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Brooks's Store.

Dr. W. H. Wakefield,  
Dentist, in Greensboro every Wednesday and Thursday.

Office, 111 West Seymour Street,  
Over S. S. Brooks's Store, 12 to 12 M.  
12 to 1 P. M.

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## Must We Never Meet Again?

Must we never meet again,  
Must our ways be far apart,  
Must I ever feel the pain  
Of a sorrow-burdened heart?

Are the hopes so bright and dear  
Doomed to have the lustre wane;  
Must I live a life so drear,  
Must we never meet again?

In the sunshine of our youth,  
Love had birth and warmed our hearts  
With the dreams of joy and truth,  
That its truthfulness imparts.

Years appeared but to cement,  
Firmly still the blissful chain;  
Must it be sundered rent,  
Must we never meet again?

Oh when doomed afar to roam,  
'Twas thy love illumed my heart,  
And the thoughts of thee and home,  
Bade all sorrowing depart.

Never once by word or deed  
Have I caused you aught of pain,  
Wherefore may my bosom bleed,  
Must we ever meet again?

—Selected.

The Reign of Benjamin.

An extract from the sacred books of  
the Republican Party, discovered in an  
empty den in the Treasury vaults at  
Washington in the year 1867.

It came to pass in the fourth year  
of the reign of Grover that certain men  
of bold met together and said one to  
another: It will not do to have this  
man to rule over the people. For he  
had been justly and lawfully elected,  
and had hitherto shown himself to be  
the voice of the people and a true  
ruler of the people. And they said:  
Let us make a law that shall be  
binding on all men, and we will make  
him to be king over the land. So they  
blew with the trumpet and made a  
great noise, crying, "Benjamin shall  
be king." Instead of Grover, they  
took one Matthew of the house of  
Quay, who was of the princes of the  
Quayites, a robber chief of great re-  
nown, and made him captain of the  
hosts of Benjamin. Now this same  
Matthew was a man of guile, and he  
did corrupt many with bribes and with  
smooth words he deceived the people,  
and he pressed, with great vengeance,  
the craftsmen of the nation, who were  
anxious to be protected by a high tariff,  
and out of them did he fry much fat.  
And he joined to him one Dudley, of  
the land of Benjamin, who delivered  
the needy of the land into the hands  
of Matthew "in blocks of five." So  
that by craft they did prevail, inso-  
much as Grover was overthrown and  
banished to Buzzard's Bay, and Benja-  
min, the grandson of William Henry,  
did reign in his stead.

But he did that which was evil in the  
sight of the people, and walked not in  
the ways of William Henry, his grand-  
father, and he departed from following  
in the footsteps of Grover to do justice  
to all the people and to execute judg-  
ment. For he opened the doors of the  
treasury house of the nation to the  
men who followed him and did waste  
all the substance which had been gath-  
ered in the days of the reign of Grover.  
Moreover he made captives and judges  
of the vilest of the people, and tried  
to have enacted a law called the force  
bill which he hoped to place the  
hands of the white men of the South  
under the feet of the sons of Ham,  
and in many ways did he much evil  
and caused the nation to mourn. So  
that there arose a great cry for re-  
form, and all the people cried and said,  
We will send and call Grover to be king  
over us once more and the land shall  
have rest, and peace and plenty pre-  
vail. As for this Benjamin, although he  
wore the crown of his grandfather's hat,  
his head is too small to fill up the measure  
thereof.

And Benjamin became odious, so that  
his chief counsellor resigned, and  
Matthew refused to be captain of the  
host and Clarkson could no longer find  
men to deliver in blocks of five. Nev-  
ertheless the sons of the children of  
Ham did stand by Benjamin. But the  
righteous people rose up to stand  
against him and the battle waxed sore,  
and it came to pass that after Benja-  
min had reigned four years he was  
slain in the house of his friends and  
buried beneath a shower of ballots, and  
no man knoweth his sepulchre unto  
this day.

What a Lady Does not Do.

There are several things always  
about in a true lady, which girls will  
do well to notice and remember.

A lady, for example, will never ig-  
nore little kindnesses.

Conclude in a crowd that she has a  
right to push herself through.

