

Table with 5 columns: Length (1m, 2m, 3m, 4m, 5m) and Rate (\$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00).

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The Greensboro Patriot.

Established in 1821.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1875.

New Series No. 379.

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From the Dubuque (Iowa) Daily News.

BY AND BY. BY M. H. O. Though alone and forsaken we wander, Though dark clouds obscure the bright sky,

Oh, then, weary pilgrim, despair not; Press onward—thy Father is nigh; He is ready and willing to lead you; He is rest in that "sweet By and By."

Courtship after Marriage

"Now, this is what I call comfort," said Madge Harley, as she sat down by her neighbor's fire one evening; "here you are at your sewing, with the kettle steaming on the hob, and the tea things on the table, expecting every minute to hear your husband's step, and see his kind face look in at the door."

"And do you really think," exclaimed Madge in surprise, "that husbands care for that sort of thing?"

"For love, do you mean?" asked Janet. "Yes, they don't feel at all as we do, Janet, and it don't take many years of married life to make them think of a wife as a sort of maid of all work."

"No, because your husband is different, and values his wife's love, while John cares for me only as his house-keeper."

"I don't think that," said Janet, "although I know that he said to my husband the other day that courting time was the happiest of man's life. William reminded him there is greater happiness than that, even on earth, if men but give their hearts to Christ. I know John did not alter his opinion, but he went away thinking of his courting time as a joy too great to be exceeded."

"Dear fellow!" cried Madge, smiling through her tears; "I do believe that he was happy then. I remember I used to listen for his steps as I sat with my dear mother by the fire, longing for the happiness of seeing him."

"Just so," said Janet; "do you ever feel like that now?" Madge hesitated. "Well, no, not exactly."

"And why not?" "Oh, I don't know," said Madge; "married people give up that sort of thing."

"Love, you mean?" asked Janet. "No, but what people call sentimental," said Mrs. Harley. "Is longing to see your husband sentimental?" replied Janet. "But some people are ridiculously foolish before others," reasoned Madge.

"That proves they want sense. I am not likely to approve of that, as William would soon tell you; all I want is that wives should let their husbands know that they are still loved."

"But men are so vain," said Madge, "that it is dangerous to show them much attention."

"Oh, Madge, what are you saying? Have you, then, married with the notion that it is not good for John to believe that you love him?"

Matson had come in quietly and was now standing behind Janet's chair. This, of course put an end to the conversation. Madge retired to her own home to think of Janet's words, and to confess secretly that they were wise.

Hours passed before John Harley returned home. He was a man of good abilities, and well to do in the world; and, having married Madge because he truly loved her, he had expected to have a happy home. But, partly because he was reserved and sensitive, and partly because Madge feared to make him vain, they had grown very cold toward each other—so cold that John began to think the ale-house a more comfortable place than his own fire-side.

That night the rain fell in torrents, the wind howled, and it was not until the midnight hour had arrived that Harley left the public house and hastened toward his cottage. He was wet through when he at length crossed the threshold; he was, as he gruffly muttered, "used to that"; but he was not "used" to the tone and look with which his wife drew near to welcome him, or to find dry clothes by a crackling fire, and slippers on the hearth; nor to hear no reproach for late hours and dirty foot marks, as he sat in his arm chair. Some change had come to Madge, he was sure. She wore a dress he had bought her years ago, with a neat ribbon collar around her neck, and had a cap trimmed with white ribbon, on her head.

"You're smart, Madge," he exclaimed, at last, when he stared her for some time in silence. "Who has been here worth dressing for to-night?"

"No one, until you came," said Madge, half laughing. "If nonsense, you didn't dress for me?" cried John.

"You would believe it perhaps, but I did. I have been talking with Mrs. Matson this evening, and she gave me some very good advice. So now, John, what would you like to have for your supper?"

John, who was wont to steal to the shelf at night and content himself with anything he could find, thought Madge's offer too excellent to be refused, and very soon a large bowl of chocolate was steaming on the table. Then his wife sat down, for a wonder, by his side, and talked a little, and listened, and looked pleased, when at last, as if he could not help it, he said:

"Dear old Madge!" That was enough; her elbow somehow found its way, then, to the arm of his great chair, and she sat looking quietly at the fire. After awhile, John spoke again:

"Madge, dear, do you remember the old days when we used to sit side by side in your mother's kitchen?"

"Yes?" "I was a young man, then, Madge, and as they told me, handsome; now I am growing older, plainer, duller. Then you—you loved me; do you love me still?"

She looked up in his face, and her eyes answered him. It was like going back to the old days, to the arm of his great chair, and she felt his arm around her as her head lay on his shoulder, and to hear once again the kind words meant for her ears alone.

She never once asked if this would make him "vain." She knew, as if by instinct, that it was making him a wiser, more thoughtful, more earnest hearted man. And, when, after a happy silence, he took down his big Bible and read a chapter, as he had been wont to read to her mother in former times, she bowed her head and prayed.

Yes, prayed—for pardon through the blood of Jesus Christ—for strength to fulfill every duty in the future—for the all-powerful influence of the Spirit; for blessings on her husband evermore.

She prayed—and not in vain. What is Gum Arabic?—After the rainy season in Morocco, a gummy juice exudes spontaneously from the trunk and branches of the acacia. It gradually thickens in the burrow down which it runs, and assumes the form of oval and round drops, about the size of a pigeon's egg, of different colors, as it comes down from the red or white gum tree. About the middle of December the Moor encamps on the border of the forest, and the harvest lasts a full month. The gum is packed in large leather sacks, and transported on the backs of camels and bullocks to sea-ports for shipment. The harvest occasion is one of great rejoicing, and the people for the time being almost live on the gum, which is nutritious and fattening.

Gen. Sheridan will take his young bride, daughter of Assistant Quartermaster General Recker, out on the plains for the wedding trip, visiting, among other places, the famous Yellowstone River, the rival of the Yosemite of California. Secretary of War Belknap and others accompany the party, and General Custer's cavalry expedition of 1,200 troopers will furnish the escort. Delaying their departure from Fort Lincoln, Nebraska, to suit the convenience of Gen. Sheridan and party. (These kind of people own the Government.)—Baltimore Sun.

A foreigner, in learning the English language, and finding that the word plague is a monosyllable, whileague, which contains only the last four letters of plague, is a dissyllable, said "the wished that plague would take one half of the language, and the ague the other half.

Beecher Tilton Scandal.

