

The Greensboro Patriot

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Wednesday, July 27, 1881.

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Greensboro's Early Future.

Greensboro is more prosperous and her hopes for the future brighter to-day, than at any other time within the last ten or fifteen years. She has outlived the direful effects of the war; by industry and economy she has survived the dark days of the financial dearth or "panic"—and from these dark shades and hard trials she comes forth like gold from the furnace, purified and refined.

The hardships through which she has been passing have prepared her for the conflicts that are necessary for the attainment of the grand possibilities that lie in the early future.

She is purged of all the dross and drosses, she is trained to industry and economy, and all her departments of business are steady and unfluctuating. Greensboro's future is now brightening, the effect of her training in the school of adversity is beginning to be seen—with all her commercial and financial interests steadied and solidified, her ingenuity brightened and increased, her labor elevated and improved. She is making rapid strides toward the achievement of that success which is soon to be hers. New buildings are going up, old ones are being improved; new factories are being built, old ones are being enlarged; the idle hands that used to be around the streets are now employed in the tobacco factories that have lately gone up, and are earning an honest living.

There has also lately been built two large warehouses for the sale of leaf tobacco, and these factories and warehouses are but the prelude to the grand success that is in store for Greensboro in this direction and which will not long be withheld from her.

There is already four railroads coming from different parts of the State continually pouring the wealth of these different sections into the lap of the "City of Flowers," and still there are others in prospect. The Yadkin Valley railroad is now being built through the most fertile and wealthy section of the State, running from Fayetteville to Mt. Airy, and will be completed to Greensboro in less than twelve months.

These railroads alone will make Greensboro a manufacturing town; and when this is done, the still streets will be stirred with the bustle of business, and real estate will rise to its full value. When the Yadkin Valley railroad is completed Greensboro's shipping facilities cannot be surpassed by any inland town in the South. Her advantages are beginning to be recognized already by capitalists and fortune seekers, for real estate is in greater demand and at higher prices than it has been in the past. And we predict that in less than ten years real estate in Greensboro will be worth double what it is to-day.

Elegant buildings will take the place of the little old smoky cabins on our principal streets; large wholesale houses will crowd out the little cake shops, dime stores and five-cent counters; the bare streets will be thronged with heavy drays, and the sidewalks crowded with the merchandise coming in and going out; instead of old worn vehicles standing along the dusty streets, will be seen fine coaches rolling along the well-paved streets, between the brick and stone walls that rise in silent grandeur on both sides, and only then will Greensboro be herself.

An industrial school is to be established at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., as a family reformatory and preventive school for young girls who are exposed to temptation. The plan is to divide the girls into groups of 20 or 30; each to be in charge of a matron, and the evils of Magdalene asylums where girls are brought into contact with hardened characters will be avoided.

An excellent idea, it would be well to establish such a school in every town and city in the United States.

From Washington.

The President was taken worse a few days ago. The change in his condition was caused by a collection of pus along the channel of the wound in a little sack.

The skilled physicians in attendance soon discovered the cause and performed an operation by which the President was greatly relieved, and he is now about as well as usual and the symptoms are about as encouraging as they have been, still he is not thought to be out of danger.

Not Struck, but Killed Out Right.

"A guilty conscience needs no accusing." In the North State of July 21, we notice a little article signed TRUTH, which is ostensibly a misnomer, and headed "Struck but not killed." What a pity that this distinguished, important and royal member of the anti-prohibition committee of the 5th congressional district, was not killed outright. What a god-send it would have been to the 5th district, of which he boasts of having been a citizen for more than twenty years; and but for this remark, we would not have thought him so old, for it is natural to suppose that a man at the age of twenty would have more sense than to put his foot into it like TRUTH did in the article before referred to.

TRUTH says, he was "struck but not killed," now if he meant to defend Capt. Fulghum by his article he has made a clear case of what he aimed at, and struck the object of his defence right "between the eyes and killed him too dead to skin."

He says our "charges of the 13th inst. that Capt. Fulghum's position on the prohibition question was secured by a money consideration, are not true," and now just here, allow us to say parenthetically, that if TRUTH means to assert that we said Capt. Fulghum's position on the prohibition question was secured by a money consideration, he lies, that's all. We said no such thing, we simply said, "that there was a financial secret connected with this matter," but if we had said such a thing we would substantiate it if we had to write the proof with the blood of TRUTH. We assert, that according to our best information every word we have written is true.

TRUTH says that it is not true that Capt. Fulghum's position was secured by a money consideration because he (TRUTH) was a member of the anti-prohibition committee in good and regular standing, and present at the meeting when the matter was discussed. What matter? Why the matter of increasing the circulation of the PATRIOT, but says TRUTH the "sinews of war were lacking," and no definite action was then taken, so it turns out according to TRUTH that there was a financial failure as well as a financial secret that connected with the PATRIOT in regard to this matter that they got the services of the PATRIOT, and the reason they did not pay over the money was that the "sinews of war" were lacking, this is really meaner than if they had paid the money—they induced the PATRIOT to believe that they would and then could not, would not, or at least they did not.

In regard to other statements of ours, we don't know what once he refers to, he just says "and the other statements I believe to be false." Now if TRUTH says generally that our statements are false, we say he lies, and we use the expression for the lack of a more suitable one.

What we have said has been without any personal feelings, but when our statements are disputed we feel that it is a duty we owe ourselves to maintain them, and we do not wish to say anything more on this subject.

But if the parties interested want this matter thoroughly ventilated, although we have no desire to take the trouble, still if they insist upon it, we will do it—for their accommodation.

Sitting Bull Surrenders.

Coming Into Camp With His Followers and Giving Himself Up.

FORT BUFORD, July 20.—Sitting Bull and about two hundred Indian people arrived at exactly twelve o'clock to day and surrendered their arms and ponies to Major Brotherton. No speeches have yet been made, as Sitting Bull and his followers are fatigued and hungry. They were placed in compartments between the post and the boat landing and are as securely in Major Brotherton's charge as if they were in irons. A reporter visited Sitting Bull after his lodge was erected and cheered the old man up by informing him that he had seen only a short time before the lost daughter whom the Canadians had told him was in chains, and that she was well and happy. The cavalcade, as it fled to the garrison, attracted much attention. It consisted of six army wagons, followed by twenty-five or thirty of Louis Legare's Red River carts, well filled with baggage. Captain Clifford states that Sitting Bull has seemed more sullen and insolent than any of the chiefs he had under his management, but it is thought that kind treatment will soon make him satisfied. The government has accepted his surrender in good faith.

