

# THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1892.

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Dr. J. W. Griffith,  
SURGEON DENTIST.

Dr. CHAS. A. TURNER,  
DENTIST.

Dr. W. H. Wakefield,  
DENTIST.

Dr. Arthur E. Ledbetter,  
DENTIST.

Dr. W. J. Richardson,  
DENTIST.

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When I go home.

It comes to me often in silence,  
When the fire-light splutters low—  
When the black, uncertain shadows  
Seem wreaths of the long ago;  
Always with a throb of heartache,  
That thrilled each pulsive vein  
Comes the old, unquiet longing  
For the peace of home again.

I'm sick of the roar of the cities  
And of faces odd and strange;  
I know where there's warmth of welcome,  
Back to the dear old homestead,  
With an aching sense of pain:  
But there'll be joy in the coming,  
When I go home again.

When I go home again! There's music  
That may never die away,  
And it seems the hands of angels,  
On a mystic harp, at play,  
Have touched with a yearning sadness  
On a beautiful, broken strain,  
To which is my fond heart wording—  
When I go home again.

Outside of my darkening window  
Is the great world's crash and din,  
And slowly the autumn's shadows  
Come drifting, drifting in,  
Sobbing the night wind murmurs  
To the splash of the autumn rain;  
But I dream of the glorious greeting  
When I go home again.

Dirge Vengeance.

An eccentric Duke of Athole, in  
1850 for no apparent reason, closed  
to tourists a lovely glen on his  
estate. Indignant letters, con-  
demning his action, thereupon ap-  
peared in the newspapers, and  
John Leech portrayed the old duke  
in *Punch* as a "Scotch Dog in the  
Manger." The decision was soon  
reversed—whether or not as a re-  
sult of the newspaper war does not  
matter; but subsequent events  
proved that the duke bore the dar-  
ing caricaturist no malice.

Soon after the drawing had ap-  
peared, Leech, sketch-book in  
hand, was wandering about the  
Athole estate, when a horseman  
approach attended by a groom.  
"What is your name," asked the  
rider, "and what are you doing  
here?"

"I am an artist," said the intru-  
der, "and my name is Leech."  
"Not John Leech?"  
"Yes, John."

The artist felt sure that he was  
about to receive a sharp reprimand  
for having held a noble duke up  
to ridicule and mildly said that he  
would not intrude farther, but  
would return to his inn.

"No, sir," said the stranger, "you  
must dine and sleep at my house. I  
am the Duke of Athole."

Then the duke told the servant  
to dismount, insisted that Leech  
should take his place, and the two  
rode off together.

The road to the castle lay  
through a rough country, and culmi-  
nated in a narrow and broken  
path, with a cliff on one side and  
a precipice on the other. The artist  
hesitated.

"Has he brought me here to  
break my neck?" thought he. Then  
he timidly advanced, and reached  
the duke, who had stopped for  
him at a point where the path was  
still more dangerous.

"Are you the man, sir, who has  
maligned me in *Punch*?" inquired  
the duke, fiercely.

"Your grace," said Leech, nerv-  
ously, "we—we—that is, nearly  
every one, has done something  
that he—regrets having done.  
I am very sorry—I regret very  
much that anything I have done  
should have given you annoyance."

Then the duke's affected fierce-  
ness melted into the jovial manner  
said to be peculiar to him, and the  
two rode off pleasantly together.

At the castle Leech was assigned a  
room, and there he waited, hour  
after hour, for dinner to be an-  
nounced. Finally, fearing that he  
had missed the summons, he rang  
the bell, and a servant appeared.

"I am afraid," said the artist,  
"that I did not hear the dinner  
bell. Is dinner ready?"

"Not yet, sir," was the reply.  
"You will be informed when it is."  
"Is he going to starve me?"  
thought Leech.

Another hour passed, and in ac-  
tual desperation he rang again,  
only to be told respectfully that  
dinner was not ready. At ten the  
gong sounded, and if those who  
knew the duke are to be believed,  
the hour was an early one, for the  
eccentric nobleman was in the hab-  
it of taking a nap after his rides,  
and sometimes did not dine till  
midnight.—*Youth's Companion*.

A DIVER'S BOLD CONTRACT.

A KIDNAPPED BOY.

RESTORED TO HIS ANXIOUS  
PARENTS BY A CLAM-  
DIGGER.

How He Was Carried Off and How  
He Was Left at the Clam-  
Digger's Door.

POUND RIDGE, N. Y., Feb. 3.—  
Eight-year-old Ward Waterbury,  
who was kidnapped from the vicin-  
ity of a school-house near Long  
Ridge, Conn., Monday afternoon,  
and for whom his parents and the  
entire neighborhood have been  
searching far and near ever since,  
was brought home this morning by  
John Close, of Stanwick, Conn.

