

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Wednesday July 2, 1879

P. F. DUFFY, Editor.

For Sale.

This office is for sale. Being one of the oldest and best established offices in the State, it offers a good opening for parties desiring to engage in the printing business. The job office connected with it is one of the best in the State. Price moderate, terms easy.

Adjourned.

Congress adjourned yesterday at 5 p. m. The Marshal bill was not passed and consequently there is no appropriation to help radicals bulldoze voters at the elections.

A New Temperance Move.

Some time ago a new temperance move was inaugurated in New York which now seems to be attracting considerable attention, and is becoming quite popular. It consists of four grades.

In the first the party signs a pledge of total abstinence; in the second he obligates himself not to drink liquor of any kind within certain specified hours; in the third he promises to abstain from alcoholic beverages; in the fourth he promises not to accept an invitation from others to drink nor to invite anyone else to drink with him. Any one of these pledges may be taken the party taking simply binding himself on his honor to preserve it.

There is no secret organization, signs or pass words.

This move has the encouragement of some of the leading business men of New York, who look upon it as a means of propagating temperance. Large sums of money have been donated by wealthy men to erect buildings where the members of this organization may assemble and pass several hours without frequenting barrooms.

These buildings are to be provided with reading rooms, libraries, billiard rooms, restaurants, and rooms where refreshments of non-intoxicating kind may be had at prices simply sufficient to defray the expenses of conducting them, the object being to make them pleasant places of resort by furnishing agreeable entertainment thus lessening the temptation for young men to frequent objectionable resorts to pass their idle hours.

It is a good move and will bring within it many men who would not become members of a strictly total abstinence society.

Getting Tired of It.

The Republicans are getting tired of negro suffrage, since they failed to count the negro vote solid for their candidates. The Plymouth County Sentinel, a stalwart Radical, thus pays its respects to the negro in a recent number:

THE NIGGER.

While the amiable idiocy that prevailed in Congress during the reconstruction days was at its height, the nigger was enfranchised. He was invested with the ballot on the pretty theory that he was a man and a brother, with an infusion of sand in his make up.

I was given him on the school-girl notion that affection for the party that gave him the most freedom would make him its perpetual instrument.

But the nigger is less servicable to the Republican party as a voter than he was a slave.

He needs too much coddling—too much protection.

He can only vote the Republican ticket when surrounded by a cordon of Republican bayonets.

There is no grit in him.

There is more voting energy and party strength in a dozen well Irish niggers than in a thousand well Irish niggers.

There is not an ounce of stalwartism in a ton of nigger.

The more nigger the less strength.

As a slave, the picturesque misery of the nigger was an unfailing armory of party weapons—as a free man there is no romance in him—cowardice is no romantic.

All over the South he is throwing his ballot for rebels and traitors, when he votes at all.

He is too cowardly to vote his convictions, or too stupid to have convictions.

When the stalwarts get into power in 1880, he must either be disfranchised or compelled to vote right.

The free nigger is a fraud.

Vice-President, so called, Wheeler is the champion absenteeist. He has been frolicking since the special session met while other men preside in his place. He draws his salary, however, all the same. Some Democratic members of Congress are doing too much of that thing, too.

There are so many of them absent now that they can't vote an adjournment if the Republicans don't see fit to let them do it. They are paid for their services by the year and they have no business leaving their posts unless upon unavoidable necessity. When they do it they are neglecting a public duty and taking pay for services they do not render.

General Leach has become a member of the Presbyterian church.

The law against carrying concealed weapons went into effect yesterday.

Ben Hill and Alex. H. Stephens have become friends after estrangement of five years.

Col. John D. Whitford has been elected President of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad.

A drought prevails in Texas, so severe that the cattle on the plains are dying for want of water.

Mr. R. A. Springs, one of the most genial and popular citizens of Charlotte, died in New York last Wednesday.

Fraud Hayes has gone into the veto business so heavily that he vetoes bills now not for what is in them but for what is not in them.

After Vance has cornered a few more Radical Senators as he did Blaine and Windom perhaps they will be a little more careful in their statements.

The reports of the public schools of New York show that for progress in studies and correct deportment Jewish children rank first and Irish children next.

The new steamer, Arizona, made the trip from New York to Liverpool in seven days, nine hours and twenty-three minutes, the quickest time on record.

Peter Cooper, whom the Greenbackers supported as their candidate for the presidency, has written a letter advising the Ohio Greenbackers to support Ewing.

As a paragraphist Dossy Battle of the Southern stands in the front rank. He sent as two lines last week in an extra for which he has our warmest thanks.

A bill has passed Congress by a vote of 125 to 32 repealing the duties on salts, quinine and the sulphate of quinine. In the Senate the bill passed unanimously.

Hayes has signed the Judicial Appropriation bill but returned the Marshal bill. Well, we suppose the country can get along without any appropriations of that sort.

Weston, who won the walking match in England last week, has accepted a challenge from Rowell, the champion English walker, for a match in New York, time not yet fixed.

The Radical idea of statesmanship seems to be to keep one-half the country arrayed against the other, while millions of men are out of employment and industries are dead everywhere.

The Greenbackers of Ohio have split. A convention held last week presided over by Sam Cary resolved to sustain Ewing, the Democratic nominee, whose Greenback record is good enough for them.

The Greensboro Patriot is for sale, but its editor, Bro. Duffy, never is.—Tarboro Southern.

Thank you, Battle. If you had written a volume you couldn't have said anything we would like better.

Mr. R. M. Pulsifer, writing in the Boston Herald, says that the people of the United States spend \$700,000,000 a year for spirituous beverages, \$95,000,000 on churches and \$48,000,000 for religious purposes.