Four negro incendiaries, C. O. on August 9th for burning the Academy of Music at that place in December, 1879.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Prohibition and Politics.

EDITOR PATRIOT:—At the outset of the prohibition movement in this State, it was asserted by its advocates that the measure had no political significance. Viewing this assertion in the light of subsequent utterances, we find that it was a very great mistake. The following expressions from prohibition sources, foreshadow the real policy of this "new departure": "It is feared that such may be the character of the moral element composing the Legislature, that our petitions may not be recognized by that body. If so, that member who refuses to give countenance to this philanthropic move should be forever hereafter laid upon the political shelf!"—R. L. Abernathy, in Raleigh Christian Advocate of January 26th, 1881.

Again: "Should the Legislature refuse to pass a prohibitory law, I doubt not that the next step will be toward securing a Legislature that will."—J. Atkins, Jr., in same paper of Feb. 2d.

And again: "To those (members) who are afraid to touch this question, we would say, the danger is on the other side—*you had better be afraid not to touch it.*"—Same paper of same date, editorial.

Once more: "From indications at present, we think the Legislature will hardly have the *spirituality* to pass the law themselves, but will not doubt submit the question to the people in some form or other. If, secured by a money consideration, be lies, that's all. We said no such thing, we simply said, "that there was a financial secret connected with this matter," but if we had said such a thing we would substantiate it if we had to write the proof with the blood of TRUTH. We assert, that according to our best information every word we have written is true.

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"Bildad."

EDITOR PATRIOT:—Sometime ago I noticed an article in your paper headed "Prohibition in the Pulpit," and written by a Mr. "Bildad," and as the article reflects upon our minister, and also upon the people of our whole community I deem it a duty to reply to the strictures of Mr. "Bildad." I was at the church and heard all the facts as they occurred.

The most of this flock are temperance people, and, fortunately, have a temperance minister who by request preached a temperance sermon on that occasion, in the course of which he gave his views on Prohibition; and in so doing he dealt in very plain facts, but in language not calculated nor intended to offend any one. But Mr. "Bildad" objects to the sermon, and censures the minister because that happened to be present a very nice man (himself) who does not cuss, nor buy, sell, nor drink whiskey; and that this man had written an article against Prohibition, and to make the matter worse there was present another man who was angry with the nice man (Bildad), and when the points of the sermon fell so heavily on the anti-prohibitionist the angry man laughed. Well, perhaps he did, and I am not surprised, though I think it wrong to laugh in church.

He further says that the anti-writer is the "Carlisle" of this community, and sometimes wields the pen fearfully, especially when he gets angry, and that is about as often as anybody ventures to differ with him on any cherished subject. Well, he had written an article against Prohibition, on which he had bestowed much labor and time, putting in lots of poetry, big words, &c., to make it read nice, and no doubt thought it would fix conviction in the heart of every Prohibition sinner in the land; but lo, this humble minister, like thousands of other good men, had not read the article, and was only meeting the arguments of the liquor men generally. But I suppose Mr. "Bildad's" conscience was shaken, and he came out of the church and declared that the sermon was all intended for him! Verily, "the wicked fleeeth when no man pursueth."

How sad, that just as he was expecting to be crowned with laurels from all parts of the State, he must instead witness the demolition of his cherished air-castle under the convincing truths of the simple gospel. But he objects to mixing temperance with the gospel, and that Prohibition should not be preached from the pulpit. Strange doctrine, this. Is not temperance a cardinal principle of the gospel? and as such is it not the plain duty of every faithful minister to do all he can to drive the monster evil, alcohol, from the land?

Dick Badger declared, "We will have to fight the women and the preachers." Is Mr. "Bildad" carrying out the behests of this chief mogul of iniquity? LUTHER.

EDITOR PATRIOT:—According

to notice the 4th of July was celebrated at Woodstock. The Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. R. O. Palmer, and Hon. D. F. Caldwell was introduced by L. H. Long, delivered without note an entertaining and instructive address to a large and intelligent audience. He gave a succinct account of the government of the world, and came down to the mother country and with a truthful and accurate description of the government of the United States, and clearly showed that our own United States was the best governed land in the habitable world and the best adapted to the happiness of man, with the best mode of developing everything to promote comfort, have and to secure lasting benefit.

In the evening he delivered his views upon the Federal Union, which were impressive and I humbly submit are the true doctrine and theory of the government under which we live. The speaker assumed that the Constitution of the United States in connection with the wholesome amendments enacted and incorporated therewith, it rightly understood, and properly and faithfully administered in a chart and sale of civil conduct, so wise and just, that property, liberty and lives of all who live under its aegis will be protected and preserved, and this has been done, and those in power the late civil strife would never have occurred.

He drew a distinction between what is usually styled the Administration and the government, which very many he said believed and understood to be one and the same. He was singularly happy in his exposition of this fatal fallacy. And clearly showed and fully convinced all who heard him that there was a wide distinction and marked difference between them, which being rightly understood, and well observed would always be done to the promotion of the government and obedience to the administration worthy of confidence. Some portions of this address were truly eloquent and fully sustained the high reputation of Mr. Caldwell as a public speaker and a man of great historical reading.

In 1850 he first appeared upon the hustings as a candidate for the lower House of the Legislature. He was then the first and sole advocate, so far as I know, of the passage of an Act to tax capital. He was met at the threshold by the capitalists, but his learning and just illustrated to the majority the measure and he pushed his efforts until they culminated in an enactment to this end. And the State passed a law to him for this large and proper use of revenue. As a politician Mr. Caldwell is con-

ceded to be bold, candid and strictly honest. His was the "popularity" that followed and was not sought after. WOODSTOCK.

Board of Agriculture.

The Board of Agriculture, at its session just ended, entirely re-organized the State system of immigration.

