

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1891.

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GREENSBORO, N. C.

Dr. W. J. Richardson,
GREENSBORO, N. C.

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SURGEON DENTIST.

Dr. Arthur E. Ledbetter,
GREENSBORO, N. C.

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Western Insane Asylum.

The board of directors of the Western North Carolina Insane Asylum at Morganton held its last meeting for the year at the institution last week. The superintendent and subordinate officers submitted their reports to the board and the board prepared its report to the Governor, to be by him transmitted to the General Assembly. All of these reports are for two years' operations of the asylum, and it is hoped that every member of the Legislature now soon to assemble will read them carefully.

The General Assembly at its last session appropriated for the support of the institution for two years, \$175,000. It was allowed to retain for betterments a small surplus which it had been enabled to carry over from the biennial period 1886 to 1888, and the total expenses from December 1, 1888, to November 30, 1890, were \$178,885.96. The difference between this amount and the amount appropriated for the period, viz.: \$175,000, came out of the surplus just referred to, and a trifling surplus is again carried over after all expenses are paid. The reason for this surplus is that the appropriation was based upon an estimated average population of 450 for 1889 and of 500 for 1890 and the average was not so high as had been calculated. The number of patients remaining November 30, 1890, was 430.

The result of two years' operations have been most gratifying in every particular. The recoveries on admission of patients have been 16.7 per cent, and the death rate 1.97 per cent—the one number above and the other much below the average of similar institutions. The superintendent and medical work have been of first class character, while the subordinate officers and employees have discharged their duties with fidelity and intelligence. This institution is one in which mechanical restraint is not employed. Up to about three years ago a light form of restraint was, in a few very violent cases, resorted to, but even this has been abandoned, and the raving maniac has as free use of the body and limbs as the quiet and harmless incurable. The patients are treated with the utmost kindness and consideration. Gentleness and persuasion are more effective agents for the government and cure of the insane than the boot or the straight-jacket, and those who doubt this can visit the Western North Carolina Insane Asylum. The patients are kept in the best possible physical condition. The building is in perfect repair and the grounds have been brought into a high state of improvement. The whole institution is a model of cleanliness and order—few gentlemen's parlors are cleaner or in more orderly state than the wards occupied by the most violent patients in this asylum.

The improvements during the period have been numerous and important. What is probably the best macadamized and graded road in the State has been made between the asylum and the railroad station, a distance of one mile through the asylum grounds and over a right of way generously donated by Maj. J. W. Wilson, the enlightened and large-hearted president of the board of directors. The water supply is brought through pipes from the mountains five miles from the asylum, and has been found insufficient for the needs of the increasing population of the institution. An immense reservoir has heretofore been built on the grounds to take the water which would otherwise be wasted during the night. This involved large expense but will insure an ample supply of water. Efficient fire apparatus has been purchased and the danger of loss of lives or property from fire has been reduced to a minimum; this precaution effects a saving in another direction, as it is not thought necessary to carry more than a nominal insurance upon the property. During the year a considerable body of real estate—farming, meadow and woodland—contiguous to the asylum grounds has been purchased. This was felt to be justified by the excellent results which have attended the farming and gardening operations of the institution. During the past two years the farm and garden yielded products of the value of \$12,276.47.

The items mentioned cover the extraordinary expenses of the biennial period. The asylum is now about full. Great care has been exercised to properly regulate admissions. Had all applicants been received without discrimination, the institution would have been filled to its capacity two years ago. The jails have been relieved and all acute or supposed curable cases have been received, but during the ensuing year some applicants even of these classes it is feared will have to be turned away. Other State charities are, however, in more need of legislative help than the Western Insane Asylum—the North Carolina Asylum, the Eastern Asylum, the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution, for instance. The Western Insane Asylum, always modest in its requests, will therefore ask the Legislature for nothing in the way of money excepting for the support of its inmates and to keep up necessary repairs. Two years ago it received an appropriation equal to \$187.50 per capita of its inmates. As its equipment has been improved and its population increased, its superintendent and directors feel that during the next two years

they will be able to do even better than this, and the Legislature will be asked to merely continue the present appropriation of \$90,000 per year. This is \$180.00 per year per capita for 500 inmates, and it should be understood that this amount not only feeds and clothes the patients, but provides skilled treatment, pays all salaries, pays for drugs, fuel, lights, repairs, and meets all expenses of every sort whatsoever. The jailer of Iredell county is paid 25 cents per day for boarding the prisoners in the county jail and all concede that the figure is very low—some counties pay 40 cents and others as high as 50 cents. This 25 cents per day makes the board of a prisoner cost \$91.25 in a year. But bed clothes he bought to cover him, if he becomes naked clothing must be bought for him, if he gets sick a physician must be paid and so must the drug bill, and all this is extra. When the State can provide everything in the way of comfort, care and skillful treatment for its unfortunate insane at less than double what it costs to feed a prisoner in a common jail, it will be admitted that it is doing its humane work at a very small cost. One hundred and eighty dollars per capita is indeed much below the average of the running expense of the asylums of the United States, but the management of the Western North Carolina Insane asylum will undertake to provide for its inmates for the next two years at this figure, and moreover will, if allowed to retain its savings, undertake, by economical management, thus adding to these savings, to construct, during the next two years, apart from the main building, a congenial dining room, which will enable them to convert the present dining rooms in the building into bed rooms, thus making room for 60 more patients.

The General Assembly will be asked for some legislation regarding the institution which will involve no expense, but which will increase its usefulness, and to this legislation it is supposed there will be no objection from any quarter: (1.) It will be asked that the name, "The Western North Carolina Insane Asylum," be changed to "The State Hospital at Morganton." The words "insane asylum" have a terror for the people, and many patients feel that a stigma attaches to them as inmates of an institution so called. "Hospital" is pleasant to the ear and is of less terrible significance to the mind. It is believed that this change of name will have a good effect upon the patients; already there is rejoicing in the wards in prospect of it.

(2.) Certain rooms of the institution—twelve on the male and an equal number on the female wing—were constructed as private sections where patients who might pay their own expenses and have their own attendants could be cared for. The institution, however, having been built and being supported by the money of all the people, it is not the policy of the directors to charge some patients and treat and care for others without charge. Hence these private sections are unavailable for the general purposes of the institution and it is proposed to open them to inebriates and victims of the opium habit to the number of twelve of each sex. It is proposed to charge the patients of these classes an amount for board equal to the expense of caring for and treating them, and it is felt that in this way a good work may be done in reclaiming men and women who have become disqualified for usefulness through the drink and opium habits, and this without expense to the State and without excluding insane persons who might otherwise be admitted.

This, then, is the statement of the case to the Legislature for the Western North Carolina Insane Asylum, an institution which is doing a glorious work in ameliorating the unhappy condition of a great many of our fellow-citizens. It is an honor to North Carolina and no North Carolinian can regard it otherwise than with pride. Dr. P. L. Murphy, its able superintendent, is eminently fitted in every particular for the important trust which he exercises with such wisdom and conscientiousness; Drs. Ivey and Taylor, the assistant physicians, are accomplished medical men, fond of their specialty and ambitious in it; the positions of steward and matron could not be more acceptably or more worthily filled than they are by Mr. F. M. Scroggins and Mrs. C. A. Marsh, and all the subordinates are chosen with reference to their fitness and take a just pride in their work. The institution is controlled by a board of eight directors, whose traveling expenses to and from the meetings, are paid and who serve without compensation. As citizens and tax-payers they have just the same interest in the institution that other patriotic and enlightened citizens should have. They desire to see it reach the highest measure of usefulness and at the same time have the same interest that all other tax-payers have that it should be conducted with the utmost economy consistent with good service. Neither upon this nor upon any other point of management do they fear to meet the Legislature, and the most they have to ask of this honorable body is a rigid investigation of their management in the past, feeling confident that the closer the inquiry the more ready the General Assembly will be to accept what they now have to say as to what is necessary

to conduct the Western Insane Asylum in the future with the same measure of efficiency that has marked its operations in the past—Statesville Landmark.

BIG FOOT SURRENDERS.

150 Warriors and 250 Women and Children.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 29.—A dispatch from Wounded Knee, S. D., gives details of the surrender of Big Foot's bands as follows: Sunday morning dawned bright and warm as a summer day. Everyone of the soldiers had his overcoat off, and was talking weather.

Fifteen Indian scouts had been gone two days, and there was no word from them. Little Battle started out at daybreak, and at 10:30 he was seen dashing over the ridge for the camp waving his hat. In a few minutes, he was at Maj. Whiteside's quarters, with the good news that Big Foot was only eight miles away.

"Boots and Saddles" was sounded, and if ever a lot of men got out of camp in a hurry, it was the veterans of the 7th Infantry. In a few moments they were hurrying over the ridge eastward toward Porcupine Butte, passing that they turned north and east descending the slope to Porcupine valley, where soon Big Foot's band was driven up in line, like soldiers, and apparently ready for battle.

There was over 150 warlike bucks heavily armed facing the cavalry that they met in 1876 on Little Big Horn. One shot from any source and a tragedy would go over the wires, but Big Foot advanced from his side, and Major Whitesides from the Boys in Blue.

Big Foot started in for a long talk on how weary he was of running around, and said he wanted to open his heart to the Chief of the soldiers.

Whitesides was there, however, for business, not talk, and said that he must surrender or fight. Like magic, up went the flag of truce, and Big Foot surrendered his band of over 150 warriors and 250 women and children.

The prisoners marched over the old camp on Wounded Knee. The battalion has surrounded the Indian camp and will keep vigilant guard over them until more troops arrive. The prisoners include Sitting Bull's gang, that fled after their Chief's death.

Scouts just in report Short Bull and his braves on their way to the agency, and are in camp now at the Catholic mission, only six miles away.

THE GREAT GROWING SOUTH.

No Booming or Abnormal Development—A Year of Activity.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—The *Manufacturers Record* publishes in this week's issue its annual review of the industrial progress of the South for 1890, showing great activity and prosperity throughout that section. The total assessed value of property for 1890 is nearly \$1,500,000,000, a gain of \$270,000,000 over 1889, and of \$1,600,000,000 over 1880.

The past twelve months have been a period of unprecedented activity in every department of industrial and commercial enterprise in the South. Every factor in business reflects the general activity. The railroads have been crowded with freight beyond their capacity, the banks have transacted an enormously increased volume of business and have earned handsome returns upon their capital. Agricultural and manufactured products have been put forth in great quantity and there has been a tremendous flow of capital from every direction to the South, seeking investment. The past year has not been one of booming nor abnormal development; but it has been essentially a period of steady growth upon solid foundations. The South has been put to severe tests during the past year, but it has stood them all without strain or injury, and stands them in the eyes of the world better than ever before. An abundance of everything that the fields, the forests, or the factories yield has given the South ample resources with which to stand all strains and to meet all demands.