The New York detectives had wound such a web around old Dr. Hull that the probabilities are that he would have been convicted of the murder of his wife if Christine Cox, the murderer, had not been arrested.

The Recorder, for the past sixty years published at Hillsboro, is now an institution of Durham, where there is life and energy. Col. Cameron is an able editor, and we trust will meet with that recognition in his new field that his talents deserve.

A man in Missouri cutting down a large oak tree found when splitting it an augur hole into which a wooden plug had been driven. The pin was perfectly concealed by the growth of the tree which showed that the hole had been bored and plug inserted some seventeen years before. In the hole was an auburn lock of woman's hair in excellent preservation, soft and glossy.

The poor people of the United States may thank the Democratic party for the repeal of the duty on quinine, which has been enormously high, and kept so by the Republicans in the interest of a Philadelphia company which had the exclusive manufacture of quinine preparations in this country, and who were powerful enough to prevent any repeal until now. This act of a Democratic Congress is a God-send to the poor.

It is said that if a piece of flannel be laid loosely over the mouth of a tumbler or other small vessel so as to make depression inside to hold the ice—a sort of bag-shape about half the depth of the vessel—a small piece of ice may be kept ten or twelve hours, which otherwise would melt in a few hours. The looser woven the flannel the better as it permits the water to escape from the ice. It helps to cover the ice with another piece of flannel laid loosely on the vessel.

How Vance Cornered Blaine.

Blaine, of Maine, held forth in the Senate on 18th inst., talking for his text Southern school books, trying to make it appear that the Southern children were being educated to hate the government. To illustrate he produced one book just issued from the press in Chicago, and not used as far as he knew in any Southern school. Senator Vance asked him a few questions as follows:

Mr. Vance—May I be permitted to interrupt the Senator from Maine?

Mr. Vance—I still am ignorant, as I presume the Senate is, of the character and contents of the book which the Senator holds in his hand, but I take it for granted that at all events it is such as meets his earnest disapprobation. Now, I should like to ask, taking it for granted that it is a very bad book, any institution in the South of an official character—I mean any State school department—has endorsed the book and put it into the public schools of the State?

Mr. Blaine—That I am not able to answer.

Mr. Vance—Then have any private schools adopted it and put it into use?

Mr. Blaine—I am as ignorant on that subject as the honorable Senator said he was himself. He said it was not to his knowledge.

Mr. Vance—Then the Senator from Maine tries to hold the whole South responsible for the publication of a book by a private author, the publication of which was permitted by law, and which nobody could prevent, if it was a bad book. That is the position now the Senator stands in according to his own statement.

Mr. Blaine—That is a very small quibble, if the honorable Senator chooses to indulge in it. Books are published in this country for the purpose of being sold. I bring one here published by southern men, known and respected among southern men as teachers of the youth, and I suppose this book was not published for mere fun. I suppose people do not get up books for the mere purpose of expending the money that is necessary to print them. They are published for a purpose, and if at the next session of Congress the honorable Senator will address me that question and in the mean time endeavor to accumulate a little information on it himself, I think that the joint efforts of himself and myself will be able to show that this book will be in a great many southern schools.

Mr. Vance—I should like to say another thing, with the Senator's permission.

The Presiding Officer—Does the Senator from Maine yield?

Mr. Blaine—Certainly.

Mr. Vance—The Senator certainly has too much regard for law and for common logic to hold the people of the South responsible for the individual enterprise of any man, as I certainly have too much respect for him and his constituents to hold him and them responsible for the obscene literature which is flooded from the presses of the North, the prosecution for the circulation of which we frequently see in the newspapers. Nothing of that kind has come from the section of country in which I have the honor to reside; nor would I, as a logical and honest man, attempt to hold the Northern people, Northern society, responsible for that. That is individual enterprise, got up to make money.

Mr. Blaine—But now would the Senator say if they were not sold?

I ask the honorable Senator to inform me how they would make money if the books were not sold?

Mr. Vance—They would not make money, as a matter of course, if they were not sold. The selling of the books has been prohibited by law, and many persons who have undertaken to circulate that kind of books have been indicted in the courts of the country, and there fore—

Mr. Blaine—I am talking about these Southern school books. How would these publishers of books ever make money unless the books were sold?

Mr. Vance—Of course the owner of the book could not make any money unless he sold it. That is taken for granted. How does the Senator know whether they are sold at all or not? He professes utter ignorance in relation to the fact of it. How does he know that anybody, privately or otherwise, has ever bought a single solitary copy of that book? I presume the copies which he holds in his hands are those sent to the library according to the act of Congress.

Mr. Blaine—If that is the point the Senator has, I will excuse him.

Mr. Vance—I beg leave to say further that I do not mean by anything that I have said here to condemn the book. I have not any doubt in the world but what it is a very good book, and that I will so find when I come to examine it. The Senator tells me the author has done me the honor to take an extract from some of my productions and publish it. [Laughter.] That is prima facie proof that it is a good and respectable book. [Laughter.]

Mr. Blaine—I think the Senator is quoted not as a politician, but as a botanist, or lover of natural scenery, or something of that sort. I think the extracts from the honorable Senator are entirely harmless and do him great credit as a writer.

Mr. Vance—I would not praise it first, but the Senator from Maine was disposed to put some curious construction on it as against the Government of the United States, but it seems the author was very wise and judicious in selecting that which would not do anybody any harm who loved the union of the country. So my impression seems to be in favor of the author and against the Senator from Maine.

Mr. Blaine—Oh no; the Senator

from North Carolina appears in the book in charming and delightful colors. He appears in the book as a descriptionist of certain beautiful scenery in which he says:

"Verily, it would seem that such magnificence was the joint work of both the celestial and the terrestrial powers,

As when some great painter dips his brush in hues of earthquakes and collapses;

and that some transient rainbow, based on ether mountain, had bestridden the glen with its radiant arch, and whilst in the zenith of its glory had been smitten by a thunderbolt into small, glowing dust, whose shining atoms had been scattered down upon the outstretched arms of the waiting forest?"