During the past winter an arrangement was made that the State and the Associated Railways, the lines of which are within this State, should operate in conjunction in bringing in immigrants, and Col. Pope was appointed by the board General Immigration Agent. Through their joint efforts about three hundred and fifty German immigrants were brought in within the space of a few weeks. The prospects for the work were suddenly overclouded by the breaking out of the small pox. The panic which pervaded the country in and around Salisbury—the then immigrant station—compelled a total suspension of the work. Before it could be resumed the board convened in its quarterly meeting on the 19th inst., at which there was a full attendance of members, and at which Col. Pope was present. Upon an examination into the transaction of the preceding quarter it was found that good as the results were, the plan was attended with embarrassments growing out of the intricate nature of the accounts involved in it. Upon full discussion a new arrangement was made. Under this arrangement the State and the Associated Railways will still act in concert in regard to the emigration, but the part of each is to be distinct and defined. Under the new plan the State will maintain no separate agent abroad, but the State and railways will avail themselves of existing agencies for immigration in the various countries of Europe—agencies which have been long established, and which are perfectly versed in every detail of the business. The railway now assume all the expense of transporting the immigrant from his home in Europe, when he is brought here under application made for special labor, whether artisan, field laborer or domestic servant, he will be carried directly to the station nearest his destination. If he is brought without such special destination, he will be carried to the immigrant homes established in this State, which for the present will be Goldsboro and Salisbury. The department will pay to the railways for the immigrants they may bring in, the sum of two dollars and fifty cents upon each transportation ticket.

These transportation tickets are issued to those only who are of the age of twelve years and upward, it will be seen upon an estimate of the average age of those who make up the family that the cost per head will not exceed seventy-five cents or a dollar. If the immigrant goes to a particular place upon special application for labor, no further cost is incurred by the department; if he goes to the immigrant home, one-half of his expenses incurred until he finds employment will be defrayed by the State. In the selection of immigrants by the European agents, reference will be had to securing those who are of moral, sober and industrious habits. Commissions will be allowed to agents only upon immigrants of this character.

The advantages of the new plan are obvious. We will thus obtain the benefit of old and established agencies. The cost per capita can be closely estimated. The field of emigration is widened from Goldsboro to embrace the whole of Europe. The means of laying before the people there information through these agencies and by means of publications in the principal languages of Europe are indefinitely multiplied. Through these agencies in the various countries, we can obtain a population suited to the various sections of our own State. Such, shortly, are we learn, the changes made by the board, and some of the considerations which led to their adoption.

Man who Sets Type with His Teeth.

The most remarkable newspaperman in the United States lives at Angels Camp, in Calaveras county. His name is S. S. Waterman. He is twenty-four years old and has been paralyzed ever since he was born. He was born in Angels and has never been away from the town but once, when he went in search of medical aid, but failed to find any. His paralysis is of the upper and lower limbs, which he cannot move. His speech is also affected and it is only with difficulty that he can talk at all. Early in life he manifested a liking for movable type, which he placed in position with his teeth. He soon began to cut type out of wood, holding the engraving tools between his teeth when he used them. He has made a good deal of block type in this way, with which he at present conducts a small job printing business. He also sets metal type with his teeth. Waterman was one of the founders of the Mountain Echo, a weekly paper now being published in Angels. He set a good deal of type on this paper with his teeth, and, having a good education, manufactured his editorials and other articles as he went along. He is now out of the newspaper business; and confines himself entirely to job printing and engraving. He does all the programing and caption work for the town, frequently engraving special designs for his jobs. His presswork, of course, he cannot do with his teeth, and employs a boy to do that part of the work for him—the only part that he cannot do himself.—Stockton (Cal.) Mail.

Conkling's friends are deserting him. The last are Levi F. Morton and T. L. James, both of whom are going to vote for the wood-pulp Senator-elect. But Grant stands firm by the fallen chief.

Canning.

A lady says in the Fruit Record: "We have ten acres of fruit of all kinds, and I take a great deal of pride in canning fruit. I got nearly all the prizes at the fairs."

I place them in the cans, some of them with the stem end up to the can and some with the blossom end up; then I take the juice that has run out of some that I have had peeled to cook, having no seed nor pulp, and a little salt, and pour my whole tomatoes until nearly full, then place them in a kettle of cold water and let them cook till I think they are hot clear through; then I seal them. I use nothing but glass jars—two quart jars—and after the cover has been on about five minutes I take it off so they will settle, letting the gas out; then I fill up with juice and seal again, and my cans are always full to the cover. A great many have not learned this. You have no idea how nice they will look through the glass—they show every vein and rib, look as if they were put up raw, and, when used, are just as if they had been taken from the vines, and if you don't believe me try it this summer. I always keep my fruit in the dark and it don't fade through the glass. Now, I will tell you how I can peaches and pears. I get them as near of a size as I can, and sound, but ripe, and peel them dropping them in cold water as fast as I peel having my cans all ready; then I fill the jars with fruit, and to every two-quart can I melt one-half pound white sugar with water enough to cover the fruit, and then I set them in my boiler, which holds eight cans; as soon as they are heated through I take them out, having syrup ready to fill up, then I seal with tomatoes.

Licensing an Evil.

Is it right for a Christian people to license an evil that does mischief to their fellow men? Is selling liquor an evil? Does it do mischief? Who will answer these questions in the negative? Then, why should the people of North Carolina continue to license the selling of liquor? The object of all governments is, or certainly should be, to do the greatest good to the greatest number. Who will deny that liquor does more harm than good? Who will deny that more persons are damaged than benefited by the sale of liquor? The number of liquor dealers who are benefited by the sale of liquor is insignificantly small in comparison with the number of their victims whom they are destroying. Is it not true? Does the government then, our State authorities, do the greatest good to the greatest number by continuing to license this evil? The prohibitionists say, no! They say that the government should not license an evil that does so great mischief to its citizens. The government should protect the citizen. The citizen owes the government obedience, and the government owes the citizen protection. Is it right then for the government to grant special licenses to any set of men to injure their fellow men?

But few persons say that the government makes money by granting these favors, by issuing licenses to liquor dealers. Is this true? Does the small amount paid to the State by liquor dealers equal the amount paid out by the State in consequence of the results of selling liquor? No sane man will so say. But if it was true, would that justify the State in licensing men to injure their fellow men? Would it be right for the State to make money out of the woe and misery of its citizens?

We commend these questions to the careful consideration of every voter, for in August he must decide whether or not it is right for the State of North Carolina to continue to license an evil that all admit does great mischief to its citizens. —Chatham Record.

Railroad Troubles.

