# The Greensboro Patriot

THE "PATRIOT" FOR 1889. The year is drawing to its close. and people begin to look forward asure which a few months inter-THE PATRIOT will exert every energy and avail itself of every re arce to supply and even anticipate the requirements of its readers. We prefer not to indulge over-much in promises, but trust rather to achievements. THE PATRIOT will grow stronger in all respects during the coming year and show continual different departments.

### GUITEAUS TRIAL.

The end of this indescribable trial for murder is not far off. The six teen medical experts who have studiously watched the conduct of the prisoner since the trial began, This will effectually dispose of the insanity basis of the defense. Guiteau's counsel cannot show that the prisoner is generally and habitually It will be a public relief when the from it. trial is finally ended and the murderer's miserable career is ended.

## COTTON PARMING.

Mayor Jones is a Georgia farmer. and he has been to the Atlanta Exhibition, where a variety of his own products are displayed. He said to an interviewing note-taker, in speaking of the farming habits of that section, that he had faithfally tried the old way, which was to plant as much land as possible, and get as much as he could off of it. But by doing so he found he ran behind seven thousand dollars in a few years. Then he reduced the amount of his cultivated land, and went to work at what he calls close farming, and in this way succeeded in paying off his debts. He has found, by his method, that while it costs nine cents a pound to raise cotton as it is usually done, he can raise it for three cents a pound. And he produces in this way more than four times the average of the best producing county in the State.

## THE NEW PREMIER.

Mr. Blaine's determination to resign and retire, temperarily at the office he has occupied with lager and porter, on brewers as a dence thereo, is not to be delivered

Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of New | the same are hereby repealed. Jersey, succeeds. Mr. Frelinghuysen is politically a much less con- provided by Congress for levying thus do being, of course, at the risk immediate and unanimous action thereof are hereby repealed. fically retired from politics for some years past. He was Attorney-chapter four, entitled distilled the Ohio and Carolina Railroad, United States Senate, in which body he served almost continuously tutes of the United States be and for ten years. It was during this the same are hereby repealed. time that he made his chief political reputation. In 1877 he retired to day of November, 1882.

5. Be it further enacted, That this ton, N. C. We have secured already the West Virginia line with very valuable assistance through private life, and while his name has been occasionally mentioned since.

pecial telegrams to Bradstreet's from 30 cities, received Monday, how that the customary lull in eral trade throughout the country at this season has made itself thoroughly felt. The rush for holformly in excess of former years. widespread prosperity, which reflects unerringly the general good There appears to be no change in the great activity among the manufacturing industries. In the South cotton is coming in freely at some points, but at others is being held by the planters and interior storekeepers for a better market. Mercantile collections generally are reported good, excepting in some parts of Georgia and in several ocalities in the Southwest. The conservative measures being taken by wholesale traders who supply those districts, however, go far to prevent the trouble from spreading ong the small dealers who have strained their credit. The season to date is exceptionally mild all

over the country. One of the features of the Atlanta Exposition has been the practical testing of the different varieties and permanent improvement in its of cotton, to discover which was the most prolific. To this end several small patches within the grounds were devoted to different species of seed, and carefully culti vated. These cotton patches have been all picked and the cotton which it proposes to sell for \$55 weighed. Mr. M. A. Hardin won 000. the prize, producing 606 pounds of cotton. The seed he planted was what is known as Duncan's Mamnce sold at \$3 a bushel.

The government ought to encourage the tobacco growers of this senses legally responsible for his country to cultivate more tobacco, conduct. The simulation of insanity for it is difficult to see how we would by the prisoner during the progress get along without them. The to- neither could it transfer or merge of the trial has been such a farce bacco crop of this country last year as to excite universal disgust and paid its producers just \$30,000,000, on trial for his life, was ever known governments of Europe managed only with the intention of building indignation. No arraigned criminal, while the United States and the to behave in such a manner before, to derive revenues of \$160,000,000 said Grand Trunk Line to connect

> There is a prohibitory liquor law in Maine. The newspaper published in Belfast complains that Saturday night has become a saturnalia of drunkenness, and declares that the law isn't enforced.