[Laughter.]

The Senator does not appear at all as a hostile political force. He appears as a man who in the higher and beautiful field of rhetoric is capable of instructing the Southern youth how to construct sentences and mix up "glowing dust," and "rainbows," and "thunderbolts," and "waiting forests" in a manner which I am free to say, so long as we are on sectional issues, was never heard of in the North! [Laughter.]

Mr. Vance—Mr. President, the Senator from Maine will allow me. I have not heard such eloquence from the lips of the Senator from Maine since I have had the honor of sitting in this Chamber. [Laughter.]

Mr. Blaine—And I am frank to say that in seventeen years in Congress I never read such eloquence before in either branch. [Laughter.]

Mr. Vance—I endorse the book now fully, because it has absolutely improved the oratory of the Senator from Maine. [Laughter.]

Mr. Blaine—I hope the Senator from Maine after that oratory as a member of the Committee on Appropriations will allow me to make a conference report.

Mr. Blaine—Certainly we ought to take a rest after that extract from the Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. Beck—I present the report of a conference committee.

Mr. Blaine—I yield to that.

Dr. Grissom's Report, No. 3.

Some Comparisons to which the Attention of the Tax-payers is invited.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

GREENSBORO, June 21st, 1879.

EDITOR OBSERVER.—Having patiently awaited the close of examinations and college commencement, I trust I may prove a more welcome visitor to your valuable columns, in attempting to give the people some light upon the management of their noble charity.

The legislation under discussion is not, nor was it intended to be, as supposed by the State Medical Journal, a reflection upon the Directors of the Asylum. This is shown by their retention in office under the act. The General Assembly would be very slow to reflect upon such gentlemen as these, who undertake their thankless office without pay and in a pure spirit of patriotism and benevolence. Indeed it will be easily seen that it took the committee, when armed with the judicial power of examining witnesses on oath, weeks to arrive at an approximation of the true state of facts, the Directors, without such power, however superior in intellectual endowments, could never have accomplished the same task in annual sessions of only one or two days duration. Nor could the Executive Committee, vigilant as they were, effectively go behind the scenes without this lever to prize open the way. Both the board and its Executive Committee had to take a vast deal on trust from Dr. Grissom. The simple truth is that practically under the old law, the Asylum has been, almost necessarily, entirely in the hands of Dr. Grissom, and its inner workings hermetically sealed to the outside world. He and not the Directors is entitled to the credit or the blame of its good or evil management. Which is it? We shall see.

The act complained of endeavors to remedy these things and changes the powers, duties and compensation of the superintendent. Hence the lachrymæ! I do not hesitate to declare and will show hereafter, independent of the evidence already adduced, that if its appropriation shall be faithfully administered, it will be found that the General Assembly has not abridged a single comfort of a single inmate of the Asylum, nor in the slightest degree impaired its efficiency as a curative institution. The committee thought \$45,000 amply sufficient; but out of abundant caution they gave an additional \$5,000 contingent upon the certificate of the Directors, endorsed and approved by the Governor. They had entire confidence in the Directors (meeting quarterly) and in the clear, cool head and excellent judgment of our Governor, and were therefore content to give the additional sum upon the double safe guard of their approval. But without exception of Democrat or Republican so far as I know, they believed it unnecessary and relied upon these gentlemen to call a halt to the Doctor at the end of the \$45,000 if not before. And they will pardon me for suggesting the impossibility of carrying out the spirit of this law, without thoroughly overhauling matters and deliberately "setting their pegs" in the beginning. Delay will, I respectfully warn them, from the teachings of the past, inevitably result in the same old song of "insufficient appropriations," coupled with the same old appeal to the Legislature to supply a heavy deficit. And here in the name of common decency as one of the tax-payers of the State, I protest against what I understand to be a not infrequent habit of this institution of exceeding the appropriations of the General Assembly. It is a practice reprehensible in the highest degree because a violation of law and of morals and a mischief upon assumption of the powers of

legislation. "Set your pegs," gentlemen, and force the Doctor to come to them. If he insists that he can't, what then? Why every consideration of honor and propriety points to but one simple answer, "Let him give place to one who can." I assure the Doctor and the Board that there are many sons of the State, notwithstanding an industriously circulated opinion to the contrary, fully capable of performing his duties without the slightest detriment to the comfort or efficiency of the institution.