He Superintends His Own Coffin Making.

George W. Piper, of Sebawa, Michigan, formerly a merchant, is dying of consumption. A week ago he took a laborer with him into a swampy piece of woodland, cut down a lot of red cedars, which he had sawed into boards and taken to the best cabinetmaker there. He surprised the workman by ordering him to build a coffin to measure. "Who for," asked the carpenter. "For myself," replied Piper, and he insisted on having his orders carried out. He says he does not propose to have the undertakers make anything out of his dying, and has made a contract with the village expressman to carry that box to the grave. Piper watches that cabinetmaker, and sees to it that the job is not slighted. He is growing weaker every day, and cannot totter to the workshop to superintend the job only once or twice more.

Crazed by Drink.

New York, Jan. 1.—James Kanter, a middle aged German, while crazy drunk this evening ran amuck on 35th street and stabbed four passers-by with a butcher knife. He was arrested. The victims were not seriously injured.

SENATOR VANCE.

He is a Man of the People in Every Sense of the Word.

Senator Vance today spoke for a little over an hour to the most attentive Senate of the present debate. As usual, his speech was replete with wit, philosophy and poetry. His analysis of the Force bill was brief, but complete and pointed. In fact it was the best description of the bill that has yet been rendered. He is a member of the committee on privileges and elections, and consequently devoted unusual study to the true inwardness of the bill. He laid it bare, and in doing so discussed all its phases in a manner that will be understood by the people. There is no more attractive speaker than Vance in the Senate of the United States, and no man with more general influence. He is a man of the people in every sense of the word. There is no man in Congress who has more sympathy with the farmers and laborers of the country. The Republican side of the Senate was deserted as usual when Senator Vance took the floor, but gradually the Republicans began sneaking back when the word was passed around that Vance was speaking. The Republicans, while pursuing a policy of obscurantism and dodging debate in discussion, are still not insensible to a literary treat, and consequently the North Carolina Senator was done the honor of their return to the chamber and hearing him.—St. Louis Republic.

WILL COME TO NAUGHT.

The Farmers Will Drop the Third Party Scheme.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 30.—The following interview with President McGrath, published today, would indicate that the alliance has, for the present, decided to drop the third party movement. He says: "The agitation in the south over the Lodge bill precludes the possibility of any independent movement at this time. While in Ocala I investigated the conditions as thoroughly as my limited stay would permit, and I came to the conclusion that more time was needed. It will come about in time, but the time is not this year."

A delegation of Kansas editors which has returned from a tour through the south, having made a thorough investigation of the farmers' move there, found that a large majority of southern farmers believe in working for their reforms within the democratic party. In Louisiana, for example, the editors found few advocates of the third party move.

The president of the alliance in that state, Thomas S. Adams, secretary of the state board of agriculture, in a conversation with a correspondent, who accompanied the Kansas delegation, said: "The political condition in this state precludes the possibility of an independent move at this time. With us it is a battle for white supremacy, and any movement which will divide the white people politically will not find favor."

The editors found that Mr. Adams expressed the sentiment pretty generally held by southerners, and for this reason they also concluded that it would be impossible to do anything with the new movement at this time.

WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE.

He Celebrates His 81st Anniversary of His Birth and His Golden Wedding.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—To-day occurs the 81st anniversary of the birth of William Ewart Gladstone, who is spending the day in the midst of his family and surrounded by friends at Hawarden.

The Welsh village is crowded with visitors who have come from far and near to pay their respects and tender their congratulations to the victorious old statesman. Among the throng who visited Hawarden Castle to-day were many of Mr. Gladstone's American admirers. It was noticeable, too, that political enemies as well as allies were of the number who most cordially saluted the distinguished host.

Later in the day Mr. Gladstone drove in an open carriage to attend the unveiling of a beautiful fountain which the people of Hawarden, irrespective of politics, have erected to commemorate his golden wedding, and which is placed just outside of the chief entrance to the castle, in his speech accepting the gift and thanking the donors, Mr. Gladstone said that after 50 years of repose in their midst he had become so warmly attached to Hawarden that he hoped to continue with them during the remaining years of his life.

Mr. Cleveland to Speak in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—In the course of lectures which was inaugurated last year by Chauncey M. Depew under the auspices of the Press Club of Chicago, the next address will probably be given by ex-President Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland told the financial secretary that he would endeavor to arrange his affairs so as to enable him to accept the club's invitation late in February or early in March.

The Richmond papers state that Governor Fowle has been asked to be the orator of the day at the celebration of the birthday of General Robert E. Lee. The date of this celebration is January 19th, and the arrangements will be in charge of Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans.

300 "GOOD INDIANS."

That's the Number Slain in the Battle Monday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs this morning received the following dispatch from agent D. F. Royer, dated at Pine Ridge Agency, December 29: "On Wounded Knee Creek this morning, while the soldiers were disarming Big Foot and his band after their surrender, a fight took place which resulted in the killing of about three hundred Indians and several of the soldiers, including Captain Wallace, with a number wounded."

"Two Strike and his party who were camped on White Clay Creek, just below Red Cloud's house, opened fire on the Agency from a hill opposite the boarding school, wounding two soldiers. The police returned the fire, killing two of Two Strike's Indians and wounding two others."

"Two Strike and his band have retreated in a northwesterly direction from the Agency, and it is supposed, is trying to make his way back to Bad Lands."

A Story of the Johnstown Flood.

In May, 1889, a young man named John A. Little who worked for the L. A. Smith Wooden Ware Company of Pittsburgh, left for a short vacation, and as he was going he said to Christian McKee, a fellow workman: "If anything happens to me take care of my family." McKee promised that he would, and Little went away. He was lost in the Johnstown flood. A wife and eight children were left without support, and McKee set about redeeming his promise. He sent out more than a thousand letters to relatives near and distant, and to friends of the family, and nearly all responded with small sums of money. The amount collected was \$5,620.

Mr. McKee has purchased a house with part of the money, which has been deeded to Mrs. Little, and the rest has been placed to her credit in a bank. Two of the children have been provided with employment.

FIRE IN TARBORO.

The Oldest Academy—An Old Historic Mark—In Tarboro Burned.

TARBORO, N. C., Dec. 30.—The Female Academy of this place, Prof. D. G. Gillespie principal, was destroyed by fire about half past one o'clock this morning. All efforts to save the building were ineffectual and it was soon consumed by the flames. Quite a number of the citizens reached the building in time to render aid in saving much of the furniture.

The building was burning rapidly when the inmates were awakened and notified of their imminent peril. The origin of the fire is unknown, but there is every reason to believe that it was the work of an incendiary. The building was insured for \$2,000 and the furniture for \$500.

FIGHTING THE ROBBERS.

The Cashier Stunned by a Blow—One of the Robbers Wounded.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Three men entered the South Chicago National bank about 1 o'clock this afternoon. Two of them engaged the cashier's attention, while the third slipped through the door and coming up behind the cashier, dealt him a blow which knocked him senseless. Then the three quickly rifled the bank and dashed away in their buggy. After a chase of seven miles, the police captured two of the robbers at Fifteenth street and recovered all the money—\$4,500. Several shots were exchanged between the police and the fleeing robbers, and one of the latter was seriously wounded in the thigh. The third robber is still at large.

A Bloody Encounter With Indians.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 29.—A special to the Bee from Pine Ridge Agency says: Couriers from the Bad Lands who arrived here this morning announced a bloody and desperate conflict this morning on Porcupine Creek between the United States troops and the hostiles. Big Foot's band had been surrounded by the troops, and when the former were being disarmed by Col. Forsyth, a bloody encounter took place. Capt. Wallace, commanding Co. K of the 7th cavalry, was killed. Lt. Garlington, of the same regiment, was shot in the arm. Several soldiers were killed and a number of Indians bit the dust.

Big Fire in a Prison.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 1.—A fire broke out in Clinton prison about midnight last night and when discovered it was impossible to check the flames and at 5 o'clock this morning the new portion of the prison, the kitchen, the hospital, the store rooms, the State shop, and the machine shop, were in ruins. The new portion of the prison contained 370 prisoners and they made a regular stampede to escape but the panic was soon checked and the prisoners were transferred to the old prison in good order. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

FISHBLATE'S FALL OPENING!

CLOTHING.

Hats and Furnishing Goods.

OUR OPENING

For the Fall and Winter of 1890-'91,

IS OF MORE THAN USUAL INTEREST.

And the most important it has ever been our pleasure to make, having had the ADVANTAGE of buying some of the

BEST AND LATEST STYLES

From the Factories, for much less than the regular factory prices, and this will enable us to sell goods to our customers almost as cheap as our competitors can buy them. We have had an experienced buyer in New York for three months, who has picked up for us the CREAM OF METROPOLITAN OFFERINGS.

We are prepared to please in TASTE and PURSE the fancy of every customer. Our stock is large and complete in every line. If you want to buy CLOTHING and HATS all we ask is just come and see our stock and learn our prices, and you will buy from us.

Very Respectfully,

F. FISHBLATE,

The Leading Clothier and Hatter of Greensboro.

C. M. VANSTORY, MANAGER.

Come A'Running

The Time is Getting Short!

XMAS IS NEAR AT HAND!

Don't delay. Send orders now, or come early. Buy now! Buy often!

Buy early and Late!!

When early purchases are sold.

A Large Stock to select from—all orders filled promptly—NO CASH FOR ALL.

10000 lbs. STICK CANDY.
10000 lbs. PRINCE ALICE and PENNY CANDY.
15 bags of COCOANUTS.
50 Boxes RAISINS.
75 " Fire Crackers and other fire works.
120 " CHESE.
150 " Cakes and CRACKERS.
50000 CIGARETTES.
5 Car Loads of Toys.

100 Boxes and Kegs SOX.
25 Cases SARDINES.
20 Boxes POT-TOES.
100 Boxes ASSorted COOKIES.
Sugar, coffee, Molasses, Bacon, Lard, Ham, Flour, Meat, Corn, &c., in abundance, and many other good things.

We have the tools, and are in a position to make satisfactory prices. Call and we will show our best to make you happy. A. H. HARRIS & CO., 110 North 4th Street, St. Louis, Mo. The Trade supplied at 50 per cent. over Richmond prices, in advance, and in order to increase our sales will make sweeping reductions—all along the line. We are looking for you.

HOUSTON & BROS., Wholesale Grocers, Greensboro, N. C.

Stockholders Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the National Bank of Greensboro, will be held at their Banking house on Wednesday, January 7th, 1891, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

NEIL ELLINGTON, Cashier.

The Union Land Co.,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Capital Stock, \$250,000

25,000 Shares at \$10 each.

J. VAN LINDEN, President.
GEO. S. SEBASTIAN, Vice-President.
W. R. BURGESS, Sec'y and Treas.
J. S. HUNTER, General Manager.
R. M. DOUGLAS, Attorney.