Consume the time of other people  
who cannot spare it.

Wear a dress on the street only fitted  
for the house or carriage.

Talk loudly in public places.

Wear a torn glove when a needle  
and thread and few stitches will make  
it right.

Fail in answering letters, or return-  
ing visits, unless she is ill or in trouble.

Put about the heat, or the cold, the  
sun, or the rain, the air, or the lack of  
it.

Make an engagement and then not  
be on time.

Complain of her family, or discuss  
private affairs with strangers.

Perhaps the best way to teach baby  
to walk would be to give it in charge  
of a step-mother.

## AN ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

Dr. J. J. Mott, the "Iron Duke," Says  
There Will Be No Repub-  
lican State Ticket.

To the people of the State of  
North Carolina who are interested  
in the political conditions which  
confront us and are not altogether  
satisfied with the course that these  
conditions lead to, I take the liberty  
to address this paper. It can  
hardly be considered presumption  
in me to do this, since I have been  
for many years in active partici-  
pation in the politics of the State  
and known to the public. And es-  
pecially would it seem admissible  
at this time, since *no man* *indeed*  
I have been used as a subject of  
conflict inside the Republican party.

Now that the work of the national  
convention is over, it is plain,  
from all that emanates from the  
leaders and organs of the Demo-  
cratic party, that we are to have  
the old campaign of "negro domina-  
tion" to contend against in this  
State, and with the same result un-  
less we change our tactics. For  
fifteen years we have gone steadily  
along on the old line of defense  
we have made against the charge  
of "negro equality" on our party  
until in the last campaign, by the  
operation of the South Carolina  
eight box system of elections, we  
have as a party literally been wiped  
out of existence so far as win-  
ning elections is concerned.

The opposition now have the  
precedence of their methods under  
the eight-box law, unchallenged in  
any legal sense by any authority,  
State or National, and it has the  
prestige of support by a Republi-  
can Congress having refused to  
enact a law to prevent interfer-  
ence with the operation of this  
South Carolina system, and the  
other systems of holding elections  
throughout the Southern States to  
preserve the South from negro  
rule. It would seem that a suit-  
able number of the Republicans  
of the Northern States are not to  
be educated into the belief that  
the national safety depends on  
honest elections, and that honest  
elections depend on national law.

It is, therefore, the best policy  
for us and our party, that we Re-  
publicans of the South accept it  
as the true condition, and in ac-  
cepting it that we get as far away  
as possible from any effort or pur-  
pose to obtain a law of this char-  
acter—that we incorporate it in  
our State platform this year and  
require of every candidate who  
comes before us for our votes the  
pledge that he will oppose the en-  
actment of such a law.

The Republicans of the South  
have other interest than this,  
which they are deprived of by the  
use which the Democratic party  
makes of the "Force bill" and "ne-  
gro rule."

This year especially we are to  
be placed as a party at greater  
disadvantage than ever in this re-  
spect because of the character of  
the proceedings of our late State  
convention and the incidents that  
led up to it, when the negro was  
much more prominent than the  
white, apparently engineering the  
convention, and evidently trusted  
to guard the course decided on,  
and to meet the opposition to it.  
Unfortunately, many things were  
said and done in the convention  
which the public is in possession  
of, and which the Democratic party  
can use to increase the prejudice  
that has existed. The convention  
has really proved to be a Demo-  
cratic annex and may save the  
Democratic party from the Alli-  
ance.

It is not my purpose to lay  
blame anywhere. That is not the  
object of this paper. We are in  
the presence of a condition that  
must be dealt with.

Shall we continue to wage an  
aimless war, and place ourselves as  
targets for the enemy, and furnish  
the ammunition to be shot with?

Shall we again hug the delusion  
that our friends in the east can  
help us elect a State ticket, while  
each voter is compelled to run the  
gauntlet of the "eight boxes"—the  
voter thrust into a hole where none  
other can enter till he has heard  
the dark, lonesome passage and  
come out on the other side leaving  
his ballot to be counted by a friend  
who never knew a letter in the  
book, or a figure in the multipli-  
cation table?