> Guiteau's madness is not unlike Hamlet's. When it suits his pur-

### A BILL TO ABOLISH THE RE-VENUE LAWS.

The following bill was introduced in the House of Representatives all they can to aid us. tatives Scales and Armfield:

A BILL TO REPEAL THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES AND TO ABOLISH ALL TAXES AND ALL OFFICES CREAT-ED BY SAID LAWS:

or from grain or molasses, on Liq- and said act shall have received nor-dealers, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, the sanction of the Governor, tobacco, (chewing or smoking) dealleast, to private life, seems to have ers in leaf tobacco, dealers in manbeen honest, contrary to the opinion ufactured tobacco, manufacturers of the company. of many of the press. He leaves of tobacco and cigars, on ale, beer, 3. The State's interest or the evi-To this high office as premier, Mr. malt liquors, bank-deposits, bank-the aforesaid payments, but this checks, and friction-matches be and company must be authorized to go

spicious person than his predeces- the taxes aforesaid or to enforce the of the contract, and a guarantee of sor, and yet, as is shown by the collections of the same or any part its fulfillment.

3. That all the offices enacted by company its full proportion of the political offices, and has been pric- the execution of any such laws as the building of the railroad.

tobacco and snuff, chapter seven our company shall organize.
entitled cigars, of the Revised sta-

## SALE OF THE CAPE FEAR & VAD-KIN VALLEY BAILBOAD.

York, of Wilkes; A. J. Boyd, of ed slumbers, as in the chill L. lockingham; Hugh Parks, of Ran-ber darkness the tittering, wh On motion, George M. Rose, Esq., man, and Orrin A. Hanner, Esq., days and days before this top and of Pittsboro, secretary. All the crown of days, have not all the intment. Colonel John Wilder tion of Dr. A. H.

Canedo, of New York, representi the New York and Southern Railroad and Telegraph Construction Company, was then read at length. (This proposition has already been published.)

Mr. J. A. Gray said that he, with a happy New Year "?

hers, had paid a visit to New No, plainly, Christmas is a fast others, had paid a visit to New York, and was there given to understand by Dr. Canedo and his syndicate that another proposition would be made. This had been handed to Gov. Jarvis.

Dr. Canedo appeared and made few remarks in regard to his pro-

Col. J. E. Peyton, who accom-anied Dr. Canedo, then spoke iefly, and handed to the secretary the following communication: OFFICE NEW YORK AND SOUTHERN

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION CO. NEW YORK, December, 15, 1881. Col. J. E. Peyton: DEAR SIR :- As president

this company I have the pleasur of laying before you its proposal to the State of North Carolina, as represented by his Excellency the Governor and commissioners. As the matter stands to-day, I find the following facts: 1. The State owns a controlling

interest in the Cape Fear and Yad-kin Valley Railroad Company,

2. There is a floating debt about, say, \$100,000, which must of course be paid off before this company can issue any bonds on the Grand Trunk Line.

3. The sale by the State must be acquiesced in by the remaining stockholders of said road before it

4. This company could not, if it owned said road to-day, issue \$1 of olma Railroad Company without the consent of the Legislature.

Wilmington with the great northwest, and the Cape Fear and Yad-kin Valley Railroad is but one of the subordinate links thereof.

6. The building of such line is o nestimable value to the State and people of North Carolina. It cannot fail to add a very large amount to the taxable values of all the property within a radius of twenty miles of the road, as well as give such an impetus to all enterprises Hamlet's. When it suits his pur-poses, when the wind is in the right such increased taxes and within quarter, he's mad; when the wind five years place the credit of the is southerly, he knows a hawk State on a par with the richest States of the Union.

In view of these facts we ask will the State of North Carolina grant all necessary facilities and legislation to our company ! I can see but one answer. They will do

last week by Hon. A. M. Scales, Therefore, as president of the and is the joint work of Represen- New York and Southern Railroad and Telegraph Construction Company, I authorize you to make the following proposal:

1. This company will purchase of the State of North Carolina all of its interest in the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad Com-House of Representatives in Congress ble sixty days after the legislation to enable this company to retire 1. That the taxes heretofore im- its present bonded indebtedness posed by any law of Congress on and to issue on its total line bonds Spirits manufactured from fruits, to the amount of \$25,000 per mile,

2. This company will at the same

special tax or otherwise dealers in to us until the final consumation of on with the surveys and building 2. Be it further enacted, That all of the rest of the road as fast as laws, regulations and machinery they desire, all the work it may 4. The State guarantees to this

of the Senate in confirming him, a any act of Congress with the intent | convict labor | under as favorable man about whom there is no doubt to enforce the levy or the collection a contract as can be given, and or suspicion. He has held few of any of said taxes, or to enforce exemption from taxation during aforesaid are hereby abolished. 5 Also grants full authority to