Mr. Waterbury was at home, hav-  
ing but just returned from his trip  
to Miller's Bridge, where he had  
been summoned by a letter signed  
"River Boys," making an appoint-  
ment with him there. He had  
gone alone to a spot in accordance  
with the demands, and after re-  
maining there until 1:30 o'clock  
this morning, came to the conclu-  
sion that the kidnapers had been  
frightened away. Then he drove  
homeward.

THE BOY RETURNED.

The father and mother were en-  
deavoring to console each other in  
their misery when, at 3 o'clock this  
morning, the door-bell rang and  
John Close entered with the miss-  
ing boy. As Waterbury opened  
the door in answer to the ring  
Ward sprang into his father's  
arms, and then into his mother's,  
who had followed her husband to  
the door. There was a very affect-  
ing scene. John Close was warily  
thanked by Mr. and Mrs. Water-  
bury for bringing Ward back, and  
when the excitement had become  
somewhat subdued Close told how  
he had come to get Ward. Close  
is a clam digger. He lives at  
Stanwick, Conn., convenient to  
his clam-beds. At 2 o'clock this  
morning there was a loud knock-  
ing at his front door. The knock-  
ing continued and finally aroused  
him. He opened the door and saw  
a little boy standing outside.

"Who are you?" he asked. "I am  
Ward Waterbury," answered the  
boy, "and I want to go home."  
Close asked Ward to come in and  
he did so. He then told Close his  
story. He said a man had brought  
him up to the house on his back,  
and had told him to go and knock  
on Close's door. Then the man  
ran away. Mr. Close had heard of  
the abduction of Ward Waterbury,  
and he decided to take Ward to  
his parents immediately. So he  
ditched up his horse at once and  
drove to Waterbury's house, at  
Long Ridge, arriving there at 3 A.  
M. Ward Waterbury then told  
the story of his abduction, while  
his father and mother and Mr.  
Close sat around and listened.

THE LITTLE FELLOW'S STORY.

The boy told how he had been  
approached by two tall, plain-  
dressed men about 5 o'clock Mon-  
day afternoon, as he was playing  
near the school-house. They  
asked him to show them the way to  
a near-by place, and he consented.  
After he had gone a short distance,  
and as soon as they were out of  
sight of the school-house, the men  
told him roughly he must go with  
them, and picked him up and  
started into the woods. He did  
not know where or how far he  
went, but only that long after dark  
that night he was taken to a small  
house, where he was kept until last  
night, when he was taken to the  
gate of Mr. Close's place and left,  
as already described. The police  
are hard at work on the case, but  
as yet no clue has been obtained.

A RANSOM DEMANDED.

Yesterday the parents of the  
lost boy received a letter stating  
that unless they paid \$10,000 to  
the kidnapers they would never  
see their child again.

Ready.

During the rebellion in Chile,  
one young girl had the chance of  
distinguishing herself at a moment  
of danger, and hesitated not an  
instant in embracing it. This was  
the daughter of Don Claudio Vic-  
una, and her father thus described  
the story of her heroism to the  
author of "Dark Days in Chile."

One evening at six o'clock, dur-  
ing my absence, my daughter was  
writing some letters for me at a  
table. Suddenly she heard a crash  
of broken glass, followed by a loud  
explosion at the street end of the  
room, and there had been so much  
bomb work of late that instinctively  
she guessed what had hap-  
pened.

Before she could collect herself  
a sufficiently rush for the door, a  
second bomb was hurled in, and  
rolled almost to her feet, providen-  
tially without exploding. This  
roll was followed by a third, and  
she picked up, and threw from the  
other window into the court below,  
then, seeing that some brown pa-  
per was smouldering in a half-open  
box of rifle cartridges, she quickly  
dashed a large jug of water over  
it.

By this time the servants had  
rushed in, and succeeded in extin-  
guishing the fire which had caught  
the curtains and furniture.

But my brave girl, remembering  
that I had gone out unarmed, took  
my revolver and started out alone  
to meet me on my way home, and  
it was not until I had been provid-  
ed with the weapon that she told  
me what had happened.—*Youth's  
Companion*.

HE WENT BELOW.

Major McKinley's Interview With  
St. Peter and What Came of It.

BENTON, Mo., Jan. 13.—Under  
the supervision of St. Peter some  
scores of cherubs were being  
locks of heaven's gates.  
There had not been many visitors of  
late, and the old doorkeeper had  
almost thrown his arm out of place  
the last time he unlocked the por-  
tals. On this side the gates the  
streets were worn into deep ruts  
from constant travel, but on the  
other side the grass grew up be-  
tween the joints in the golden  
bricks. Another host of cherubs  
were burning the jewels and  
gold forming the portals of the in-  
ner gates. Old St. Peter sat do-  
zing in his huge armchair, when he  
was suddenly aroused by a knock-  
ing at the door.

Who's there? he demanded.  
Major McKinley of Ohio.  
Are you the Governor of that  
State?

Yes, sir.  
You are the author of the Mc-  
Kinley bill, too, I suppose?  
I confess that I am, sir.  
What was your object Major, in  
making that bill?