Shall we, by running a State  
ticket, enable the Democratic party  
to again hold us up as "traitors  
to our race, aliens to our section,  
an infamous, degraded set" trying  
to put the State under negro rule?

Shall we do it after fifteen years of  
trial, and in the face of the fact  
that they can point to the negro  
rule in our last convention, as an  
evidence of its control of the Re-  
publican party, and *per se* the State  
Government, if the Republican  
party attains to it.

I have reason to know that a  
large proportion of the Republi-  
cans of the State, white and black,  
are unwilling to enter such an un-  
equal contest, and have been for  
many years, though submitting to  
the natural desire to make a ticket  
and run up the flag, even knowing  
it would be only a dress parade.

But the end has come to all such  
and this year they will not support  
a Republican State ticket.

Being, however, consistent Re-  
publicans and anxious for the  
election of a Republican President,  
and in view of the fact that the  
Third party people have nomi-  
nated candidates for Congressmen  
in all the districts of the State, I  
will presume, in behalf of this

## class of Republicans, to make the following suggestions:

As I understand it, nearly every  
phase of the Alliance case or pol-  
icy can be met by an expansion of  
the currency.

They want a change of condi-  
tions growing out of shrinkage of  
values in all kinds of property, of  
inability to sell what they own for  
money, of inability to borrow mon-  
ey on any property they have, add  
of the general lack of capital to  
build works that can use our tim-  
ber, iron and other raw materials  
and convert them into money.

Now, expansion can take place  
to the utmost limit of per capita  
circulation desired by the Alliance  
under the existing silver act, with-  
out depreciation of the paper mon-  
ey issued thereon, if the law is  
amended increasing the purchase  
of silver bullion.

It is impossible to depreciate a  
paper dollar that has a dollar's  
worth of gold or silver deposited in  
the vaults of the government as  
security to pay it. There can be  
no inflation of such a currency.

In all Democratic districts I  
would vote for the Third party  
candidate for Congress on this  
platform, with the general under-  
standing that the Third party peo-  
ple throughout the State would  
guarantee a fair selection in the  
Presidential box. Of course they  
will vote for their own Presi-  
dential candidate, and they are  
able to count his vote at every box  
in North Carolina. They are strong  
enough in numbers to do it, and  
they have the sense and courage  
to do it. If it were done, the re-  
sult might be the election of Har-  
rison Electors. But what conse-  
quences Third party man, his main  
interest being the financial ques-  
tion, would prefer Cleveland to  
Harrison?

Cleveland on the money question  
is the dry bones of hard pan as  
compared with Harrison. Clevel-  
and represents all that is sterile  
in Wall street to a greater degree  
than any other man in public life.  
Harrison signed the existing silver  
act and made it law, whereby the  
expansion of the currency is going  
on at fifty million a year.

This law has been tried and is  
understood, and no derangement of  
business would follow from dis-  
trust, and we could immediately  
reach results. On the contrary  
any untried plan for remedy would  
be hampered for want of the expe-  
rience of the plan, and the results  
would be slow to reach. This is  
the way with all Democratic plans  
—the day of deliverance is never  
in sight.

I have had no consultation with  
any Third party man. I merely  
see this situation, and openly, hon-  
estly and candidly state it.

If anything tangible comes of it,  
as far as the Republicans are con-  
cerned, there will be straight con-  
duct all through. Any Republi-  
can candidate in a Democratic dis-  
trict will be denounced by our  
class of Republicans as an annex  
Democrat and so treated.

Very respectfully,  
J. J. MOTT.

A Schoolboy on Corns.

Corns are of two kinds—vege-  
table and animal. Vegetable corn  
grows in rows animal corn grows  
on toes. There are several kinds  
of corn: there is the unicorn,  
the capricorn, the corn-dodger,  
the field corn, and the toe corn which  
is the corn you feel most. It is  
said, I believe, that gophers like  
corn; but persons having corns do  
not like to go far if they can help  
it. Corns have kernels and some  
colicorns have corns. Vegetable corn  
grows on ears but animal corn  
grows on the feet at the other end  
of the body. Another kind of corn  
is the acorn; these kind grow on  
oaks, but there is no hoax about  
the corn. Many a man when he  
has a corn wishes it was an acorn.