General of New Jersey from 1861 spirits, chapter five entitled fer- or such through line to connect to 1866, when he was sent to the mented liquors, chapter six entitled with the Northwestern States as we have lost.

that State. Now, if we can secure the route through North Carolina

and A. B. Williams, of Fayette- of gain. Nay, before the day be-ville; Orrin A. Hanner, of Chatham; gins, has not the sound thereof oused us relucantly from exhaust yet too early to see? Yea, even for other? And have not these glori-fied streets, these enchanted marts, these dazzling wares, these hurry ing, smiling, eager crowds, been crying out over and over again,

> yet it is a fashion that has greatly changed within the memory middle age. The Puritans left it religiously behind them when they packed up their carefully assorted traditions for transportation. No profane wassail, or Druidical mistletoe, or pagan custom of giftgiving, or heathenish Yule encumbered them. And if perchance the scholarly Vane sent out an early copy of the poems of Mr. John Mi ton to his well-remembered friends in the new settlements of Massachusetts Bay, we may be sure that the "Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity', was very seldom read. In New England, therefore, gentle Christmas went long unrecognized, and it is only the present generation which has really done it fit honor, with music, and rejoicing, and incense of the fresh woods in breath of hemlock and mosses and

"Wish you a merry Christmas and

took root, however, or wherever the into the New World reservoirs. there the Christmas feeling came also. In New York, and Virginia, and the South, was vast hospitality of eating and drinking, some exchange of gifts, and a limited church-going. Yet here again it is Christmas as the universal holiday, the general festival taken out of the owned said road to-day, issue \$1 of the pale of Catholic or Episcopal new bonds on the Trunk Line, new bonds on the Trunk Line, neither could it transfer or merge neither could it transfer or merge its interest into the Ohio and Car-

But in South and North alike claim only the human tie for remembrance. Every year more ragged school-children, and newsboys, and boot-blacks, and sufferers in hospitals, and patient folk in almshouses, and long hopeless inmates of asylums and prisons, are remembered in kindness. Every year more hard-worked men and women get the brief holiday for their homely uses. Every year there is more friendliness in the air.

So it seems that the true Christmas, like the kingdom of heaven, of which, indeed, it is a part, is within us. It is the hour of charitable thought and active service. It is our season of vision, when eyes are anointed to see how beauto have seen us great, or rich, or famous, or noble, or happy, with the fulfillment of some desire which was never to be satisfied. We think of the friends whose greeting was the best of Christmas to us, and whose voices we shall no more and whose voices we shall no more which I looked. I thought I saw in Mr. hear. Filling the children's stock.

Beet a man full of energy, of fine intelligings, we long unutterably for the
child who was to grow up only in

prices and do much for them, if he did the life to come. But these aspiranot accomplish them. I was willing to
tions, ambitions, loves, are not trust him a a-cond time because his scheme lost of the word upon it. The following paper, Best. dead. Let us not try to forget, but looked to the development of the State. and I felt it my duty to encourage it no missioners at said meeting of the 30th of and I felt it my duty to encourage it no missioners at said meeting of the 30th of facts concerning a great public tar, which matter what the tisk to myself. Effort after effort was made to repeal his Midwe have, richer in what we fancy iand charter, but I stood by him and his being my own:

THE IRON TRAIL. "The Chatham Revolutions of 81. "Historie Literature.

which they may form their more matured address you in this com came with the prononced assurance of his ability. He was antagonised by a very strong and a very respectable contiment

