

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

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JOHN S. MURPHY,
Editor & Proprietor.

GREENSBORO, MAY 4, 1883.

The concert for the benefit of the band has been fixed for the 4th of May.

Why not organize a company in Greensboro to build railroad cars? Why not, Messrs. Sergeant?

A man with a good eye to business says Greensboro is the most eligible place in the State for manufacturing.

It is estimated that enough money is paid out in taxes on waste lands in Guilford county in two years to build a cotton factory.

"Dove's True Turf Oil" is highly recommended for sores, burns and wounds. It cures before other remedies begin to act. For sale at Glenn's drug store. See advertisement.

A very shrewd traveller labelled his trunk "dynamite" so the baggage men wouldn't sling it about carelessly, and the scheme worked perfectly, as they refused to even take the box into the car.

John King's mill dam is the only one in the county, so far as heard from, that was not washed away by the freshet. King was a member of the Legislature, and the flood spared him.

Mr. Thos. Dick, a venerable citizen of this county, died at his residence in Rock Creek township last week, in his 83rd. Mr. Dick was an uncle of Judge R. P. Dick, of this place, and is well known and highly esteemed in the county.

A great number of sheep were drowned in Sunday's freshet. Mr. Greeson, living near town, lost 22, Mr. Buchanan 32, and Mr. Perry McLean his entire flock. We hear of other losses, but have not been able to get the number. Every day adds something to previously reported losses and damages.

It is said that the water power in Deep River has been very materially affected by the sand washing in the river. This is caused by denuding the stream of its timber and cultivating the lands up to its banks. It is apprehended that these sand bars will ultimately prove formidable barriers to manufacturing.

A woman carrying a little child was on the streets this morning swearing vengeance against the colored race. She said there was a place for them and they had to go to it. She did not intend to stop until she raked the last one out of Greensboro. The woman is undoubtedly crazy, and the little child was in a most pitiable condition.

Wharton has fixed up his photograph rooms, and they look as neat and as bright as a new pin. The floor has been covered with a new carpet and the walls and facings have been delicately re-touched with paint, and altogether it is quite a cozy nest. Wharton is one of the best artists in the State, possessing the rare gift of making homely people look pretty.

"Terra cotta" said a country woman in a Boston store, repeating the name after the clerk. "Is that the French for cinnamon?" "Not that I know of, madam," added the smiling salesman. "La, you needn't laugh; I've known the color before you was born, but I've never heard it called 'nothin' but cinnamon brown," all of which illustrated the folly of attempting to get up any thing new in this benighted age.

Dr. Es cotton manufacturing in the South pay? Emphatically yes. The proof:

The annual report of the Graniteville Cotton Manufacturing Company, at Augusta, Ga., for the year just closed, shows that the company earned 21 per cent. on its capital, after paying all necessary expenses and the interest on its bonded debt. The past has been regarded as an unfavorable year for profits in cotton manufacturing, and the Graniteville stockholders think they have had hard luck, because last year the mill earned 30 per cent., and 21 per cent. is regarded as a minimum result. But it is questionable whether any cotton mill in new England can show as equally satisfactory results for the past year. During the year the Graniteville mills consumed 13,500 bales of cotton, and this amount of raw material was turned into about 18,000,000 yards of cloth. The increase was 650,000 yards over the product of the previous year. It's a clear case of big profits, isn't it?

A company is being formed to buy a road engine and wagon and establish a street-car line.

In reply to "I don't want your paper any longer," the editor wrote: "I would not make it so if you did. It would involve a new press."

A Greensboro lady owns and successfully manages a \$5,000 clothing establishment, and she is one of the brightest women in the State.

The gardens in town show headed lettuce, pea pods, green strawberries, radishes, and bean vines in bloom. A few days of spring weather will give us plenty of vegetables.

Capt. M. Jordan, conductor on the North Carolina Railroad, brought up quite a number of white perch last night, with which he intends to stock some of the ponds near Greensboro. The white perch is a most excellent pan fish and angling for them is fine sport.

Dr. D. R. Schenk leaves to-day for his new field of labor in the Hillsdale neighborhood. He graduated at Jefferson Medical College some weeks ago, and is a young man of decided talent and great promise. His grandfather before him—Dr. D. W. Schenk, of Lincoln, was a great physician. Dr. Schenk had a valuable experience with a practicing physician before his graduation. We can safely commend him to the Hillsdale people, and trust that his sojourn among them will be pleasant to both.