Folks who have corns sometimes  
send for a doctor, and if the doc-  
tor himself is corned he won't do  
so well as if he isn't. The doctors  
say corns are produced by tight  
boots and shoes, which is probably  
the reason why, when a man is  
tight they say he is corned. If a  
farmer manages well he can grow  
a good deal of corn on an acre but  
I know a farmer that has one corn  
that makes the biggest acher on  
his farm. The bigger crop of veg-  
etable corn a man raises the better  
he likes it, but the bigger crop of  
animal corn he raises he does not  
like it. Another kind of corn is  
the corn-dodger. The way it is  
made is very simple, and is as  
follows—that is if you want to  
know: You go along the street  
and meet a man you know has a  
corn, and who is a rather rough  
character; then you step on the  
toe that has the corn on it, and see  
if you don't have occasion to dodge  
and in that way you will find what  
a corn-dodger is.—Nashville *Advo-  
cate*.

Mindful of Appearance.

Says the Chicago *Tribune*: There  
were four of them, all little girls.  
They were traveling on an inbound  
suburban train, and in the exuber-  
ance of their youthful spirits they  
were making considerable noise.

"Girls," said the eldest, rebuk-  
ingly, "we're outtin' up too high.  
Folks'll think we're a Sunday  
school picnic gettin' back home."

As an after-dinner pill, to strengthen  
the stomach, assist digestion, and  
correct any bilious tendencies, Ayer's Pills  
are considered the best. Being sugar-  
coated, they are as agreeable as any  
confection, and may be taken by the  
most delicate.

## THIRD PARTY TICKETS.

Bubbles That Have Floated for a  
While on the Political Sea.

Third parties are the tramp  
ships on the ocean of politics. Ma-  
ny become derelicts and most of  
them sink to the profound depths  
of that ocean deeper than ever  
plummet sounded.

The first in the United States to  
hold convention and nominate  
Presidential candidates, was the  
anti-Masonic party of 1832, with  
William Wirt for President. The  
organization had barely one ob-  
ject—the ostracism of Masonry—  
and it carried the electoral vote of  
one State (Vermont) out of twenty-  
four States which comprised the  
Union. That one campaign was  
its beginning and its end, and it  
passed into history.

Since that, of third parties there  
have come and disappeared the  
Abolition party, the Free Soil  
party, the American party and the  
Greenback party. The American  
party was the only one of them  
that had votes in every State, and  
it carried the electoral vote of  
one State. The abolition party  
caused the defeat of Henry Clay  
for President by running the Bir-  
ney ticket in New York, which  
drew away from Clay over 15,000  
Whig votes and gave the electoral  
vote of the State to Polk. To re-  
buke Henry Clay on account of  
his slavery sentiments they, in ef-  
fect, elected Polk and put in pow-  
er the party devoted to slavery.

The Free Soil party was found-  
ed and organized by Democrats,  
who had become dissatisfied with  
the party. In 1848 the movement  
was made to defeat General Cass  
for President by carrying New  
York against him. It was not ex-  
pected to prevail in any other  
State. With the Democratic vote  
divided between Cass and Van Bu-  
rien, the electoral vote of New  
York was cast for the Whig nomi-  
nee, Gen. Taylor, and made his  
election sure.

The Free-Soil party wrought the  
defeat of General Cass and the  
Democratic party in 1848, just as  
the Abolition party had effected  
the defeat in 1844 of Henry Clay  
and the Whig party. In each in-  
stance it was the work of men who  
had become disaffected with the  
party in which they had before  
held fellowship. In 1844 it was  
resolute rebuke; in 1848 it was  
partisan revenge. Neither the Ab-  
olitionists nor the Free-Soilers ob-  
tained the electoral vote of a sin-  
gle State, whereas the Anti-Ma-  
sons and the Americans each car-  
ried the electoral vote of a State—  
the anti-Masons of Vermont: the  
Americans, of Maryland.

In 1880 the Greenback party and  
the Prohibition party entered  
the field with presidential candi-  
dates. Neither of them carried an  
electoral vote of the thirty-eight  
States. Their candidates for the  
Presidency, Weaver of Iowa and  
Dow of Maine, were both former  
Republicans—the one disaffected,  
the other a crank on his chief hob-  
by.