But to return to the report. A comparison is instituted in which the impression is plainly conveyed that it cost more to feed the convict than the insane patient. The State Medical Journal seems to be so impressed. A very slight examination of a brief extract will show the sort of trash (if the Doctor will pardon me) with which the people are gulled. Here it is slightly condensed: "The cost per capita of the entire prison population attached to the penitentiary I am informed is 36 cents. * * It is evident that the portion * * which live wholly within prison walls * * must far exceed the 12 1/2 cents margin between 36 and 48 1/2 cents appropriated to the insane. (page 17) What then is the humiliating fact? It is that the highway robber and the murderer finds the treasures of the State freely poured forth for his guardianship and comfort. But you venerable father and you lovely girl, yesterday unfolding with the freshness of the primrose * * poor fluttering doves * * must be allowed only such food as half the convicts allow themselves to eat. (pp. 18, 19, 21.) What relative action mean * * which fattens the outcast in the jailer's cell and starves the stricken child of woe?" (p. 22) Now when the above was written the Dr. had in his possession, or within easy access, the penitentiary report which on page 46, says: "The average number of convicts from November 1st, 1877, to November 1st, 1878, was 892—cost of feeding each per day 74-100 cents. The whole cost including officer's salaries, guard's pay, food, clothing and all necessary expenses, 36 65-100 cents per day. Of these the average number on the Western North Carolina Railroad 427; entire cost as above 31 48-100; and the average on the Fayetteville Road 87—entire cost 35 58-100. Now for the Doctor's problem: What is the cost of each of the 387 remaining in prison walls? Maj. Bingham's smallest boys will demonstrate in a twinkling that it is just 42 1/2 cents and not "far exceeding 49 1/2" as declared by the Doctor. But fairness demands that the comparison be confined to the same year for both institutions, which the Dr. does not do. The relative figures for the year 1878, when the Penitentiary paid \$20,000 in salaries more than the Asylum were 36 and 62 1/2 cents respectively for the Penitentiary and Asylum, so that the proportion for 1879 is still more largely in favor of the latter. The truth is that when the convict got 74 cents for food, the insane patient was getting 19 1/2 inclusive of whisky, ale &c., and this 19 1/2 has never been reduced one iota. But assuming that it has been and in proportion to other items, then as the provisions last year were 28 per cent. of the entire appropriation, the same per cent. now would give the patient 14 cents for food. So that from his own standpoint our distinguished friend is entreated to explain how the 19 1/2 cents or even 14 is one half of the convicts allowance of 74 or less and how the latter figures will "fatten the outcast in the felon's cell," at hard work all day, and the former "starve the stricken child of woe" on no work at all. If he will do so satisfactorily, I think I may safely guarantee unanimous endorsement by the next State Medical Convention of his side of the Hammond controversy. If in your school boy days, Doctor, you ever made such a sorry exhibition of figures on recreation "old Doctor" Wilson as he have here given to the public, he soundly rapped your rhetorical blundering in the corner of the school house to re-learn your lesson. But joking, aside, will our friend attempt to escape by including in his estimate the \$40,000 cost of penitentiary buildings? Even then his position is untrue, and the tally so transparent and puerile as to render it unworthy of notice. To re-emphasize a want of ingenuousness about this statement absolutely amazing until it is discovered that the above extract (page 17) is what theatrical performers call a "cue," necessary to introduce the next performer and indicate his time and place of entrance on the stage. Without it, as it is, those "venerable fathers" and "lovely girls" could never have appeared at all, and the world would altogether have lost the pendant six pages of the very prettiest talk in the whole report. In fact, the chief if not the only fault of this production is that each of its material positions, upon examination, become too much like the old gun of the doggerel,

"Which whether aimed at duck or plover is sure to kick the owner over."

But as time presses, we will leave all this for the present, and as we have respectfully followed, beg leave now to lead our friend a little further into the field of comparison. Mr. Editor, in a classic grove, in the suburbs of the refined town of Oxford, and in the very front rank of noble charities, there stands the Orphan Asylum, a monument to the Masonic fraternity, more beautiful and lasting than Parian marble or perennal brass. When marble and brass shall have crumbled and far beyond the final wreck of matter, its results will wreath themselves into a crown of glory for this fraternity and its superintendent in charge. This side the grave it will be impossible to estimate the good done by that man. It will require minds freed from the clogs of mortality and purified by association with the

infinite charity to see and appreciate it. Yet how quietly and unobtrusively and successfully he works! He knows of Lobby as he knows of Siam, only by reading and hearsay. No subsidized press will ever give him his brow with a meretricious fame. "His works do follow him," and they alone proclaim him. During the investigation of the Insane Asylum, one of the committee meeting by him chance on the train, drew from him many interesting facts connected with his work. Desiring to test his own memory, the same member, before this correspondence began, and without intimating his object, addressed certain inquiries to Mr. Mills by letter, to which the following is his answer. I trust he will pardon the liberty I have taken in referring to him here, and feel sure there can be no breach of propriety in publishing this letter:

ORPHAN ASYLUM, OXFORD, N. C., May 5, 1879.

Dear Sir:—Last year our receipts were \$7,731.28. Average number of orphans 130—cost quite \$5 a month for feeding, clothing and teaching each orphan. During the last five months we have spent \$3,311.11. Number of orphans 128—a little over \$5 a month; but these are the five most expensive months. When vegetables come in fully, our expenses will come down 30 per cent. Besides, of this \$3,311.11 we used about \$300 improvement and repairs, which will be permanent as the buildings are now in much better condition than when the Orphan Asylum was opened. But Gen. Cox (the present Grand Master) advises me to spend \$5 a month on each orphan, even though I could reduce expenses to \$4 a month. It has been about three years since we had a case of serious sickness, and all were able to respond to the breakfast bell this morning. Not knowing the object of your inquiry, I have tried to answer comprehensively. Will take pleasure in answering any questions in regard to the orphans.

With sincere esteem,
J. H. MILLS, Superintendent.

Now then as a matter of interest to the tax-payers, to whom the Dr. appeals, and introductory to some comparisons I propose to institute between the management of the asylum and that of other institutions I invite attention to the following table, calculated mainly from the Doctor's reports and showing the amounts used, the number of patients, and the annual daily per capita for each year since 1867 in the Insane Asylum:

Year.	Amount Paid.	Patients.	Annual Per Capita.	Daily Per Capita.
1868	\$57,287.33	211	\$271.70	74c.
1869	64,750.00	229	282.96	77c.
1870	80,700.00	229	352.84	96c.
1871	73,322.70	247	296.85	81c.
1872	66,397.20	245	270.99	75c.
1873	70,000.00	242	289.25	79c.
1874	65,000.00	245	265.31	72c.
1875	70,000.00	257	272.37	75c.
1876	73,028.00	257	283.76	78c.
1877	63,000.00	270	233.33	65c.
1878	71,535.00	278	257.32	70c.
1879	\$75,700.73	268	\$282.46	77c.