Starting Developments.—Beecher Digs Poison.—Will the Case Be Re-opened?

NEW YORK, June 14th.—The Herald this morning publishes some startling statements in connection with the Beecher scandal case. It says strong efforts are being made to re-open the case for the purpose of admitting newly discovered evidence of plaintiff, corroborating Moulton and wife, regarding Beecher having poison in his possession, with suicidal intent; and, also, to prove the fact by two witnesses that Beecher did have improper intercourse with Mrs. Tilton. The question of re-opening the case rests with Judge Neilson; and determined efforts be made to effect this in given by Mr. Tilton.

Through the medium of the Herald, Beecher's counsel before the case is given. Mr. Tilton's witnesses through whom it is professed to prove the poison question, is G. C. Lays, chemist and druggist, who states he sold Beecher a bottle of prussic acid on May 13th, 1872, about the date when the final exposure of Beecher's intimacy with Mrs. Tilton was threatened. A memorandum of sales is entered on Lays' ledger. Other evidence discovered is that of two men named Looder and Price. The former gives a statement to the effect that they were engaged laying carpets at Tilton's house in 1869, when Beecher called. Mrs. Tilton ran down the door, when Beecher clasped his arms around her, drew her off her feet to him and kissed her, she returning it. Both men viewed the scene with suspicion, knowing the visitor to be Beecher, and played the part of Paul Pry.

Beecher and Mrs. Tilton entered the parlor, and Price took his position at the key hole, from which position he viewed the actions of the laying couple on the sofa. Price told Looder of the position of the two, as the latter says, in a way to leave no doubt of their intimacy. Looder left some tools in the room, and determined to go in suddenly, when Beecher hastily arose, and in great embarrassment, attempted to arrange the disordered clothing of himself and Mrs. Tilton, the latter remaining quiet. Looder says he has never come forward as a witness for fear that it would injure his business. Price admits the material points of Looder's statement, but declines to go into detail. Ex-Judge Neilson declines to say what action he will take in the matter, if the case is re-opened for his client.

Changing Election Days.

By alterations and amendments of their Constitutions the several States are gradually coming to agree upon November and usually the last week in November, as the time for holding elections. Under her new Constitution Pennsylvania holds her annual election in November instead of October, as heretofore. By an amendment to the Constitution just adopted by the Legislature of Connecticut, which will undoubtedly be ratified by the people in October, that State changes her annual election from April to November. These changes have a significance beyond their present merely local effect. The change in Pennsylvania from October to November deprives that State of the undue influence which it has exercised, at least once in four years, in virtually discounting the Presidential election in November by the results of the State election a month earlier. In 1876 Pennsylvania will not name in October the victor in the Presidential contest, and there will be no need of the tremendous expenditures of money, breath, and patriotism, of which both parties have been heretofore so prodigal, in order to carry the October election to make sure of its moral effect.

Connecticut is a much smaller State and of less consequence in the Presidential election; but the election in that State coming in April has had a significance attached to it which it will not have hereafter, on account of the indications it furnished of the set of the political tide and of whatever changes since the elections in Connecticut have been watched by the whole country with the most intense interest, because in the evenly balanced condition of parties it was supposed that the prestige of victory then would greatly strengthen the winner and be the forerunner of a more general and sweeping triumph in the contests of the year.

The change of date for holding her elections will slip the little State, into the procession with other and larger States, and her politicians will find themselves perhaps of less importance than they have hitherto thought of. The change will have the good effect of preventing in a large measure the raids into the State from New York, of which there have been loud complaints by both parties, for, with the elections on the same day in both States, the repeaters and stuffers will have enough to do at home without going among their neighbors.

"Dye see that tree?" says Sandy McFadden, of Nebraska, to every stranger, "well, I would I thought it 'ud be a—cumin' to see the prairie on fire, and after I'd run seven miles, I'd clum up the tree quicker'n a wink, and staid that two hours combing the cinders out o' my hair with my fingers."

When a Detroit girl wants to see how her new fall dress looks from a distance, she puts it over a pair of tongs.

What a Nevada Editor Has Accumulated in His Sanctum.

Sitting here in our sanctum and thinking, our eye musingly falls upon, and the hand toys with, a little trinket, a keepsake, as the world goes, a *cade mecum*. It is of no particular value as values are reckoned, but it is useful to the hand and a treasure to the heart. A thousand times found in readiness, it has come to be like a fond friend waiting to anticipate a want and ready to supply it. And yet it is but a trinket—a senseless thing—merely the old dragoon revolver we wrenched from Buffalo Bill, when he came charging in here to obliterate us for writing a police item about him. We buried him in our little graveyard, back of the office; but we can never gaze upon that little pistol without a feeling of admiration for his misplaced and unfortunate tenacity.

That classically mounded limb, pickled and dried, hanging on the wall, is the left shank of Six-toed Pete, the great Mud Springs desperado, who came to renege with us for publishing his marriage under the head of "deaths." It was a printer's blunder, not ours; but no matter, we riddled him with that revolver, and then took off his leg at the hip joint, with the first slash of our trusty little hatchet; we should have completed his dismemberment, had he not run away, coward that he was. His two big brothers, who came for that leg and revenge, both rest in our little graveyard, back of the office; peace to their ashes.

The jagged and knotty old Feejee war club in the corner, this dilapidated nose and broken jaw, as well as this bullet, which we still feel ever more stinging away in the interior of our right lung, were left us by old Blikins, the editor of the  *Gospel Eagle* who came on from the East to kill us for connecting his name with the Beecher scandal and proving that he was the father of Bessie Turner, as well as the bosom friend of Susan B. Anthony. Our trusty pistol and little hatchet did not fail us, and he, too, lies editorially, in our quiet little graveyard, at the back of the office.

That elongated scoop-shaped memento which we use for a waste basket was once the ear of a Virginia City newspaper reporter. He would persist in stealing our items, so we were obliged to go and cut off his ear with our trusty little hatchet, fallaciously thinking that would stop him. His head goes next. We cannot gaze upon that ere waste basket without a sentimental degree of reflection stealing diagonally across our sensibilities. Overflowing as it now is with rejected manuscript in exasperating prose, abortive poetry, obituary rhymes and soul-harrowing literary trash generally, was it not at one time crammed full of still worse trash, in the way of no account items, dog-fights, swill cart accidents, and all sort of sensations, lies, gauzy humbugs, and cock and bull stories? Ah! how eagerly that capacious gullible ear drank them in. May it not, in some unknown and mysterious way, have become so saturated with those items that perhaps some may yet cling to it as the perfume of flowers around a vase which held them? It is a thing of more value than beauty, but it is like our other keep-sakes, overflowing with subtle emanations and personal reminders. All this may be sentimental fancy, but it is fancy without a fault; it may be nonsense, but it is a nonsense which will make the world better if acted upon, for thoughts may be thus kept from wandering and hearts from straying till the feet learn to tread the upper paths of life and love the better way!—*Gold Hill News.*

Fecundity of Swine.