LOUISVILLE, July 20.—A special dispatch from Mayville to the Courier-Journal says: "The Big Sandy Railroad Company, now constructing their line through Carter county, are having trouble with an organization known as the natives. The contractors and their operatives have been threatened for some time past, and last week one of the men was robbed and afterwards shot to prevent his appearing as a witness against his assailants. On Monday an attempt was made on Sinking Creek to wreck the construction train, and the men building bridges were driven off from their work. The county authorities seem powerless to restrain these outrages, and the State is asked to remedy the matter. The road is rapidly approaching completion, and the cars would be running through from the Ohio River in a few weeks if the builders were allowed to go on with the work peaceably."

Wh at Dr. Bliss Says of the Location of the Bullet.

Dr. Bliss said a few days ago: "It has been said by persons who have never seen the President since his injury that the bullet probably did not enter the great cavity of the body at all. Our experience with the drainage tube to-night confirms our previously expressed judgment that the ball did enter the abdominal cavity and pierced the liver. I believe that it passed through that organ and is lodged in the anterior wall of the abdomen."

GENERAL NEWS.

Dean Stanley is dead.

Syracuse, N. Y., had a \$300,000 fire on the 19th inst. Sitting Bull and 200 of his men have surrendered and are now prisoners of war.

An Indiana man stopped his paper because it had not contained a circus advertisement in three years.

Thos. L. Brayton, United States deputy collector in South Carolina, was killed last week by illicit distillers.

The heroine of the Life Saving Service is Ida Lewis. She is a brave woman, and Secretary Windom does well in awarding to her the gold medal.

The peach crop in Delaware is reported to be an entire failure. It is estimated that there are 5,000,000 trees and that in a favorable year the annual product is worth \$3,000,000 to the owners of the orchards.

To such base uses has the work of a great man come. Read and think: Most of the teas in London within the last few weeks in London, packed in leaves of "Endymion," which have been given away by the publishers.

The Texans have rather set down on their Governor for not joining in the movement for a day of thanks giving.

Gov. Jarvis promptly responded, telegraphing his concurrence, and we doubt not that his course meets the approbation of our entire people.

Conkling is having all of his traps and household comforts at Washington packed up for shipment to Utica. He does not contemplate spending this winter at the Capitol. Indeed it is said that he no longer takes any interest in politics. He

—curled up on the floor, and the subsequent proceedings interested him no more."

In commuting the death sentence of Hesse Helfmann, who was implicated in the murder of Alexander II, the Russian government did only what a decent regard to humanity required. The execution of Mrs. Sarratt, as an alleged accomplice of the assassin of Abraham Lincoln, was one of the horrors of modern history, and it is an ineffaceable stain upon American honor. That Russia shrinks from the perpetration of a like barbarity is one of the most hopeful of recent signs.

Some of the anti-prohibition editors have been hunting over the State to find prominent men who will commit themselves on their side. They have plenty of testimony on the other side and from the most prominent men of both parties in the State; yet they ignore those. It's no use, gentlemen. There is an eternal fitness about this question which makes any man who values his public standing hesitate long before consenting to become the whiskey sellers' advocate.—Prohibition Organ.

A COUNTERFEIT DOLLAR.—A new and dangerous counterfeit silver dollar is now in circulation. The imitation is in all respects perfect, showing that the machinery used is of a high order. The metal is the only mark by which the spurious character can be told, it being of a white tint, in no way resembling the silver used in the genuine. What this composition consists of has not been decided upon by experts, but it does not require an expert to detect the metallic impurity of the spurious dollar.

A classmate of the President said at a Williamstown prayer meeting lately: "Twenty-six years ago to-night, and at this very hour, our class were on the top of Greylock to spend the night of the 4th of July. As we were about to lie down for sleep, Garfield took out his pocket Testament and said: 'I am in the habit of reading a chapter every night at this time with my mother. Shall I read aloud?' All assented, and when he had read he asked the oldest member of the class to pray. And there, in the night, on the mountain top, we prayed with him, whom we have now assembled to pray."

The Baby President.

There is nobody that did not understand that grief-stricken old lady, the mother of the President, when she said: "How could anybody be so cold-hearted as to tempt to kill my baby?" Her baby! The chief magistrate of fifty millions of people. Her baby! The grandest figure before the world, the full-armed type of American manhood, physically and intellectually the superior of any ruler of any people on the earth. And yet to her, he was not the representative of the people in Congress, not even the President of the United States, in all his dignities and honors; he was her baby still. How in that the mother spoke. Honor, titles, offices were nothing. His first claim to her consideration was the fact that he was her baby, and she could no more comprehend enmity to him as President than injury to him as a child.

How wonderful, how inexplicable is a mother's love! We call it instinct, but it is the link that binds the world together. Opposed, the shrinking woman becomes a tigress, and dies for her offspring rather than desert it. Over disgrace, over crime, over home desecration, and over all other ties, it rides and rules, defying fate and scorning death. It was the art of a master that made Lady Macbeth say:

"I have given suck, and know How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me!" Before this sorrowing old lady the world stands uncovered in reverence, in sympathy and in tears. We had our thought of him as ever pierced the liver. I believe that it passed through that organ and is lodged in the anterior wall of the abdomen."

STATE NEWS.

Winston Sentinel: Hubbard Frazer

lost three children last week by diphtheria. This disease is prevailing to a considerable extent in some sections of the county.

Weldon News: The crops are in an excellent condition all over the county; we hear of no complaints from farmers and if the remainder of the season is good, there ought to be an abundant harvest in the fall.

Durham Recorder: The work of laying the rails on the University road was begun a fortnight ago; but owing to the scarcity of labor, little progress has been made, not more than a hundred feet having been laid. After harvest is over we may expect more activity.

Charlotte Observer: They tell of an engineer on the Air Line who saw a fire in a brick kiln some distance ahead of him, when approaching Gastonia one night last week, and thinking it another train he reversed his engine and ran back to Lowell before stopping.

The Landmark: A citizen of this place who is traveling in Caldwell, Watauga and Ashe, reports that there is an unusually large number of tourists in the mountains. The boarding houses at Blowing Rock are filled to overflowing, and the proprietors are compelled to refuse lodgers every day. One has rejected 500 applicants this season.

We learn from the Lenoir Topic that there is an organized band of robbers in Alexander county in this State. A negro was arrested a few days ago near Taylorsville on suspicion of being connected with the band. He confessed that he was a member, and that the band numbered thirty at present, but he could not be prevailed upon to make any revelations.