Average per year, \$68,688.73; average patients, 244; average annual per capita, \$282.46; average daily per capita, 77c.

This table is believed to be approximately correct, and if wrong rather under than over the mark. There are some \$13,000 resulting from the extension of the fiscal year in 1879, and probably deficits for other years not taken in the account. Having no report for 1877, the number of patients, at a venture, is put at 270, though according to my recollection it is not so large. There was a conflict in the testimony before the committee as to the average in 1878, the 80-ward placing it at 270. We, however, gave the Doctor the benefit of his own statement.

The Doctor places the expenditures for 1878 at \$65,335.00 and I have used that sum in discussing the contrast presented between the penitentiary and the Asylum; but as there was a debt contracted of \$5,000 presumably in 1878, and as the last General Assembly paid that debt, it is thought to be properly added to the expenses of that year. The table also embraces repairs. So that it will be seen that under Dr. Grissom's administration (who went into it July 6th, 1868), a period of eleven years, an average 244 patients, have cost the State in round numbers about eight hundred thousand dollars—\$822,400 per year and 77c per day. We now give table for Orphan Asylum on the basis of 1878—for all purposes:

Year.	Amount Paid.	No. of Orphs.	Annual Per Capita.	Daily Per Capita.
1878	\$75,700.73	268	\$282.46	77c.
1879	144,003.00	244	590.16	161c.
1879	\$169,633.00	244		

So, then, briefly to recapitulate, 244 orphans under Mr. Mills cost \$14,003 per year and \$169,633 for the eleven years. While the same number of patients under Dr. Grissom (adding the \$13,000 spoken of above) cost \$68,887.33 per year and \$757,600.63 for eleven years—an excess of \$608,127.63. To your correspondent these figures would seem "incredible, if they were not before him in gloomy reality." (p. 20)

"Oh! but," says the Superintendent, "the insane must have extra food, extra attendance and extra medicine. Everybody knows he costs a great deal more than the sane." This is cheerfully admitted but, my dear sir, how much? Will you take care of 244 on \$14,003, or 29,206? Surely an additional sum, amounting to the sum total of the necessities, ought to furnish the extras, especially when the Doctor knows at the Asylum, in profuse abundance, almost every vegetable known to the catalogue of Buist or Landreth. Who doubts that this ratio would have been ample and that Mills' own in Dr. G's place, and that without detriment to the institution? If so North Carolina would have saved \$147,491.63 by the exchange of men. But the Doctor still demurs. Ah, then, as your correspondent likes to be gen-

erous, and, above all things, loves harmony, let the Doctor himself fix the ratio. Passing by hundreds of Asylums in America and leaping the broad Atlantic to pounce down upon what the tenor of his report describes as instances of extraordinary proportion—*vari nantes in gurgite vasto*—on page 34 he says: "Thus in England and Ireland, three times as much is paid for the food, clothing, attendance and management in public asylums of the insane pauper as compared with the sane." (Oh! Doctor, parenthetically, how could you abuse us so, when, notwithstanding it reduces you heavily, the present act still gives your insane pauper more than three times as much as Mr. Mills' sane pauper? How could you?) Now let us apply this rule and it will give Dr. Grissom as the proper cost for one year \$483,899, and for his official period \$481,899. But the Doctor used for one year \$68,887.33, and for the eleven years \$757,600.63, according to his own report \$886,361.11. Now let us add the \$13,000 and R. Committee have no ground for the declaration, "that the judicious economy used by a discreet individual in the management of his private affairs, applied to this institution would save thousands to the State!" But hold! Our margin enables us to throw away the thousands with a Count of Monte Christo prodigality. For repairs and good measure let us knock off \$91,861.63, and we have left as waste \$195,000. Now then the Doctor's salary and perquisites for this time have amounted to about \$55,000, or about \$5,000 per year. Add this and it is demonstrated that our poor old State has paid for the distinguished services of our distinguished Superintendent the snug little sum of two hundred and fifty per centum dollars. It is no spirit of personal unkindness to him that I declare it as my conscientious conviction that the poorest investment our old mother ever made, considering the amount involved. Nor is it any personal reflection to say so, for \$22,727 a year is too much for anybody this side the White House.

But, Mr. Editor, I cannot control my unskilled pen. The wee hours" which usher in a new Sabbath morn are in sight, and though I have transgressed all reasonable limits of a letter, I am not half through with the comparisons I expected to embody in this. So, craving your indulgence for another time, I bid you a fair good night, "And pleasant dreams and slumbers light."

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

The vote on the Township subscription, to the railroad, in this county last week resulted as follows: Huntsville 106 against and 52 for. Madison 173 for and 6 against. Stoneville 136 against and 27 for. Leaksville 133 for and 85 against. The law requires a majority of the registered vote and hence it is only Leaksville in Madison by 13 and Leaksville by 30 majority.—Reidsville Times.

Died Teething at 93.—A worthy citizen of Gaston county reports that Mrs. Henry Underwood, a respectable widow lady of River Bend township, died at her home last week at the advanced age of 93 years. She maintained all her faculties to the last, but had lost her teeth. It is given as a well authenticated

LOCAL ITEMS.

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

Send \$2.10 and you will receive THE PATRIOT twelve months free of postage.

We are indebted to Senator Vance for message and documents, 1878-79.

Dr. J. R. Callum is building a residence on the lot adjoining Rev. Dr. Smith, on the north.

Mr. J. M. Pentress presented us last week with a basket of beautiful red June apples almost too pretty to eat.

A splendid croquet ground has been laid out in the grove adjoining, on the west, Jones tobacco factory.

Calisthenics are to be a feature in the entertainments to be given by the ladies in Benbow Hall shortly.