Some of the inhabitants of the thriving village of Jamestown have recently become superstitious, which is very remarkable, as they have long been noted for their quietude of mind and unbelief in signs or necromancy. The visits of a Greensboroite to that town have been accompanied or followed by great and sudden changes in the weather which interfered with the operations of their various vocations. His first visit produced a tremendous snow storm, his second a terrible freshet, and the aforesaid inhabitants affirm (they do not swear) that if they receive intelligence beforehand of his intention to pay a third visit, they will have their double-barrel cross-bows prepared to do effective service. They say that they can stand two (two) much but cannot stand three much.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina, will be held in Charlotte this year, commencing on the 23d of May next. The Rector and Vestry of St. Peter's church in that city requests that all clerical and lay delegates throughout the State forward to them at the earliest practicable day the names of such persons as expect to attend the convention.

PUZZLES THE DOCTORS.—Two months ago to day young Alley was accidentally shot in the head, and was supposed to be fatally wounded. Entire paralysis of the body followed the shooting, and with but a slight twitching of the muscles, and at times the slightest restoration of motion in one of the legs and fingers, there has been no change in his condition. He suffers a constant pain either in the head or knees, at no time being entirely free from it. The body is dead to all sensation of feeling, and nature performs its functions only as forced to do. Dr. Cheek, who has been in constant attendance, thinks there is inflammation of the spinal chord, and has very little hope of an ultimate recovery. The doctor is much puzzled to surmise the whereabouts of the bullet. The wound is long; it goes head, and all signs of the scar have even disappeared. The doctors all agree that it is a most extraordinary case, and are puzzled to know what the final outcome will be.

COLLISION BETWEEN AN ENGINE AND THE "RED HOUSE."—The town was thrown into a whirl of excitement to-day by the appearance on the streets of a road engine. Capt. White held the throttle and the great unsightly thing went puffing and blowing through the streets at a speed of something less than 60 miles an hour. In the neighborhood of the depot it collided with a fence and at the same time threatened to do what our town authorities have been unable, after repeated efforts, to accomplish—demolish the "Red House." The *Red House*, as the *Red House* is called, is a *Red House* of the innates was rudely disturbed and they fled with terror as the monster approached the domicile. The scene was very exciting, but thoroughly enjoyed by the spectators. Once under the trained hand of Capt. White it behaved beautifully and had no further escapades, such as is chronicled in the "McAdoo meadow." He town ought to buy it and put it to work "where it will do the most good." It is to be used for sawing shingle blocks and handle and spoke timber for the factories here.

Signs of Prosperity.—Business of all kinds is on the increase now in our city, and in a few days we will have a regular boom. The establishments of productive industry are running on full time. Tobacco is coming in rapidly and our tobacco factories will soon be in full blast. The trade in dry goods and groceries is beginning to increase and on yesterday several of our merchants were exceedingly busy. The firm of J. W. Scott & Co., report that they were very busy yesterday, and had a tremendous run of custom all day. We are glad to see these evidences of prosperity, as we feel an interest in the advancement of our little city, and trust that the efforts of our citizens to build up and improve Greensboro and increase their respective fortunes may be crowned with abundant success. We had rather hear of fifty men becoming wealthy than to hear that one had failed in business and become insolvent. We hope the day is not far distant when the products of our northwestern and southeastern counties will come pouring into Greensboro over the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad. Then you will read in the eyes of every live, business man the word EXCELLENCE, which will be reflected from his soul by feelings of increased activity and redoubled energy. Let all Micawbers wake up and cease their inactivity.