DIRECTORS:
J. W. FRY, O. W. CARR,
H. L. FRY, J. W. SCOTT,
O. R. COX, A. F. VERNON,
W. M. HUSTON, W. E. BERNOW.

The Company has valuable business and residence lots for sale on the principal streets of the city, including South Main and Salisbury streets. A limited amount of its Capital stock may be had upon application to the Treasurer if not sold in the meantime. Office, 215 S. Elm street.

Dividend Notice!

At a recent meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Guilford, a Semi-annual Dividend of 4 per cent. was declared, payable on and after the first Thursday in January, 1891.

WM. R. ROGART, Cashier.

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The Greensboro Patriot
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Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of local interest, are not wanted; and if acceptable in any other way, they will be returned to the sender at the discretion of the publisher.
Advertisements on which no special arrangement is made will be continued "until filled," at the option of the publisher, and will be charged for on the basis of the actual space occupied.
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THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1891.

By request we publish this week an editorial from the *Statesville Lookout* on the Western Insane Asylum.

A large immigration of negroes is expected to be made into Oklahoma. A small detachment have already started for that destination, where they expect to have freedom, social and political.

BLIND TOM, the noted negro pianist, who made by his wonderful playing \$500,000, is said to be dying of consumption, in a lunatic asylum, and a pauper. His managers have profited by his ignorance, blindness and genius.

NORTH CAROLINA'S wealthiest man is dead. Tuesday, Mr. Paul C. Cameron, aged 83 years, died. His face and figure have long been familiar to North Carolinians, and many will be the regrets, when it is known that he has gone to his last long rest. He lived a long life, honored and respected, and we join his relatives and numerous friends in their grief for his loss.

The Koch treatment of consumption promises to revolutionize the methods employed in other diseases that are caused by bacilli, such as diphtheria, typhoid fever, etc. If a cure can be found for these fatal diseases, which have registered their victims by thousands, the man discovering it will long be regarded by suffering humanity as a benefactor to the race, and his name known and cherished throughout the civilized world.

We think it would be a good thing, if our Legislature would follow the examples of Mississippi and Louisiana, and require the R. R. Companies to provide separate accommodations for the Whites and Blacks, and to allow neither to trespass on the rights of the other. This should apply to train accommodations as well as waiting rooms and would avert the chances, to a great extent, of any friction between the races. The white man will not submit to social equality.

This week the Legislature of North Carolina assembled. It is notable from the fact that a majority of its members are Farmers' Alliance men and can control legislation. What they will do remains to be seen and their action will be watched with interest. Some important work required by law, is to be done, such as redistributing the State and electing a U. S. Senator. Usually a good deal of law making is had because they think they are there for that purpose and do not like to leave before the 60 days expires, all of which is detrimental on the Code and the lawyers.

REVENUE comes that the Indian troubles are caused by the conduct of the Government officials having them in charge. The Red man, once the Lord of this great country, has been circumscribed within narrow bounds by civilization, until his race decreased in numbers, promises are long to become extinct; and in the face of all this a protesting Government by starvation and other grievances forces him to a war which will only hasten his ruin. Humanity demands that this misfeasance in office should be examined into and just punishment meted out to the offenders. The history of the Indian is a sad chronicle of a race, in some respects well termed "noble."

It is two far ahead to speak with any certainty in regard to the Democratic Presidential nominees for 1892, but the situation now seems to indicate that it would be bad policy to nominate either of the leading candidates. If the result points on New York it would be suicidal to choose Hill, for Cleveland they say would knife him and that Hill would do the same for Cleveland, if the latter was successful. If such is the case and both are only for self, regardless of the party good and unwilling to submit to the will of the Convention, we favor letting both be dropped by the party and another good available Democrat selected to bear our banner. No man can control and manipulate a party for his own personal ends, without making that party unfit for a true election.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(By correspondence to THE PATRIOT.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

An indication can be gained of how the Republicans in the Senate are utilizing the time saved by the refusal to take a holiday recess from the statement that the session to date lasted just seven and a half minutes. Both of the Republican leaders of Rhode Island were marked present. This is significant as the first named runs the election act and the other the closure rule. The absence of these two men occasioned much remark, and the silver Senators are mumbling that it is a deep laid scheme to shove off the legislation nearest to their hearts.

It is now definitely settled that the plan for closing debate which Aldrich champions will not be brought forward for consideration next week as was at first agreed upon. The severe criticisms of Teller, of Colorado, and Hale of Maine, has frightened the radicals and they have changed the campaign in consequence to a test of physical endurance. According to the now agreement the coming week is to witness a continuous session of the Senate in which the Democrats are to be forced to do all the talking while the Republicans expect to have a monopoly of all the sleeping. This plan, though, Democratic Senators say will not work, as it will only be necessary to keep a corporal's guard on hand to prevent the majority from springing a trap, and thus the Democrats say they will get as much rest as their opponents.

In this connection it can be said that one of the Republican Senators who opposes the election bill expresses the opinion that as thus amended there will be little possibility of its passage by the House, owing to the improbability of securing a quorum of members at a late day in the session. Thus, he says, the bill can never become a law.

In the absence of matters of gossip near at home nearly everybody in official life is criticizing the Indian campaign in the West. Those who oppose the acts of General Miles assert that were General Crook alive the trouble would have been settled by this time. They do not hesitate to censure the present temporizing policy which looks to the conciliation of the Indians on the war path and their return peacefully to the reservation. These parties are inclined to believe, like General Sheridan, that the only good Indian is a dead Indian. They are in favor of thrashing the Sioux and treating with them afterwards. In this class are to be found many of the army officers on duty in the War Department. The head men, though, like Gen. Schofield and Secretary Proctor, have every confidence in Gen. Miles, and believe that his plan of campaign is the best under the circumstances. President Harrison is giving close consideration to the Indian difficulty and all information received at the War office is immediately laid before him by Secretary Proctor.

Editor Halstead, late of Cincinnati and now of Brooklyn, in an interview here to-day on the political outlook went so far as to say "you are going to see the d—st political struggle this country has ever known." This was all the information he would vouch-safe, and in reply to questions as to the result and the nominees he only gave ominous shake of the head.

When Halstead fails to claim everything for the Republicans you can put it down that there is something rotten in Denmark. Judge Cannon, of Illinois, the chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, says the talk about an extra session is all nonsense. He claims that the appropriation bill stands as well advanced now as they usually do in short session, and that there is ample time to finish up all necessary legislation before the final adjournment on the fourth of next March. He says, though, that to do this the Senate has got to quit its foolishness and go to work instead of wasting the time in talk. Of course he is in favor of the introduction of the previous question in that body to pass the election bill.

Prominent Democrats in the House, however, take an opposite view of the prospect. Such men as Mills, of Texas, and Springer, of Illinois, freely express the opinion that will take hard and constant labor to properly complete the legitimate work of this Congress, and that if the majority in the Senate continues to waste the limited days remaining in the effort to pass political measures an extra session cannot be avoided. The same gentlemen do not view an extra meeting of the next Congress with apprehension. They say that in some respects an extra session would be advantageous. It would afford an opportunity for the leaders to get acquainted with the many new members and to give ample time to properly discipline the Democratic forces preparatory to the legislative struggle which is sure to precede the next presidential campaign. So far as the canvass for the next speakership is concerned it is their opinion that an extra session would have little effect one way or the other. Each candidate, of course, is confident of pulling through, but none of them will give a bill of particulars, each one resting content with the moral claim of having a "cinch" on the speakership of the next House.

Excursion to Cuba.

An excursion is being arranged by the Baptists to Havana, Cuba, to take place February 1st, the occasion being the dedication of the First Baptist church ever erected in that place. Negotiations are now in progress to get reduced rates from Raleigh and all principal points in this State. The cost of the house of worship will be \$60,000.

RAILROAD TAXATION.

Discrepancy Between the Valuation for Taxation and Capitalization.

The following circular on "Railroad Taxation" has been issued by Col. R. M. Douglas, of this city, which will be of interest to our tax paying readers:

GREENSBORO, N. C., Dec. 2, '90.
To the Committee on Railroad Taxation.
GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the request of the Attorney General to give you the benefit of whatever information I might obtain relating to railroad taxation during my professional investigation of that subject, I take the liberty of calling your attention to the vast and unaccountable discrepancy between the valuation for taxation of the railroads in this State as shown by the auditor's report for 1889, and the capitalization of the same roads as shown by the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission on Railway Statistics for 1888.

One instance will suffice: The Western N. C. R. R. is assessed for taxation at \$1,589,375, and is reported as capitalized at \$15,735,000, nearly ten times its tax valuation, and fifty per cent. greater than the tax valuation of all the railroads in this State, which is given at \$10,093,682.05.

This capitalization comprises \$8,000,000 of stock and \$7,735,000 of bonds, being stock at the rate of \$43,128 and bonds at the rate of \$41,721 per mile, aggregating a total capitalization per mile of \$84,849.

The stock and bonds of a railroad company are presumed to represent the cost of its property; which in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, is a fair criterion of its value; and private property in this State is said to be assessed on an average, at least one-half its value.

By this standard the Western N. C. R. R. Co. should be assessed at \$7,867,500 instead of \$1,589,375 as shown by the Auditor's report.

Such gross disparity between the burdens borne by the corporation and the citizen demands redress, especially as it exists, in a great degree, as to other roads; for instance, the Statesville & Western, which is assessed for \$56,400 and capitalized at \$800,000.

Acting upon the maxim of one of the sages of the law, that: "Blessed be, not the complaining tongue, but the amending hand," I venture to suggest a possible remedy. That is the creation of a railroad commission consisting of the state treasurer, auditor, commissioner of agriculture and the chairman of the finance committees of the two houses of the legislature.

All questions of railroad taxation should be referred to it, with an appeal to the courts.

The commission would not increase the actual number of offices and would cost but little, as the members would be paid only their actual expenses and a reasonable per diem while actually in session. In their different positions they would acquire information peculiarly fitting them for the work of the commission; while the tenure of their offices and the different sources of their election would effectively prevent any suspicion of the commission being packed in the interest of the railroads or against them. The commissioner of agriculture should be a member, as he is familiar with the productive value of farm lands, which pay the greater part of our taxation, and which, in their present depressed condition, should certainly bear only their just burdens. When one article escapes taxation, the rate is necessarily increased upon what is taxed; and what the locomotive fails to pay, must be levied upon the mule.

The commissioners of the different counties should assess all the railroad property in their respective counties, and should send their lists to the chairman of the commission. These assessments would be simply for the information of the commission, and not binding upon it.

The commission should have the power to elect its own chairman; to sit at different places in the State when necessary; to summon witnesses and send for books and papers, and to require such reports from all railroads as it may deem proper.

In all contested cases the State, as well as any county or railroad interested, should have the right to appear by counsel.

Ro. M. DOUGLAS.