Miss Sallie Ross, who has been visiting friends in Danville for the past month, returned home yesterday morning.

The Ladies Aid will hold services at the Y. M. C. Hall Sunday Morning at 10 a. m. Rev. Mr. Parker will officiate.

Mr. John P. Mesley, about 18 years of age, died in the arms of his mother, Mrs. Mesley, on Sunday night, of typhoid fever.

His body was returned last night from New York, where they had been lying in state for the past two months.

One of the Allen Reel Machines has been purchased by Mr. E. H. Pogue and is now in operation at Hillsboro.

Lois of people going to the big celebration at Winston on 4th. Winston is expected to spread itself on that occasion and turn the screaming eagle loose.

The National Bank of Greensboro declared a Dividend of four per cent. on the last six months, payable to the stockholders after this day, July 1st, 1879.

Mr. Voltz, the gardener, takes the credit on tomatoes this time. He has been bringing them to market for the past two weeks and now has some of the size of half grown pumpkins.

Dossy Battle will please accept our thanks for a copy of his address on the 1st of the First before the last editorial. Dossy's sparkling wit and humor brighten every page.

The delegates to the Y. M. C. A. convention arrived home Monday morning after a pleasant three days session. Secretary put her best foot forward and secured every hospitality.

The dedication of the Grange Hall at New Garden fair grounds last Friday afternoon, attended by a large number of people, addressed by Mr. W. S. Ball, the orator, is well spoken of.

Remember that Greensboro Lodge, No. 25, will hold its regular communication last Saturday, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock. Business of importance to be acted on. Don't fail to be on hand.

Don't expect a lamp exploded in the room of Schulhofer & Co., of this place, on Monday night. Mr. D. L. Schulhofer was that by smothered the flame by smothering a blanket on it—not much damage.

The younger children of the late Mrs. Hays have gone to Fayetteville, N. C., to live. Their future home, Miss Hays will remain here where her talents as a school teacher are recognized and appreciated.

Mr. Frank Dalton has retired from his position in Greensboro Drug Store with the exception of a few shares of stock. He has been in the drug business for many years and has been a most successful one.

Mr. J. S. Clanton while bathing in the swimming pool at Danville, N. C., on Saturday last, was taken with a stroke and would have been killed had he not been rescued by a timely rescue. Mr. Clanton's coachman, Mr. T. B. Kogel's coachman, was standing near and jumped in to rescue him.

All the railroads that point to Danville and which sometimes will be crowded, were finished now we would have less than nine lines connecting Danville north, south, east and west. There is no town in the South whose promise of a better future.

Mr. J. W. Alfred brought a large number of water raised from the Danville water works. The water is of the best quality and is sold at a low price. The water is of the best quality and is sold at a low price.

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CELEBRATION AT HENDERSON.—There will be a grand barbecue at Henderson on the Fourth, a sort of joint celebration of that day and the completion of the Spartanburg & Henderson railroad. We return our thanks for an invitation. A special car from Raleigh will pass here to-morrow night for the use of invited guests. Gov. Jarvis and other gentlemen from Raleigh will be among the number. Messrs. F. C. Caldwell, C. P. Mendenhall, Jno. N. Staples, D. W. C. Benbow, T. B. Keogh, and R. M. Douglas join the party at this point.

Next Friday will be the glorious Fourth, when the fancy of the American orator will have full flight, and so many of the masculine portion of the population will become ardently patriotic and uproariously drunk. Next day comes the matter-of-fact headache and the multitudinous resolves never to do any more—till the next time. Our advice is, be exuberant as you like but don't guzzle any more tangle-foot than you can conveniently tote.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Greensboro, July 2nd, 1879.
C—H. T. Cherry.
E—Mrs. John L. Ewbanks, Miss Maloin Etheridge.
F—Mrs. Delany Forbis, Mrs. Granville Fuller.
H—Peter Hayard, Mr. Mendenhall Houston.
J—Mrs. Jno. Jackson.
O—Wm. no O'Brien.
W—Mr. Monroe Walker, Miss Mattie White.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised and give date of list.

J. D. WHITE, P. M.

Some weeks ago there appeared a "fine" statement of purchases, by one house in Greensboro, which seems enormous, but that does not include the vast amount, as purchased by me, of which I have not the exact figures, and also other houses, which if run together, would make, doubtless, a showing of more far purchased than any other market in North Carolina.

W. S. MOORE.

The Good Templars District Convention meets at High Point on the 9th and 10th inst. The Guilford County Convention at the same place on the 10th. A full representation is desired.

W. S. MOORE, C. D.

Dedication of Grange Hall.

The New Garden Grange, No. 159, dedicated their new Hall which they have constructed in the upper part of the New Garden Agricultural Hall upon their Fair Ground, on last Friday in the presence of a large audience.

The ceremonies were read to those present and impressive. The Masters of the State Grange not being able to attend in person was represented by D. W. C. Benbow.

After the Dedication Mr. W. S. Ball was introduced and delivered an able and instructive address which pleased, although he did not profess to be a farmer and in the midst of his address he alluded to the attempt to tell his hearers how to farm.

After the speech the Hall was vacated and a committee set a beautiful and good dinner to which all present were invited.

In the afternoon the New Garden Agricultural Society met, (being a separate organization from the Grange) and resolved to this date, &c. The society, which there will be a regular fall annual fair and the Executive Committee were instructed to report at the next meeting to hold last Saturday, August 1st, at 10 o'clock. Business of importance to be acted on. Don't fail to be on hand.

Then after a very interesting discussion upon the grass, how to kill it, its value to the stock, &c. the Society adjourned to meet August 30th.

The whole day was enjoyed by all present.

B. B.

Bible Society.