BIG LUCK.—Messrs. Tom and Bob Vernon and Col. R. A. Jenkins, all prominent and well known railroad men, and old hunters and experienced fishermen, betook them selves yesterday to the muddy waters of Buffalo for a little piscatorial fun. They were well equipped with fishing tackle and fowling pieces, and their faces were all aglow in anticipation of the day's sport. Numberless bunches of fish had been engaged to different parties, and their return in the afternoon was anxiously looked for. But alas! what disappointment. They did return, but came around the back way. It has leaked out that they had several hair-breathed adventures during the day. A huge stump was hooked and in drawing it to the surface, believing it to be a huge catfish, Bob Vernon narrowly escaped a plunge bath. Once it was safely landed and critically examined, Jenkins said it was a cat it was unlike any other cat he had ever seen. A post mortem examination was made, in the course of which the fish hook was extracted and stuck in Tom Vernon's thumb. After the excitement attending this adventure subsided a wild duck was discovered in the branches of a tree near by. Jenkins said that he was a dead shot, and, to save the reputation of the party, insisted upon the first shot. It was a new sort of duck, said the corps lieutenant Nimrod, as he turned it over, carefully examining its long black wings. Vernon suggested a turkey buzzard. Jenkins was horrified, but finally acquiesced in Vernon's judgment. Adventures followed thick and fast. A squirrel was observed playing in the branches of a tree. It puzzled them to identify the "varmint," and they grew somewhat superstitious, hesitating to shoot it. While in this perplexity the squirrel jumped to the ground, and they took after it, chasing it nearly a mile. Two gun barrels were broken in attempting to kill it, but it finally escaped uninjured. While on the chase of the squirrel a friendly sow found their lunch basket and made free with town hospitality. Altogether the day's sport was full of thrilling adventures. On the next expedition they promise to carry along a short band reporter.

Imagine, if you can, the misery of the Chicago man when he hears it said that Col. E. Taylor once sold the lake front in that city, including the site of the Palmer house, for \$150 an acre. Such is the fact. Col. Taylor went to Chicago way back in the thirties as collector of revenue under Andrew Jackson. The only settlement was a wooden fort and less than a dozen frame houses. From that small beginning the colonel has seen Chicago grow and was strong, until now it fairly rivals Greensboro in point of business and wealth and beats it in respect to population, pork, beer and divorce suits.

Col. Taylor, during the first months of his stay in Chicago, sold government land to the amount of a half million dollars. He was a simple, honest old Jackson Democrat, so he didn't steal a cent of it nor put up a job on himself. He looked the whole amount in a big calf skin trunk and notified the Federal secretary of the treasury to take it away. Col. Taylor is now over four score years of age and in excellent health. That his mind is sound is shown by the fact that he still continues to vote the Democratic ticket. He expects by the time he has been dead 100 years Chicago will rival London.

Of the 600 tornadoes recorded since 1795 there were 164 in the Southern States, and of these 30 were unusually destructive.

From all accounts the State has been damaged nearly half a million dollars by Sunday's storm. The loss in Guilford county alone is estimated at \$40,000.

The latest sensation in Philadelphia is a base ball club composed entirely of one legged men, who will play with a team of one-armed chaps.

The youngest of Delaware's judges, Associate Judge Wales, is 60 years old. Chancellor Salsbury is 66. Chief Justice Comeby is past 70. Judge Wootten is nearly 80.

Ostrier farming in California has received a temporary set-back, some blunderbuss having tramped upon the second egg laid and broken it into pieces. A single egg is valued at \$100 the loss is something more than a trifle.

Forget other people's faults by remembering your own," is the horrible advice of an alleged wise man. Don't you do it! I'll make you miserable. Forget your own faults by remembering other people's and be happy.

In Alabama, two miles south of Montgomery, lives a man who has 229 mulberry trees and 70,000 worms at work in the first and second steps which terminate in silk. He expects to make \$3,000 this year.

Only twelve Texas legislators are natives of this State.

Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, has Bright's disease, and is critically ill.

The Lafayette mills at Company Shops turn out 300 pairs of socks per day instead of 1,000 as previously stated.

Scarlet fever prevails at Roanoke, Va., in epidemic form. The public schools have closed. Several children have died.

The great question of the day is, shall the poor dogs be allowed to suffer for mutton? Is all humanity and patriotism dead!

Two missionaries were recently drowned at New Zealand in sight of the agonized natives on shore, who were threatened with a famine.

The proceedings in the Tewksbury investigation, yesterday, were enlivened by the production of another piece of tanned hide, alleged to be that of a human being.

In Virginia and North Carolina immense quantities of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes are awaiting shipment on May 1, when the manufacturers can avail themselves of the rebate allowed by Congress.

A man running for congress in Idaho seems sure of election till he let himself get crushed on a lone hand, and then he was beaten by a tremendous majority. They knew he'd disgrace the territory in Washington.