Vauban has shown by an interesting calculation the wonderful fecundity of swine. By this it appears that in ten generations the progeny of a single sow will number over six millions of males and females, thus:

In her first litter will be, say three females. In the second and third years the four will produce fifteen females. These fifteen will produce twenty-three litters of six, making a total of sixty-nine females. This increasing in geometrical ratio, an increasing number of the tenth generation will number 3,217,419 females, and a grand total of 6,434,838 males and females, or allowing for the effects of accidents and diseases a loss of 434,838 pigs, the progeny of the single sow in ten years will number 6,000,000.

These numbers seem stupendous, but when it is of authentic record that a single sow produced in twenty litters three hundred and fifty pigs, calculation of Vauban seems both possible and probable.

Two rather intrusive acquaintances of Mr. G.—determined to take him by surprise by going uninvited to spend a week with him. They had just arrived, and in talking of their journey one of them remarked to the host that they had passed through some beautiful corn-fields on their way. "You will see some much finer ones 'on your way back to-morrow," replied the host.

"My dear," said a wife to her husband, "do you know what is the most curious thing in the world?" "Yes, madam," gruffly answered the brute, "the most curious thing in the world is a woman that is not curious."

A Profitable Advertising Job.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune states that the total amount of the bill for the publication of the delinquent tax list of the District of Columbia in the *National Republican* will be about \$90,000, of which more than \$70,000 will be clear profit. It occupies 420 columns, and is by far to appear four times, at the rate of 25 cents a line for each insertion. As originally passed the law required eight insertions, which would have made the bill nearly \$200,000, of which at least \$170,000 would have been profit.—At the last session of Congress the original act was so amended as to provide for four publications, and to postpone the advertisement from March to June, thus reducing the number of publications and cutting down the expense one-half. The expense has been still further reduced by the settlement of a great number of delinquent taxes within the past three months. The Tribune's correspondent alleges that the influence of the White House was used to secure the job for the *Republican*, and thinks it an ample remuneration for its energy and devotion in advocating a third term for Gen. Grant.

French Economy.

A French family can live, and live well, on less than would be considered sufficient to save from starvation an American family of the same number. An intelligent Bostonian, who had spent some years in France, said to me last summer, in speaking of the economical habits and skill in cookery of the French people, that a French village of a thousand inhabitants could be supported luxuriously on the waste of one of our large American hotels. The remark was not far from the truth. If the art of cookery were understood and practiced in the United States as it is in France; if our people knew as well how to make most of their provisions as the French do, the cost of living, as far as food is regarded, in most of the States would be reduced more than fifty per cent. Domestic economy, as a rule, is neither practiced nor understood by Americans as it is in France. It may not be too much to say that the entire population of France could be supported on food which is literally wasted in the United States. The number of people who live beyond their incomes is less, and the number of those whose incomes exceed their expenditures is greater, in France, in proportion to population, than in any other country.

Color.

Color, physically considered, is synonymous with wave-length, light being composed of minute undulations or waves, varying in length from the one-thirty five thousandth to the one-sixty thousandth of an inch, the former being the length of the red, and the latter of the violet wave. These waves strike the eye with a velocity of 185,000 miles per second. Nearly 200,000 miles of them, therefore, enter the eye in every second; and every inch of these miles contains between 35,000 and 60,000 little waves. The whole number in a single ray is so enormous that it conveys no impression to our minds, counting every second, day and night, it would take about three millions of years to count what the eye receives in a single second. Yet the eye, when perceiving colored objects, not only takes cognizance, in some mysterious way, of these rapid motions, but even distinguishes their rates of velocity. Between the rates of motion of the colors at the extremities of the spectrum, there might be an infinite number of intermediate colors and shades. Evidently, however, the eye is incapable of discriminating more than a very limited number.

A fearful suicide occurred in Paris the other day. Gerard Antoine called his little boy, aged six, to him and said: "Little one, you have often wished to play with this pistol," showing the child an old pistol. "Oh, yes, papa," "Well, we will play with it now," and loading the weapon the father handed it to the boy. "Now, look," he said, "I will get down on my knees before you; you will point at me right between the eyes and pull the trigger; you will see how funny it is!" and he knelt down. "Aim well, in the head between the eyes," he said again; "but first embrace me." The poor child embraced his father, then pointed the pistol as told, and fired. Gerard fell back dead, and the boy seeing the terrible result, ran out of the room sobbing.

A discovery of some interest has just been made in the island of Dominica. Drs. Freeland and Nichols, Capt. Gardiner, and Mr. Watt, exploring the steep and forest covered mountain behind the town of Roseau, came upon a boiling lake about two thousand five hundred feet above the sea level, and two miles in circumference. When the wind cleared away for a moment the clouds of sulphurous steam with which the lake was covered, a mound of water was seen ten feet higher than the general level, and caused by violent ebullition. The margin of the lake consisted of beds of sulphur, and its over-flowing found exit by a waterfall of great height.

What is the form of an escaped parrot? A polly-gon, of course.

Our Little Ones.

Seeing Mother.

A lady was riding in her carriage among the mountains, when they came up to an old woman, with a funny little hood on her head and a staff in her hand, walking on all alone. She was neat and clean, and her skin was soft and delicate, but she was bare-foot.

The lady saw she was shoeless, and stopped the carriage. "Here is some money," said the lady, in a tender tone. "What for?" said the woman, looking up pleasantly. "To buy shoes for your feet. Do you want a pair of shoes?"

The woman laughed a little low laugh, which seemed to come from a heart filled with simple happy thoughts. "Don't you want a pair of shoes?" asked the lady, a little hurt. "I s'pose I do," said the woman, "but I didn't think of any body's giving 'em to me."

"Take this bill, please, and buy you a pair," said the lady. "God bless and reward you!" answered the woman, heartily. The carriage drove on, and the lady sank back on the seat with tears in her eyes.