FIRE AT NEWBERNE.—At four o'clock on the 19th inst., the Stanley building Newberne was discovered to be on fire. This building contained the post office, the Register of Deeds office, the court room and the clerk's office and M. Hand's store. The papers of the office were saved. The fire in the work of an incendiary and originated in Hand's cellar. The incendiary left his hat in the cellar.

Hillsboro Observer: On Monday afternoon another storm visited Hillsboro. At the Rev. J. Pogue's there were several men in the back lot threshing wheat. The horses had been taken from the machine and were being led into the stable when the lightning struck a tall sycamore tree within a few feet of the machine. Mr. Forrest and Mr. Walter Scott were shocked and two of the horses knocked down. Balls of fire rolled about the yard, making all near by uncomfortable for a second.

Piedmont Press: A man by the name of Sparks, employed by Mr. P. A. Abernathy in a minor time near Hickory, became offended at him by some means and threatened last Saturday morning to kill Mr. A. before sundown. That afternoon he attempted to carry out his threat, whereupon Mr. Abernathy shot him. He is said to be in a very critical condition. The whole community regard Mr. A. as being justified in shooting "his he was compelled to do to protect his own life. He is held under a bond of \$1500.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flashes of a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; feeling pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels regular, at times costive; stools dark, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid, respiration occasionally laborious, accompanied by a peculiar cough, sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

In any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

The genuine DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signature of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on its wrapper.

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy for all the ills that flesh is heir to, but as a powerful and safe purgative for the liver, and in all bilious complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, &c., and

The Greensboro Patriot

Wednesday, July 27, 1881.

Agricultural Department.

The Lucky Horsehoe.

JAMES T. FIELD.

A farmer traveling with his load
Picked up a horsehoe in the road,
And nailed it fast to his barn door,
That luck might come down upon him;
That every blessing known to life
Might come his horsehoe and his wife,
And never any kind of harm
Be done upon his growing farm.

But dire ill fortune soon began
To visit the astonished man.
His horse declined to lay his head,
His back tumbled to the ground;
And the driver of the false hope,
His horse and the horsehoe,
His horse and the horsehoe,
His horse and the horsehoe,

Next spring a great drought baked the
And roasted every pea in p.
The beans declared they could not grow
So long as nature's seed was
Redundant insects reared their brood
To starve for lack of juicy food;
The staves from barrel sides were
As if they had the whooping-cough,
And nothing of the useful kind
To hold together fell in line;
In short, it was no use to be a
To hire all the land was in a fry.

One more, demoralized with grief,
The farmer clamored for relief,
And prayed right hard to understand
What witchcraft now possessed his land,
Why house and farm in misery grew
Since he nailed up that "lucky shoe."
While thus dismayed o'er matters wrong
As old man chattered to his dog,
To whom he told, with worn-out tears,
How his affairs were in arrears,
And what a desperate state of things
A picked-up horsehoe sometimes brings.

The stranger asked to see the shoe,
The farmer brought it to view,
But when the old man raised his head,
He laughed and laughed, and said,
"No wonder you are in a fix,
You've nailed the horsehoe up to fix,
Just turn it round, and soon you'll see
How your horse and fortune will agree."

The farmer turned the horsehoe round,
And showed the horsehoe to the ground,
The horsehoe lay on the ground,
And the horsehoe lay on the ground,
The horsehoe lay on the ground,
And the horsehoe lay on the ground,
The horsehoe lay on the ground,
And the horsehoe lay on the ground,

Folks never saw such ears of corn
As in smiling fields were born;
His wife presented him with wine,
His neighbors married more and more
To see the increase in his store.
And now the farmer's story
"The horsehoe was the cause of things,"
And when for good luck you would pray,
Nail up your horsehoe the right way.

N. C. Farmer.

Cure of Stock.

Cows with calf should receive
Special care both as to feed and
baudling. Good hay is the best
feed; over feeding must be avoided,
as with high-bred cows, especially
with a danger of milk fever or
garget. Light feeding, before calving,
is the best preventive of this,
followed by a mild laxative after
the calf is dropped. The udder
should be watched closely, and up-
on the first appearance of hardness
and heat, bathe with cold water to
reduce the inflammation. It is well
to let the calf suck the cow if there
is any trouble with the udder. Save
the heifers from the best cows, and
thus constantly improve the stock.
A poor cow is an unprofitable animal,
and should be fattened and
"turned off," leaving no progeny
in the herd. Calves, with care in
feeding, may be raised on milk
milk, by replacing the cream with a
little oil cake meal.

As the days grow warmer the
ticks will increase upon the sheep,
and become more and more trouble-
some. A strong decoction of to-
bacco in water, used as a dip, or
poured along the back, will destroy
them. As the lambs increase in
size, the dams suffer, and the lambs
must either be fed some meal daily,
or the dams must be given an abun-
dant of rich food. Lambs can be
put to eat at four or five weeks, and
thus relieve the ewes.

Horses that have had good care
will come out in the spring in good
trim for the season's work. As the
cock weas to house, the skin is
irritated; an ounce of equal parts
of sulphur and cream of tartar,
given with the feed for a few days,
will correct this. Good feeding, and
with a soft brush should not be
neglected. Ground feed, water
with cut hay, is an excellent food
in the spring for working horses.
Three quarts of equal parts of corn
and rye (or oats), mixed with a
pint of moist cut hay, is enough
for a meal. An occasional feed of
cut beets or potatoes is useful.
With many experienced horse men
an occasional feed of half a peck of
potatoes is regarded as a remedy
for worms in horses. However this
may be, they improve the general
condition of the animal in a most
positive manner. The main point
is to keep the horses in good health
and strength, for upon them de-
pends a great part of the spring
work. As feeding time approaches,
good mares should be turned loose
in a box stall and receive the most
gentle treatment, as the temper
and disposition of the colts is
thought to depend much upon this.

The Scientific American advances
the following important informa-
tion to those who desire to get rid
of stumps upon their farm: "In
the autumn of their winter bore a
hole one or two inches in diameter,
according to the size of the stump,
and about eighteen inches deep.
Put into it one or two ounces of
explosive, fill the hole with water
and plug in close. In the ensuing
spring take out the plug and pour
in about a gill of kerosene oil and
ignite it. The stump will smoulder
away, without blazing, to the very
extremity of the roots, leaving
nothing but the ashes."