A Massachusetts temperance man has discovered the cause of Lucifer's fall from heaven. "Rum did it." This discovery that they have run in heaven is likely to increase the efforts of a good many people to get there.

Now that all the sheep have been drowned it may be necessary to call an extra session of the Legislature to make some provision for the poor dogs. It is a very sad case and calls for prompt and decisive action. Were the Governor's ears open to our stentorian voice we should not hesitate to urge the advisability of such action. Every moment of delay is disastrous to the dogs.

The Durham Tobacco Exposition managers are grit to the backbone. They decline the \$500 "donated" by the State board of agriculture, alleging that its acceptance would make the Exposition debtors to the department in the sum of \$1,000. After the exposition has passed the experimental stage it may be able to give the agricultural department a lift. As matters now stand every tub must stand on its own bottom. The Exposition will take place and promise to boom the enterprising Durhamites for some time to come.

RAILROAD RACKET.—The reported injuries to the W. N. C. R. R. have been greatly exaggerated—\$3,000 will cover all the damages. Trains ran from Asheville to Salisbury yesterday, 27th. On the Pigeon River branch a few trestles have been injured, but not "swept away." Both the wooden bridges over French Broad withstood the freshet.

Major Wilson says that the team of hands working from each end in the Cowee tunnel can hear each other's drills, and that on the 20th May, day light will shine through this long tunnel. It is 800 feet in length and was begun on the 1st day of last May. Private energy accomplishes in one year what occupied State management, on other tunnels, five years. This is another of Major Wilson's great achievements in engineering. His fame is already as immortal as the rocky walls of his mountain hoase. The 75 convicts, provided for the Murphy branch by the last act of Assembly, are being transported now to the west side of the Nantahala in Cherokee county, and will be grading up Valley River mountain "owards Murphy by the 10th of May—this is 40 miles from Murphy. The outlook for the energetic prosecution of the work this summer is very hopeful. Arrangements are being made for iron.

Col. Haskell is pushing the Chester & Lenoir Narrow Gauge on towards Newton. It will be completed to that point by the 1st of July, according to contract. A third rail will be laid on the W. N. C. R. R. from Newton to Hickory and the track laying will continue right along to that place. This summer will find all the railroads of the R. & D. R. Co., vigorously and energetically carried.

The Georgia Pacific is being rapidly completed and will reach Birmingham by the 1st of November of this year, and will be ready to transport the coal and iron from that wonderfully wealthy region.

The latest estimates of the amount of damage done by the great cyclone of Sunday last show that it was much more destructive than at first supposed, swelling the total of the casualties to 300, besides homes and other property destroyed amounting to several millions in value. The area of its ravages is as remarkable as its violence. Des Moines, Iowa, Morehead city, N. C., Americus and Savannah, Ga., Chattanooga, Tenn., Beauregard, Mississippi, and many points outside of the limits of the vast tract of territory which a line drawn through the places named would include, besides hundreds of towns within those limits, felt the great meteorological commotion of the 22d of April. It is unprecedented in the weather annals of this country. A report on "the character of six hundred tornadoes," prepared about a year ago by the weather bureau by Sergeant J. P. Finley, of the signal corps, gives in detail the history of all the cyclones that have occurred in the United States since 1795. From this publication it appears that the most destructive tornado of which we have any reliable record is that which on July 26, 1875, killed 134 persons and destroyed \$500,000 worth of property near Erie, Pa. Second to this in destructiveness was the one which on April 18, 1880, swept over Wisconsin, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, Georgia, Indiana and South Carolina, killing at Marshfield, Mo., as many as 65 persons, wounding over 200 and demolishing 200 buildings. On April 16, 1879, Waterborough, S. C. suffered from a cyclone which killed 16 persons and demolished 50 buildings. Louisville, Ky., on 27 of August, 1854, was struck by a whirling wind storm which killed 25 persons, wounded 67, and occasioned great destruction of property. The number of storms, indeed, which have been destroyed from six to twelve lives is surprisingly large. Kansas, with 62 storms, heads the list of States in the relative frequency of its cyclones; Illinois, Missouri, New York, Georgia, Iowa, Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Texas, Tennessee and South Carolina, following in a decreasing series, the last mentioned being credited with 17 out of the 600 observed in the last 87 years. Summer is the season, and June the month of greatest frequency, though no month of the year is exempt. The great majority of cyclones occur in the afternoon, and move from southwest to northwest. The cyclone, as its name implies, is a whirling having two motions moving forward as well as whirling about an axis. The velocity of progression is moderate, varying from 12 to 60 miles an hour, but the velocity of the wind within the cloud vortex is variously estimated at from 70 to 800 miles an hour, the average being 392 miles. It is an interesting fact that the rotary movement is invariably from right to left, or in a direction opposite to that of the hands of a watch. Thunder and lightning commonly attend the development and progress of cyclones. It must not be supposed that the northwestern States enjoy a monopoly in the production of cyclones of a destructive character. New York and Georgia, it will be observed, stand high in the list of States credited with storms, the former having 35 on record to the 33 accorded to Georgia. Meteorologists recognize, indeed, three areas productive of cyclones; the largest lying west of the Mississippi, embraces Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. The next in extent perhaps is that of Georgia, and the third New York. Each of these areas is capable, "during the recovery of the atmospheric equilibrium," of generating a gyratory movement of the air which speedily develops into a cyclone of wide extent.