Protection? I don't understand  
you, sir. Please explain yourself.  
Its object and scope was to pro-  
tect the American manufacturer  
from foreign cheap labor.

How did you prevent this?  
By butting heavy duties on the  
foreign product.

Did this make the manufacturer  
sell his wares cheaper?  
I don't believe it did.  
Did he pay his laborers higher  
wages?

No, sir, but he did not lower  
them.  
Isn't it a fact, Major, that the  
manufacturer raised the price of  
his goods under your bill?

It may be so.  
Do you not know it to be so?  
Yes. But I was but a weak mor-  
tal and the manufacturing people  
are very rich and powerful. I could  
not resist the temptation to labor  
for their money. May I come in?

Wait a moment, Major. You did  
not lend your talents, then, to be-  
nefit the poor?

I am sorry to state I believe not.  
And your labors as a statesman  
have been for the luxuries of the  
few by the oppression of the many?

That's what President Cleveland,  
Roger Q. Mills, Colonel Jones and  
Colonel Waterbury have said.

That won't do, Major; answer  
my question. Did you or did you  
not?

I'm sorry to say I believe I did.  
Major, do you remember Dives?  
I think I have read of him some-  
where.

He made his home with the rich?  
Yes, sir.  
Dressed in purple and fine linen?  
Yes, sir.  
And fared sumptuously every  
day. Do you know where he is  
now?

I have heard that he was in hell.  
That's where he is now. You  
sought the friendship of the rich,  
did you not?

I am afraid that I did.  
You framed laws to enable them  
to pile up monster fortunes?  
That is what I have been ac-  
cused of.

Is it true or not?  
I am afraid it is. But I have re-  
pented on my way here.  
Never mind about that just now.  
These laws you framed—did they  
clothe the naked, feed the hungry  
or heal the sick?

I believe not.  
Did they not deprive the naked  
poor of comfortable clothing?  
It is very likely.  
Did not your bill make every 40  
cents worth of woollen goods cost  
the poor man a dollar?

Yes.  
And the 60 cents went into the  
pocket of the rich manufacturer?  
I suppose so.  
Major, I can't let you in.  
This is exceedingly painful in-  
telligence. May I be permitted to  
inquire why not?

Certainly. We have protection  
here. We protect the unprotected  
from their oppressors.  
Then I may go?  
Yes, below. Gabriel will conduct  
you to the apartments of Dives.  
ALB. DE REIGN.

BOUND FOR CHICAGO.

THE BILLVILLE BANNER MAN  
ON HIS WAY.

To the Great World's Fair, Leaving  
His Wife and Mother-in-Law in  
Charge of the Ranch.

We were unable to get a free  
pass to the world's fair, and so we  
leave this morning on foot, accom-  
panied by a clear conscience and  
a year's provisions in order to get  
there in time. During our absence  
the Banner will be run by our wife.  
If our subscribers know her as  
well as we do, they'll pay up and  
say nothing.

We can't tell why the railroads  
refuse us the usual courtesies, as  
we have never burned a bridge or  
threw a cross-tie in front of a loco-  
motive. But we are independent.  
Strong shoes and free salvation  
will pull us through.

The loss of the roof of our house  
last night was not due to a cyclone.  
It was only the Billville band giv-  
ing us a farewell serenade.

With our wife as editor and our  
mother-in-law as bill collector, we  
have no doubt that the paper will  
prosper while we are away. We  
advise creditors to leave early and  
avoid the rush.

Six years ago we didn't have a  
shirt to our back. Now we've got  
two shirts, an umbrella and a val-  
ise. You can't get a good man  
down.

The postoffice took after us last  
Wednesday, but we're still a hun-  
dred yards ahead. When the aver-  
age rural postoffice gets after a  
man, he's got to get a move on  
him.

We've been through the Keeley  
Institute, and we're chock full of  
gold. Editors will please call ear-  
ly and avoid the rush.

The war with Chile is over, and  
the way the colonels are tumbling  
down from the hay loft is a cau-  
tion!

The Michigan editors called on  
us yesterday, and we gave them a  
royal banquet of sardines, well wa-  
ter and fresh air. Call again,  
boys!—*Atlanta Constitution*.

A SENSATION ON A TRAIN.

Alleged Attempt by a Woman to  
Blackmail a Young Man Named  
Wilson.

BRISTOL, Tenn., Jan. 4.—An al-  
leged case of blackmail was made  
known here today. Alexander W.  
Wilson, a prominent young rail-  
road man of North Carolina, was  
a passenger on No. 4, which went  
east from here yesterday. A lady  
well dressed and apparently a  
member of society, was also on  
board. When the train reached a  
small station east of here the gen-  
tleman hurried to another passen-  
ger and asked for a pistol. He  
stated that the young lady remark-  
ed: "I'll kill him or fleece him."  
It is alleged that she at this mo-  
ment stepped up to him, with pis-  
tol in hand, and said: "If you  
don't hurry you'll murder your  
wife, for you have robbed me of my hon-  
or."

