

The Greensboro Patriot

JOHN R. HUSSEY, Editor and Proprietor GREENSBORO, DECEMBER 21, 1881.

THE "PATRIOT" FOR 1882.

The year is drawing to its close, and people begin to look forward to divine, if possible, what may lie hidden in the next year's keeping. THE PATRIOT takes occasion to felicitate its readers on the mutual pleasure which a few months intercourse under its present management has yielded, and to give them notice of welcome results which increased enterprise is to secure for them in the year to come.

Recognized as one of the leading newspapers in this section of the State THE PATRIOT will exert every energy and avail itself of every resource 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 and permanent improvement in its different departments.

GUITAUX'S TRIAL.

The end of this indescribable trial for murder is not far off. The sixteen medical experts who have studiously watched the conduct of the prisoner since the trial began, have united in a unanimous determination to testify to his sanity. This will effectually dispose of the insanity basis of the defense. Guitaux's counsel cannot show that the prisoner is generally and habitually insane, or that he is not in all true senses legally responsible for his conduct. The simulation of insanity by the prisoner during the progress of the trial has been such a farce as to excite universal disgust and indignation. No arraigned criminal, on trial for his life, was ever known to behave in such a manner before. It will be a public relief when the trial is finally ended and the murderer's miserable career is ended.

COTTON FARMING.

Mayor Jones is a Georgia farmer, and 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 faithfully 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, temporarily at least, to private life, seems to have been honest, contrary to the opinion of many of the press. He leaves the office he has occupied with honor. To this high office as premier, Mr. Frederiek T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, succeeds. Mr. Frelinghuysen is politically a much less conspicuous person than his predecessor, and yet, as is shown by the immediate and unanimous action of the Senate in confirming him, a man about whom there is no doubt or suspicion. He has held few political offices, and has been practically retired from politics for some years past. He was Attorney-General of New Jersey from 1861 to 1866, when he was sent to the United States Senate, in which body he served almost continuously for ten years. It was during this time that he made his chief political reputation. In 1877 he retired to private life, and while his name has been occasionally mentioned since, he has figured but little in politics. Mr. Frelinghuysen was one of the original founders of the Republican party, and was prominently mentioned at one time as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

COST OF LIVING.

The New York Public has been making some valuable estimates of the increased cost of living in this country. Taking the amount required for the consumption of an ordinary workman, it finds that it would require \$167.07 to support him a year in November, 1878, \$159.47 in 1879, 155.91 in 1880, and \$167.85 this year, an advance of 37.4 per cent. in four years. The advance in the cost of clothing has been very slight, that having remained at nearly the same figures during the past three years. Food, however, has advanced nearly 50 per cent.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Special telegrams to Bradstreet's, from 30 cities, received Monday, show that the customary lull in general trade throughout the country at this season has made itself thoroughly felt. The rush for holiday goods is reported to be uniformly in excess of former years. This points to the existence of a widespread prosperity, which reflects unerringly the general good character of the season's business. 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 localities in the Southwest. The conservative measures being taken by wholesale traders who supply those districts, however, go far to prevent the trouble from spreading among 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 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 cultivated. These cotton patches have been all picked and the cotton weighed. Mr. M. A. Hardin won the prize, producing 606 pounds of cotton. The seed he planted was what is known as Duncan's Mammoth Prolick. The seed was at once sold at \$3 a bushel.

The government ought to encourage the tobacco growers of this country to cultivate more tobacco, for it is difficult to see how we could get along without them. The tobacco crop of this country last year paid its producers just \$30,000,000, while the United States and the governments of Europe managed to derive revenues of \$160,000,000 from it.

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.

Guitaux's madness is not unlike Hamlet's. When it suits his purposes, when the wind is in the right quarter, he's mad; when the wind is southerly, he knows a hawk from a hand-saw.

A BILL TO ABOLISH THE REVENUE LAWS.

The following bill was introduced in the House of Representatives last week by Hon. A. M. Scales, and is the joint work of Representatives Scales and Armfield:

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

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled,

1. That the taxes heretofore imposed by any law of Congress on Spirits manufactured from fruits, or from grain or molasses, on Liquor-dealers, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, tobacco, (chewing or smoking) dealers in leaf tobacco, dealers in manufactured tobacco, manufacturers of tobacco and cigars, on ale, beer, lager and porter, on brewers as a special tax or otherwise dealers in malt liquors, bank-deposits, bank-checks, and friction-matches, on bank notes, and on the sale of stamps, are hereby repealed.

2. Be it further enacted, That all laws, regulations and machinery provided by Congress for levying the taxes aforesaid or to enforce the collections of the same or any part thereof are hereby repealed.

3. That all the offices created by any act of Congress with the intent to enforce the levy or the collection of any said taxes, or to enforce the execution of any such laws as aforesaid are hereby abolished.

4. And be it further enacted, That chapter four, entitled distilled spirits, chapter five entitled fermented liquors, chapter six entitled tobacco and snuff, chapter seven entitled cigars, of the Revised Statutes of the United States be and the same are hereby repealed.

5. Be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect on the first day of November, 1882.

SALE OF THE CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VALLEY RAILROAD.

(Special to The Patriot.)