"Oh," said she, "I thought I saw my own mother in that dear old lady. She had just such a sweet face and pleasant voice. You don't know how I felt when I thought of my mother, old and feeble, walking with bare feet over the rough rocky road."

If we all saw fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, in the poor and cold, and the hungry, what a world this would soon be.—*Child's World.*

"I Cannot Afford It."

The world has little respect for a person who lives beyond his means, and fails to meet his dues, but it does not think less of one for saying, from the sincerity of an independent nature, "I cannot afford it."

George III., during a summer tour at the time of the hay harvest, saw a woman working alone in a field. "Where are your neighbors, my good woman?" asked the King. "They have gone to see King George."

"And why did you not go to see King George?" "I have five children to support, and I could not afford to lose the day."

The confession commanded the King's respect. "Well, my good woman," said he, handing her a piece of money, "since you cannot afford to go and see the King, tell your neighbors that the King has been to see you."

The Greenville Register says:—We are not particularly partial to cats but the following is too good to go unnoticed. Some five weeks ago, Mr. W. D. Tucker, a citizen of this county, living two miles from town, was fishing in Tar River when he saw an old mink approaching him carrying a young member of the family in her mouth, he remained quite still until she came in a few steps, and then jumped and frightened her so much that she dropped the young one and made off for a place of refuge. Mr. Tucker took the little mink home and put it in a box with some young kittens, and straged to say the old cat has not yet noticed the addition to her family; or if she has, makes no objections, and allows minkie to share equally with the kittens, and now it is as gentle and playful as though to the manor born and is passionately fond of birds and mice.

"Johnnie," said a man winking slyly to a clerk of his acquaintance in a dry good store, you must give me extra measure. Your master is not in."

Johnnie looked up in the man's face very seriously; and said, "My Master is always in."

Johnnie's master was the all-seeing God. Let us all when we are tempted to do wrong, adopt Johnnie's motto—"My Master is always in." It will save us from many a sin, and also from much sorrow.—*N. S. World.*

Playing at Doctor.—"Ma, dear, Ada won't take her physic. I've mixed her a dose of sand, and she says I must take some first. Doctors never do, do they ma?"

"I wish I was a pudding mamma!" "Why?" "Cause I should have such lots of sugar put into me."

When the late Dr. Scudder (senior) of India, was arousing the children of America to care for the heathen, he received a note from a little boy who had heard him, saying, "My dear Doctor Scudder, I send you ten cents. When you want any more money, write to me."

EDITORIAL SQUIBS.

Goldboro wants a fair next fall 75,000 Americans annually visit Europe and spend \$37,000,000.

A shock of an earthquake was felt in Indiana and Illinois on 18th.

A pottery manufactory has just been started at Goldboro.

Gov. Vance is to deliver his lecture on the "Scattered Nation" in Philadelphia in September.

Last Friday a negro was arrested near Raleigh for an attempted rape on a white woman.

Plato Durham is a candidate for the Convention from Cleveland county.

The Israelites of Wilmington are talking of building a \$20,000 synagogue.

It is no trouble to get drunk in Chicago, as it is provided with 2,800 rum mills.

Subscription books are to be opened for a narrow gauge railroad from Henderson to Oxford.

Theodore Ramsey is talking temperance to the Canadians, and they have made him a Dr.

The cotton estimates for this year give us 3,915,700 bales—provided nothing happens.

The Jewish residents of Raleigh presented Gov. Vance with a gold watch last Saturday.

Gov. Vance delivered his lecture on the "Scattered Nation" to a full house, in Tucker Hall, Raleigh, last Friday.

Thirty thousand people marched in the procession, which was seven miles long, at the Bunker Hill celebration.

A Grand jury of New York has refused to indict the treasurer of Booth's theatre for declining to sell a ticket to a black Republican.

Prof. Henry E. Shepherd, formerly of Fayetteville, has been elected Superintendent of Public Instruction in Baltimore.

The Beecher trial is drawing to a close. The impression prevails that the jury will be divided; five for acquittal, seven for conviction.

The Wilmington Star, always sprightly, has secured the services of Col. Paul H. Hayne, a writer of acknowledged reputation, as a regular contributor.

The Danville News has consolidated with the Tobacco Plant, heretofore published at Charlotte. The paper under the new management will be issued from the News office as a daily and semi-weekly.

Elizabeth Taylor was arrested in Warrington, Va., last week for being on a royal bender. She had played man for thirteen years and sailed the seas as a jolly tar in successful disguise.

Wendell Phillips thinks if the Democrats will sweep the field in '76. We rather agree with Wendell as to the difficulties in the way of his party, which must indeed be in a bad fix when it depends on Grant to pull it out of the mud.

The friends of Boss Tweed, the champion thief of New York, have succeeded in releasing him from the penitentiary on an order from the Court of Appeals. There is yet, however, a lively prospect before him as there are civil suits instituted in the sum of about \$3,000,000.

Our old friend, Maj. N. H. Hotchkiss, was present at the meeting of N. Y. Press Association at Elmira, and in answer to a call made a little speech brim full, as his speeches always are, of good, hard sense, and practical suggestions.

In speaking of the numerous outrages perpetrated by negroes in different sections of the country on white women, the Richmond Whig advises the ladies to familiarize themselves with the use of the pistol and when alone to go armed.

Grant declined to attend the Centennial at Bunker Hill because they squabbled over his bill when he left Lexington where he had participated as an invited guest, and didn't like to pay for so much wine and "sich."

Miss Ada Marble, of Harmony, Maine, fell desperately in love with her cousin James Farrar, who failed to reciprocate, and she wrote a nice little note to him telling him how much she loved him, that she "could not live without him," and then threw herself into his mill pond and forgot her troubles.

In Chicago they are discussing the question of reducing the daily sessions in the public schools from six hours to three, many able men strongly advocating it. They sensibly hold that three hours in the school room are tax enough on the physical endurance of children.

If that secret circular issued by the "harmonious" convention of five editors amounts to as little as the North State says it does, we don't see why the editor should get so terribly mad with the "wretch" who furnished the News with a copy of it.

The Southerners in Boston.

General Fitzhugh Lee—His Speech. Dispatches of the 16th from Boston to papers say that the reception of the Southern troops in Boston was marked by the grandest outbreak of enthusiasm ever witnessed in that staid and proper old city.