A scene took place. The train  
crew, as the story goes, separated  
them. She then agreed to desist  
from further annoyance if he  
would pay her a large sum. Noth-  
ing more was said, and at Roanoke  
she alighted and didn't return.  
The young man went on to Lynch-  
burg. He requested the officials to  
telegraph the Mayor of Knoxville  
to see if the woman could be iden-  
tified. The response came that  
Ida Barnett, a woman well known  
there had gone east on the same  
train.

This didn't satisfy Wilson. He  
insists that it was a young lady  
well known in Knoxville, whose  
name your reporter will refrain  
from using. She is one of the  
belles of the city, and it evidently  
was not she. As the young man  
drinks it is probable that he was  
mistaken. He is the son of Major  
Wilson, one of the wealthiest men  
in Morganton, N. C., who was the  
chief engineer of the K. C. G. and  
a wreck years ago and was afterward  
cared for at the house of this  
young society lady.

Mr. John Powell, one of Bristol's  
prominent grocersmen, was mar-  
ried yesterday afternoon to Miss  
Dillard, of this city. They board-  
ed the 6 o'clock train for some of  
the eastern cities, where they will  
spend a pleasant honeymoon.

The Weldon News is responsible  
for the following: "A short time  
ago a short distance in the country  
there was a prayer meeting in pro-  
gress among the colored people.  
During the exercises one agetate  
and dignified looking brother was  
called up to pray. He said, 'Oh, Lord,  
here is what he said in Virginia:  
have mercy on my son in Virginia;  
oh! Lord have mercy on my son in  
Georgia; but oh, Lord, I don't care  
whether you have mercy on my  
son Lijah or not, a stinking rascal,  
he broke into my tater hill and  
stole all my taters.'

Shiloh's Consumption Cure—This  
is beyond question the most success-  
ful cough medicine we have ever sold,  
a few doses invariably cure the worst  
cases of cough, croup and bronchitis,  
while its wonderful success in the cure  
of consumption is without a parallel  
in the history of medicine. Since its  
discovery it has been sold on a guaran-  
tee, a test which no other medicine can  
stand. If you have a cough we earnest-  
ly ask you to try it. Price 10c, 50c and  
\$1. If your lungs are sore, chest, or  
back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster.  
Sold by Richardson & Fariss, dispens-  
ing druggist, Greensboro, N. C.

GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Unit-  
ed States Supreme Court to-day  
upheld the constitutionality of  
the anti-lottery act of the last  
Congress, affirming the decision  
in the case of Dwyne and Raher, pub-  
lishers of the New Orleans State  
and Mobile Register, who were in-  
dicted on charges of sending thro'  
the mails newspapers containing  
lottery advertisements. By com-  
mon consent the cases were made  
test suits as to the constitutionality  
of the law.—*Asheville Citizen*.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 27.—Col.  
Nieves Hernandez late commander  
of the Mexican garrison, at Mier,  
and who has been sentenced to be  
shot, was convicted of sympathy  
with Garza. It was shown at the  
court-martial that he might have  
captured Garza and his followers  
during the events of Dec. 11, 12  
and 13th, had he chosen to do so.

When sentenced he bowed his  
thanks to the court. Then he walk-  
ed down the street with the most  
nonchalant air, as though in com-  
mand of the very men who circled  
him with bayonets.

It is stated apparently with  
authority—that Whitfield Reid,  
Minister to France, will soon re-  
sign, to return to journalism—pre-  
sumably to use the New York Tri-  
bune as a nursery for Harrison's  
Presidential "boomlet."

Blaine  
lives, and desires to be a candidate  
for the Presidency. He will require  
more than the eloquence of Reid to  
secure for the present incumbent a  
renomination; and if the National  
Republican Convention does select  
Harrison it will take more from  
the Tribune, even if Horace Greely  
were at its head, to hide him on to  
victory.—*Fayetteville Observer*.

OMAHA, NEB., Feb. 3.—Last night  
Governor Thayer's friends an-  
nounced that he would surrender  
the gubernatorial chair to Govern-  
or Boyd on demand. Today they  
say nothing. In reply to a taunt  
today General Webster, Governor  
Thayer's attorney, said: This un-  
guarded remark warned Boyd of  
further trouble. Tonight it is said  
from unquestionable authority that  
Webster will act as late as permis-  
sible call on the Supreme Court  
for the rehearing of the case. This  
will act as a mandamus to the case  
and Governor Thayer will hold on  
till the motion is disposed of.  
Thayer is being denounced by re-  
publicans and democrats alike for  
his action in holding on after pub-  
licly stating that he would obey  
the court at once.—*N. Y. Advertiser*.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Sir Morel  
Mckenzie, the eminent physician  
died at 10 o'clock to-night at his  
house in Harley street, of syncope,  
resulting from a bad attack of in-  
fluenza.

