

The Greensboro Patriot

GREENSBORO, DECEMBER 7, 1881.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Sells, Climate, Products and Industries.—The Extension of the Cotton Crop—Cultivation of Tobacco—Manufacture of Wines—A Bird's-Eye View of a Southern El Dorado.

UPLAND RICE

has grown into a great industry, and this crop now forms one of the staple productions of the State.

Another marked feature in connection with the agricultural development of the State is the great extension of

THE COTTON CROP which has been made since the war. As the result of improved culture, the use of commercial fertilizers and the greater impulse given to the industry by the general condition of the people the crop has been extended forty to fifty miles above the extreme northern limit where it was believed fifteen years ago the cotton plant could not be successfully grown, and westward up to the foot of the mountains, and, indeed, upon their rugged slopes.

As to the quality of the staple it may be stated that the prize was awarded to North Carolina cottons in the competitive trial at the Cincinnati Exposition two years ago. The success attending the cultivation of cotton has occasioned a constant expansion of the crop, and a larger area of land than ever is now devoted to cotton growing.

Another striking feature in the agriculture of the State is the great change that has been made in the cultivation of tobacco, both in the character of the plant grown and in the greatly extended area of the culture.

JUTE CULTURE. Samples of jute raised in North Carolina are on exhibition here that measure from twelve to fifteen feet in length.

What an Old Farmer Says. I am an old man, upward of three score years, during two score of which I have been rich, and have all I need, do not owe a dollar, have given my children a good education, and when I am called away shall leave enough to keep the wolf from the door.

Young Men. Why is it that so many young men would rather deal out sugar, draw up syrup or measure cloth than become mechanics? Do they consider it more honorable to measure calico, sell tape and pins, than to become industrious workmen, producers of the nation's wealth?

A Noble Army. There are in the United States something like 6,000,000 Sabbath school children, with nearly 1,000,000 teachers, and over 80,000 Sabbath schools.

Two Farm Pictures. The Connecticut Farmer presents these two suggestive pictures from real life, that have come under its own observation.

EVERY VARIETY OF FRUIT, the apples ranking among the first class with all fruiters. Large quantities of apples are shipped to the Northern market every year, and immense quantities of dried fruit are prepared in this State.

THE SILK INDUSTRY is taking steadily root in several of the central counties of North Carolina. In the exposition exhibit there are specimens from six counties. Weaving the silk has not yet been attempted in the State, and the product is shipped to Philadelphia, where it commands a high price.

THE WOLF AND THE SHEEP. [Sabbath Examiner.] A wolf passing by, saw some sheepherds in a hut eating their dinner a haunch of mutton.

THE GROWTH OF METHODISM IN NORTH CAROLINA. Rev. J. B. Carpenter, financial secretary of the late Methodist conference at Durham, made the following report in regard to the growth to which denomination in our State, from which we make some abstracts:

Local preachers, 247 increase 83; Members, 87,263 do. 851; Colored members, 2982 do. 7; Infants baptized, 2982 do. 21; Adults baptized, 2,553 increase, 173; No. Sunday sch'ls, 764 increase, 31; No. of Sabbath schools, 4,750 do. 30; No. of scholars, 39,936 do. 2,042; No. of churches, 29 do. 2; No. of parsonages, 77 do. 1; Value of churches, \$97,276 do. \$3,145; Value of parsonages, \$79,025 do. \$715.

North Carolina has 9,057 miles of star service at an annual cost of \$106,425; 498 miles of steamboat service at a cost of \$18,364, and 1,330 miles of railroad service at a cost of \$124,083, or 10,885 miles of all combined at a cost of \$247,882 per annum.

BLUE-BLOODED DOGS.

Imported Setters That Sell for as much as \$2,000 a Head. [From the Wilmington News.] Within the past half dozen years there has grown up among sporting men and gentlemen of leisure a strange fancy for imported or blue-blooded setter dogs.

NORTH CAROLINA MINES.

In a letter from High Point to the Chicago Mining Review, Mr. Charles G. Mann, mining engineer, residing at High Point, gives some interesting and encouraging views and information as to North Carolina mines. He says: "It is hardly two years since the eyes of the mining public have again been directed toward North Carolina, and scarcely a beginning has been made to attack our mineral resources."

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THE SONG OF ELIZABETH.

When the command came forth, "Let there be light," in the primordial ray, I sprang, glowing and flashed so very bright, I sprinkled night with wing and footed away!

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SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

State vs. Lowder.—A justice's warrant charging the defendant with an offense punishable by statute, which concludes "contrary to law," is defective. The particularity required in indictments cannot be dispensed with in warrants, and hence in this case the conclusion against the statute was necessary.