Why Ducks have left the Potomac.

A correspondent who was at Alexandria, Va., last week, where he had occasion to visit the light-house at that place, found in an outbuilding belonging to the keeper, two "big guns," which were evidently kept in readiness for the annual slaughter of ducks. Before the Potomac became infested with these pot hunters, canvas-back ducks and redheads came up to Washington in large numbers, but at present they are very scarce. A few years ago our informant saw fifty-three canvas-backs killed at one discharge of a big gun off the mouth of Broad creek, near Fort Washington, and a great many others were crippled and eventually died. This is a rather sad commentary on the integrity of the government's servants and it is to be hoped that the practice is not general.—*Forest and Stream.*

The fatal accident to Mr. Hoar's hobby was caused by his extra effort to pass it.

AGAINST THE MCKINLEY BILL.

Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago, take Legal Steps to Prove it Void—Hope they Will Succeed.

Marshall, Field & Co., large dry goods dealers of Chicago, began an attack, on Wednesday, upon that monument of Republican folly, the notorious McKinley bill, which they believe will result in its extermination, root and branch. The assault was made with a petition which they filed in the United States Circuit Court and in which they declare that the measure which bears the names of the Ohio statesman is unconstitutional, void and of no force or effect.

December 10th the firm paid Collector John M. Clark the duties demanded on certain dress goods, silk embroidery and woollen wearing apparel. The McKinley bill made the duty on the dress goods 44 cents a pound and 50 cents a pound, whereas under the former law it was 35 cents a pound and 40 cents a pound. The duty on the silk was raised from 50 to 60 cents a pound, that on the woollen wearing apparel from 50 cents a pound and 35 cents a pound to 40 cents a pound and 60 cents a pound.

This particular importation was not a large one, but was sufficient to be made the subject of a protest. Mr. Clark decided against the protest as a purely collective official he was forced to do, and an appeal was made to the Board of Appraisers in New York, which was created by an act approved June 10th. This act was also a creature of McKinley creation, and was entitled "An act to simplify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenue." This Board, in a decision made Dec. 14th, and the salient points of which, given herewith, decided against Marshall, Field & Co.

After a careful examination of the law and after the compilation of authorities N. A. Bliss, their attorney, informed the firm that an action carried to the Supreme Court would probably result in the ignominious death of the notorious McKinley bill. As the unwise and unjust duties established by the measure add nearly \$500,000 to the duties annually paid by this firm, a test of its constitutionality is certainly warranted by the economic management of an enormous business.

"We base our suit solely and entirely upon the unconstitutionality of the bill," said Mr. Bliss. "The law governing the passage of acts, of the supreme law under which all other laws are created, declares that three things must be done in order to make a law. These are, that the proposed law shall be passed by the House and by the Senate and then signed by the President. This was not done with the McKinley bill, and the Board of Appraisers concedes it was not done. The law is mandatory, not directory, and from its fulfillment to the letter there can be no escape. Nothing can exceed in importance the absolute obedience to this law, for it is the very foundation of all law. We rest our case upon the absence of the tobacco clause in bill as signed by the President."

THE SOUDAN FAMINE.

The Poorer Classes Forced to eat Cats, Rats and Dogs.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The London Daily News' correspondent at Suakin telegraphs to-day that the full magnitude of the famine that has ravaged the Eastern Sudan can never be known. It is only where Europeans have been present that some detailed information has reached the outside world as to the terrible condition of the people. The extent of the affected region is very great; in fact, trustworthy native accounts indicate that there is not a town or district from the borders of Egypt proper to Sennar in the south, from Darfour to the Nile provinces, and east to the sea, that has not been during the past year and a half more than decimated by starvation. Not only the inhabitants of the plains have suffered, but the mountaineers from the Beni Amer country to Abyssinia. In some places in the Sudan the poorer classes were forced to eat cats, dogs, rats, and lizards, all vegetable food had disappeared. There have also been many undoubted cases of cannibalism, freshly interred bodies of the dead having been exhumed to satisfy the cravings of hunger. Here and there a whole village is found deserted with skeletons of the dead remaining in some of the houses. The wealthy fared hardly better than the poor, as riches could not procure food that did not exist. To add to the horrors of the situation, small-pox broke out and spread over nearly the entire famine district.

"The mouthpiece of the lying bulletins of a tyrant Dzar" is the manner which Counselor Mayer Sulzberger, of Philadelphia, expresses his opinion of United States Minister to Russia, Charles Emory Smith. It seems that Mr. Smith has been writing editorial letters from Russia to his paper, the Philadelphia Press, in which he declared that the condition of the Jews in Russia was not nearly so bad as had been often and freely represented. These letters have been criticised sharply by the leaders of the United States, and at a meeting held in Baltimore Sunday night last Mr. Sulzberger, of this city, made a most bitter attack upon Editor and Minister Smith, and used the language quoted above. The effect of Mr. Sulzberger's speech has been to arouse the Hebrews in both Philadelphia and Baltimore to such a pitch of indignation at Minister Smith's conduct that a concerted movement is on foot to have him recalled by the United States Government.—*National Democrat.*

Courtship Among the Sioux.

The Sioux method of courtship instills in a lover a buck virtue of patience, if nothing more. When a young Sioux warrior seeks a sweetheart he paints his face in many colors, envelops himself so completely in a blanket that nothing of him but his eyes are visible, and lets his breech clout drag along on the ground behind him. The assault was made with a petition which they filed in the United States Circuit Court and in which they declare that the measure which bears the names of the Ohio statesman is unconstitutional, void and of no force or effect.

Arrayed in this attire, the young man takes his position where the shy maidens of his tribe are sure to pass him. He may stand there half an hour before he receives any encouragement, and then again he may have to wait there for a whole week. But he never despairs. The girls know why he wears that cloak, and why he peers at them from beneath its folds. Usually there are from two to five squaw hunters together. If one of them is noticed favorably by a young girl he immediately joins her and begins to make the most ardent love. If, after his story has been told, the girl rejects him, the next young buck leaves the party, with his breech clout jingling behind him, and tries his hand.

Thus the lovers follow one another until the girl finds a promising buck who has either done some great deed or who is rich enough in ponies or steers to reimburse the father for the loss of his child, or who is in a position to earn some sort of fame in war or in peace. The agent usually tries marital knot. Watver may be said about the barbarous practices and the uncleanliness of the Sioux and Cheyenne women, it is nevertheless a fact that they are, with rare exceptions, industrious and virtuous. When they have married white men they have proved to be economical wives and good mothers.—*Chicago Herald.*

St. Louis View of the Force Bill.

A strong argument against the passage of the force bill is deduced by the St. Louis Globe Democrat, a Republican opponent of the measure, from the recent election in South Carolina. It points out that this election "was fairly and justly conducted;" that "for the first time in history of any Southern State since the enfranchisement of the colored element, an opportunity was presented for free voting, and the voters were honestly counted;" that "the bulldozer was absent, and peace prevailed everywhere;" that "in short, the situation was practically such as the friends of the federal election bill hope to bring about throughout the South by the passage of that measure."

What was the result? The colored vote was very light; in some places, where hundreds of negroes were registered, not a tenth part of them voted. Conceding that the suppression of negro suffrage in the past has probably caused the negroes as a class to relinquish much of their original tendency towards participation in political affairs, the Globe-Democrat insists that "such an explanation is not sufficient to cover the whole case. It is evident," it adds, "that the colored man and brother is not imbued with a sense of the value of those rights and privileges which white men prize so highly. He does not care so much for the franchise as many people suppose. It is not to be doubted that much of the sympathy that we are in the habit of manifesting for him because of his political wrongs is wasted."—*Nat'l Democrat.*

HOAR'S WHIP TELEGRAM.

Every Republican Senator Urged to Attend the Caucus.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3.—Hoar evidently thinks that the fate of the Force bill is to be finally settled next week. He has had a telegram sent to every absent Republican Senator urging him to be present on Monday and to remain here continuously afterward. It is in response to such a telegram that Ingalls is hurrying East before he thought he would come. So far, however, two Senators—Squire, of Washington, and Paddock, of Nebraska—have replied that they cannot come. Neither of them likes the Force bill. Paddock positively dislikes it and Squire has the excuse that he had to go to Washington to look after his Senatorial fences.

The "whip" telegram also brought here Jones, of Nevada, who has been absent for a month. He will act with the free-coinage men, whether they attend the caucus on Monday or not, to join him in the attempt to wear out the Democrats.

The Democrats are preparing to make a vigorous fight. The leaders in both Houses will confer on Monday to that end. The Senators will arrange to relieve each other during the "tug-of-war."

The Democrats realize that if the Force bill gets through the Senate it becomes a law almost immediately. For Reed will give the Democrats in the House no opportunity to delay, and will force concurrence in the Senate amended bill without reference to a conference committee. It will not be, of course, the Lodge bill, but it will still be a Davenport bill.

To Manufacture Machinery.

The Maxton Manufacturing Co. was organized Thursday. The object of the company is to manufacture machinery of all kinds. An iron foundry will be annexed. The capital stock is \$50,000 and has all been paid in. A portion of the machinery is already there. Work will be started at once. The gentlemen who have the concern in hand are all wealthy men and will push things lively.

PLAINT OF A BURGLAR'S WIFE.

She Alleges That Her Felon Husband Once Hidged to Haul \$700,000 From a Safe.

New York, Jan. 3.—The wife of Langdon W. Moore, notorious burglar and safe-breaker, whom the latter is suing for a divorce for infidelity, to-day moved by counsel in the Superior Court that she be granted \$20 per week alimony and \$500 for counsel fees. In her affidavit Mrs. Moore says that she is a cripple, and is entirely destitute; that Moore is able-bodied, healthy and competent to make a living for both, but that he has not made an honest living for a great many years.

Moore was released from the Massachusetts State prison in September last, to which institution he was sentenced for robbing the Charleston Postoffice about ten years ago. When he was released, Mrs. Moore says, he received \$1,100 from the prison authorities for overwork. She further says that Moore is the owner of a farm of 16 acres at Farmingham, Mass., which is worth at least \$8,000.

Mrs. Moore says that at the time of her marriage she had \$10,000 left to her by "Dad" Cunningham, her former husband, a famous prize-fighter, "fence" and general desperado on the Pacific slope, who was sent out of San Francisco by the vigilance committee. She gave this \$10,000 to Moore, and a short time after she married him he was arrested and taken to Buffalo for a bank robbery, of which the prosecutors failed to prove him guilty. Shortly afterward the Merchants' Union Express car was robbed of \$700,000 in money and bonds near this city, and Mrs. Moore says that her husband was concerned in the robbery. He fled to Canada, where he remained for a number of years. She says that Moore was connected with many other large robberies, among others that of the Bank of Rockland, Thomaston, Me., for which he served a term of ten years. Mrs. Moore says that during her married life of 21 years Moore has spent about 15 years in prison.