Raleigh, December 21st 1881.—An agreement has been arrived at for the sale of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad. The terms of the sale are as follows:

1. That the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, as now owned and operated by the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad Company, shall be sold to the State of North Carolina, for the sum of \$55,000, payable in sixty days after the completion of the sale.

2. That the State shall assume the present bonded indebtedness of the company, and shall issue its total line bonds to the amount of \$25,000 per mile, and said said shall have received the sanction of the Governor.

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and A. B. Williams, of Fayetteville; Orin A. Hanner, of Chatham; Jesse E. Graves, of Mt. Airy; Tyre York, of Wilkes; A. J. Boyd, of Rockingham; Hugh Parks, of Randolph; and W. A. Lash, of Stokes. On motion, George M. Rose, Esq., of Fayetteville, was made chairman, and Orrin A. Hanner, Esq., of Pittsboro, secretary. The members were present save Mr. Hugh Parks, who had declined the appointment. Colonel John Wilder, of Rockingham, who was appointed to fill the vacancy, was present.

The proposition of Dr. A. H. Canedo, of New York, representing 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 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 handled to Gov. Jarvis.

Dr. Canedo appeared and made a few remarks in regard to his proposition. Col. J. E. Peyton, who accompanied Dr. Canedo, then spoke briefly, and handed to the secretary the following communication: OFFICE NEW YORK AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH CONSTRUCTION CO., NEW YORK, December 15, 1881.

DEAR SIR:—As president of this company I have the pleasure of laying before you my 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 Yadkin Valley Railroad Company, which it proposes to sell for \$55,000.

2. There is a floating debt of 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 is binding.

4. This company could not, if it owned said road to-day, issue \$1 of new bonds on the Trunk Line, neither could it transfer or merge its interest into the Ohio and Carolina Railroad Company without the consent of the Legislature.

5. This company is organized only with the intention of building the Grand Trunk Line to connect Wilmington with the great north-west, and the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad is but one of the subordinate links thereof.

6. The building of such line is of inestimable value to the State and people of North Carolina. It can not fail to add a very large amount to the taxable value of all the property within a radius of twenty miles of the road, as well as give impetus to all enterprises as will enable the people to pay such increased taxes and within five years place the credit of the 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 way to do this. They will do all they can to aid us.

Therefore, as president of the 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 Company for the sum of \$55,000, payable in sixty days after the completion of the sale.

2. That the State shall assume the present bonded indebtedness of the company, and shall issue its total line bonds to the amount of \$25,000 per mile, and said said shall have received the sanction of the Governor.

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which they may form their more matured judgment. That I address you in this communication. It will, no doubt, be remembered that in early winter of 1880, Mr. Best came to Raleigh, to purchase a purchase of the Western North Carolina Railroad. He came with the pronounced assurance of success, and was antagonized by a very strong party, a very respectable contingent in the State.

The Mid Cut circular, conceived in a spirit of spite and issued in a spirit of mischief, created in the State a condition of things which made the future of the Western North Carolina Railroad very uncertain, to say the least of it. The proposition of Mr. Best to buy and complete the road without regard to the State, coming right upon the heels of the Mid Cut circular, was a condition of things which required me to trust him. I was cautioned to be careful, and I felt that the best interest of the State required me to do so.

He then made a speech, and, like a politician, he was taken down by his own speech. It was taken down by the fact that in less than sixty days he would be at work, and felt that I had done well for him. He then made a speech, and, like a politician, he was taken down by his own speech.

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forward. No misrepresentations of Mr. Best or any of his new-born supporters could sting me into the withdrawal of my support that I can give it. I have done all for it that I could, and I utterly regret that I have done anything or failed to do anything in connection with the sale of the road.

The author of "Mid Cut" takes a hand in the matter. He takes a hand in the matter. He takes a hand in the matter. He takes a hand in the matter. He takes a hand in the matter. He takes a hand in the matter.

I have taken no part in the controversy with Gov. Vance, Mr. Best and others. I have taken no part in the controversy with Gov. Vance, Mr. Best and others. I have taken no part in the controversy with Gov. Vance, Mr. Best and others.

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FOR CONGRESS.

EDITOR PATRIOT: I have been requested by some of my fellow citizens to suggest through your columns the name of Judge John H. Dillard, as a suitable person to represent us in the next Congress. This 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 pounds of first-class butter daily for the next year, which can be made from 12 cows, and the butter will be worth as much as the milk, and find ready sale in our market.

If some live man will start a dairy upon a contract with me, I 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 owner peculiarly directly and in the permanent improvement of his land.

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

D. CURTIS & CO.

DEALERS IN FINE

DRESS GOODS,

DRESS

TRIMMINGS,

Boots,

Shoes,

Hats,

Carpets,

&c.,

GREENSBORO, N. C.,

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. below COST.

Our customers who wish to avail themselves of good bargains will do well to call on us immediately.

D. CURTIS & CO.

sept. 21, 1881.

DELL & CO.

Have received their Stock of New Goods or the Fall

Jobbing Trade.

The attention of Country Merchants is called to our unusually attractive stock, and they are respectfully invited to examine the same, with attention.

DELL & CO.

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QUANTITIES AS YOU WANT, FROM THE WHOLESALE

AND NOTION HOUSE OF

DRY GOODS

J. W. SCOTT & CO.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

MERCHANTS SAVE FREIGHT, BOXING AND DRAMAGE AND BUY YOUR

GOODS IN STOCK

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