Cooks make the mistake of boil-
ing things too much. After reach-
ing the boiling point, meats should
simmer. The toughest meats can
be made tender by so doing.

The New and the Old Version.

A middle-aged married man of
our city thought he would trim
his in his garden one Sunday, or
healy, but while he was saving off
his limb, his wife, watching him from
his window and telling him to wait
ill to-morrow, a good lady came
along on her way home from church,
and seeing him at work on the Sab-
bath day, was very much shocked,
she called to him and wanted to
speak. "Have you ever read the
ten commandments?" "Oh, yes,
hundreds of times—know 'em by
heart, every one of 'em, and know
I have broken the seventh com-
mandment three or four times al-
ready to day and expect to break it
in many more times before the sun-
set, for these trees and bushes
are to be trimmed and I'm in busi-
ness from sun up till sun down on
week days, and am too poor to hire
any one." The lady started on home-
without saying another word and
she roared out laughing, and she
couldn't tell for the life of him
what was the matter until his wife
gave him the ten commandments to
read. He did so and then wanted
to know where she got the newly
translated Bible. "It is not the
new Bible you are reading, but it
is the old one, and Mrs. ————
he ten commandments as well as
you know your A. C. O. Now
what do you say?" He studied for a minute.
"Well, I'm as innocent as a lamb,
I am, be gosh; but confound the
seventh commandment anyway,
that's all I've got to say, and I
know very well the numbers have
been changed." The subject was
dropped, but he knows one of the
commandments now, you bet.

Mrs. Gen. Bryan Grimes, and
her sons (bright little men, fully
awake to the foul wrong done to
their father and themselves by a
gang of assassins) have come to
reside in the city, for the summer,
with their people.

In this connection we will note
that the long series of outrages in
Beaufort and Pitt counties have
been reported to have had a very dis-
tressing effect, not only in disor-
dering the community, and arraying
the law against individual
offenses, but also in individual
outrages. Mrs. Laughton
Grimes, for one, is said to be greatly
shattered and terrified by the
trials her family has undergone.
Mr. Dickerson, of Dixon, who died
a testifier at Parker's trial, notwith-
standing many threats and warn-
ings, was almost ruined. He
returned from the court, to find his
dwelling burned to ashes, with all
of his furniture, food, etc., and
his family narrowly escaping in their
night clothes! The same floods
who sought to burn up the sleeping
women and children, no doubt were
the ones who tore down his fences,
and turned a drove of cattle upon
his young crop. It is said that old
man Paramour met Dickerson on
his return from court, and remarked
menacingly that they were two
close neighbors for health! Dick-
erson moved upon the Grimes
plantation.

It may be that we fail to com-
prehend the crime of the case;
but one thing seems plain, (in view
of the acquittal of Parker, and the
escape of Paramour,) namely that
any one in that region having
reason to suspect trouble, ought to
have sense enough to use his own
pistol first.

The New York Times pays Mrs.
Spencer the compliment of reprint-
ing a long extract from her recent
letter to the *News and Observer*.
The truth is, Mrs. Helen Campbell
is the contrary notwithstanding.
Mrs. Spencer and many others of
our Southern ladies write stronger
and better English than Northern
literary circles are accustomed to.
That the North and the world gen-
erally do not know more of us is
their misfortune, not ours.

The Agricultural Department
has decided to withdraw its Euro-
pean Agency for Immigration, and
allow things to drift for awhile.
We hear the question of funds is
very pressing. The Department is
in its fifth year, and has had the
use of about \$100,000.—*Farmer
and Mechanic*

The following have been commis-
sioned notaries public: Stephen
A. Goodwyn, Oxford; M. A. Chas-
ley, Big Lenoir, Madison county;
J. B. Broadbent, Fayetteville;
C. F. Harvey, Kingston; Louis A.
Skarfen, Brafford; Neil Edington,
Greensboro; Appleton O'Connell,
Hillsboro; Walter Carter; Joseph
D. Myers, Washington.

Legal Advertisements.

Sheriff's Sales of Land

By virtue of an execution in my hands,
I will sell at the Court House door, in
Greensboro, on the 4th day of July, 1881,
the following tract of land, to-wit:
The undivided interest of Joseph P. Hutton
in 100 acres of land, known as the William
and George Hutton land, adjoining
lands of William Staley, J. F. Coker and
others, on Stinking Quarter Creek, to
satisfy a judgment in favor of J. C. Able
by J. H. GILMER, Sheriff.
Greensboro, N. C., May 31, 1881.

Also at the same time and place by
virtue of an execution in favor of J. L.
Oakley, against the property of James W.
Albright, I will sell 124 acres more or
less of land adjoining the lands of W. M.
Albright, the Thomas I. Sandridge place
and others on North Main St.
Greensboro, N. C., May 31, 1881.

By virtue of an order of the Superior
Court in the case of the State, on the
relation of George B. Albright, against Jas.
W. Albright, Daniel Albright and Jas.
W. Albright, I will on the 4th day of July,
1881, sell 124 acres of land more or less
adjoining the lands of W. M. Albright, the
Thomas I. Sandridge land and others on
North Main St. L. M. SCOTT, Com'r.
Greensboro, N. C., May 31, 1881.

I will also sell the same land at the
same time and place, by virtue of a mort-
gage executed to the Greensboro Building
and Loan Association by Jas. W. Albright
and wife. Greensboro B. & L. A.
by W. H. HILL.
Greensboro, N. C., May 31, 1881.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Guilford County.
Superior Court, Clerk's Office.
In the matter of the Greensboro Tobacco
Manufacturing Co. proposed corpora-
tion.
Whereas, a plan of incorporation in
the name and style of the Greensboro Tobacco
Manufacturing Company was filed in this
office on the 22d day of June, 1881,
and a permit given to open books of sub-
scription to the capital stock of the said
proposed corporation, and it now appear-
ing from the stock book filed that two-
thirds of the capital stock has been sub-
scribed, and J. A. O'Neil, one of the
subscribers to said stock, having re-
quested me to do so, I, J. N. Nelson,
Clerk of the Superior Court of Guilford
County, do hereby call a meeting of the
subscribers to said stock, to be held at the
office of W. H. Hill, in the city of Greens-
boro, on the 13th day of July, 1881, for
the purpose of organizing said corpora-
tion.
This 23d day of June, 1881.
J. N. NELSON, C. S. C.
d2t-w2

NOTICE OF ACTION.