A mass meeting of the Friends of the Bible, in the county and town, will be held in the Court House on the 4th day of July, at 11 a. m.

All the people are invited to attend and participate in the proceedings.

Immediately after the close of the Bible Society meeting, the annual convention of the Sunday School Association will convene.

All are respectfully requested to remain and join in the proceedings.

MARRIED.

Thursday, June 26th, by Rev. D. R. Bruton, Mr. J. Julian Cole, of Alamance county and Miss Annie E. Clendenin, of this city.

DIED.

At his residence near Greensboro, June 23rd, Moses McKinnon Rankin, in the 66th year of his age.

In the death of Mr. Rankin a good man has fallen, the community has lost a most estimable citizen and neighbor, the poor friend, and the church a worthy and consistent member. I have heard it frequently said of him, "he died without an enemy." "The poor never went away from his house empty." Owing to the nature of his last illness, (congestion of the brain,) we are deprived of his dying testimony, as to the firmness and strength of his hope in Jesus. But we have what is better, the testimony of a consistent Christian life. We believe it is well with him. He connected himself, by profession of faith, with the Presbyterian church, at Buffalo, September 30th, 1854, and continued an esteemed member of the same, till his was called, as in trust, to the after-society.

One of those rare, good remedies which used once will be always kept in the house. Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills we refer to. Price 25 cts.

Another victim of Kerosene. Last night while Miss Jennie Robinson was trying to light the fire with kerosene the usual consequences followed. A prompt application of Henry's Carbolic Salve relieved the pain, and her recovery is now assured. Beware of counterfeits.—R. G. Callum Agt. Greensboro, N. C.

TO THE CITIZENS OF GREENSBORO.—I have applied myself with a refrigerator, in which to keep fresh meat at the market. The public will be furnished by me with whatever the market affords, in a pure and clean condition. Give me a call and examine for yourself. JOHN A. KELLEY.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FRUIT JARS.—We are selling Fruit Jars lower than any other house. Don't take our word for it but come and see and save money.

HOUSTON & BRO.

Headquarters for Groceries.

Roasted coffee and tea, just received by

E. M. CALDCLEUGH.

Get and get a "Sole Shingle" cigar at Geo. B. Yates, next to Post Office.

April 16, 79. 574-6m.

Bunting Lawn Pipes in great variety at C. M. PRETZFELDER'S.

Syrup just received by

E. M. CALDCLEUGH.

Valuable City Property.

Remember that W. R. Murray, Adm. of R. N. Caldwell, will sell at 12 m. July 17, 1879, that very desirable property, known as the Caldwell Corner. See advertisement for terms.

"Uncle Tommy Lowe."

One of the merry hearts, the real noble souls, who made up the history of middle Georgia, in the happy days of "long eyes," was a genial old gentleman, whose many friends knew only as "Uncle Tommy Lowe." At an advanced age, he went to his rest with his spirits only subdued by the results of our unsuccessful revolution, and the shadowy forecast of eternity. Extract from a letter to Jos D—

How well do we remember, Our Uncle Tommy Lowe, The gentle hearted member Of our club of "Twenty-four," His jolly rounded body, His open, manly face, His laugh and his greeting When he came to take his place, Among "the boys," he called us, Yet, surely it is so, His heart was even younger than Than yours or mine, dear Joe; I hardly can believe, my friend, That I was twenty years ago, When first we met and knew to love Our "Uncle Tommy Lowe."

I think that I can see him now, Without pretence or show, As he'd take his fiddle from his box And rubbin' up his bow, Would give to us, such music, As no one else was old, The symphonies of Nature, That reach the human soul, Some sweet, old fashioned melody Whose echoes yet attend And gently linger in the heart, Of your ruminating friend; They seem as fresh to me this night As twenty years ago, When first we listened with delight To "Uncle Tommy Lowe."

Do you not remember, In fifty-eight, my friend, Our frolic in November, And the ride to "Carter's bend," That bright eye bonnie lassie, When first we danced with in the real, And my sole, with sweet Daisie, At her merry spinning wheel; Who happy in the party I, Some twenty years ago, Older than the oldest, Yet young, as he was old, It seems to me but yesterday, When first we met and knew to love Our "Uncle Tommy Lowe."

How pleasant that to live, With these old times again, It's so late on every grief, And rest from every pain; The virtues of a friend or foe, Are best to contemplate, Alas, that faints or fables, We should ever estimate; And that these days of "progress," Have for our father's given The mere semblance of manhood, A mockery of Eden, It was not so, my old time friend, When first we met and knew to love Our "Uncle Tommy Lowe."

Still now in death he sleeps, Our "Uncle Tommy Lowe," Unstrung are the violin strings, At rest his gentle bow, Yet mine though the Lyre be Dumb on earth and riven His spirit touch, its echoes wake, Amid the joys of Heaven, And as I write to you my friend, Of these good days of old, I feel there's a stealing bout my heart, The kinship of his soul; A something sweet that tells me, Of twenty years ago, When first we met and knew to love, Our "Uncle Tommy Lowe."

High Point, N. C., June 28th, 1879.

Extra sugar cured hams just received by

E. M. CALDCLEUGH.

Lemons, oranges, cocoanuts and raisins just received by

E. M. CALDCLEUGH.

Black Alpacaes, Cashmere and Mohair at very low prices at

C. M. PRETZFELDER'S.

JUST RECEIVED.—Prunes, Citron, Raisins. Nice small pig hams. Also another lot of Tinsley's Tomatoes, at

J. W. SCOTT & Co's.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco

A new stock of plain and French candy, just received at E. M. CALDCLEUGH'S.

A GOOD IDEA.—W. T. Sergeant has provided a large refrigerator in his stall in the market in which he keeps his meats secure from heat and flies. A fact which the people will appreciate when doing their marketing.