State vs. Tyler.—All felonious stealing being now reduced by statute to the grade of petit larceny, that offense no longer admits of accessories.

State vs. Wilkie.—A proceeding in bastardy being a civil action, either party has the right of appeal as a matter of course, under the rules prescribed for perfecting appeals in other civil cases.

State vs. Reaves.—The superior, inferior and criminal courts have jurisdiction of all offenses, whereof exclusive jurisdiction is given to justices if some injustice is done after their commission have proceeded to take cognizance of the same (act of 1881, chapter 210) and if the prosecution originated in any of said courts before the expiration of the six months, objection to the jurisdiction must be taken as matter of defense upon plea of not guilty.

State vs. Clarke.—One who fails to get license to carry on a trade, & is guilty of a misdemeanor under section 32, schedule B, of the revenue act of 1879, punishable by fine not exceeding \$20, or imprisonment not exceeding 30 days; and a penalty not to exceed \$20 is also imposed, to be recovered by the sheriff before a justice. An indictment executed in compliance with his order is not reviewable on appeal; no notice is required in such case, nor is the Judge concluded by the action of the clerk by whom he directed the bond to be approved. The act is ministerial and the power exercised discretionary.

California produced \$17,500,000 in gold bullion in 1880, or one-half of the whole product of the United States.

Whittier's Childhood. Mr. Whittier has written this little letter to a child in Pennsylvania who asked him how he spent his days in boyhood: "I think at the age of which thy note inquires, I found about equal satisfaction in our old rural home, with the shifting panorama of the seasons, in reading the few books within my reach, and dreaming of something wonderful and grand somewhere in the future. Neither chance nor loss had then made me realize the uncertainty of all earthly things, I felt secure in my mother's love, and dreamed of loving nothing and gaining much. Looking back now, my chief satisfaction is that I loved and obeyed my parents, and tried to make them happy by trying to be good. That I did not succeed in all respects, but fell very short of my good intentions, was a frequent cause of my sorrow. I had at that time a very great thirst for knowledge and little means to gratify it. The beauty of outward nature early impressed me, and the moral and spiritual beauty of the holy lives I read of in the Bible and other good books also affected me with a sense of my own falling short and longing for a better state. With every good wish for thee, I am thy sincere friend, John G. Whittier."—Cincinnati Gazette.

WHAT IS WRONG?

There is not a sincere servant of God, who, looking down on his congregation, has not again and again asked himself why it is so largely composed of women. Where are the men? It is all very well to talk of the "devout sex." But men have souls and a future on the other side of death as well as their wives, and if the truth were known, think of them quite as much. It was the religious faith of men which carried on the Crusades, shook Europe for centuries with war, and peopled this continent. The supreme motive in human life is as dominant now as then. Why then does he not go to church? If it were a fact that the men who do so embodied all the virtue and morality of the community, and the absentees were all godless and wicked, the question would be answered by the fact. Many clergymen do answer for themselves and assure us that the men who stay away from church does it either out of vicious indifference to the truth or the fear of hearing it. But the truth is, as we all know, that there is a large class of men (a class unfortunately growing larger) who seldom enter a church, yet who are neither profligate, profane nor debauched; they fear God and serve Him devoutly and earnestly and effectively. Let each of our readers count how many of these men he can find in his own circle of acquaintances to estimate how large it is. Christianity has a broader base now than any sectarian limit. Yet the men of this class would be first to admit that a public profession of faith in Christ is a right and useful act, better for themselves and the world. Why do they not make it? They aid all humane, charitable, just causes. Why do they not work with some organized Christian body, and under the leadership of some acknowledged Christian priest?

In the first place, sectarian churches do not now, as they did a century ago, originate and control all humanitarian and Christian work. There are charitable and educational enterprises of vast proportions, prison reforms, work for the cause of temperance, of immigration, of the elevation of the poor, all of which are conducted wholly outside of any denominational limit, and which seem to many intelligent good people as necessary to the well-being of the heathen or the Jews. Their money time and activity, which two generations ago, would probably have been spent within the pales of a church, in fighting heretics or waging polemical discussion, go now into these things. Again, the clergyman in those earlier days was not only the acknowledged intellectual and moral superior of the members of his flock. Not only the Romanist priest, but the Presbyterian preacher of our early settlements, was the "sense-carrier" for his parish; the educated, live, strong, practical man, whose advice and authority were weighty because they were based on higher knowledge and broader experience than those of his people. How is it now? Here and there we find a clergyman whose high faith and sincerity command the respect of the men of his acquaintance, and whose keen intelligence and comprehension, both of books and of life, outweigh theirs. Depend upon it, that man's pew is not filled alone by women. But the great mass of young men who enter the ministry, as they announce their intention to do so are shut off from the ordinary training given to other men. Instead of being taught science, from which the enemies of Christianity now draw many of their weapons, they are drilled in dead literatures in order that they may argue with sectarian opponents on the meaning of a word. In a few seminary classes which they pass through, the main object is to fence them in from all contact with the world of temptation and vice which they are to combat. Polemics and ecclesiastical history are the fields in which they are taught to work. The young pastor, when at last he has a charge, is as a rule set apart from all the ordinary experience of life, the rending passions, the mastering temptations which every day wrench the souls of other men. His mild theology, his carefully written sermons, drawn mostly from the knowledge of human nature given him by books, fall on the ear of the middle-aged worn men in the pews very much as do the voices of the boy-chorists overhead piping sweetly of the day of judgment.