of misrepresentations and mischief created in the State a condition of things which made the future of the Western North Carolias Railroad very uncertain, to say the least of it. The proposition of Mr. Best to buy and complete the road without cout to the State, coming right upon the beels of the Mud Cut boom, precipitated apon me a condition of things which required me to trust him. I was cautioned in many ways not to do it. I felt that the dured me to trust aim. I was cautioned in many ways not to do it. I felt that the best interest of the State required me to do it. I did it. The road was sold to him. He then made a speech, and, like his Pitteboro speech, it was taken down by his own short-hand reporter. He told us that in less than sixty days he would be at work, and felt that I had done well and that all me and felt that I had done well be at work, and felt that I had done well and that all was safe. Time wore on and nothing was done by this "railroad builder," as he styled himself. On the 21st of May only eight days before the expiration of his sixty, he wrote me that his associates refused to organize and that he feared they meant no good to the State or himself and that he wished to separate from them that he could find asveral gen. m them; that he could find several gentlemen in all respects more desirable, and that, free to act, he was satisfied a few days would suffice to put him in position to pay the State its disbursements and vigorously to begin work. This letter was sent all the way from New York by was sent all the way from New York by special messenger, and contained a request to myself and co-commissioneus give our consent to his associates assigning their interests. We replied that we did not have the authority either to consect or object and that we refused to do either. vigorously prosecute the work of constructing and building said road" (meaning the Midland) "we shall in good faith literally comply with our part of the agreement" (referring to the 25th of May object and that we refused to do either. They did, however, assign their interests, and it turned out afterwards that his new and more desirable associates were Mesars. Buford, Clyde and Logan. They became hisnew associates and furnished the money that saved the contract from failure and that they have done as much as they well could do in the time they had, and that they have complied with the spirit of their agreement. So have I. I did not walt, as I fmight have done, till they had being a constructed several miles of They did, however, assign their interests, whatever consequence that might have built and constructed several miles of attended anch failure. Mr. Be-t and his new associates soon quarreled. Whose fault it was I do not know Their quarrel still progresses. After Mr. Best and his ment referred to in the agreement. I have new associates quarreled and separated, be came to me with his complaints, statements and explanations. I positively declined to take any part in his quarrel on the Mid and scheme in its entirety was of the Mid and scheme in its entirety was of the one side or the other. The fight was such value and importance to the State transferred to the Legislature and still I as to require me to do it. There is a differ-

keep your promises. charter, determined to give him another

The Legislature adjourned about the middle of March Mr. Best left the city bout that time. It may have been a short RALEIGH. N. C., Dec. 12. - I see in your of Mr. Best, it was not known to me that ers. that the time be and is hereby extendper varie life, and while his name has been occasionally mentioned since, he has figured but little in politics. Mr. Freinghtysen was one of the original founders of the Republican plarty, and was prominently mentioned at one time as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

The Presidency of the sale of the Cape Fear and Jack and the Company of the Cape Fear and Jack and the Company of the Cape Fear and Jack and the Company of the Cape Fear and Jack and the Company of the Cape Fear and Jack and the Company of the Cape Fear and Jack and the Company of the Cape Fear and Jack and the Company of the Cape Fear and Jack and the Cape Fear and Jack and the Cape Fear and Jack and J paper of a recent date a report of the pro Mr. Best would ever be heard of again in ed four months in which to complete object and recured the repeal of the odion

sny that I have done anything or failed sise of support made in the paper of the state of May. In that paper I promise to use all the means in my power be interest herotofore conveyed by the state of North Carolina to W. J. Best and The Mud Cut circular, conceived in a sirit of spite and issued in secreey, full others in the Western North Carolina

Best, W. W. Caruth, D. J. Sprague, W. S. Benny and Lewis Coleman."

Before I was required to do anything. the Boston syndicate was required to do three things, to wit: First, to make a deposit of \$250 secondly, to obtain a lease of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad; and, thirdly, to prosecute the work "vigorously on the Midland road from Goldsboro to Salis

spared to say that the third and by and fifty miles from Goldsboro to Nalis bary, and up to the Clinton meeting about ten miles, I think, had been graded It will cost some two millions to complete the road from Goldsboro to lisbury. The grading of the ten miles, appose, cost ten thousand dollars. Can t be sately said that this small amount commissioners were called upon to act I think not. In our letter of the 1st of An gnet to the assignees we said "If they" the Boston syndicate) shall continue to vigorously prosecute the work of con-structing and building said road" (mean-

kept silent, although assailed and maligned day after day. So much for his first scheme: now to the second.