The reception of the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues was a demonstration never to be forgotten, and General Fitzhugh Lee, who accompanied them as their guest, was greeted with a perfect ovation. A Baltimore Sun special says:

The South Carolinians were received with marked enthusiasm, but probably the greatest ovation of the day was accorded to

GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE, who came later in the day with the Norfolk Blues. General Lee rode in an open carriage, with Commander Taylor, of Norfolk, formerly of E. Lee's staff. When General E. Lee's staff.

His presence was known deafening shouts greeted him from packed sidewalks and windows. The carriage was several times stopped by the eager crowd rushing under the wheels and before the horses to personally welcome him. For a long distance he rode uncovered, bowing a return to the many salutations that greeted him on every side.

When the carriage was stopped by the surging masses of eager people he rose and bowed his acknowledgments. The ovations accorded to this distinguished Virginian could not have been heartier anywhere.

The mayor's reception took place at Music Hall at night, and the scene is thus described: Governor Gaston then welcomed the visitors to the Commonwealth in a short and eloquent speech.

Colonel Andrews, of South Carolina, responded to the welcome which had been extended in behalf of his State. At the close of Colonel Andrews' speech the entire audience rose to their feet and cheered, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs and the playing "Dixie."

General Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, was then presented amidst the wildest enthusiasm. A ringing burst of applause arose from the audience. Men threw their hats into the air and yelled themselves hoarse, while the ladies in the galleries waved their handkerchiefs and clapped their hands.

A SPEECH FROM GENERAL LEE. When quiet was restored, General Lee said:

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen: I thank you for this most cordial welcome, which you have extended to my comrades and myself. I come here with the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, a Confederate organization whose guns have roared upon many a hard fought field.

As we arrived before your city this afternoon, and were steaming up your beautiful harbor, from our board of the music sent to meet us was of that good old tune called "The Old Lang Syne," and I felt that I was not going to Boston, but that I was returning again to a common country and a common heritage.

[Applause.] I should have wished that my poor presence would have passed unnoticed, or that I might have been permitted to remain a silent visitor in Boston. When I ponder that this is the first time I have stepped upon the soil of Massachusetts, I necessarily feel some embarrassment in addressing such a splendid audience as is before me, but when I reflect that I am an American citizen, and that I, too, am a descendant of those men who fought on Bunker Hill, I feel that I, too, have a right to be here to celebrate their splendid deeds.

[Great applause.] We come here, fellow-citizens, to show that we appreciate those achievements of these men who planted seeds from which our nation has sprung. We are here to show to our actual presence that we are fully in sympathy with the sentiment which found expression upon recent decoration days, when loving hands entwined beautiful flowers about the graves of soldiers of both armies, without distinction. [Great applause.] I recall that right here in Boston one hundred years ago a particular divine spoke in substance as follows: "We pray, Lord, if our enemies are desirous to fight to give them fighting enough, and if there are more on the way across the sea, we pray the O Lord, to sink them to the bottom of it." [Laughter and applause.]

Now, when I see this magnificent demonstration, when my eyes look on yours beaming with kindness and heartfelt good-will towards me and mine, I feel that hereafter, if foreign or domestic foes threaten our common country, Massachusetts and Virginia, California and Florida, would shout with one voice, "if they desire to fight let them have enough." [Great applause.] I may be pardoned if I recall to your minds that in those days of darkness, when clouds of war enveloped your Commonwealth, my State of Virginia sent right here into your midst him, who, in the language of my grandfather, was "first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." He who, in the language of Andrew Jackson, whose character cannot be too profoundly studied and his example too closely followed. Washington appeared here in your midst, brought order out of confusion, and saved our country. I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, most cordially for the manner in which you have received me. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of General Lee's speech, General Kilpatrick came up from the floor amidst cheering. He spoke of his pleasure at meeting Fitzhugh Lee, an old comrade of West Point and an opponent in many hard-fought fields, and said he was glad to shake hands with him once more under the flag of our common country. At this point there was tremendous cheering as

GENERAL WILLIAM T. SHEERMAN was recognized coming up the steps from the audience to the platform,

The Ohio Democratic Platform.

The following platform was enthusiastically adopted by the Ohio Democratic Convention in Columbus, 17th inst. The Democratic party of Ohio, in State Convention assembled, proclaim the following propositions of political faith and action:

First. A sacred adhesion to the principles of government declared and put in practical operation by the fathers of the Republic.

Second. Opposition to oppression by either department of the Government upon the functions of others and to the exercise by the Federal authorities of any of the powers reserved by the Constitution to the States respectively or to the people.

Third. The protection of the Government to all citizens, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Fourth. The President's services should be limited to one term, at a salary of \$25,000 a year.

Fifth. Retrenchment and reform in every department of the Government, Federal, State and local.

Sixth. The grants of land or money by the Government, or use of its credit to railroad, steamship or other companies.

Seventh. The preservation of the remnant of the public lands for the benefit of the citizens of the United States and foreign emigrants who have declared their intention to become such, who will occupy and cultivate the same.

Eighth. That the contraction of the currency heretofore made by the Republican party, and the first contract proposed by it with a view to a forced resumption of specie payment, has already brought disaster to the business of the country and threatens general bankruptcy. We demand that this policy be abandoned, and that the volume of currency be made and kept equal to the wants of trade, leaving the restoration of legal-tenders to par in gold, to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people, and not by destroying them.

Ninth. That the policy already indicated by the Republican party of abolishing legal tenders and giving the national banks the power to furnish all the currency, will increase the power of an already dangerous monopoly, and the enormous burdens now oppressing the people without any compensating advantage, and that all the national bank circulation be promptly and permanently retired and legal tenders be issued in their place.

Tenth. That the public interest demands that the Government should cease to discredit its own currency, and should make its legal tenders receivable for all public dues except when contracts require payment in coin, and that we favor the payment of at least one-half of the customs in legal tenders.

Eleventh. The extinction of the present national banks, and the establishment in their stead of a system of free banks of discount and deposit, under such regulations as the States may respectively prescribe and no paper currency, except such as may be issued directly by and upon the faith of the General Government.

Twelfth. A tariff for the sole purpose of revenue.

Thirteenth. We favor complete separation of Church and State; religious independence and absolute freedom of opinion; equal and exact justice to all religious societies, and purely secular education at the expense of tax-payers, without division among or controlled by and sect, directly or indirectly, of any portion of the public school fund.

In view of the admirable provisions of our State constitution upon these subjects, which are due to the energy and wisdom of the Democratic party, we denounce the Republican platform as an insult to the intelligence of the people of Ohio, and a base appeal to sectarian prejudice.