Besides these reasons there can be no doubt that the bigotry, the intolerance, the sectarian disputes of differing denominations keep many away from church. They did not disgust our grandfathers. May not the reason be that we are beginning to understand better the profounder truths of Christianity? It is not a matter of brotherly love, but of life for the soul, rather than of immersion, or episcopal consecration, or church government. Of one thing we are certain: that when the Master chose the men who were to teach His religion to the world, they were men who knew the world and belonged to it; not recluse scholars, but taxgatherers, fishermen and publicans. Neither did these men quarrel about dogmas or forms. They taught only Christ, and Him crucified.

There are 11,418 papers and magazines published in the United States, 982 being published daily.

POST OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S SICKNESS AND FUNERAL. President Garfield was shot on the 23d day of July, died on the 19th of September, and was buried, or placed in a tomb, on the 26th of September—in all eighty-five days. Congress will be called upon to defray the expenses of the sickness and of the funeral. It is also understood that Congress will be called upon to vote a sum of money to Mrs. Garfield. It will be remembered that when the illustrious Lincoln was assassinated, Congress managed to vote his widow a pension of \$5,000 a year. It is quite probable that Congress will vote Mrs. Garfield the full salary of the President for the year, which will give her, say, \$25,000. An effort will be made to give her a pension of \$5,000. Should that be done, a demand will be made to increase Mrs. Lincoln's pension to that amount. Mrs. Garfield is now well provided for an income of at least \$12,000 a year, and she stays at home. If she obtains a pension of \$3,000, her regular income during her life cannot fall short of \$15,000 a year. In addition to this, the widow will doubtless have about \$100,000, and in a pecuniary point of view, she will be vastly better off than the widow of the lamented Lincoln.

Such things as beef extract, kumiss, whiskey, brandy and wine all donated, and there is said to be a vast accumulation of drugs, patent medicines, liquors, etc., at the White House from all parts of the country, which will doubtless be given to the poor of Washington. The Pennsylvania Railroad moved the President to Long Branch, bought the remains back to Washington, and took them to Cleveland, for which \$15,000 is already charged, no charge will be made.

The expenses at Elberon are set down at \$1,000. The funeral ceremonies at the capital are estimated at \$1,000, including the decoration of buildings. The cost of the trip to Cleveland for Senators and Representatives, hire of carriages, etc., is estimated at \$57,000, and the cost of the "undertakers' bills" are estimated at \$30,000, and it now looks as though \$100,000 would meet every demand, but there is a possibility that much more will be required. The State of Ohio pays all expenses of transportation of body, escort, etc., after passing State line estimated as follows: Pay of troops for four days, \$5,000; Transportation of body, 4,000; Substenance, 4,000; Artillery services, 1,000; Expenses of body, 1,000; Miscellaneous, 10,000; Total, \$34,000.

AT CLEVELAND THE EXPENSES ARE ESTIMATED AS FOLLOWS:

Table listing expenses for the trip to Cleveland, including pay of troops, transportation, and miscellaneous costs.

These figures show a grand total of expenditures for sickness and funeral of \$347,650, of which the United States will pay, say, \$100,000, leaving \$247,650, for Ohio, Cleveland, and private individuals.

The volume of currency of all kinds now afloat in this country is estimated at \$922,500,000—an increase of about 50 per cent. during the last three years.

FASHION WINKLES.

The December fashions are radiant. —Chemois leather gloves are worn. —Dress skirts continue full and short. —Basques are much trimmed, and worn as much as ever. —Garters are nearly superseded by stocking suspenders. —Invisible Green is revived for walking jackets and cloaks. —Shaded Feathers are a marked feature in winter millinery. —Fancy Jewelry has multiplied itself ad infinitum this winter. —Small, Round Feltieries appear on many of the imported dresses. —The new poke bonnets have immensely protruding brims in front. —Dresses are made in as great a variety of styles as they were last season.

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