EDITOR PATRIOT.—In an article in a late number of the PATRIOT, referring to the presidency of Trinity college, you state that "it is understood that Prof. Mangum, of Chapel Hill, will accept if the question of salary be satisfactorily arranged." Permit me to say that, while I feel very warm interest in the matter of choosing a new president, and will do whatever I can, consistently, to promote the prosperity of the college, I do not desire the presidency and can not conceive how the opinion you publish originated. You must excuse me for saying that I consider myself aggrieved by the statement that my course is controlled by "the question of salary."

Very respectfully,
A. W. MANGUM.
Chapel Hill, April 26, 1883.

[Of course we didn't intend to aggrive Prof. Mangum. The information was obtained from what seemed a trustworthy source, and the impression is still current among certain members of the board of trustees.]

—Egyptian troops are about to attack the False Prophet on all sides.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN CYCLONE.—The latest estimates of the amount of damage done by the great cyclone of Sunday last show that it was much more destructive than at first supposed, swelling the total of the casualties to 300, besides homes and other property destroyed amounting to several millions in value. The area of its ravages is as remarkable as its violence. Des Moines, Iowa, Morehead city, N. C., Americus and Savannah, Ga., Chattanooga, Tenn., Beauregard, Mississippi, and many points outside of the limits of the vast tract of territory which a line drawn through the places named would include, besides hundreds of towns within those limits, felt the great meteorological commotion of the 22d of April. It is unprecedented in the weather annals of this country. A report on "the character of six hundred tornadoes," prepared about a year ago by the weather bureau by Sergeant J. P. Finley, of the signal corps, gives in detail the history of all the cyclones that have occurred in the United States since 1795. From this publication it appears that the most destructive tornado of which we have any reliable record is that which on July 26, 1875, killed 134 persons and destroyed \$500,000 worth of property near Erie, Pa. Second to this in destructiveness was the one which on April 18, 1880, swept over Wisconsin, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, Georgia, Indiana and South Carolina, killing at Marshfield, Mo., as many as 65 persons, wounding over 200 and demolishing 200 buildings. On April 16, 1879, Waterborough, S. C. suffered from a cyclone which killed 16 persons and demolished 50 buildings. Louisville, Ky., on 27 of August, 1854, was struck by a whirling wind storm which killed 25 persons, wounded 67, and occasioned great destruction of property. The number of storms, indeed, which have been destroyed from six to twelve lives is surprisingly large. Kansas, with 62 storms, heads the list of States in the relative frequency of its cyclones; Illinois, Missouri, New York, Georgia, Iowa, Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Texas, Tennessee and South Carolina, following in a decreasing series, the last mentioned being credited with 17 out of the 600 observed in the last 87 years. Summer is the season, and June the month of greatest frequency, though no month of the year is exempt. The great majority of cyclones occur in the afternoon, and move from southwest to northwest. The cyclone, as its name implies, is a whirling having two motions moving forward as well as whirling about an axis. The velocity of progression is moderate, varying from 12 to 60 miles an hour, but the velocity of the wind within the cloud vortex is variously estimated at from 70 to 800 miles an hour, the average being 392 miles. It is an interesting fact that the rotary movement is invariably from right to left, or in a direction opposite to that of the hands of a watch. Thunder and lightning commonly attend the development and progress of cyclones. It must not be supposed that the northwestern States enjoy a monopoly in the production of cyclones of a destructive character. New York and Georgia, it will be observed, stand high in the list of States credited with storms, the former having 35 on record to the 33 accorded to Georgia. Meteorologists recognize, indeed, three areas productive of cyclones; the largest lying west of the Mississippi, embraces Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. The next in extent perhaps is that of Georgia, and the third New York. Each of these areas is capable, "during the recovery of the atmospheric equilibrium," of generating a gyratory movement of the air which speedily develops into a cyclone of wide extent.