In 1872-73 a very liberal charter was difference of opinion as to whether I have In 1872-73 a very liberal charter was granted by the Legislature of North Carolina to the Midland North Carolina Railever, like most others, results, I opine, church-going. Yet here again it is way Company. Sometime last fall (I think from the difference of meaning given to only this generation which sees it was) Mr. Best got control of this charter. oertain words. In this case, I take it that about which he wished to talk with me first of all have the approval of my own him in the discharge of his high duties Christmas past was a narrow and self-seeking spirit as compared with Christmas present. C rejoiced the children of the house- the strongest assurance one man could I have not done or said one thing that I of the taxation (which was the object of the children of the house- the strongest assurance one man could I have not done or said one thing that I of the taxation (which was the object of the strongest assurance one man could I have not done or said one thing that I of the taxation (which was the object of the strongest assurance one man could I have not done or said one thing that I of the taxation (which was the object of the strongest assurance one man could I have not done or said one thing that I of the taxation (which was the object of the strongest assurance one man could be strongest assurance on the strongest assurance of the strongest assurance of the strongest assurance on the strongest assurance of the strongest assuranc hold with gifts, taught the elders to look back and sigh for the bount eous merry-making of the olden the responsibility to call the Legislature pens of others lash me as they may. But the Mud Cat circular) in which they substantially used every argument and though warned not to do so. I even took the responsibility to call the Legislature pens of others lash me as they may. But the Mud Cat circular) in which they substantially used every argument and thorough the responsibility to call the Legislature pens of others lash me as they may. But time. But Christmas present, of together. You left me after the Legisla- back to the words, "all means in our powwhich Dickens was the great apostle, and for whose coming he apostle, and for whose coming he quired me to do anything unlawful or immoral. Now the particular "means" which I am censured for not using is my made the way straight, is the spirit shovels, wheelbarrows powder, dynamite, which I am censured for not using is my of unselfish kindness. Every year drills, etc., etc., passing by Raleigh, soon failure to vote for Commissioner Vance's of unselfish kindness. Every year the churches are more beautiful, but the gorgeous fruitage of the trees that grow in their vestries is for the children who would have no Christmas else. Every year the shops are more splendid, and wealth and love give costlier gifts wealth and love give costlier gills to their own, but every year, also, more men and women save some thing from the sum to be spent on kin and friend for those who can You returned at once to New York, leaving none of the commissioners signed the ex-

behind you the most positive assurances tension, I have not the slightest doubt, of your speedy return, ready to commence and never had, that, after the assignees work is good earnest. You did not come, but painful rumors of your failure cid.
Each day added to the embarrassments as day after day passed and no Best, no implements, no rails, no money come. I plements, no rails, no money come. I asked some of my friends and telegraphed their but I did sign the extension on the 18th and Commissioner Worth on the 18th. The granting of the extension to others to go to New York to see what was on the 13th . f April, and not when was the trouble and to aid in removing it. Commissioner Worth signed it, nor on the if possible. They went and they found you, 17th day of November at the Citaton as they told me, atterly broken down.

You appealed to them for help and they responded, some in one way and some in another. Several thousand deliars in cash had to be raised at once to save the contract, and the floating debt, amounting to \$30,000 more, had to be paid off Right there in that great city, the money centre of this continent, the city in which you such a position. It would have been important the command hundreds of moral in me to have so voted, because I eyes are anointed to see how beautiful a thing is Happiness, and how ed to those friends of mine to help you that I would give a reasonable extension easy it is to bestow it. To most of raise that sum. Even in this crisis you I promised Mr. Best, while he was interus, indeed, an underlying sadness must deepen a little by contrast with the external joy. We think of those past Christmases of our youth, each of which in turn was would have been immoral in me to have Then there came a stampede among those violated that oft-repeate I promise I have who had aided to put the tax upon us, and

"The commissioners having considered the application of Buford, Clyde and Logan, assignees of W J. Best and associates. or an extension of four months' time under the contract in which to complete the while before. I heard nothing more of his while before. I heard nothing more of his middle of May. Wes'ern North Carolina Railroad to Paint is assailed for it, shows that the ren again assailed for it, shows that the ren ion the 30th of April, when the extension ion the causes set out in said application are grievance via that I had "turned on the sufficient to ratific them to the extension asked tight."

That the Mud Cut boom was endorsed

orward. No misrepresentations of Mr. do, I will do all in my power, consistent me into withholding from it est of the State, to make the Western road that I can give it. I have a part of the Midland system, and no

RALEIGH, N. C., December 15. I have taken no part in the controver-sies with Gov. Vance, Mr. Best and others with which Gov. Jarvis has been amusing his leisure and the public. I have occu-pied myself solely with the duties of a pri-vate station. I was therefore startled to find in the three column article, which the Governor fired off in his controversy with the people of Chatham county in your paper of yesterday, the following assault up-

"The Mud Cut circular, conceived in a spirit of spite and issued in sporecy full of one and mischief, created ade the future of the Western North Car the heels of the Mud Cut boom, precipi tated upon me a condition of things which required me to trust him. I was cautioned in many ways not to do it. I leit that the best interest of the State required m-to do it. I did it. The roal was sold to