Again in 1881, the organizations  
put up candidates for the presi-  
dency—Butler, Greenbacker; St.  
John, Prohibitionist.

The Prohibitionists had again,  
in 1888, a Presidential ticket in  
the field, and this year General  
Bidwell, of Chicago, is their candi-  
date for President. He is a pio-  
neer of President—an honest, up-  
right, conscientious man. He was  
formerly a Democrat; has since  
been a Republican member of Con-  
gress and an independent candi-  
date for Governor. He is a far-  
mer of great wealth and is too  
sensible to imagine that he will be  
elected President. His candidacy



# The Greensboro Patriot

ESTABLISHED 1825.  
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

J. R. WHARTON, Proprietor and Manager.  
H. W. WHARTON, Editor.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1892.

## Democratic Nominees.

FOR PRESIDENT:  
GROVER CLEVELAND,  
of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:  
A. E. STEVENSON,  
of Illinois.

## State Democratic Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR:  
ELIAS CARR, of Edgecombe.

DEPUTY GOVERNOR:  
R. A. DIGHTON, of Alleghany.

SECRETARY OF STATE:  
OCTAVIUS COKE, of Wake.

STATE TREASURER:  
DONALD W. BAIN, of Wake.

STATE AUDITOR:  
R. M. FURMAN, of Edgecombe.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL:  
FELTON BURNETT, of Mecklenburg.

SUPREME COURT COMMISSIONERS:  
J. C. SCARBOROUGH, of Johnston.

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

FROM THE STATE AT LARGE:  
C. R. AYCOCK, of Wayne.  
R. B. GLENN, of Forsyth.

DISTRICT ELECTORS:  
Fifth District—J. A. BARRINGER,  
of Guilford.

For Congress, Fifth District.  
A. H. A. WILLIAMS, of Granville.

For Judge, Twelfth District.  
GEO. A. SHUFORD, of Buncombe.

We learn that an excessively smart Alce is now residing in his neighborhood near McLeansville, that Mr. Cleveland is an infidel and that a certain learned divine in Greensboro, who had voted for Mr. Cleveland before, would not vote for him this time. If the aforesaid Alce believes this, he should stay near home. He needs a guardian. We understand more over, that he aspires to represent this county in the Legislature. Great Scott! The absurdity of the idea rises to the height of the sublime. He may go to Raleigh or Morganton but not as a legislator. Mr. Cleveland has not yet been canonized as a saint, but his bitterest foes have never yet charged him with being an infidel. He is the purest and grandest statesman before the American public today, and if by any possibility one of his ideas were to get into Alce's number six head, there would be a funeral in Alce's neighborhood.

That the Republican party in this State is counting on winning this year by the help of the Third partyites, is beyond controversy. The Raleigh Signal, Rep. Third partyite organ, has this to say:

If the Republicans have no State ticket in the field, the line between the Bourbon Democrats and the People's party will be sharply drawn and the Republican candidates for Electors will have a decided plurality of the votes, and several Republican candidates for Congress will be elected.

There is evidently a warm and brotherly feeling existing between the leaders of both these parties. The Republicans know they can't win without outside help. Are there many in the Third party who formerly affiliated with the Democratic party, willing to allow themselves to be used as cats' paws to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the Republican monkey? We take it for granted that no sane man in the Third party expects that party to win a single Congressman in this State, or a corporal's guard of members in the legislature. Have they forgotten the dark days of 1868-1870, the Canby Constitution, the Kirk war, when the Supreme Court (Republican) was exhausted, and men like Judge Kerr, Turner, Dr. Roan, and others were treated as felons and would have been tried by Court Martial and consigned to a felon's grave but for one honest U. S. Judge? Have they forgotten that in those gloomy days white women were let out to the lowest bidder, and some of them were bid-

den in by negroes in the eastern part of this State? Have they forgotten the looted County treasuries, and that State bonds were hawked about the streets of New York, and sold for 50 cents on the dollar, some of the proceeds of which were spent in low gambling dives and dance halls of the city? White men of North Carolina, are you "chugging" the delusive phantom of hope to your breast, that the Force bill will not become a law if the next Congress should be Republican and Harrison is elected? Think on these things, and keep out of the net your enemies are laying before your eyes.