In his affidavit Moore says that his wife knew who he was when he married her. He denies that she had \$10,000, and says that the story of the Merchants' Union express car robbery is untrue. He says that he is utterly destitute and dependent upon the charity of a few friends who knew him in his youth. He acknowledged that he acquired large sums of money by robbery, but says that the money was recklessly squandered by him and his wife.

A LITTLE CHILD HIS VICTIM.

The Wicked Work of a Hired Man at Watertown, N. Y.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 3.—With the lying story that her grandmother had just died, and that her absent mother was dying and calling for her child, the 10-year-old daughter of Brayton Hunsford, of this city, was on Thursday at midnight decoyed from her bed in an upper room at home by William Reed, her father's former hired man. She was awakened, dressed and bundled up and started off with Reed. Soon after starting she became afraid of him and attempted to jump out of the cutter, but he seized her arm and held her, telling her that if she cried out he would kill her, and that she must go with him. They traveled through the city, and through the city by back streets to the country again, where, about a mile from town, he assaulted her so outrageously that there is every likelihood of a lynching if he should be captured. All day Friday he kept the child, and when in the evening she got home she was all but exhausted.

500 HUNS THROW 3,000 MEN OUT.

Another Peculiar Strike at Carnegie's Braddock Mills.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 1.—Three years ago, after a hard fight with the employees of his Edgar Thomson Steel Works at Braddock, Andrew Carnegie secured a settlement at his own terms, reduced wages, and an agreement to work three years or longer unless notice of a desire for a change was given. The three years expired tonight. No notice had been given, and no trouble had been expected.

The 500 Hungarians employed at the blast furnace went on strike this evening, however, for the eight-hour day and 10 per cent. increase in wages, and 3,000 men are idle in consequence. The firm announces that new men will be secured to take the strikers' places. The latter are in an ugly mood, and the mill yards are filled with special officers to guard the property.

A Worthy Colored Man.

Josh Billings once said, "that patience was an admirable thing, but to fish all day and catch nothing, was not patience, but d—n laziness."

The application of this remark may be seen by a visit to the farm of Elijah Shiver, a colored man, living four miles east of Long Creek. Some fifteen years ago he came to this county and settled in bog. By hard work and honesty he has cleared a large farm, raised a family, and now has several head of horses, a plenty of meat and corn, and this week, as he has done before, handed one of our attorneys a large sum of money to be loaned out. His note is worth as much as any man's, black or white, in the county. Strangers say that our natural advantages are unequalled, and we ought to be rich. Why not? It is patience or what Josh calls it?—*Burgess Herald.*

It is said that John Wannamaker has lost \$2,000,000 by going into the Cabinet. Whew! that's more money than we've seen in a month.

THEY COMPROMISED.

His Creditors Pay Him in Two Dollar Bills.

A young married man named Johnson, in Chicago, who was drawing a liberal salary, told his devoted wife that every \$2 bill that came to him should be hers for pin money. Gradually Mr. Johnson's friends became of the promise, and began to conspire to help out the popular young lady. If they owed their friend anything they invariably paid him in \$2 bills. Finally they got to borrowing from him in order to liquidate in this way, and, still unsuspecting, Mr. Johnson continued to allow the bills to flow into the willing lap of his better half. Finally, the cashier of the firm that employed him learned of the generous promise, and he, too, entered the conspiracy, and the next pay-day handed Mr. Johnson a roll that staggered him. Every dollar of it was in the domination of "two." Sweating under the burden the repentant husband wended his way homeward. "Mary," he said, as he met her at the door, "I've got to break my promise with you, for the government at Washington has ceased to print any money except \$2 bills. Gold and silver have gone out of circulation entirely. Nothing left, if you will believe me, but copper and \$2 bills. I'm sorry, but I must break my promise or go into bankruptcy. Can't we compromise the matter in some way, as, for instance, by my giving you regularly \$50 a week?" They compromised.

Not Such a Slip, After all.

Our bright and newsy contemporary, the Greensboro DAILY RECORD—than which we have no more welcome exchange—philosophizes thus:

The marriage service is from first to last full of pitfalls to the absent minded pairs as they stand before the parson; but the words accompanying the delivery of the ring are oftentimes the subject of characteristic blunders. The clause, "with all my worldly goods I thee endow," seems to be an especial stumbling-block over which all sorts of people distinguish themselves. Just think of a groom unwittingly saying, "with all my goodly words I thee endow."

Poor 'oman! She not infrequently discovers that the "endowment with worldly goods" was a delusion and a snare, and that the groom counted on "pulling up" with the old man. Then, too often, alas! it's rare that she hears the "goodly word" after the glamour of the honeymoon. If the stalwart groom would often make such a slip at the altar's front, and vow all his "goodly words" through brief and chequered life to the timid, shrinking girl at his side, the family hearth would glow with more happiness and peace, let the "worldly goods" be what they may.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

THE ALLIANCE AND POWDERLY.

The Former to Hold Its National Convention and Ignore the Latter.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 1.—Captain C. A. Power, who is preparing the call for the National Farmers' Alliance Convention at Cincinnati on February 23, to form a new national party, says the efforts of the few leaders who did not sign the call to suppress the Convention will prove unavailing. Captain Power speaks of Mr. Powderly as one of these obstructionists, and adds: "We do not propose to pay any attention to Mr. Powderly, as he never lifted a hand to help us in the Kansas fight or elsewhere. He marches too far in the rear. In addition, he is at sword's points with some of the leading men in the labor organizations, which injures his capacity for leadership in such a union to work in line with the Farmers' Alliance movement. In fact, many of us think Mr. Powderly is heading for the Democratic camp in 1892."

AN AVENGING FATHER'S VOW.

The Assailant of His Little Daughter Must Surely Die.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 1.—J. P. Simpson, of Scranton, Pa., one of the oldest engineers on the D. L. and W. R. R., arrived here today in search of a man who several months ago assaulted his little daughter. Simpson has traveled about 2,000 miles in search of the assaulter, and has spent \$1,000 in the attempt to bring him to justice. He became terribly irritated when talking about the outrage upon his child, and says that he will follow the man till death. While here he received a dispatch from the Pinkerton agency at Chicago saying that the man had been located in that city, and is under arrest. The aged father was overjoyed at the information, and paced the floor at the Union Station in the greatest impatience as he waited for a Chicago train. He says that he will kill the fellow as soon as he can get near enough.

A Bloodless Austrian Duel.

VIENNA, Jan. 1.—Count Franz Deym, the Austrian Ambassador to Great Britain, and Count De Lutnow, Secretary of the Austrian Embassy in London, fought a duel near this city today. Pistols were the weapons selected for the encounter. Several shots were exchanged without effect, neither of the men being hit.

Not the Hidden Hand.

DANVILLE, Va., Jan. 1.—A man walking along the track of the Virginia Midland railway in Danville to-day found a human hand lying near the track. It was evidently a woman's hand and seemed to have been severed from the wrist some time ago. Where it came from or what tragedy it may tell of no one can imagine.

\$100,000 Fire in a Worst Mill.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 3.—The main building of the Geneva Worsted Mill, near this city, was burned this morning, the fire originating in the picker room. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. It was insured for \$66,000.

A Random Ball Kills.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 1.—John W. Galvin, a laborer 50 years of age, was shot through the heart and almost instantly killed by John S. Greasley shortly after 12 o'clock last night in the rear of No. 1419 Bidde street.

RIOTOUS HUN STRIKERS.

They Attack the Guard at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 2.—The strike of 500 Hungarian employees of Andrew Carnegie's Edgar Thomson Steel Works, at Braddock, is only twenty-four hours old, but already there have been two serious battles between strikers and employees who are not in sympathy with them.

The Hungarians quit work at 8 o'clock last evening, and by midnight had consumed a large quantity of bad whiskey. They attempted to gain possession of the mill yards, but were driven back with broken heads. General Manager Schwab, the chief representative of the firm of Carnegie Bros. & Co., fell over a switch while running to direct the movements of his men, and was badly hurt.

At noon today the Hungarians, who had continued their carousal, got into their heads that work was to be resumed with new men. They marched to the mill yard in a body, armed with guns, revolvers and clubs. A strong force of the workmen who are not in sympathy with the strike was on guard and a long and hard fight followed. The Hungarians at first overpowered the guards, but were finally driven out of the yards and back to their quarters.

WHITE WOMEN TAKE THE FIELD.

Against the Negroes Who Have Taken Their Husband's Places.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 3.—At Blue Creek coal mines today a pitched battle was fought between the wives of the striking miners on the one side, and a crowd of negro miners and their families on the other side. The company had moved the negro miners into the houses from which the white strikers had recently been evicted. The wives of the strikers organized, and arming themselves with brooms, frying pans, flat irons and sticks, attacked the colored women and children, and soon drove them to the woods. The negro men attempted to interfere, and were at once set upon by the angry women, and some of them severely beaten. The negroes were completely routed and forced to take refuge in the mine. David Kelsey, a striker who joined forces with the women, was arrested at the instance of the company. But the women will not be prosecuted. The wives of the strikers say they will never let negroes take the places of their husbands.

Thrown From a Five-Story Window and Killed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—William C. McGowan was looked up last night on suspicion of having thrown his mother from a five-story window, killing her almost instantly. An officer saw the woman fall, at about

Notice to our Wood Subscribers.

Club Rates for The Patriot.

Straws.

The Greensboro Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Geo. W. Gibbons, Deputy State.

At the annual meeting of the Executive.

Mr. Nell Vanstony has severed his connection.

We are indebted to Mr. William.

at Concord is evidently the place for the English sparrow.

Misses Cronin and brother.

Deputy Collector, Basscomb Fields.

Little Lee, about thirty months of age.

The community sympathize with Mr. W. C. Porter.

Mr. W. E. Bevil, one of the best business men.

The Greensboro Cornet Band.

At their room Friday night, at 7 o'clock.

Terrible Accident.

At the residence of Mr. J. J. King.

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Personal.

Miss Lizzie Settle is visiting her relation in Winston.

Miss Ella Sergeant, who has been on quite an extended visit to Concord.

Mr. Caddell, of the News and Observer.

Mr. Jno. Cannon, who spent the holidays with his homefolks near Greensboro.

Mr. A. M. Seales, who spent his holidays in Greensboro returned to his post in Wilmington.

Mr. J. S. Hunter left for New York yesterday.

Dr. Dixon is back at the college and looking after the young ladies.

Senator J. L. King, and members of the House Dr. R. K. Denny and W. M. Wiley, went to Raleigh this morning.

Miss Maggie Hamlin, who has been on an extended visit to her sister, Mrs. W. F. Alderman, Jr., has returned to her home in Richmond, Va.

Misses Carrie Settle and Katie Seales have returned from a visit to Concord.