Sir Morel Mckenzie was born  
on July 7, 1837, in Essex County,  
England. His father was a well-  
known surgeon, and the son was  
brought up to the same profession.  
Twenty-three years ago he found-  
ed the Hospital for Diseases of the  
Throat in Golden Square, London.  
His fame as a throat physician  
caused him to be called upon, by  
recommendation of Queen Victoria  
to attend the late Emperor Freder-  
ick, then Crown Prince of Ger-  
many.

Dr. Mckenzie's engagement was  
not pleasing to the German physi-  
cians, and a bitter rivalry arose.  
Dr. Mckenzie published a defense  
of his treatment which excited  
much attention. He was made a  
Knight in 1887.—*N. Y. Advertiser*.

Liver Questions  
are most esteemed by every intel-  
ligent man and woman. Derange-  
ments of the liver, stomach and  
bowels speedily present to the  
living question of suffering relief.  
It is at once found in "Pierce's  
Pleasant Pellets," which cure sick  
headache, bilious headache, consti-  
pation, indigestion, bilious at-  
tacks, etc. Purely vegetable, and  
entirely harmless, they are un-  
equaled as a specific for the com-  
plaints named. One tiny, sugar-  
coated Pellet a dose. In vials, 25  
cents. Carry them in your vest  
pocket.

Grover Cleveland is expected to  
address the law students at Ann  
Arbor on Washington's birthday.

INVALIDS  
Gain rapidly in health and strength by  
the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine  
purifies the blood, and cures all  
diseases of the blood, for the  
substitutes of pure blood, for the  
improvement of the system, it  
proves the appetite and tones up the system,  
so that convalescents soon

Become Strong  
Active, and vigorous. To relieve that tired  
feeling, depression of spirits, and nervous  
debility, no other medicine produces so  
speedy and permanent effect as Ayer's Sar-  
saparilla. E. O. Loring, Brockton, Mass.,  
says: "I am confident that anyone suffer-  
ing from the effects of acrophia, general de-  
bility, want of appetite, depression of spirits,  
and lassitude will be cured  
By Using  
Ayer's Sarsaparilla; for I have taken it, and  
speak from experience."

"In the summer of 1888, I was cured of  
nervous debility by the use of Ayer's Sar-  
saparilla."—Mrs. H. Bennett, 6 Middle St., Paw-  
tucket, R. I.

"Several years ago I was in a debilitated  
condition. Other remedies having failed, I  
began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and was  
greatly benefited. As a Spring medicine, I  
consider it invaluable."—Mrs. L. S. Win-  
chester, Holden, Me.

Ayer's  
Sarsaparilla  
PREPARED BY  
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.  
Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c; six bottles, \$1.

1891 A LEAN PURSE 1892  
Past May Be Yours Here.

But a lean purse will take on a new lease of life when it  
comes into contact with the Bargains we offer,  
both in Value and Price.

CLOSING OUT \$22 CLOAKS AT \$14.00. We have some of the best  
value in CLOAKS that it  
has ever been our privilege  
to show. All new styles  
this season and we have  
decided to CLOSE THEM  
OUT at these exceedingly  
LOW PRICES, that we  
may not have any left to  
carry over the season.

SHAWLS

We have too many in all grades from 85 cents each to  
\$4.00, we now propose to close them out and have made the  
price to suit buyers.

We have cut prices right and left in our Dry Goods estab-  
lishment and goods are selling fast. Don't wait or you will  
miss the best bargains! ONE PRICE to all, and terms spot  
cash, no one can under sell us on this system.

RAYMOND & POWELL,  
NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, GREENSBORO, N. C.

SAM'L. TROGDON,  
Fire Insurance!

TOTAL ASSETS OF COMPANIES REPRESENTED  
OVER TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS.  
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RICHARDSON & FARISS,  
(Successors to W. C. PORTER)  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS AND SEEDSMEN.  
Orders from Druggists, Physicians and Grocers Solicited.  
Prices as low as Richmond for good quality goods. Time and Freight Saved to  
you by ordering from us.

Opposite Benbow Hotel, Greensboro, N. C.

THE MASSACHUSETTS  
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
1851 Springfield, Mass., 1891.

JANUARY 1st, 1891.  
Assets, \$11,252,639.54. Liabilities, \$10,382,057.77. Surplus, \$879,581.77.  
POLICIES IN FORCE, 22,706. INSURING, \$63,290,789.00.  
The contract of this company after two years becomes nonforfeitable.  
Incontestable, unrestricted as to residence, trade or occupation.  
If you will write your name, date of birth, and address, in the blank  
form and send it to the address below, we will take pleasure in showing  
you, not an ESTIMATE but a STATEMENT showing the exact value  
in cash and paid up insurance which would appear in a policy issued  
at your age.

I was born in the day of in the year.  
My name is.  
My address is.  
Agents Wanted.  
R. W. ROGER,  
RALEIGH, N. C.,  
General Agents, N. C.

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THAT'S WHAT WE ARE SELLING.