From the News Observer of Friday we clip the following, which shows the pressure brought to bear upon Eaves to force him into line with the Mott's barrier plan:

It has come to our hearing that Messrs. Russell, Harris and Mott wrote to headquarters at Washington some time ago, advising against a State ticket; that they were satisfied that without a State ticket, they could carry the State for Harrison. In response to this we learn that Charles Foster, Secretary of the Treasury, acting for Mr. Harrison, writes to Mr. John B. Eaves, urging that he make a compromise with the Third party; the Republicans to vote for the Third party State ticket, thus relieving the white voters of any fear of negro supremacy in local government, by this means expecting the Third party electoral ticket to draw largely from the Democratic party, thereby weakening it, while the Republican party polls its full strength and possibly give the State to Harrison.

Once upon a time the Greeks after a ten years' siege of Troy, cunningly managed to introduce into the city a wooden horse filled with men, who, after dark, opened the gates to the Greeks who, pretending to have abandoned the city, had sneaked back in the darkness and were waiting the signal.

Will the white men of North Carolina allow themselves to be used as a wooden horse to enable the Republicans to capture the State and National ticket? In this county, Democratic by an average majority of about 200, the defection of one hundred Democrats would give the State and County tickets to the Republicans. Would that help the Third party? The majority in the State is about twelve or fifteen thousand. The loss of six or eight thousand might give the electoral vote to Harrison. Would the cause of the People's party be advanced by his election? The Democratic State platform embodies nearly all of the demands made by the Alliance. Does the Republican platform (if there is one) conform to Third party demands?

We publish in this issue the famous manifesto of Dr. Mott, the "Iron Duke," to the Republican brethren "scattered throughout Asia" and "spasms from Cherokee to Currituck. It ought to be interesting reading to Democrats. The Doctor may not mean all he says, nor say all he means—he isn't specially noted for that—but from what he does say it is easy to see that the Republican party, has not got as good a thing as it thought it had. There is evidently a wide difference of opinion as to what is the best plan to scoop in the votes. Whatever Eaves, the other Boss, may think as to the practicability of running a State ticket, Dr. Mott is clearly of the opinion that it is not the best thing to do this year. He almost pathetically remarks that for "fifteen years we have gone steadily along on the old line of defense we have made against the charge of negro equality until in the last campaign, by the operation of the South Carolina eight box system of elections, we have as a party, been wiped out of existence so far as winning elections is concerned."

We hardly know what the Doctor means by the South Carolina eight box system as applied to elections in this State. He is in favor of the Force bill but at the same time he says, "it is the best policy for us and our party that we Republicans of the South get as far away as possible from any purpose to obtain a law of this character" and wants every candidate to pledge "that he will oppose the enactment of such a law." The law is all right enough but we Republicans must oppose it, because it won't somehow work well down here! He is opposed to waging an aimless war, "don't like being used as a target" and "furnish the ammunition to be shot with." He was not altogether pleased with "the proceedings of the late (Republican) State Convention and the incidents which led to it, when the negro was much more prominent than the white, apparently engineering the convention." Says "the Convention has really proved to be a Democratic annex and may save the Democratic party from the Alliance."

It does not require much shrewdness to guess that Dr. Mott was not able to control the aforesaid

convention. The three are out of joint, thinks the Doctor, and something must be done. Unlike Mr. Micawber, he is unwilling to wait till "something turns up." He wants to turn something up himself, and this is the way he proposes to begin the turning. We will persuade the Third party fellows that after all there is not so much difference between our financial policy and theirs. Says he, "Nearly every phase of the Alliance case or policy can be met by an expansion of the currency." Oh yes, let "expansion take place to the utmost limit of per capita circulation." That is, the ticket followers of Weaver, we'll do the expansion business if you'll do the rest. Now for the milk in the doctor's cocoanut:

"In all Democratic districts I would vote for the Third party candidate for Congress on this platform, with the general understanding that the Third party people throughout the State guarantee a fair election—if this were done the result might be the election of Harrison Electors."