We are glad to see Mr. C. G. Wright able to walk without his crutches once more.

Miss Mary Wharton left last Saturday morning for her new field of work near Fayetteville.

Brilliant Display of Fire-works. Reception at Gov. Seales' Residence.

The young men of our city started the ball rolling Xmas eve with a brilliant display of fireworks.

On Dec. 24th, 1890, at Brick Church, Mr. Thos. Troxler, ex-Mr. Seales, officiating.

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How the Wedding Bells do Ring!

Blandwood, which has been the scene of many a happy gathering since 1840.

when it was the home of Gov. Morehead, was never more beautifully adorned.

with flowers, or filled with a happier party, than assembled there last Thursday night.

to witness the marriage of the beautiful and accomplished Miss Mary Gray, daughter of Col. Julius A. Gray, and grand-daughter of the late Gov. J. M. Morehead.

At 7:15 the Woodroffe-Alderman orchestra played Mendelssohn's wedding march, and the bridal party, which had formed in the east parlor, passed through the hall to the west parlor, in the following order.

The bride, in white, was followed by the bridesmaids, and then the groom, in a black suit, and the wedding party.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Smith, and after congratulations the guests were ushered into the dining room, where a sumptuous supper was spread in keeping with the good taste and hospitality of the bride's mother.

The bride's presents were both numerous and handsome, and displayed the excellent taste and good will of her many friends.

The bride's party left on the 10:30 p. m. train for St. Augustine, Florida, and other points in the South, carrying with them the best wishes of numerous friends and acquaintances.

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Greensboro in 1890.

The year of grace eighteen hundred and ninety has just closed! It dealt very kindly with our town and its citizens.

A few of the cherished landmarks fell by the wayside in the struggle. May their memories be cherished and their follies forgotten.

Let us not moralize now, for life is short, and time is fleeting. What was done for the material prosperity of our city, concerns us to-day.

97 dwellings have been built. 125 tenement houses. 10 brick store stores. 2 frame stores.

1 brick law office—two stories. 2 large foundry buildings. 1 steam ice factory. 1 steam brick machine.

The Odell Hardware building has been remodeled and doubled in size—making it the largest and handsomest store building in the State.

The Tate Drug store building has been greatly enlarged. And many residences have been remodeled.

Davie street has been paved with granite, and a sewer pipe laid to the depot from East Washington.

Main sewerage nearly completed to North Buffalo. The business has been increased by the following:

3 firms dealing in lumber and contract builders. 2 gas and water plumbers. 2 paper hangers and ornamental painters.

12 new stores have been opened. 2 carriage and buggy stores. 2 bakeries. 12 boarding houses.

6 loaf tobacco prizes. 1 cotton factory—Crown Mills, 5,000 spindles. 1 hosiery mill—turning out 75 dozen pairs per day.

1 steam furniture factory. 1 fine race track in suburbs. The following corporations have been chartered:

N. C. Steel and Iron Co., owning 2200 acres land adjacent to city with a bondable subscription of \$271,000. So. Piedmont Land Imp. Co.—capital, 500,000.

Central Land Co.—capital, 250,000. Union Land Co.—capital, 500,000. So. Greensboro Investment Co.—capital, 100,000.

Greensboro Security and Investment Co., 500,000. Greensboro Street R. R. Co., 50,000. Greensboro Cotton Mills Co., building up, 10,000.

Roller Flour Mill (machinery on site) 10,000. Grand total, \$ 2,731,000.

Our real estate dealers have sold not less than 500 unimproved lots aggregating about \$200,000.

And, with the cry of hard times all around us, not a business failure during the year.

Trade has been good at the stores—all the manufacturers are behind with orders. Greensboro Female College, one of the best and largest in the State, has never had a more prosperous year.

The hotels have done well. The railroads have been unusually prosperous; and to the C. F. & Y. V. railroad, more than to anything else is Greensboro indebted for such a splendid showing in her material growth and prosperity.

There has been an increase in population of at least 20 per cent. Interments in Greene Hill Cemetery thirty-six—seven dying elsewhere.

With only two small fires, which the fire company put out with little damage to the property.

The charter of this Company has been drawn up and right of way obtained from the city. At the coming meeting of the General Assembly articles of incorporation will be applied for, when work of construction will at once be taken in hand.

Crossed in Love. Mr. Junius Mooney, of Kernersville, tried to commit suicide on Sunday night last by taking laudanum, because the parents of his lady-love would not give their consent, but placed her behind a locked door. He was able at last accounts to take in the situation in a milder light after the vigorous application of the stomach-pump.

A Dyeing Establishment. After an absence of eighteen years, Mr. Jno. West, a Scotchman who lived in this place and did a dyeing and cleaning business, came into town Tuesday. He says he does not know the town and but few of the people. He thinks of once more making Greensboro his home. We need a good dyer here now, and Mr. West has the skill and experience. He can dye the cotton before it is spun, which is a great desideratum to the mills needing colored yarns. We will welcome him, and sustain this new industry.

Jurors for February Term. The following are the Jurors for next term of Guilford Superior Court, which convenes February 16th:

FIRST WEEK. Geo. C. Chrisman, Henry R. Cannon, Albert Ingle, Joseph W. Causey, John Brothers, S. W. Crowder, W. L. Wharton, W. G. Cobb, John D. Shaw, H. E. Rankin, Wm. J. Climer, W. P. Glass, Joseph H. Donnell, P. D. Price, H. B. Wolfe, Levi C. Scott, James E. Blackburn, J. W. Winchester, W. H. Turner, Gilbreath, J. Lee Coltrane, A. C. Case, Robt. M. Stafford, H. L. Stack, Hugh R. Little, James Lowe, A. S. Johnson, John A. Lowery, Thos. D. Higdon, E. Walker, J. Van Lindley, J. L. Marsh, H. G. Moore, Jesse Hatt, E. S. Thornton, Chas. Case, Wm. W. Tucker, J. C. Welch.

SECOND WEEK. F. M. Fryar, Jacob D. Cobb, Robt. A. Smith, Col. J. Rankin, Geo. Cannon, Isaac Amick, James M. Andrews, W. A. Field, J. R. McCulloch, Levi A. Walker, J. Van Lindley, J. L. Marsh, H. G. Moore, Jesse Hatt, E. S. Thornton, Chas. Case, Wm. W. Tucker, J. C. Welch.

The United States Mutual Accident Association of New York, N. Y. Dr. H. O. Kuloich, the North Carolina agent for the above named Co., is in our city soliciting business, and has already secured a number of our prominent citizens. The Association offers an unlimited Policy, paying \$5000 in case of accidental death, loss of both eyes or two limbs, with a weekly indemnity of \$25, all at a cost of \$15 per annum. The Association is the largest and oldest of the kind in the country and commends itself to all desiring insurance.

Mr. Geo. Fitzsimons will be pleased to furnish any information and write up anyone desiring a policy.

The Sixth Annual Banquet.

Of the Odell Hardware Company's men, was given last week at the Benbow House. Spreads were laid for 75, embracing some thirty besides the members and employees of this firm.

This company has in its employ 23 salesmen, 5 of whom are kept upon the road, and solicit trade all over this State and parts of South Carolina and Virginia. There is not a hardware firm in the State doing the amount of business done by this Greensboro firm.

Messrs. J. A. Odell and C. H. Ireland received their guests, who began to arrive at 8:30, and escorted them to the three parlors secured for the occasion. Here they were introduced to each other, and at once began the pleasure of this most enjoyable occasion.

The Woodroffe-Alderman orchestra was present, and gave several of their choice selections, which added much to the pleasure of the evening.

At 9:15 the party were invited to the spacious dining room and after a short address of welcome by Mr. C. H. Ireland and a prayer by Rev. J. L. Michaux, all were seated to one of the most sumptuous and skillfully gotten up spreads ever laid in the city—fully in keeping with the splendid and widespread reputation of the Benbow House. The following will give some idea as to the manner in which the next hour was spent:

Menu. Oysters—raw, with horseradish, stewed, fried, with crumb. French sardines, served with lemon. Lobster salad, potato salad, chicken salad.

Quail on toast. Magnolia ham, roast turkey, dried beef, chipped, N. C. ham. Pimiento pickles, chow-chow, Kalamance celery.

Pineapple cheese, American cheese. Cream wafers, French rolls, tea biscuit. Vanilla ice cream.

Ambrosia, charlotte russe, lemon jelly. Ice cream, chocolate flavor. Lemon cake, chocolate cake, coconut cake, assorted small cakes.

Grapes, oranges, apples, nuts, raisins. Sweet milk, butter milk, English breakfast tea, Baker's chocolate, Otton Cakewalk coffee.

After returning to the parlors the remainder of the time, to the hour of adjournment, (12 o'clock) was spent in social games—the most amusing of which was the initiation into the mysteries of the "Dorcas Society." It is needless to say the most of the pleasure derived from this game is obtained at the expense of the candidates for initiation.

Taken as a whole it was a most enjoyable occasion, and all separated with the heartily expressed wish for many returns of such anniversaries of this justly celebrated, prosperous and liberal firm.

The Banquet. The banquet given by the Tobacco Association of Greensboro, at the McAdoo House Tuesday night, was an occasion of much pleasure and abundance of good eating—participated in by the members of the association and their invited guests. The spread was laid for 51.

Mr. J. L. King presided, and after the guests were seated, introduced Mayor Forbis, who in behalf of the association, delivered an address of welcome. A blessing was then asked by Rev. J. L. Michaux, when the special business of the hour was entered upon, to-wit: the discussion of the following very elegant and sumptuous menu:

Oysters—raw, fried, stewed, frozen with horseradish and lemon. Cold Magnolia Ham, Barbaque Pig, Grated Ham, Cold Roast Turkey, cold Tongue, cold Black Duck.

Chicken Salad, Lobster Salad, Salmon Salad, N. C. Opossum. French Sardines, Cheese, Pickled Pigs Feet.

Chow-Chow, Mixed Pickles, Celery Sauce, Queen Olives, N. C. Celery. Orange Jelly, Boiled Custard, Punch a la Romane.

Jelly Cake, Fruit Cake, Sponge Cake, Coconut Cake. Bananas, Raisins, Assorted French Candies, Grapes, Oranges, Nuts. French Rolls, Biscuit, Sally Lun, Oolong Tea, Mocha Coffee, Baker's Chocolate, Tea, Milk.

ALL ON THE WARPATH.

Nearly all the Indians Join the Hosts—Terrible State of Affairs.

PIKE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., via RUSHVILLE, Neb., Jan. 1.—The upper tribes are now in open field. After two months of unrest and uncertainty, the Sioux have finally shown their hand. Three thousand of them under the leadership of such cunning fellows as Big Road, Kicking Bear, Little Wound, Short Bull, and Jack Red Cloud, have turned upon the government for what will doubtless prove to be their last stand against the military.