Fourteenth. That we are opposed to the passage of what are called summary laws or any interference with social habits or customs not in themselves criminal, and we reprobate any espionage by one class of citizens upon another under any pretence whatever.

With this declaration of principles and policy, we arraign the leaders of the Republican party for their extravagant expenditure and profligate waste of the people's money; for their oppressive, unjust, and defective system of finance and taxation; for their continued tyranny and cruelty to the Southern States of the Union; for the squandering of public lands; for the continuance of incompetent and corrupt men in office at home and abroad, and for their general mismanagement of the Government; and we cordially invite all men, without regard to party associations, to co-operate with us in expelling them from office, and in securing such an administration of public affairs as characterized the purer and better days of the Republic.

Col. J. N. Staples has accepted an invitation to deliver the Masonic address at Wentworth on the 24th inst.

Two negro men in Wilson named respectively, Mills and Carter, swapped wives and left the county. The Times is of the opinion that all the parties were cheated.

Fatal Spider Bite.—We learn that Mrs. Nancy Fulton, wife of Winston Fulton, of Mt. Airy, was bitten on the right arm by a spider on Wednesday of last week, and that she died from the effects of it on the day following.—Winston Sentinel.

The Albermarle Times prints the following remarkable striking item. "During the storm last week, the lightning struck near Mr. Jonathan Taylors in a field burning up half an acre of cotton and about as much corn."

We regret to learn says the Piedmont Press that Mr. Osborn Perkins a highly respected citizen of Burke county, in his usual good health, just starting to leave home last Tuesday, fell from his horse dead.

Grant and the Dignity of his Office.

In his letter making a bid for a Third Term Grant says that it "was beneath the dignity of his office" to tell the people whether or no he intended to use the vast patronage at his command to perpetuate his power. How has he borne himself hitherto, that the dignity of his office should suddenly appear so great in his eyes? On what particular occasion did he take pains to show the country that he respected the proprieties which ought to hedge in his exalted station?

Was it when he visited New York for the first time after his inauguration, and sauntered into a theatre arm-in-arm with Jim Fisk?

Was it on the eve of Black Friday, when he took himself off to a little town in Pennsylvania, remote from telegraph and railroad communication, after leaving directions with Boutwell not to sell any gold till he got back?

Was it when he sent his indecent brother-in-law across the water to represent our Government at the Court of Denmark?

Was it when he permitted Jay Gould to pay for him the thousand dollars which he had subscribed to the fund raised to lift the family of the faithful Rawlins out of abject poverty?

Was it when he rewarded with the best offices in his gift the men who had bestirred themselves to raise gifts of houses and money for him just before he entered upon the Presidency?

Was it when he closed the doors of the White House and made his way to the seaside that he might devote to idle and dissolute pleasures the best months of the year?

Was it when he gaggled with Congressmen for exorbitant appropriations for the "expenses of the Executive Mansion," and managed to get enough under that head to keep him in clover without eating into his salary?

Was it when he sent Casey down to New Orleans to manage the Custom House, control the party, and reduce the State of Louisiana to a province?

Was it when he found the chair of the Chief Justice vacant and attempted to fill it by the appointment of a disreputable and ignorant adventurer in politics?

Was it when he disregarded the rebuke of the Senate and restored that adventurer to the place that he had disgraced at the head of the so-called Department of Justice?

Was it when he permitted himself to be advertised as the chief attraction at the opening of a new seaside hotel, and appeared promptly in company with Boss Shepherd, making an unseemly exhibition of himself in return for a free lunch?

Was it when he went out of his way in an annual message to praise the work of the Boss and his King, when he knew that work was neither more nor less than highway robbery?

Was it when he became a party to the secret issue of five millions of greenbacks on the eve of an important election, that a clique of gamblers in Wall street might make enough thereby to enable them to contribute largely to the corruption fund which was employed to wrest Pennsylvania from the control of the majority in October, 1872?

Was it when he lobbied in the corridors of the Capitol when his first term was drawing to a close, and beseeched the faithful to double his pay, and assured them of his co-operation in case they saw fit to help themselves to a few millions in the shape of a salary grab?

Was it when he found a constitutional adviser in the person of Columbus Deiano, and approved the policy whereby the Indian Ring were enabled to steal sixteen millions in five years?

Was it when he entered into a compact with the thieves of Arkansas to overthrow the Constitution of that State, or when Congress balked his designs and he pensioned the chief conspirators on the Government as office-holders?

Was it when he found places for Congressmen repudiated by the people who had sustained his wicked demand for the autocratic powers contemplated by the Force Bill?

The "dignity of his office" would not permit him to answer a civil question, to which Washington and Jefferson found no difficulty in framing a pointed and effective reply. But the dignity of his office does not stand in the way of acts which will send his name down to posterity in disgrace.

The Wadesboro Herald says: On his recent trip to Wilmington, "North Carolina's next Governor" Vance, stepped from the cars to the platform of a station in Anson County to shake hands with an old friend. By the side of this friend stood his five year old boy, a diminutive urchin in torn trousers and battered hat, didn't know Gov. Vance from "any other man," never knew that he, Vance, was "thar or tharabouts"—though he had often heard of him as is named Zeb Vance.—After shaking hands with the dad, Gov. V. turned to the boy and said, "Well sony, wha's your name?" And as such to the delight of the "old man" as to that of the ex-Governor, that boy said, with an air of pride, not unmixed with a little hereditary devilry, "there's two men named Governor Vance, and I'm one of them." The ex-Gov. laughed heartily—the train moved, and away went Vance senior to "Scatter the Nation."

Wilmington Journal: A gentleman who visited Bald Head Island a few days ago informs us that in strolling up the beach he came across a human skull which was in a remarkable state of preservation, considering that it may have lain upon the beach for years. The skull was perfect except that the hair was gone and all particles of flesh about the skull. In the interior of the skull the brain still remained in a perfect state of preservation.

The Trustees—Appointment of Faculty.

The Trustees adjourned to dinner and meet again this evening at four o'clock when it is probable appointments will be made for the one remaining Chair, Chemistry, and an additional Professor to the Department of Languages. The University has been divided into six colleges and five of these have now been filled in the order we give them below. As to salary the impression is it will be seventeen hundred a year instead of two thousand dollars. The Trustees being confident of twelve thousand five hundred a year for five years, outside the receipts of the college, to carry on these departments, and six colleges at two thousand a year for the professor would about size the pile, however in five years old Chapel Hill will be abundantly able to take care of herself. The departments filled are as follows:

Agriculture: Prof. John Kimberly, now at Asheville, and a professor at the Hill before the war.