We have now in Stock over 6,000 Rolls of NEW PAPER.  
The Latest Styles for 1892. Seventy-five Patterns of Parlor Paper—  
over 200 styles now on hand.  
FIGURED INGRAINS—The latest and prettiest Paper for Dining  
Rooms and Libraries. Also Plain Tints with match friezes.  
REMNANTS—We have on hand a lot of Remnants of from 4 to 12  
Rolls, which we will sell at one-half cost to get them out of the way.  
We will also GIVE AWAY 40 Sample Books of last year's stock. These  
are suitable for screens and crazy work, &c. Call and see the largest  
line of Paper in North Carolina, at

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# The Greensboro Patriot

ESTABLISHED 1825.  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.  
J. R. WHARTON, Proprietor and Manager.  
H. W. WHARTON, Editor.

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Communications, unless they contain important news, or direct replies and proper answers, will not be published, and will not be returned.

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the counter. I took the pen and was about to enter my name, when the proprietor or clerk behind the counter, observing Dr. Albert behind me, said "is that a colored man?" I replied that is the editor of the South Western Christian Advocate, sir. Is he a colored man was repeated, to which I answered, in substance, I do not know the exact quality of his blood; he is a respectable man of ability and character. Well if he is a colored man he can't eat here was sharply replied; and as promptly I responded, we are officers in the same church sir, and travelling together on official business. If you cannot furnish him breakfast, you cannot me. My abolition blood was getting a little warm, and I added, whose country is this down here, God's or the devil's? He seemed a little puzzled at this as did the bystanders of whom there were several. "Perhaps they were not accustomed to have their unrighteous practices called in question. I then asked, is there any lunch room or any place where a respectable man can get anything to eat about this depot?" There is a lunch room at the other end of the platform, he replied, and to this place we hastened only to meet with similar defeat. It was an uninviting place, and one might suppose that even a dog could be fed there. There was a lunch counter and several tables studded about the room. Can you furnish us with anything to eat? I asked. The keeper took a good look at us both and replied, you can't eat sitting down. Very well, I replied we will eat standing then; give us something to eat if it is only a cracker. Yet he concluded not to allow his immaculate place to be contaminated by permitting any such outside barbarisms to eat in it and so we were left with a hungry stomach unsatisfied. Thinking at this juncture a mild remark might be appropriate, I meekly suggested that it would seem that another war was necessary down here to settle some questions that needed adjustment and with this pleasant farewell we left the uninviting place with no pleasant recollections. The writer then told how he finally got a meal at the home of an Ohio brother at Morristown, Tenn., but goes on to say a great many other very uncomplimentary things about the South. These are the kind of men who keep up strife between the North and the South. The best people of these two sections have long since been ready to forget and forgive, but every now and then a thing like the one described above, comes South and stirs the flame anew. The negro and the white man are getting along better than they have since the war, the former does not want to mingle with the whites, he is satisfied to live to himself and he is making wonderful strides in civilization. The people of the North will not submit to social equality themselves. How was it in Ohio when they tried it in their schools? How long did they stand it? Only a day or so ago, out in Ohio, where they profess to love the colored man so much, three colored couples came to a dance given by their Republican brethren and after taking a turn or so on the floor, they discovered that every white person on the floor had left, and they were dancing alone.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Appropriations for the Cape Fear River—Capt. Bunn's Novel Proposition Bill for the Reduction of Presidents Salary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7th, 1892.

(Special Correspondence.)

The members spent the better part of the week discussing the code of rules to govern the House.

The main change effected was outlined in advance in this correspondence and it is a move to prevent the filibusters which characterized the proceedings of the 51st Congress.

Exchange as a farce and to suit themselves as effectively as he and his backers did during the late Congress. Reed says with much show of trust:

"In the new regulations the old member who knows the ropes has preserved much of his obstructive power, and the veto power has been conferred on each member who knows how except where the Committee on Rules shall intervene."

But this will do less harm than formerly. Thanks to the example set by the late Congress, the country knows that the House of Representatives can do all it wants to do. What it don't do now it is responsible for. That ostrich has left off concealing himself by putting his head in the sand. This is an admission for Cezar Reed to make up, to say the least of it.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Last Thursday the Secretary of the Treasury sent to the House a recommendation from the Light-House Board that \$3,105 be allowed for lighting the new channel of the Cape Fear river, N. C., above Roanoke's Point, so that the system of range lights adopted below shall be continued up to Wilmington.

The Secretary further says that this matter came up at the session of the Light-House Board, held Nov. 10, 1891, upon papers submitted by the Wilmington Produce Exchange and by other parties interested in the navigation of Cape Fear river from its entrance to Wilmington. As vessels are now carried by ranges over half the distance and then left without guides to take them at night to the port of Wilmington, to complete the system and increase the usefulness of the lights in the lower part of the river, similar aids should be provided for the upper part so as to guide vessels to Wilmington their port of destination.