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EDITOR PATRIOT.—In the boots of antiquity, honey is mentioned as one of the most ancient articles of food—man's first source of nourishment. We are informed that when "the morning stars sang together" over the pristine beauty of a new born world, Adam and his spouse were presented with a garden filled with supernatural fruits and flowers. There, reveling in the precious nectar from the glory clad trees, shrubs and flowers, the little busy bee, gathering sweetness for the tiny but numerous family about to spring into existence at its little home, Little did it think as it flitted from leaf to leaf and flower to flower, gathering their honeyed treasures, that its food would be used by generations yet unborn. The Persians, Grecians and Romans used honey quite extensively as an article of diet and in preparing their food. Sirach, who lived about the time of the rebuilding of Jerusalem, mentions honey as one of the necessities of life. The earliest mention of honey as an article of commerce is that the Jews were engaged in trading it at Tyre, that old and honored mart of trade in Phœnicia. On the statute books of ancient nations, laws are found for the protection of bees. The theft of a swarm of bees, according to the old Saxon law, was punishable with death. No historian has transmitted to our day a description of the rude hive provided for the bees that Noah carried into the ark, nor are we informed whether Abraham's bees were kept in log gums or box hives, but it is recorded that the land where Abraham dwelt was one "flowing with milk and honey." If bees in such log gums could make a land flow with honey, what would such a country be filled with our modern improved bees and hives.

A single bee, with all its industry and energy, will collect about one teaspoonful of honey in a season, and yet more than one hundred pounds of honey is often taken from one hive.

Does not this fact teach us what great results may arise from the "proper management of bees," which will be the subject of my next article.

Guilford County, April 23, 1883.

REPORTS OF THE FLOOD IN HANCOCK COUNTY.

From reports deemed reliable we glean the following:

The storm seems to have been most disastrous in the northern and eastern part of the county. The waters in Unsharrie were perhaps higher than ever known, especially in Trinity, Tabernacle and New Market townships. The county bridge one mile south of Trinity college was badly wrecked. J. J. White's wagon, left in the bottom, was carried off. The mill dams of Messrs. Payne, Welborn, Miller, Gray, Kennedy & Thayer, Pierce, Fuller & Phillips and Rush were broken. Rumor also says that Dunbar's bridge was also injured.

WORTHVILLE & CENTRAL FALLS. Heavy houses of cotton mills flooded and filled with sand and drift.

FRANKLINVILLE. Small bridges demolished, roads much cut up. Water rose one foot in cotton house, also flooded the basement of the store. County bridge uninjured. Water same height as in 1865.

ISLAND FORD. The water was about three inches higher than the freshet of 1865. The water rose eight feet four inches above the first floor of the cotton mill, covering all the looms on that floor, but the warps and beams were all removed from the looms before the water entered. Some damage at the head-gate.

COLUMBIA FACTORY. High water mark 11 1/2 inches below that of 1865. The water was five feet three and a half inches above the first floor of the cotton mill, about three feet in the upper house and some five feet in the flour mill. The stalls above the flour mill and the small bridges over the race were swept away.

AFTER all, the cotton mill owners were much gratified that the damage was so slight. All the mills were doubtless running in full blast by Thursday.

POLE CAT CREEK. The dams of Messrs. Coble, Hodgin, Branson, Davis and Curtis were all broken, and the tower

county bridge next to Deep River was seriously damaged. The damage to the farms, especially in the low lands, is almost incalculable. Had the low lands on Deep River been as obstructed as they were in 1865, the water would have been much higher than then. Upon the whole, it is a cause of profound gratitude that the damage was not much greater.