Sterling Organs, 11 stops \$65, best ever offered for the price. W. S. MOORE

"Fast Pocket Cure" for Dyspepsia. See the certificates of prominent divines in another column. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.—Buy Prepared Chemicals from J. W. Scott & Co. and make your Fertilizers at one third the cost of Manufactured Fertilizers. The experience of good practical farmers proves that it can be done.

For Boots, Shoes and Slippers go to C. M. PRETZFELDER'S.

New Advertisements.

WRITING CLASS.

The class in penmanship will begin on Monday, July 22nd, at the Grand School Building. Class for ladies and boys from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 to 5 P. M. Gentlemen to 10 P. M. Terms \$2.00 for 24 hours, invariably in advance. A careful inspection solicited of specimens of my writing now at the P. O. and Book Store.

A. Q. KERR, Penman.

HORSE STOLEN.

Stolen from me, near Lenox Castle, Sunday night, June 23rd, a bay horse about 12 years old, with a small star in his forehead and one of his hind hoofs white. He has heavy man and tail, a saddle, and was ridden by a negro boy. I call him "Jim Williams." Jim is a round faced black negro, chunky, and weighs about 140 pounds. He is curly looking, has a bad face, and does not talk much. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the horse, and would not mind paying extra to catch the negro.

J. L. WAINICK, Lenox Castle.

On Monday, 23rd day of August, 1879, as City Constable, I will sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in the City of Greensboro, N. C., the following Real Estate, to wit: One House and Lot known as the "H. Shields" property—sold to satisfy \$18.75 taxes, due the city of Greensboro, N. C., by said Shields.

One House and Lot known as the B. Y. Dean property, sold to satisfy \$14.25 taxes due the city of Greensboro, N. C., by said Dean.

One House and Lot known as the Anderson Cunningham property, sold to satisfy \$37.25 taxes, due the city of Greensboro, N. C., by said Cunningham.

R. M. REES, City Constable.

NORTH CAROLINA, Guilford County. In Superior Court.

Sarah Boon, vs. Jacob Boon, Daniel Boon, John Boon and Mark Boon, heirs at law and next of kin of Levi Boon, dec'd., the heirs at law of Caleb Boon, dec'd., names unknown, supposed to be in Illinois. Peter Fugle, man and wife, John L. P. Fugle, Frank, Fugle and wife Sarah, Allen Fugle and wife Cynthia, Oliver Shoffner and wife Koshah, James Fogleman and wife Mary Jane, heirs at law and next of kin of Lewis Boon dec'd., and Wm. L. Kirkman, adm'r of Lewis Boon, c. s. c.

Summons for Relief. It appearing to the Satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Daniel Boon, John Boon and Mark Boon, heirs at law of Levi Boon, dec'd., and the heirs at law of Caleb Boon, dec'd., names unknown, supposed to reside in Indiana, are non-residents of the State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Greensboro Patriot, a newspaper published in the city of Greensboro for six successive weeks for non-residents to appear and answer, demur or otherwise plead to the complaint filed on or before the last Monday in September next, or judgement by default will be entered against them according to the prayer of the complaint. The suit is brought for the purpose of following a fund in the hands of the defendant Kirkman as Adm'r and which, it is alleged, belongs to the Plaintiff or her separate estate.

J. N. NELSON, c. s. c.

June 18th, 1879.

MAJ. W. B. LYNCH'S SELECT SCHOOL.

High Point, N. C.

Maj. W. B. Lynch, A. M., Principal, Fifteen years a proprietor of Bingham School.

ASSISTED BY B. P. REID, A. B., First-Honor Graduate of Davidson College.

Board and tuition per session of twenty weeks, \$30.00. Session begins August 27th. Address the principal at Mechanicville, N. C., till Aug. 15th, afterwards at High Point, N. C. 552-6w.

WEST POCKET CURE

25 DYSPEPSIA 25

CLERGY & DOCTORS TESTE.

Chaplain Randolph Mason College, Va.

Many cases of Dyspepsia within my knowledge have been cured by it. Cramps, Colics, Headaches, and all sorts of pain from indigestion yield promptly to it. The cures of this sort are innumerable.

Rev. R. L. Dabney, L. L. D., Hahn. Sid. College.

It is highly esteemed here by the regular Medical Faculty and the people. It is excellent for Indigestion and Flatulent Colic, sedative, aperient, tonic, slightly aperient, without nausea.

Rev. B. F. Woodward, P. E., Virginia Conference.

About twelve years I suffered from Dyspepsia. Falling in with this Remedy, I gave it a fair trial. After its use I could eat anything with impunity. I am sure I am indebted to this medicine for what of health and physical comfort I have had for the last sixteen years. I have known many since to be relieved by its use.

Rev. Robert W. Watts, A. M., Va.

I have used the mixture in my family for ten years, and have taken it for a Dyspepsia Colic, which threatened my life, and was cured, eating any diet without hurt. I have recommended it to other sufferers with happiest results. It is the best tonic and corrective I ever knew. For prostration from Dyspepsia or Liver Disease it is invaluable.

J. D. Eggleston, M. D., Va.

It is a highly valuable remedy, and in more extensively used than any single article in the whole list of medicines, so far as I observed in my practice, for all the complaints in families from indigestion. I use it and recommend it.

Editor Richmond Christian Advocate.

This remedy is of tried virtue. I have seen Dyspepsia cured completely by it. It seems to be an infallible remedy for "National Disease." The ingredients are not kept by the apothecaries, and have been difficult to get.

Rev. L. S. Reed, P. E. Norfolk District Va.

In three weeks it has made me a new man.

PRICE, 1/2 PER BOTTLE.