This attack is the more unprovoked be

This attack is the more unprovoked because entirely unuscessary for the argument he was making. It is lugged in, so to speak, by the head and ears. Our condition is indeed intolerable if a private citizen, pursuing his avocations is liable to have his character and reputation assailed at the choice and will of authority, the blow being weighted by the high official position occupied by the assailant. As it is in my humble person that this official assault upon the citizen is made, I should owner pecuniarily directly and in be recreant to Anglo-Saxon tradition if the the permanent improvement of his basemer of his speech did not receive the land. anvil. As to the secrecy with which he is pleased to charge me in putting forth the so-called "Mud Cut circular" I was not aware of it. For a secret circular il must say it achieved a most wonderful publicity. My own recollection is that it appeared in the Tarboro Southerner, the Raieigh News and other papers at my in-stance. If the Governor had investigated the facts before he made the charge a very moderate regard for truth would have made him suppress it. The charge of "spite" is equally unfounded. But I will not bandy words with the Governor of North Carolina. When that high official deliberately goes out of his way to assail a private citizen in a controversy to which he is not a party and years after an alleged event, it would seem that the word "spite" is the very last that he should wish presented to the public eye. As to the man-ner or motive of putting forth the "Mud Cut circular," the public are not so much interested as in is declaration that it was "full of misrepresentations."

In the very breath of which the above assault upon me is made the Governor tells the people that in consequence of that ci cular ne was forced to "trust Mr. for his excellent judgment and thorough accuracy) went so far in his circulars as to do me the high honor of copying my of. If my circular was "full of misrepre sentations," what was his and his friend's when hey used its statements and horrowed its arguments? If I drew the note. Gov. Jarvis wrote his name across the back and became endorser, and not only that but when it was cashed by pepular approval he received the sole benefit of the

Governor Jarvis boasts in this same let ter that he is ' ne ser afraid to submit any question, in which he felt that the trut was on his side, to the people." Now then, I ask Governor Jarvis, and I respectfully ask his reply in the face of the people of North Carolina, "why did you not put yourself on the side of the truth and leave this question to the people, instead of endorsing the circular, or feeling "compelled by it to trust Mr. Best and advise a sale of the road to him when repea edly cautioned against him ?" If this circular was "full of misrepresentations" why did not the Governor of North Carolina withstand, instead of, as he says, yield to its influence and call an expensive special session to sell a great State property to a man against whom he admits he was fully cautioned ! In truth, as the public knows, the closest scruting was not able to discover any material defect in the statements of the circular, and Gov. Jarvis is now invited to take back his endersement, and point ut any "misrepresentation" that he can

To boil this whole controversy about the "Mud Cut circulat" down to a few words, it is this: When it appeared and made the public acquainted with the magnitude and tolly of the large annual taxation wrong. from them as a subsidy to the Mud Cut I have said the actual granting of the lif the make shift [Best] turned one badly extension was at the meeting of the com- I the loss must fall upon the people-the missioners in the city of Raleigh on the tax-payers-and not upon the enterprising office-holders, whose dexterny had

easy to point out the errors, and it could not have produced that condition of things which the Governor says forced him to call a special session. That in tead of an swering my facts and figures I was violent-

That the Mud Cut boom was endorse is clear from the fact that it achieved it-

EDITOR PATRIOT -I have been requested by some of my fellow itizens to suggest through your columns the name of Judge John H. Dillard, as a suitable person to epresent us in the next Congress. his suggestion may be premature: but in view of the fact that other gentlemen are openly canvassing for the nomination, it may be well that the Judge's name should not escape the attention of our people in making up their minds. If the Judge would serve us, he would certainly reflect great credit upon our district.

ROCKINGHAM. Wentworth, Dec. 7, 1881.

Dairying.

EDITOR PATRIOT:—I am satisfied that no branch of farming in North Carolina will pay so well as dairying. I want to contract for eight ounds of first-class butter daily or the next year which can be made from 12 cows, and the buttermilk will be worth as much as the butter, and find ready sale in ou

If some live man will start dairy upon a contract with me, am satisfied that before the expiration of six months he would have forty cows pressed to their full capacity by high feeding and close attention, to the satisfaction of the

Will you please aid me in trying to induce some practical farmer to lead off in this business? Respectfully, D. W. C. BENBOW.

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Special Bargains : DRESS GOODS

AT COST

AND BELOW.

In order to make room for our Fall and Winter Stock, we are now selling a line of Ladies' Dress Goods at 25 to 50 per cent. elow COST. Our customers who wish to avail them-selves of good bargains will lo well to call on us immediately.
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The attention of Country Merchant's is alled to our unusually attractive stockand they are respectfully invited to examine the same, with prices.

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