Wm. L. Kirkman, as Adm'r of William Hut-
ton, dec'd.
Against
Thomas Arnold and his wife Tisha, Cal-
vin Harvey and wife Martha, William
Fogelman and his wife Lydia, Thomas
Harvey and his wife Susan, J. Hutton,
Arnold Hutton, Joseph Hutton and
John Hutton.

Petition to Sell Lands to Pay Debts.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the
Court from affidavits filed and returns of
the Sheriff of Guilford County that the
defendants, Thomas Arnold and his wife
Tisha, Calvin Harvey and wife Martha,
Wm. Fogelman and his wife Lydia, Thom-
as Harvey and his wife Susan, J. Hutton,
Arnold Hutton, Joseph Hutton and
John Hutton are non-residents of this
State and that they are necessary parties
in the proceedings.
It is therefore ordered that publication be
made for six successive weeks in the
Greensboro Patriot, a newspaper pub-
lished in the City of Greensboro, N. C., not-
ifying the said defendants to be and appear
at the office of the Clerk of the said Superior
Court, at the Court House in Greensboro,
on the 14th day of July, 1881, and answer
or demur to said petition, or it will be
taken for granted as to them.

Clerk of the Superior Court
July 14th, 1881.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of
William Hutton, deceased are hereby not-
ified to come forward and make immed-
iate payment, and all persons having claims
against said estate are hereby notified to
present their claims on or before the 6th
day of August next.
This 6th day of July 1881.
C. A. Book, Executor.
Greensboro, N. C., June 6th.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as Administratrix of
the estate of J. C. Cunningham, dec'd, I
hereby notify all persons holding claims
against said estate to present them to the
undersigned on or before the 15th day of
June, 1881, or this notice will be placed
in the hands of the Court.
All persons indebted to the estate of
said dec'd are notified to settle the same
without delay.
J. VAN LINDLEY, Administratrix.
Greensboro, N. C., June 1st, 1881.

SALE OF LAND.

BY ORDER OF COURT I WILL OF-
fer for sale on the premises on the
4th day of July 1881—the lands belong-
ing to the heirs of James Hutton, dec'd, sub-
ject to widow's dower, adjoining lands of
J. J. Walsh, James Hedgecock, B. F. Sullivan
and others, containing 274 acres, in
this State. Biddings opened on the acre lot
at \$19.00—Hedgecock's bid.
Terms on day of sale
C. J. WHEELER, Commissioner.
May 9th, 1881—w4

POMONA HILL NURSERIES.

600,000 FRUIT TREES—VINE, &c.,
100 acres in Nursery Stock; largest stock
ever offered in North Carolina. Peach-
es from May till the first of winter. Largest
stock of early and late varieties for market
orchards. Apples in succession the year
round. Grapes and strawberry roots against
frost. Large stock of best varieties and
everything else of the hardy class usually
kept in a first-class Nursery. Special in-
duces to large plantations and dealers.
Correspondence solicited. Catalogue free to
applicants. Local city agent, Jas. Sloan,
near Meadow House. Address,
J. VAN LINDLEY, Greensboro, N. C.

City Property For Sale.

Commodious house and lot for sale, on
easy to me, situated in business portion of
Greensboro. Corner lot. Address,
June 27, 1881.
Care of Box 25, Greensboro, N. C.
d 10-w-11.

\$500 Reward.

We will pay the above reward for any
case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick
Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or
any other ailment of the digestive system
which may be cured by the use of our
celebrated Liver Pills, which the directions
are carefully complied with. They are pure-
ly vegetable and never hurt or give any
inconvenience. Large boxes for sale by
druggists. Beware of counterfeits and
imitations. The genuine manufactured on-
ly by J. W. SCOTT & CO., of the "Pain
Busters," 151 & 153 W. Madison St., Chi-
ago. Free trial package sent by mail pre-
paid on receipt of a 3-cent stamp.
Mich 15-w4

Western N. C. Railroad.

The Private Stockholders in the old
Western North Carolina Railroad Com-
pany are hereby notified that \$212,500 worth
of stock in the new Western N. C. Rail-
road Company has been sold and re-
ceived for them, in accordance with the
provisions of "Act No. 2" of the Act of the
24th of March, 1870, and that the same
will be issued to them on presentation of
their certificates of stock to the Secretary
and Treasurer at Greensboro, N. C., as soon
as the same are passed on by the Committee
appointed to examine and report upon them.
A. B. ANDREWS, President.
Salisbury, N. C., June 2, 1881. 4w

The Methodist Advance.

AN UNOFFICIAL METHODIST PAPER.

RELIGION, TEMPERANCE

AND

GENERAL LITERATURE.

Published weekly at
GOLDENROD, N. C.

FOR A JOINT STOCK COMPANY.

Subscription: \$2.50 per Annum for Six Months
On Trial, 50 Cents for 3 Months, payable
in advance.

A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited
and addressed to the Editor, at the
Editor, F. M. WOOD, J. Cor. Editors,
F. M. WOOD, J. Cor. Editors,
F. M. WOOD, J. Cor. Editors.

SASH,

BLINDS AND DOORS CAN BE
bought for less than actual cost to
Manufacture them, for the next three
months. Parties wishing to buy will do
well to call at once on—
L. W. CABLE,
Greensboro, N. C., May 6—d4w4.

FARMERS'

WAREHOUSE

Greensboro, N. C.

FOR SALE OF

Leaf Tobacco

Will be opened TUESDAY the 28th of
June and the FIRST SALE will pos-
sibly take place
Wednesday, June 29th.

We have just completed our NEW
WAREHOUSE which is 50x100 feet and
splendidly arranged for the business.

We also have a good Wagon lot and
stable; and a COMFORTABLE OFFICE
for the farmers.

We hope that our friends from old Guil-
ford and her sister counties will give us
a chance and we will do the best we can
for them. Very respectfully,
W. E. BEVILL & CO.
June 15, 1881.

KEEP COOL.

Another lot of Hammocks

JUST RECEIVED.

Prices to Suit all.

Choice Summer Reading

just to hand,

also a New Guide Book to the

Mountains of

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

Everybody should have one.