A scout who came in late Tuesday night from the vicinity of White River, reported that three cattlemen left their ranch after they heard of the engagement between Forsyth and Big Foot's band, and that they have not returned yet. It is feared that they have been killed.

The hostiles sent word to the friendly Indians that all spies should be killed.

In addition to Carr's command the 17th Infantry and all the Cavalry now at Rosebud were expected to arrive here last night with Gen. Miles. A scout who came in Tuesday night, said that the hostiles reassured by the fact that the soldiers quit the field during the afternoon, had planned to attack and massacre the inhabitants. The report was true to one extent, but the heavy lines of pickets stopped the savages.

The panic in the railroad towns in the vicinity of Pine Ridge is indescribable. Settlers are pouring in the villages on foot, in wagons, and on horse back. Many of them have abandoned their stock and household goods, while others have brought their cattle and ponies with them. Some of the refugees who travelled through the blizzard yesterday were badly frozen, and many women and children have become sick from exposure.

The savages burned the Catholic mission near Chadron early yesterday morning. Gen. Brooke will send a company of soldiers to guard the town as soon as reinforcements reach him.

Tuesday night Standing Soldier brought in a party of 12 Indians whom his Indian soldiers had captured on Medicine creek 50 miles east of here. The party which included only 19 well armed bucks, submitted to be disarmed at the agent's office without a murmur. The camps of Two Strike and the rest of the fugitives were plundered Tuesday by the friendly Indians who remained. The bodies of Big Foot's gang lie unburied where they fell.

THE GROWING SOUTH.

Millions of English Capital to be Invested This Year.

According to all accounts, the attention of English capitalists is turning more and more to the south as a field for investments, especially the field that covers the coal and iron regions. The tendency in this direction has had a new and powerful impulse given to it by the recent visit of the British members of the Iron and Steel Institute, who went through the south last fall.

It may be said of John Bull that he never junks in vain, and although the members of the institute who visited the south were not adverse to attending a banquet, they were not in search of banquets and dinners. The trip they made was purely a business trip, and the result of their investigation was to open their eyes with respect to the possibilities of the south as a center of the iron and steel industry. Their visit not only opened their eyes, but set their tongues to wagging, and most of the trade journals of Great Britain have printed reports of interviews with the most prominent of the visitors. All of them, without exception, testify to the inexhaustible abundance of the ores, and the cheapness with which they can be mined and smelted.

Mr. John P. Grant, a Canadian, gentleman, who is engaged in organizing British corporations to invest in American industries, recently declared to a reporter of the Detroit Evening News that he had never seen anything equal to the prevailing English craze for southern investments. He says there are millions of dollars in London, not affected by the financial flurry of speculation, that will be invested in the south. Mr. Grant has just returned from London, where a syndicate has been formed to develop from 70,000 to 80,000 acres of Tennessee coal, iron and timber lands. The syndicate has just closed a contract with Mr. James P. Witherspoon, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to build a 150-ton furnace and 1,000 coke ovens; and Mr. Grant was informed that the same company has contracts for \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000 of iron furnaces and coke ovens in the south.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Downed at Last.

STATESVILLE, N. C., Dec. 30.—We are having real Christmas weather, snow, sleet and rain. Two days ago the streets were covered with ice, and now and then some one got a fall. There was a good tableau on the street. As Dr. J. J. Mott came up town, at the rate of 2:40, one John B. Eaves was walking carefully down the street, and just as the two met, Mr. Eaves' feet flew out and he got an awful fall. The doctor smiled and paced by like a streak of lightning. A laugh followed and some one remarked: "John J., has downed John B. at last."—*Statesville Cor. Raleigh Observer.*

An Assignment.

PETERSBURG, Va., Jan. 1.—J. E. Elzner, wholesale and retail clothier, assigned today. Liabilities \$17,000; assets unknown.

Blaine Not a Candidate.

James G. Blaine will not be in the race for the Republican presidential nomination in 1892. That is, he says he will not. Only a day or two ago, Mr. Blaine talked with a southern Democratic senator, with whom he is on terms of comparative intimacy. He was giving vent to his reciprocity ideas, and outlining a plan of what he intended doing in order to make a market for our goods in South American countries. He spoke of the great importance of the Nicaragua canal, and expressed the belief that within his life time a canal across Florida would be commenced. At this juncture the senator made a remark to the effect that he would be nominated by the Republicans. "For," said the senator, "if we cannot elect a Democrat, we would prefer you as president to any other man in the Republican party."

To this Mr. Blaine replied, after a few words of appreciation of the kind remark of the senator: "I am no candidate, and shall not be." He then explained that he was more interested in reciprocal trade between the United States and South American countries than any other question. He did, however, add a word to the effect that it would be a calamity to his party for the force bill to become a law.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

IS THIS A SCOOP?

It Seems that the Richmond and Danville Will Attain Control.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 31.—As is well known, the Covington and Macon road has been in the hands of a receiver for some time, by action at law by the bondholders. It is also well known that it has been reported for a long while that the Richmond and Danville, the Georgia, Carolina and Northern and other railroads were anxious to buy or control the Covington and Macon, so as either to have a through connection from the north via Athens and Macon to Florida, or to own it just to prevent a rival line from getting entrance by it to this section and to Florida.

It seems that the Richmond and Danville has scooped the other roads, for on Monday next the Covington and Macon will pass under the control of the Richmond and Danville. In other words the Richmond and Danville will operate it for Receiver Key until some such time as it may purchase the Covington and Macon. The Richmond and Danville will operate it in conjunction with the Lula branch, and will, no doubt, run through sleepers, etc., to Macon and Florida. Whether it will connect at Macon with the Central, the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia or the Georgia Southern is not known.

He Keeps them All Straight.

The Raleigh News-Observer pays the following tribute to a faithful and efficient railroad officer:

"There is probably not another point in the South of the size where there are so many passing trains per day, and where greater care and responsibility is required to keep them all moving to and fro in perfect harmony as at Greensboro. The smoke and rattle of locomotives and cars is never still a single hour in the twenty-four, but they are all kept passing and repassing without the slightest friction by Mr. James H. Walsh, master of trains of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, at Greensboro. The fact that this complicated system of railroad trains is kept moving year after year without accident is a high compliment to the competency of Mr. Walsh, who is acknowledged to have no superior in his ability to handle trains."

The Mayor was Firm.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 29th.—A day or two ago the police here arrested a negro, and while en route with him to the guard house they summoned Wm. Stitt, colored, an employee at the United States as a city here, to help carry him, but Stitt refused, saying he had other business on hand. He was arrested and fined \$25 by the mayor. At the request of the assessor of the mint the case was re-opened to-day, but the mayor held to his fine. Stitt had employed counsel and claimed that, as he was employed at the assay office, he could not be made to help arrest anybody. The mayor still believes he can, and so the case goes up for a higher decision.

Seven Children Burned Alive.

The New Bern Journal of yesterday gives particulars of a horrible affair near Bayboro, where seven children were burned alive on Sunday night. A colored man named Scott Thompson and his wife went to church on Sunday night and left the seven children, five of them his own and two his grandchildren, locked in the house. On returning home the house was found to be enveloped in flames and the screams of the children were heard above the roar and crackle. All attempts at rescuing them were futile, as the building could not be approached, and all seven of the children were burned alive. The fire is supposed to have started from the chimney.

Will Make Restitution.

COLOGNE, Dec. 30.—The Volks Zeitung announces that a bill will be submitted to the German imperial parliament, in 1891, providing for the restitution to the Catholic church of the entire accumulated capital formed by priests' salaries, which were confiscated during the anti-Catholic agitation.

Returned to Work.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 30.—One thousand girls returned to work at Clark's thread mills this morning, including twisters, spoolers and finishers.

A BANK CLOSES DOORS.

A Series of Assignments at Fayetteville.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 31.—The People's National Bank of this place closed its doors at 11 o'clock to-day on account of its inability to meet the heavy demands upon its funds. The suspension caused quite a ripple in business circles and is due to a run made on the bank by the depositors, the result of currency given a report that the bank had lost heavily by the recent failure of its former president, Mr. E. F. Moore. From the assets to-night aggregate about \$230,000, gross, consisting largely of "counted" paper, while the liabilities foot up about eighty thousand dollars, sixty-five thousand of which is due depositors and time certificates.

At present there is little doubt but that the depositors will be paid dollar for dollar. Information is meagre.

The following failures have occurred to-day and yesterday: G. H. Ingram, J. L. Tatum and Geo. Rosenthal, mortgaged, equal to an assignment.

IDAHO'S THREE SENATORS.

Some Discussion Regarding the Legality of Their Election.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—When the Vice President today laid before the Senate a communication from the Governor of Idaho, transmitting credentials of the Senators-elect from that State—George L. Shoup and William J. McConnell—Mr. Hoar moved that as Mr. Shoup was present the oath of office be administered to him, which was done.

After discussion a motion by Mr. Vance to refer the credentials of Messrs. Shoup and McConnell to the Committee on Privileges and Elections was agreed to.

Hon. Fred L. Dubois, who is one of the trio elected Senators by the new State, is in the city. He denies that Shoup and McConnell drew for terms on their election to the Senate, and added: "I was elected for a full term of six years, beginning March 4, 1891, as it was known before hand that Senatorial life of one of my colleagues must end on that date. Which one it will be must be settled by lot in the regular way when they take their oaths as Senators."

THE FIRST WIFE SHUT OUT.

After Remaining Silent for Forty Years She Has No Claim.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 31.—Judge Stark has just decided a very interesting marriage problem. William Gardner went to Olmstead county, from Ireland, forty years ago, and three years later married. He is now 70 years old, and his wife and seven children are living. A woman came from Ireland last spring with a 40-year-old son, claimed that she was Gardner's wife, and wanted her share of his money. Gardner admitted that he had married the woman, but said that when he came to America she refused to accompany him.

In his decision Judge Stark shuts out the first wife from sharing her husband's wealth on the ground that by refusing to come to her husband when he had sent her the money and remaining silent forty years she had waived all her rights. When Gardner was released he took pity on the woman and gave her enough money to make her comfortable.

STAMPED ENVELOPES STOLEN.

Watchman Fay Sold 20,000 Below the Regular Price.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—The contractor at the Government Stamped Envelope Agency in Hartford, Conn., recently discovered that stamped envelopes were being sold in Hartford below the regular price, and inquiry developed the fact that they had been stolen over two years ago by one Fay, who, up to that time, was a watchman employed by the contractors. Fay was confronted with the charge and confessed to having stolen about 7,000 stamped envelopes. Inspector Evans, of Boston, was last night ordered to proceed at once to Hartford and investigate the matter. Today he advised the Post Office Department by telegraph that he had ascertained that over 20,000 stamped envelopes had already been found that were sold by Fay, and that the Government contractors acknowledge the liability and will indemnify the Government against loss.