Capt. Alexander introduced a bill which is now before the Ways and Means Committee which provides:

"That all vessels built within the United States by citizens thereof, and wholly owned and manned by citizens of the United States engaged in foreign commerce, shall be allowed to enter and discharge their returning cargoes at any port of the United States, free of all custom duties; provided that said vessel shall have carried full outgoing cargoes from the United States, three-fourths at least of which cargoes consisted of agricultural products of the United States."

The other sections simply provide regulations to carry out this idea. This is a move in the right direction. Capt. Alexander adds in speaking of the money problem:

"These cities that are full of money don't seem to realize the scarcity of money in the rural districts. It is the present mode of distribution of money that causes the demand for the increased circulation. The collateral that the farmers have is not negotiable out of the sections in which they reside; this causes a stringency of money at the times of making the crops and forces the farmers to pay ruinous prices for their supplies."

CAPT. BUNN'S PROPOSITION.

Capt. Bunn is out with a novel proposition. He proposes to apply the patent system, which has resulted in the stimulation of invention, to the domain of agriculture, with the hope of bringing about equally beneficial effects. A bill introduced by him Friday provides that any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful plant, fruit, or flower may patent the invention or discovery upon appliance with the present patent law requirements, with the exception that the applicant shall be made to the Secretary of Agriculture instead of to the Commissioner of Patents.

Last Monday being regular bill day the members of our delegation added a number of new bills to the Calendar. The more important of these were as follows:

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

Mr. Grady introduced a bill providing for a general reduction of salaries of Federal officials. Among other provisions it proposes to reduce the salary of the President of the United States after March 4, 1893, to \$20,000 a year. Also a bill to amend the Interstate Commerce act so as to prohibit citizens of one State from extorting usurious interest from citizens of another State. Mr. Grady says that recently an agent of a New York lender loaned a farmer of North Carolina \$200 at 8 per cent interest, and that the transaction was so conducted that the farmer who gave the note for \$200 got only \$150 in money. He wants to break up this system if it can be done by Federal legislation. Mr. Grady also introduced a bill to appropriate \$10,000 for continuing the improvement of the northeast branch of Cape Fear river.

Mr. Branch introduced a bill to appropriate \$7,000 for improving a tributary of the Pamlico river known as Durham Creek. He also introduced a bill to increase the jurisdiction of Federal courts in regard to questions of dispute between American sailors and officers of vessels. Mr. Branch says that

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under the existing law, when sailors are discharged by officers of vessels at a port of destination the sailors have no recourse, even when injustice is done them; that even when the sailor is unjustly discharged or otherwise treated he has no recourse. The bill proposes to confer jurisdiction upon Federal courts of all such questions involving less than \$100.

## WINSTON'S PUBLIC BUILDING.

Mr. Williams introduced a bill to appropriate \$250,000 for a public building at Winston. In the 51st Congress a bill was favorably reported appropriating \$140,000 for this purpose which is about as much as will be given the public building. It must be remembered that Holman is the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee and that the watchword of the party is economy.

A number of well known North Carolinians have been in the city during the past week. Among these is Major James H. Wilson, chairman of the railroad commission of North Carolina. He says that while the railroad commission of North Carolina has only been established about ten months, they have increased the assets in tax valuation of railroad property in the State about \$6,000,000, and, by regulating the telegraph tariffs and reducing passenger fares and freight charges, have saved to the people between four and five hundred thousand dollars.

Another well known ex-North Carolinian here was Pat Winston, a brother of the present able President of the State University. He was very popular with President Arthur, often dining with him when in the city. It was Arthur who gave him the lucrative position of register of the land office in Idaho. He was on his way to his old home in North Carolina when he thus expressed himself about the republican Presidential outlook in the West. He said:

"It is the sentiment of the Pacific Northwest that no administration since the beginning of the government, in its social, personal and political relations, has been so free from popular criticism as that of President Harrison."

I do not believe Gen. Harrison will make, or will allow any one to make for him, any combination for the purpose of securing a renomination. I believe he is conscious of having given the country an honest, wise and patriotic administration, and he understands as a practical statesman and politician, that if his conduct of public affairs will not cause his renomination nothing will; certainly nothing else will re-elect him. Without doubt Mr. Blaine has a strong hold on the West. The election of 1884 demonstrated that. He carried every State but one from the Alleghenies to the Pacific. It is not believed, however, in the West that Mr. Blaine will be a candidate for the nomination, and it is feared that if he should be nominated the same forces that defeated him in 1884 are lying in wait to again defeat him. On the contrary, the prestige of victory is with the President."

Speaking of his new home he said:

"Washington is the only State in the Union that produces all the staples of all the other States, except cotton. We have in that State the same kind of soil, climate, and resources that any or all the other States have. A man, no matter what his occupation is and no matter in what State he lives, can remove to Washington and take with him his seed, grain, and the implements of his calling and go on with his old life in his new home, and he will also obtain better results. Another thing about Washington it is well to know is that no where in this country are the people more loyal to our institutions. There is absolutely no such thing there as sectional feeling. It is a great State every way."