The Third party can elect their man Weaver, but they may oblige the Republican party by allowing themselves to be used to elect Harrison electors!

The Doctor pledges straight conduct all through. "Any Republican candidate in a Democratic district will be denounced as an 'anarchist' and 'so treated.'"

There you have "the net set in sight of the bird." "Will you walk into my parlor?" said the spider to the fly.

Dr. Mott doesn't mention the term "fusion," nor does he promise financial aid to the Third party men. It isn't always prudent to tell everything you know.

The only objection urged against Mr. Cleveland by Third partyites is that he is opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Is Mr. Harrison in favor of it? Is it not far better to stick to Grover who was the only President since the war who has recognized the political existence of the South, who is opposed to the robber tariff and its attendant evils, Trust combines, *et id omne genus*, and who is opposed to that other "thing of evil" be it "bird" or be it "devil" called the Force bill? Mr. Harrison favors these measures, which are also in the Republican National platform. Mr. Cleveland has been charged by some of the leaders of the People's party with being a tool of Wall street. We take it that no man believes that except those who want to believe a lie. To what party belong the millionaires, tariff barons, iron and steel kings and manufacturers of the North? Undoubtedly to the Republican party. They get their riches through this very protective tariff formed by Harrison and opposed by Cleveland. Where is Mr. Andrew Carnegie today? Revealing in wealth obtained by a high tariff on steel and iron; junketing over Europe while his workmen's wages are cut down, and the workmen shot down by hired Pinkerton braves. Where does the Republican party look for the money with which to purchase votes "in blocks of five," but to these same millionaire protectionists? If Mr. Cleveland was not a grand, patriotic statesman, if he wanted to be on the side of the money power of the North, in order to get into power by "fat friending" out of the money kings, he would today be a Republican, running on a Republican platform in Benjamin's place. No, that kind of twaddle about Cleveland and Wall street is merely used as bait by fishers for office to catch suckers.

Judge it by its Fruits.

At the time of the great political land-slide in 1890 the republican complained bitterly that the McKinley bill was judged and sentence pronounced before it had been in operation long enough to justify a judgment. Two years have elapsed since that time, and we can now judge better. Let us look at the present condition. According to the claims of its sponsors the bill was primarily designed for the protection of the American farmer and the American laborer. Since the day the bill was signed by Mr. Harrison there have been no less than four hundred and seventy-four labor strikes in the country, and the McKinley newspapers have not yet accepted the challenge to point to one case of increased wages. Discontent and turmoil have prevailed among the laboring people. Riots have broken out and troops have had to take the field at an enormous expense to the taxpayers. We may, therefore, conclude that the American laborer has failed to perceive the advantages of McKinleyism. How has the farmer, the other beneficiary of the tariff fared? At the present time the prices to be obtained for the two greatest staple crops of our country, namely, wheat and cotton, are below the cost of production. But this is not all. Whilst the price for what the farmer and laborer have to sell has decreased the price of many articles he is forced to buy has been advanced by the McKinley bill. The McKinley bill is one of the issues in the campaign. The people have presented to them an opportunity to vote for it or against it as their judgment may suggest.—Baltimore Sun.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Mr. Simmons Confers With Our Delegation.—The Battle to Start in Earnest Monday Morning.—Grady—The Clinton Convention—Intense Heat and Many Deaths from Sunstroke at the National Capital.—The President and Cabinet—Anti-Option Bill Dead—Tom Watson's Tirade—Personal and Political Points.

(Special Correspondence.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
July 30th, '92.

Hon. F. M. Simmons, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, has been here several days conferring with our delegation about the plan of campaign. On Monday morning, Mr. Simmons said a thorough canvass of the State would be commenced, and the State would be instructed as to the issues of the coming election. Messrs. Henderson, Alexander, Messrs. and Williams agreed with Mr. Simmons in the opinion that Mr. Simmons would give both the State and National ticket a good majority, and all endorsed the idea of making an exhaustive and active canvass.