REIDSVILLE TIMES. Rockingham is now the big lie in this new district and will name the next Democratic candidate for Congress.

KERNERSVILLE NEWS. A great many cattle in the neighborhood of Richland Creek, near Guilford copper mines, are dying with a disease similar to murrain.

CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT. A little child of Capt. T. J. Linberger, of Denver, on the 18th inst., fell into a bucket of hot water and was scalded to death.

ASHEVILLE CITIZEN. New Yorkers and northerners have been arriving in large numbers lately, and our city presents quite an animated appearance. They express themselves as delighted with our city and section.

MORGANTON MOUNTAINEER. The Black, Roan and the Grandfather mountains were covered with snow last Tuesday morning and fears were entertained that a frost would follow and kill the fruit, but it has so far escaped.

OXFORD TORCHLIGHT. The plant bed question is more cheering this week. The farmers tell us they are small but plenty of them in sight now. They have got to get up and go along though, a make connection with the usual seasons in May.

MORGANTON BLADE. A terrible hail storm passed through a portion of Burke county last week, including Silver Creek and Browns town townships; and old citizens say they never witnessed its equal. Two days afterward the hail could be seen in places from six to twelve inches deep.

GOLDSTON MESSANGER. Mr. T. W. Swan has had a very profitable season so far in shipping asparagus. He has realized an average of \$10 per dozen bunches. — Mr. Seth Davis, who has many relatives and friends in this county, died last Monday at the residence of Mr. F. C. Bowlen in Duplin county.

NEWBERN JOURNAL. Nearly four hundred boxes of peas were shipped on Tuesday, and a large number of packages of turnips and cabbages. Mr. Bhem shipped one hundred and forty barrels of cabbages, thirty five of turnips and thirteen boxes of peas. Peas sold on the wharf at \$3.25 to \$4.40 per box. — Rev. W. H. Call has the parole given him at Appomattox Court House, on the occasion of Gen. Lee's surrender.

WINSTON SDALE. The fly is playing havoc with tobacco plants in portions of Stokes county. Most of the fruit in this section is dropping from the trees in consequence of the heavy rains recently. One gentleman says, out of five hundred trees he doesn't expect ten bushels of fruit. — Farmers in portions of Davie county complain of tobacco plants being scarce and heads of the same in a very unfavorable condition.

LENOIR TOPIC. The hail and rain storm of week before last was general over the mountain plateau and considerable damage resulted. Mr. Nelson M. Gray, one of our householders, in shoes a horse's year ago, got a point of a horse shoe nail driven into the first joint of his ring finger. Some months ago there came an abscess on the face of the finger. An examination revealed the veritable nail point which had been 33 years working its way out.

SALISBURY WATCHMAN. Mr. A. E. Graber, who, some weeks ago, while afflicted with partial insanity, attempted suicide, having fallen from his injuries has sold his possessions in Rowan and moved to Alamance county. — At the H over Hill mine in driving in to the east from the southeast drift, Gallimore shaft, at 130 feet, they cut one good ore. This ore is being opened out on, and is looking well. The ore on the whole is good, but is generally, as has been observed, exceedingly rich; although it has furnished some very pretty specimens.

DURHAM PLANT. A. M. Rigby is making preparations to have two elegant stores erected on the old Angier corner. The fronts are to be of iron, with plate glass, and from the description shown us, will surpass any in town. — There is a statute in North Carolina that imposes a heavy penalty upon any one who kills a bird, from a wild turkey to a sparrow, between the 1st of April and the 1st of October. — The heavy rain Sunday night did great damage hereabouts. The mill dams at Hudson's, Strind's, Clayton's, McAuley's and Purefoy's mills, in Orange county, were all swept away. All the bridges in the neighborhood, so far as heard from, shared the same fate. The waters have never been known to be so high before. The low grounds are all inundated, and much fencing has been destroyed. The wheat in many places is seriously damaged, the soil having been washed from the roots. When the dam broke at Stroud's pond many fish were left in the corn fields, and as many as five or six barrels of them were fished up by those who chose to pick them up. The fish were mostly white perch, and silver perch weighing as much as three pounds. The long wet spell has greatly delayed the seeding time, and the farmers are growing anxious.