CHARLES D. YATES,

Book, Stationery and Art Store.

GREENSBORO, N. C.,
July 1, 1881.

WE WISH TO BUY 5,000 POUNDS BEES-WAX.

10,000 " Wool.

10,000 " Dried Cherries

Don't forget to dry your apples in large quarters and halves

J. W. SCOTT & CO.

Greensboro, N. C., June 14th, 1881.

PRE-EMINENT

among Southern Boarding Schools for
Boys in age and numbers; and a area of
patronage for 1880 extended that of any
other school in the Union. The Stand-
ing of the school is shown by the fol-
lowing totals: For 1879, 103; for 1877,
124; for 1878, 142; for 1879, 166; for the
scholarship year ending June 30, 1880, 189;
for the year ending June 30, 1881, 247.
The 1881 Session will begin July 27th
1881. Address,
J. VAN LINDLEY, Superintendent.
June 27, 1881. d4w4

Death is Wealth.

E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treat-
ment is a specific for Hysteria, Doziness,
Depression, Nervous Headache, Mental
Exhaustion, Loss of Memory, Spasmodic
Tics, Impaired Vision, Epilepsy, and
Pneumonia of the Lungs, caused by over ex-
ertion, debility, or over-indulgence, which
can be cured by the use of this medicine. It
will cure rapid cure. Each box con-
tains one month's treatment. One dollar a
box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent
by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We
guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With
each order received by us for six boxes
we will send you a copy of our "Brain and
Nerve Treatment" by mail, and we will
return the money if the treatment does not
cure you. Guarantees issued by W. C.
POPE & CO., Druggists, Greensboro,
N. C. Wholesale and retail agents. Orders
by mail will receive prompt attention.
Mich 15-w4

Health is Wealth.

E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treat-
ment is a specific for Hysteria, Doziness,
Depression, Nervous Headache, Mental
Exhaustion, Loss of Memory, Spasmodic
Tics, Impaired Vision, Epilepsy, and
Pneumonia of the Lungs, caused by over ex-
ertion, debility, or over-indulgence, which
can be cured by the use of this medicine. It
will cure rapid cure. Each box con-
tains one month's treatment. One dollar a
box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent
by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We
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Nerve Treatment" by mail, and we will
return the money if the treatment does not
cure you. Guarantees issued by W. C.
POPE & CO., Druggists, Greensboro,
N. C. Wholesale and retail agents. Orders
by mail will receive prompt attention.
Mich 15-w4

Special Limited

CHEAP EXCURSIONS

TO

Morehead City!

Richmond and Danville

Passenger Department,

Richmond, Va., June 1st, 1881.

Excursion Ticket Arrangements

For the Season of '81

TO THE

HEALTH RESORTS

AND ATTRACTIVE

EXCURSION POINTS

OF

North East Georgia,

Upper South Carolina,

Western North Carolina,

The Virginia Springs.

Commencing June 1st and ex-
piring October 31st, 1881. Round
Trip Tickets will be on Sale at
GREENSBORO,

until October 1st, and passenger
transportation facilities will be per-
fect to meet the demands and ren-
der comfortable service to all in-
tending tourists for the various
points named.

For tickets, time table, &c., en-
quire of the Ticket Agent Green-
boro, or
A. POPE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't.
d4w-2.

SPECIAL LIMITED

CHEAP EXCURSIONS

TO

NEW SASH, DOOR AND

BLIND FACTORY.

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Brackets, Fur-
niture, Coffins, Mouldings, and all kinds of
Dressed Lumber and Building Materials.
A. O. Redding & Co.,
Randolph Mills,
Randolph County, N. C.
have just applied their factory with new
and improved machinery and are now
prepared to fill promptly all orders for
the above-mentioned articles and every-
thing in the lumber line. We turn out
the best of work and insure satisfaction.
We would respectfully invite the at-
tention of the people of North Carolina
and adjoining States to their advantages
and ask for a liberal share of patronage.
Call and see them or send for price list, to
Box 45, High Point, N. C.
Sept 7-w4.

SIMMONS

LIVER

REGULATOR.

Ask the recovered
dyspeptic bilious
sufferer, victims of
pain and acute
nervous debility,
how they recovered
health, cheerful spirits
and good appetite,
and will tell you by
taking SIMMONS
LIVER REGULATOR.
THE CHEAPEST, PUREST, AND BEST
FAMILY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!
For Dyspepsia, Constipation, Jaundice,
Bilious attacks, Sick Headache, Colic,
Depression of Spirits, Sour Stomach, Heart
Burn, &c., &c.

This celebrated Southern Remedy is war-
ranted not to contain a single particle of Mer-
cury, or any injurious mineral substance,
but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

Containing these Southern Roots and Herbs
which an all-wise Providence has placed in
countries where Liver Diseases most prevail
to cure all Diseases caused by Derange-
ment of the Liver and Bowels.
The Symptoms of the Liver Complaint are
a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in
the Back, Sides or Joints, often amounting
to Rheumatism; Sour Stomach; Loss of
Appetite; Bowels alternately constipated and
loose; Headache; Loss of Memory, with a
painful sensation of having failed to do some-
thing which ought to have been done; De-
bility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appear-
ance of the skin and eyes, a dry Cough of
ten minutes duration.

Sometimes many of the symptoms attend
the disease, at others very few; but the Liver,
the largest organ in the body, is generally
the seat of the disease, and if not regulated
in time, great suffering, wretchedness
and Death will ensue.

As there are a number of imitations offered
to the public, we would caution the com-
munity to buy no Powders or Prepared Sim-
mons Liver Regulator unless in white wrap-
pers, and have the red letter Z and Mortar in
the front, and is made by J. H. ZEILIN &
CO.

"We have tested its virtues, personally,
and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness,
and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medi-
cine the world ever saw. We have tried
fourty other remedies before Simmons Liver
Regulator but none of them, are so more
temporary relief; but the Regulator not
only relieved, but cured us."—Ed. Tele-
graph and Messenger, Mason, Ga.
Manufactured and sold only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Feb. 29, 1881. w4

Richmond & Danville

RAIL ROAD.

Passenger Department,

Richmond, Va., June 1st, 1881.

Excursion Ticket Arrangements

For the Season of '81

TO THE

HEALTH RESORTS