Engineering: Ralph H. Graves, Jr., 24 years of age, son of R. H. Graves of the Graves and Horner School in Hillsboro.

Mathematics: Charles Phillips, now of Davidson College, an old professor at Chapel Hill.

Languages: J. DeB. Hooper, of Wilson, N. C., professor at Chapel Hill nearly forty years ago.

School of Philosophy: Rev. A. W. Mangum, the well beloved pastor of Edenton Street Methodist Church of this city.

As to a President there is a diversity of opinion among the Trustees, but nearly all agreeing that a President must be had at some day. They desire more time to look around and examine where the best man can be had, as when they get him they mean to have a live President that not only North Carolina but all her sister States will rise up and endorse as the very man.

The University will be in full motion the first of September next.—Raleigh Sentinel.

[From Mr. Bonner's New York Ledger.] The Greatest Insult Ever Offered to the American People.

But I was made to believe that the public good called me to make the sacrifice.

but it must be remembered that all the sacrifice, except that of comfort, had been made in accepting the "first term."—Gen. Grant's Letter to Gen. White.

A few years ago there was a man who had been educated in our West Point Academy at the public expense. He had dropped out of the army and become a hawker of card wood to the St. Louis market. Common report says he used to be found dallying long by the roadside on his way home.

Later he was a clerk in a leather store in Galena, very poor.

He was appointed a colonel in the army, and promoted and promoted and promoted, until he had the command of all our armies. Many persons always thought that much, very much of his success was owing to the superior opportunities that were given him.

Finally, a rank and a title never before conferred in this country were created especially for him. He was made the General of the United States Army. Then he was nominated for President of the United States and elected. Next he was re-elected the highest elective office ever created by man! To an office, to hold which, in the infancy and beginning of the republic, George Washington was proud!

An Office which Thomas Jefferson and James Madison and John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson gloried in the privilege of filling.

And now look upon the beggar on horseback, the penniless wood hawker, despised, scorned, for his poverty, but for his gross weakness, and faults, coming out in a letter and spitting in the face of the whole American people, and insulting them in the most odious and offensive manner, and prating upon the "sacrifices," "sacrifices," that's the word—his he—he—he—Ulysses S. Grant uses—the sacrifices he made in becoming their Chief Magistrate!

Out upon the poor fool! Who does he imagine he is! Let the contempt of the whole great American people he has insulted cover him countless fathoms deep!

Convention. The County Convention to nominate Candidates to represent Guilford County in the Constitutional Convention which will assemble in the City of Raleigh on the first Monday in September next, will be held at the Court House in Greensboro on Saturday the 3rd day of July.

The Executive Committees of the several Townships will proceed at once to notify the people and call Township Meetings to choose Delegates to attend the County Convention.

The Conservatives of the county cordially invite the co-operation of all of our county-men who favor the framing of a Constitution adapted to the condition and wants of the people of North Carolina.

By order of the Ex. Com. LEVI M. SCOTT, Chairman.

Judge Schenck has recently decided that the usury law passed by the Legislature of this State is applicable to, and binding on, the National banks.

Bonner, of the New York Ledger, who has been a warm personal friend of Grant, was so disgusted with that third-term letter that he departed from his neutral line and excooriated Ulysses with a vim. He characterizes the letter as "the greatest insult ever offered to the American people."

Federal Court—Stealing a Letter.

A ruling of law was established in the federal court this morning in regard to stealing a letter. In a case in Northampton county where a negro stole the letter after taken from the postoffice, and before it was delivered to the addressee, the court held the negro indictable and he will be sentenced to the Albany penitentiary. The court even went so far as to declare indictable for taking a letter from any road box, put up along the highways for the carries to drop the country mail—in other words no matter where the letter is, if it be stolen and broken open before it is delivered to the proper person, then the person is indictable for robbing the United States mail.—Raleigh Sentinel.

Greensboro Price Current.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including flour, sugar, coffee, and other goods.

LEWISTON, BETTIE CO., N. C.

Advertisement for Lewiston, Bettie Co., N. C., mentioning various services and products.

WILSON & CLIMBERG

Advertisement for Wilson & Climberg, mentioning various goods and services.

ROCK CREEK

Advertisement for Rock Creek, mentioning various goods and services.

DR. R. K. GREGORY

Advertisement for Dr. R. K. Gregory, mentioning medical services.

DEAR SIR

Advertisement for Dear Sir, mentioning various goods and services.

IF YOU WANT SOMETHING GOOD

Advertisement for If You Want Something Good, mentioning various goods and services.

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE

Advertisement for Greensboro Female College, mentioning educational services.

TERMS REDUCED

Advertisement for Terms Reduced, mentioning various goods and services.

NOTICE

Advertisement for Notice, mentioning various goods and services.

GUM BELTING

Advertisement for Gum Belting, mentioning various goods and services.

JO. W. GLENN

Advertisement for Jo. W. Glenn, mentioning various goods and services.

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Advertisement for Attorney at Law, mentioning legal services.

WILLIAMS

Advertisement for Williams, mentioning various goods and services.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Persons receiving THE PATRIOT with a cross before their names are reminded that their subscription will expire in two weeks, and that the paper will be discontinued if not renewed within that time.

GREENSBORO GRADED SCHOOLS.—The white department of the schools gave a closing exhibition on Friday night last in the Benbow Hall. Long before the hour for the exercises to begin the hall was densely packed—not a foot even of standing room was left unoccupied, and more than a hundred came to the door and were unable to gain admittance.

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents? Sickness prevails everywhere, and every body complains of some disease during their life. When sick, the object is to get in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and its effects, such as Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Sour Stomach, Heart-burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirit, Blisters, &c., can take Green's August Flower without getting relief and get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Regular 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you. June 25-ly.

New Advertisements. MUSICAL CHIMES. A New Class-Book for Female Voices. The Singing Class Department is very complete, and the Music is of the best. It contains a number of new works of this class. Price, \$1 each; \$9 per Dozen.

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT ESTABLISHED 1821! Published weekly in Greensboro, N. C., by Duff & Albright, at \$2.10 per year in advance—postage included.

MISCELLANEOUS. The Piedmont Press. HICKORY, N. C. The only paper published in Catawba county, and has an extensive circulation among Merchants, Farmers, and all classes of business men in the State.

