! hurrah! and a ha! ha! ha!
He rides on the ravens to feast.

No song now of mirth for our poor meek earth,
For she lies 'neath her funeral pall;
As the warm sun has faded, and the flowers are dead,
And winter is monarch of all.

From many a door the suffering poor,
Shrink trembling and pale from his breast;
For their rags are too scant for the warmth to stay in,
And the touch of his icy hand is death.

In dark filthy spots, 'neath vestible rots,
And never the sunlight bath shone;
They huddle together in a terrible weather,
With many a shiver and moan.

But lo! 'neath the dome of his proud palace home,
The rich man now raises a shout,
With a hip, hurrah! and a ha! ha! ha!
He laughs at the tyrant without.

Ah! many a form, once living and warm,
Lies frozen now cold at the door;
His heart so cold, is buried in gold,
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From his proud stronghold of merciless gold,
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When his efforts proved vain, old winter again
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He summoned his dark brother, Death.

Ah! God, how he quails! how he weeps
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day, he said if he had followed his impulse, he would then have asked the court to relieve him. He was satisfied, however, that it would not do to desert a defendant under a ban which no other man rested under. He thought, also, that the excommunication so freely denounced against him by the prisoner at the bar was not a matter for him to notice; if he were prepared to defend him (Guiteau) on the ground of his irresponsibility he must, on the same grounds, give no heed to the insults. He then read from the *Sunday Post* an interview with Mr. Scoville, in which the latter expressed his determination not to go on with the case with Mr. Robinson as his associate.

Song of Winter.

By H. CLAY PRUSS.

From his wild Polar haunt, all savage and gaunt,
He springs like a stormy beast;
With a hip! hurrah! and a ha! ha! ha!
He rides on the ravens to feast.

No song now of mirth for our poor meek earth,
For she lies 'neath her funeral pall;
As the warm sun has faded, and the flowers are dead,
And winter is monarch of all.

From many a door the suffering poor,
Shrink trembling and pale from his breast;
For their rags are too scant for the warmth to stay in,
And the touch of his icy hand is death.

In dark filthy spots, 'neath vestible rots,
And never the sunlight bath shone;
They huddle together in a terrible weather,
With many a shiver and moan.

But lo! 'neath the dome of his proud palace home,
The rich man now raises a shout,
With a hip, hurrah! and a ha! ha! ha!
He laughs at the tyrant without.

Ah! many a form, once living and warm,
Lies frozen now cold at the door;
His heart so cold, is buried in gold,
And he knows not God's suffering poor.

From his proud stronghold of merciless gold,
The rich man still mocks at the blast;
Ah! little he deems he'll awake from his dreams,
And his foreman shall conquer at last.

When his efforts proved vain, old winter again
Shouts forth at the top of his breath,
With a hip, hurrah! and a ha! ha! ha!
He summoned his dark brother, Death.

Ah! God, how he quails! how he weeps
and he wails—
The man that was buried in gold;
With a hip! hurrah! and a ha! ha! ha!
Death gathers him into his fold.

THE GREAT MURDER TRIAL.

Government Testimony in Chief Closed.—Guiteau in his Own Defence.—Mr. Scoville's Opening Address.

Washington Nov. 21st.—If the interest in the Guiteau trial has waned at all at the close of the first week, it was more than revived by the attack on the jail van by the mysterious horseman Saturday afternoon. This morning the crowd about the City Hall arrived earlier and was much larger than on any day of last week.

SCENES IN THE COURT ROOM THIS MORNING.

The first three rows of chairs inside of the bar were reserved this morning exclusively for members of the bar. Mr. Scoville, with his inevitable memorandum book, Mrs. Scoville, Mr. John W. Guiteau and Miss Rice, the young lady who always attends Mrs. Scoville, arrived early. The first crowd of spectators were admitted to the court room a few minutes before ten. Guiteau wore this morning the coat torn by the bullet of the mysterious horseman. He said he wanted the court to see it. One of the officers told him that his assailant was in jail, and that when he returned he could fight it out.

Guiteau pointed to Officer Edelin and said: "I'll let Edelin do the fighting for me." Mr. Robinson did not arrive in court until 10 o'clock. Then he took a seat with very earnestly. The attorneys for the prosecution arrived together at 10 o'clock.

THE PROCEEDINGS TO-DAY.

Judge Cox, having struggled through the crowd and reached his seat, the court was called to order at 10:07 o'clock. Mr. Robinson immediately rose, with a newspaper in his hand, to address the court, but at the suggestion of Mr. Corbitt refrained from speaking until after the prisoner should be called, occupying two or three minutes. The jurymen not in the panel engaged on the trial were excused until next Monday morning. Guiteau was brought in a few minutes later, and, as usual, his appearance created a sensation in the court. When his hands were unbound, he arranged some papers on his desk before him, and prepared for a long day.

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THE WOUND A PATAL ONE.

Surgeon General J. K. Barnes was called and testified that he was called at the depot and was also present at the autopsy. He said that the wound of President Garfield was a fatal one, and was the cause of the death.

DR. D. S. LAMB, who made the autopsy of President Garfield's case, testified that he considered it a fatal one. He produced the bullet that was taken from the body of the President, which was handed to Col. Kirkhill and then passed to the jury. Dr. Lamb said he had made extensive examination, but could find no traces of recovery from a wound of the exact character of the President's.

THE CHARACTER OF THE PRESIDENT'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Corbitt here said that he believed that this evidence concluded the case of the government, except two points: one was that Elberon was in the State of New Jersey, and that New Jersey was one of the United States; the other was that the deposed property belonged to the United States.

MR. SCOVILLE SAID HE HAD CONSULTED the prosecution, and they had agreed if the court pleased to allow the defence two opening speeches— one by himself and one by the prisoner. He would like to have the prisoner state his own case first. The court said that he would permit that course.

GUILTEAU IN HIS OWN DEFENCE.

Guiteau here spoke from his seat, and said:

"I was not aware that I was expected to speak this morning." (To Mr. Scoville, who whispered to him to stand up: "I will not stand up; I am not afraid to, however, but I have only got a moment to say.") "I do not care to say anything more than was published in my address last Monday afternoon in the *Evening Star*. That paper was addressed to your honor and the public, and I presume that most of the jurymen have heard it. I have no set speech to make. So long as I appear in part as my own counsel, the best way for me to make corrections as the case proceeds, just as I have done during the last three