MINERS WANT THEIR SHARE.

Advantages of Factories Going Back to Coal Discounted.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 31.—The withdrawal of the natural gas supply from mills and factories has caused a boom in the coal trade. The miners want to share in the profits. Today representatives of the 7,000 employed on the Monongahela River met and decided to demand 3 cents per bushel for mining after January 1—an advance of 4 cent per bushel. A strike will be ordered if the advance is not granted.

Dispatches from the headquarters of the 15,000 Central Pennsylvania miners who are expected to strike for an advance on Thursday say the strike is not likely to be general, as the Beach Creek miners do not favor it.

Death of Gen. F. E. Spinner.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 31.—Gen. F. E. Spinner, Ex-Treasurer of the United States, died at 8:30 this evening.

Mr. Ben. Hawkins has been appointed by Collector White as deputy collector to succeed his father, Gen. Phil B. Hawkins, who has resigned on account of sickness. He will have charge of Franklin, Warren and Vance counties.

Current Comment.

If every dollar not needed by the Government for its legitimate expenses had been left where it belongs—in the pockets of the men who earned it—we should hear very little of financial distress.—*N. Y. World, Dem.*

The Force Election Bill is dead; it has been dead for months; it is putrid and a stench in the nostrils of the nation, and it should at once be consigned to the grave beyond the reach of the resurrection trump.—*Phil. Times, Ind.*

It has been solemnly decided by the McKinley owls in the Treasury Department that natural gas is a "manufacture" not otherwise provided for, and is therefore to be taxed 10 per cent ad valorem. We may expect to see duties levied on the Canadian waters that flow into the Niagara River and on the foreign pauper air that blows across the border. Dame Nature's laboratory is evidently among the manufactures expected to pay top-notch tribute to all-embracing McKinleyism.—*N. Y. Star, Dem.*

The immigration returns for eleven months of this year show an increase of 20,826 from Bohemia, Hungary, and Austria over last year, an increase of more than 50 per cent. The Denmark, France and Germany returns are about as last year. The United Kingdom shows a falling off of 16,634. Italy and Poland increase from 32,120 to 77,899. These figures indicate the desirability of making known the fascinations of Brazil for the settlers that come from some of these foreign regions.—*N. Y. Commercial Bulletin, Ind.*

THE MISSION SURROUNDED.

Wearied Troops to the Rescue—A Battle with Heavy Losses.

OMAHA, Dec. 31.—The Bee correspondent at Pine Ridge telegraphs: Gen. Brooks has just received news from the scene of the fight at the Catholic Mission on Clay Creek, that six men of the Seventh Cavalry were killed and many wounded. Further particulars are not yet received. The first intimation of trouble at the Mission was brought late yesterday afternoon by a courier, who rushed in with the startling news that the Mission building, where there are a number of Catholic priests and sisters, and hundreds of children, were surrounded by hostiles, and had been set on fire.

The Cavalrymen who had scarcely any rest for four days were instantly in the saddle, and with a couple of Hotchkiss guns started on a gallop for the Mission. As this dispatch is being written, the roar of the guns could be heard indicating that a hot fight was in progress.

Two Strikes Little Wound Short Bull and other chiefs ran away from the agency Monday night, after hearing of the Wounded Knee fight, taking with them hundreds of warriors. They also compelled old Chief Red Cloud to accompany them under threat of death. It is these Indians who attacked the supply train and raided the Catholic Mission.

TO DISCHARGE 10,000 MEN.

The American Harvester Trust to Limit Its Output.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 31.—The fact that the last combine, the American Harvester Company, of Illinois, will discharge an army of its employees (some 10,000 in all) was conceded here today by C. E. Kelso, assistant manager of the D. M. Osborne & Co's St. Louis plant. The combine has a capital of \$35,000,000, is incorporated under the laws of Illinois, and has purchased outright every harvest machine plant in the country, paying for them in cash or stock, at the option of the sellers. The output is to be limited to the five best brands of binders.

The Madison Postoffice Robbed.

The News says that the Madison postoffice was entered on Saturday night by some party unknown and a registered letter stolen. The letter was addressed to Mr. Jas. Sharp, Madison, N. C., and contained a remittance for several hundred pounds of tobacco sold in Winston, amounting to about \$60. In the absence of a clue no effort is directed towards apprehending the guilty party. The matter has been reported to the inspector, who will give it immediate attention.

An Indian Mound.

Our friend, Dr. Herring, while at his native place in Sampson county, discovered and dug into an old Indian mound. Some samples of Indian bones the doctor brought with him; among them was a jaw that indicates that the owner was a regular giant. A whole pen full of Indians were buried with their feet together in the manner of the spokes in a wagon wheel. Tradition has some interesting items about this mound, and those together with some authentic historical facts make a story of great importance and interest.—*Concord Standard.*

A BIG BRITISH THEFT.

Over \$75,000 Embezzled by a Fellow Who Flew to America.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A big robbery has just been committed on the firm of Peak Brothers, the well-known firm of biscuit makers, of which Sir Henry Peak is the proprietor. An employee named Thorpe has embezzled between \$75,000 and \$100,000 and absconded to America. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

Tilla J. Grady and his daughter-in-law were brought here yesterday, and committed to jail charged with the murder of Grady's wife by poisoning. Grady is about sixty years old, and his daughter-in-law is about twenty-two, and has a child only a few months old.—*News and Observer.*

Throughout the Country.

It is a bright man that can tell the age of a saw by looking at its teeth.

The young man who forged his way to the front is now in the penitentiary.

A real estate man may be very knowing and yet have lots to learn. Tread not in crooked paths, unless you are a landscape gardener. "There's no rest for the wicked." "Oh, yes there is. There's arrest for the wicked."

"What were your husband's last words?" "He hadn't any," sobbed the widow. "I was with him." "Plunkitt," to Duckett, "if you had a million, what would you do?" "Wish I had another," replied Plunkitt.

When a man bolts his food he swallows it. When a man bolts a nomination he bolts it because he can't swallow it. Queer.

William Penn granted the land upon which the first paper mill in America was built. Pen and paper usually go together.

George D. Sanger dropped dead in Macon, Ga., from heart failure, believed to have been caused by cigarette smoking.

Ex-mayor Nevin, of Adrian, Michigan, who bankrupted that city seven years ago by stealing \$300,000, was pardoned yesterday.

Luke Tierman, an old retired merchant of Baltimore, fell from the fifth to the first floor of Carrollton Hotel and was killed.

Mrs. Washington Anderson, "a relative of General George Washington," has just died at Red Cloud, Neb., aged 90 years.

Southerners are to have a Direct trade Convention at Atlanta on January 14. The idea is to arrange for direct trade with Liverpool.

The British Queen has cleared from New Orleans with the largest cargo of cotton that ever left the mouth of the Mississippi—12,250 bales.

When attacked, the victims of the Kansas horse epidemic refuse to eat or to drink, and soon die. Brain and spine are thought to be affected.

The Gem City Stove Works, at Dayton, O., were destroyed yesterday by an explosion of natural gas within the building, causing \$35,000 loss, which was fairly insured.

The Burton Columbian Tower Company, which was incorporated at Springfield, Ill., on Monday, is to erect a tower 1492 feet high in commemoration of the discovery of America.

Safe-blowers exploded a charge of powder in a safe belonging to the Catholic church of the Immaculate Conception on Mount Adams, Cincinnati, but were frightened away by an alarm bell rung by one of the Sisters.

Robt. Mitchell was arrested yesterday at Cincinnati and identified by Mr. Willis, superintendent of the Y. M. C. A., of Milwaukee, as the man who by false representations induced him to cash a worthless check for \$200.

At Marianna, Ark., Rev. N. D. Fizer, ex-United Labor candidate for Governor in that State, has been suspended by the M. E. Church because he "deserted his charge" to run for office.

In St. Louis the 10-year-old daughter of Henry Warren, seeing a burglar, slipped to the door and screamed "Police!" An officer responded and nabbed Burglar Slattery. The elder Warrens were away.

FURNACEMEN RETALIATE.

Twenty-three of Their Mills to Close for Want of Cheap Coke.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 31.—Twenty-three of the blast-furnace owners of the Shemango and Mahoning Valleys met today and resolved to suspend operations indefinitely on January 10, because the coke manufacturers and the railroads will not reduce the price of coke and freight rates sufficiently to enable them to make iron profitably. The manufacturers have offered a reduction of 25 cents per ton; but this is not considered enough.

At the White House.

B. H.—Wife, did you send off the holiday boxes all right? Wife—Yes, that whole family is provided for except Uncle Zeb, out in Nebraska.

B. H.—Oh, he's all right; I sent him a postoffice last week!

Fire Near Asheville.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 30.—The depot and T. S. Morrison's store were burned at Alexander, ten miles from Asheville. The insurance on the depot and contents was \$2,200; on the Morrison stock to the value of \$8,000.

The Seventh Cavalry Returns.

OMAHA, Dec. 30.—Col. Forsythe reached Pine Ridge agency to-day with the Seventh Cavalry and the surviving prisoners. He reports 25 of his men killed and 34 wounded in the fight on Porcupine Creek yesterday.

Crushed to Death.

BLAIRSVILLE, Ga., Dec. 30.—A sad accident happened near here, at the mill of William Killians, in which LaFayette Teague lost his life. He was oiling the machinery and was in some way caught in the wheel and crushed to death. He was about 23 years old.

Dock Laborers Again Strike.

HULL, Dec. 31.—Owing to the fact that the Shipowners' Federation is employing non-union men the dock laborers here have again gone out on strike.

Divorced from Strangler Eyraud.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Madame Eyraud, wife of Michael, the doomed stranger, was today granted a divorce from the murderer.

DRIED FRUIT

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS

Having Dried Fruits to sell will please write us.

CASH PRICES

for BERRIES, Cherries, Dried Apples, Peaches and Plums.

We will make it interesting to you Parties who ship us will be treated the same as if here in person. Highest market prices guaranteed. Write us before you sell. We are ready to do as well and better than many other markets.

HOUSTON & BRO.

Wholesale Grocer, Greensboro, N. C. Tar Heel Liniment is giving entire satisfaction. Price 50 cents.

ATTENTION! BUILDERS! ATTENTION! BUILDERS!

I AM PREPARED TO DO I AM PREPARED TO DO

ROOFING - AND - UTTERING.

AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Quality of material, workmanship and prices. Quality of material, workmanship and prices.

GUARANTEED. GUARANTEED.

J. F. YATES.

may 1-15

SPECIAL ATENTION

IS CALLED TO THE FACT

THAT WE HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED

a large part of our Fall Stock

are invited to call and examine the same.

We are agents for

LEAKSVILLE WOOLEN MILLS,

GREENSBORO

KNITTING MILLS,

THE SALEM HOSIERY,

NORTH CAROLINA PLAIDS.

are invited to call and examine the same.

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