The Cleveland boom is again coming to the front. The Senatorial syndicate is said to be beginning to listen seriously to the almost unanimous voice of the masses which claims for his renomination. Every day brings fresh proof of his great popularity.

A Mr. Randolph, a new writer on the staff of the New York Times truthfully tells of an evil here on which I have frequently consented. He says:

"Newspaper men in Washington are afforded only bird's eye views of Congress in session. Only from the press galleries, which rise back of the desks of the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, can they witness the antics of the national legislators in the arena below. They are absolutely denied privileges of the floor until after the close of each session."

A few who enjoy the doubtful honor of being secretaries of Senators—a secretary is a political gillie at \$6 a day—manage to evade this rule of exclusion. While the post of secretary pays \$6 a day, the newspaper man who accepts such a post naturally handicaps himself. He cannot gracefully criticize his employer, although the latter may deserve the strongest kind of condemnation for his legislative acts. He undoubtedly lowers that standard which newspaper workers should at all times seek to elevate.

It is on the side of the Capitol that the new-comer feels most restricted. There appears to be an unwritten law in force there that Senators of the United States are the salt of the earth, and that plain, ordinary citizens of the Republic have no rights that weigh for a moment against theirs. The employees of the Senate have this idea firmly fixed in their minds. The President of the United States himself is a very ordinary person to the average employee in comparison with a member of the Senate.

LATER.

Feb. 8th.—This morning Secretary Blaine gives to the public his refusal to allow his name to come

before the Republican nominating convention as a presidential candidate. The letter of declination was written to Gen. Clarkson, Friday night, and is regarded here as genuine and sincere. It is surmised here that the jealousy between Hill and Flower in New York may cause the malcontents of both factions to centre on Cleveland, thus greatly strengthening his cause.

## KEELEY INSTITUTE.

What the Graduates Say of the Institute.

Judge Eller is in receipt of so many letters from graduates, speaking in the highest terms of the institute that it would be impossible for us to publish them all in a column. We therefore make some extracts from these letters. Mr. McGrady, of Fayetteville, says, "God bless the institute," I cannot use language sufficient to express my appreciation of the same, but can say that I earnestly thank God from the depth of my heart for the good it has done me. Mr. W. W. Gilliam, of Danville, who graduated a few days ago, writes as follows: "I arrived home all O K, and have been at work ever since, and I think I am all right as I have not wanted any whiskey since I arrived, and you can bet I have not taken any. I am a walking curiosity here now, 'going around sober,' something they have not seen me do for a long time. Well they will see me that way in the future."

From yours,

W. W. GILLIAM.

Mr. B. Smith, of Oxford, N. C., graduated about the first of January, and writes as follows: "I have met with all of my friends since I returned, and they all seem glad to see me, especially in the condition I am, and I thank God and you dear friends that I have no desire for the Demon, whiskey. I feel that I am cured and trust that I may never relapse. I hope that every unfortunate man that has fallen a victim to drink may gain an entrance into the walls of the institute, and undergo as great a change as I believe I have. I have not had any desire for whiskey since I left, and my health is better than it has been for fifteen or twenty years."

And this is the way they all talk. The writer was standing on the steps of the postoffice the other day and a graduate of the institute came up to him and shook hands. On being asked how he was, he declared he felt better than he had for a year, and his wife says she would not take a thousand dollars for her husband's cure.

Dr. Palmer gives the patients the best quality of whiskey for the first two or three days until his stomach refuses to take more, but occasionally the patient "kicks" at the small amount he is allowed. Sometime ago the Doctor struck a patient who wanted a great deal more of the "corn juice" than was allowable, and when his portion was measured out he looked the Doctor straight in the eye with an injured expression on his face, as he said, "Dr. you are a mighty nice fellow, but you're d—n stingy with your whiskey."

If a man is walking weary on a tangled path and lone,

If each step be but the author of a sigh, a sob or groan;

If the pathway stretches darkly into wastes of blasted hopes,

Where in worse than Egypt's blackness Psyche for a comfort gropes,

If he wears, wearies, wearies of the rugged road he travels,

With the frost-kisses for the blankets and the frost-sods for his beds,

If he knows that he may journey thro' a glad, enchanted place,

Who will dare to come and tell him that the journey is disagree?

Who will dare to tell a sailor, dying on a broken spar

That he dare not look to heaven, feast his eyes upon a star?

Who will dare to tell a pilgrim thirsting on a desert plain

It is wrong to wish for water, wrong to kneel and pray for rain?

He who dares may come and tell us, tell us that we are disgraced,

But his telling will not hurt us while our confidence is placed,

In the God who gently led us from the old life, vile, impure,

To the grandeur and the glory of the Keeley Whiskey Cure!

—Blair Courier.

## The Milk Turned Sour.

I will not tell you her name, but one of the neighbors says that during her brief visit the other day the milk turned sour. Her countenance looks a yard long. She sighs perpetually. If beaten out