GREENSBORO. Important Notice. The Oakdale Manufacturing Company having purchased the Robbins Mill, near Jamestown, N. C., and having refitted the same, now offers to the customers of the mill unscrupulous facilities for grinding and respectfully requests a share of the public patronage.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES. Piedmont Air-Line Railway. Richmond & Danville, Richmond & Roanoke, North Western N. C. R. M., North Carolina Division, and North Western North Carolina R. M.

FARMER'S COLUMN.

One Cause of Southern Poverty.

First, then, I assign as one of the reasons of our continued poverty and want of progress the fact that we do not produce enough of what we eat or wear, and buy too much on credit.

In 1850, the South produced over five million bales of cotton, of four hundred pounds each, which sold at an average of eleven cents per pound, realizing less than \$250,000,000.

In 1869, the cotton crop of the South was less than three and a half millions of bales, four hundred pounds each, and sold for an average of twenty-two cents per pound, realizing over \$300,000,000.

The cotton crop of 1873 reached considerably beyond four millions of bales, and sold for less than \$275,000,000. And this has been the history of our crops annually in the past; have we any reason to anticipate that the same course will not follow the same course in the future?

On paper it can be easily proven, that cotton, as a crop, will pay better than any of our other products. But these figures are far more unreliable than the oft-quoted labor of the country.

Through a series of years, regardless of the price of cotton, it is reiterated here what I have often asserted before in these pages, on ninety-nine out of every hundred Southern farms, it is cheaper to grow oats for plough animals than to haul corn from the nearest depot.

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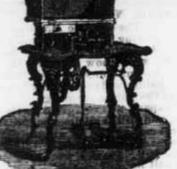
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FLORENCE



SEWING MACHINE

For sale at prices to suit the times. LIGHT running and very quiet, has long been tested as a first-class machine.

REVERSIBLE FEED

Being made of the finest steel, having no wire springs, cog wheels or cam to get out of order.

GUARANTEE SATISFACTION

We allow a discount from our present LOW PRICES.

AGENTS WANTED

General Agent for the Company, Machines of all kinds repaired at the lowest prices.

PASSENGERS

Going North or East, Will avoid night changes and secure the most comfortable and shortest route by buying tickets VIA THE VIRGINIA MIDLAND.

SPRINGS OF VIRGINIA

General Manager, Alexandria, Va. W. H. WATKINS, General Southern Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

White Sulphur Springs

Opens 15th of May. Board, \$35 per month, \$12.50 per week, \$2 per day.

IMPORTANT LAND SALE

By virtue of an order from the Superior Court of Guilford County to me directed, as Commissioner, I shall, on the premises, proceed to sell on

Friday, the 18th of June, 1875

on a credit of nine months, the Tract of Land upon which the late Oliver Allen resided at his death, situated in the County of Guilford, State of North Carolina, upon the waters of Troublesome Creek, about 16 miles Northwest of Greensboro, in the neighborhood of Bruce's Roads, containing 238 Acres, 100 acres of which is in Original Forest.

THE EXCISOR

Cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup and other lung and throat diseases. Composed of Vegetables growing in North Carolina, purely a Southern remedy, no kumboo.

A GOOD SITUATION

W. C. Porter & Co., special agents for Greensboro and vicinity. May 20-25-3m.

A Good Situation

Dr Goods and Notion House is open to active young men who desire the qualifications and competent to command trade. Must be a native of North Carolina.

The Raleigh News

DAILY AND WEEKLY, PUBLISHED BY THE NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Devoted to the best interests of the State and North Carolina.

White Clover

White Clover—An excellent plant for pasture and lawn. It is annually sown in early Spring, at the rate of 5 to 6 pounds per acre, unless mixed with grass seed, when a less quantity will be sufficient.

Crimson Clover

Crimson Clover—Sixty Pounds to the Bushel—This is an annual plant, of exceeding thriftiness and rapidity of growth in good soil.

NEW YORK

W. G. McNEELY, OF N. C. WITH C. N. HOWARD & COMPANY. Commission Merchants, Nos. 77 & 79 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

\$20 WILL BUY

A FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND Of the New York INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY.

Don't compare it with a Lottery; bear in mind that the capital invested is always secured.

This loan is issued on a novel plan, and is authorized by special Act of the Legislature of the State of New York.

Every bondholder must receive at least \$21, but he may receive \$100,000.

or \$35,000, or \$10,000, or \$5,000, or \$3,000, or \$1,000, &c., &c.

4th Premium Allotment, June 7th, 1875, 5th Series Drawing, July 6th, 1875.

Circulars giving full explanation, will be sent free of charge, on application. For Bonds and full information, address without delay, Morgenthau, Bruno & Co., Financial agents, 23 Park Row, New York.

RALEIGH

Brown's Variety Store! THE CHEAPEST Place to Buy All kinds of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

General Agent for the Celebrated ESTEY COTTAGE ORGAN, Best for Churches, best for Schools, best in the Home Circle, best everywhere. Price to suit the times. Send for catalogue.

BASKETS! BASKETS!!! BASKETS!!! The Largest Assortment in the city. CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

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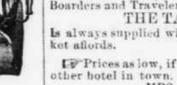
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I have now on sale at smaller profits than ever Mixed Wash-Poplin at 10 and 15c and 25c per yard; Striped Wash-Poplin at 12 1/2c, regular price 15c; Japanese Striped Poplin at 15, 20, 25, 30, and 35c per yard worth 50 per cent more; Striped Silks at 75, 90, \$1, and \$2 1/2 per yard, which is less than 25 to 50 per cent below regular prices; Delaines, Plain Mohairs, Balenois, Chemisettes, and other new and desirable articles of Dress Goods at great bargains; Linen Lawns at 25 and 30 per yard worth 35; Black Alpaca and Mohair from 25 up to 35 per yard; Linen for dresses in great variety; A large lot of Grenadines for dresses at 10 and 12 1/2 per yard worth from 20 to 35c per yard; Black Grenadines from 12 1/2 up to \$1 50 per yard; Dress Goods for Mourning—such as Bombazines, Tulle, and Trimmings—Laces, Australian Cloths, &c.; Black Silks at 75, 80, \$1, \$1 1/2, \$1 3/4, \$1 5/8, \$1 7/8, \$2, \$2 1/4, \$2 1/2, \$2 3/4, \$3, \$3 1/2, \$3 3/4, \$4, \$4 1/2, \$4 3/4, \$5, \$5 1/2, \$5 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