Mr. Grady is going to Niagara Falls Thursday and from there to Toronto, where he expects to get him a suit of clothes for \$18. as good as those he would have to pay \$30. or \$40. for in North Carolina or Washington. He is going to wear this suit during his canvass and give his audience an object lesson on the inequities of the tariff. Mr. Grady is a staunch Cleveland man and a thoroughgoing tariff reformer. He intends to go home and stump his entire district, making the leading points in the Chicago platform his text. Mr. Grady was very much concerned about the action of the Clinton convention. He does not think Marion Butler intends to be in the field against him. He thinks that as he was unanimously endorsed for Congress and as no Democrat has even suggested any opposition to him, he can rightfully remain in the field as the standard bearer of the Democracy.

One letter received by Mr. Grady states that "the avowed Third party men who took part in the Clinton Convention decided, after that assemblage had split into several groups, to attend the adjourned Third party congressional convention at Fayetteville on August 23 and urge the endorsement of Grady for Congress. The Third party has held two conventions, or rather two sections of one convention, already. On the 12th instant, after it had been decided to postpone action as to the nomination of a congressional candidate until August 23, a faction consisting of nine whites and two negroes bolted and nominated Frank Koonce for Congress. He is in the field as the Third party candidate, and now should the adjourned convention to meet on the 23rd proximo, select some other, the new party would be well supplied for a political battling with candidates in that district."

Senator Ransom told me yesterday that the anti-option bill is practically dead.

Captain Eaves and several of his henchmen were here last week. The weather became too warm for them and they left without accomplishing much. It is well they left as soon as they did for the intense heat has prostrated a great number of people and they would have found it hard work to get as much money as they wanted out of the Republican managers, or to displace Mott in North Carolina. I think the leaders here want to find a new Moses in North Carolina and that they are tired of the feud between Mott and Eaves. I base this assertion on what I have heard some of them say.

The heat has been so intense here that the Departments closed at 2 o'clock. Little work was done and a great many deaths occurred from sun stroke and prostration. The average thermometer remained at about 100 degrees, but that of Mr. De Graw, the genial manager of the United Press, being out in the sun, burst! The heat was too much for it!

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Times says: "Col. Henry Williams, of North Carolina, the assistant-superintendent of the House-document room, thinks that between the Third party agitation and the ravages of the grasshoppers, the good people of the old North State are going to have a very lively time this year. The Colonel is a man of news and he always keeps posted, and today he seemed much exercised over the report that has reached him to the effect that the grasshoppers have crossed the Virginia line. He is a red hot Democrat, and has about as little use for Republicans as he has for grasshoppers."

The President and his cabinet are making their plans to get a little rest and relief from official duties as soon as Congress adjourns. The President will leave Washington immediately after adjournment for Loon Lake, where he will drop all official matters for a few weeks. About the 1st of September he will go to Cape May Point, and remain there until the meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic in Washington, September 20.

Secretary J. W. Foster will be busy in connection with the Bering Sea arbitration for the next six weeks in addition to the other work of the State Department, and expects to remain continuously at his desk for some time to come.

Secretary Charles Foster will go to Ohio in a few weeks.

Secretary Elkins will gravitate between New York and his beautiful home in Elkins, N. Va.

Secretary Tracy will take a trip along the New England coast as far north as Bar Harbor. He may also make brief visits to Saratoga and Lake George.

Postmaster General Wanamaker

## ALABAMA'S ELECTION.

THE STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC TICKET OVERWHELMINGLY SUCCESSFUL.

Jones Secures the Bulk of the Negro Vote—No Report of Disorder of Any Kind.

DEMOCRACY CARRIES THE DAY.

The evidence thus far are that the straight-out Democracy has carried the day, though there is no doubt that Kolb has carried a few of the remote counties.

STRAIGHT DEMOCRATS SUCCESSFUL.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 1.—The *Advertiser* has already received exact returns from various parts of the State and scores of telegrams as the general turn of the vote, showing that the straight Democratic ticket, headed by Thomas G. Jones has been overwhelmingly elected. Nearly every telegram states that the bulk of the negroes voted for Jones. So far there is no report of disorder of any kind.

THE GOOD NEWS CONFIRMED.

THE LEGISLATURE OVERWHELMINGLY STRAIGHT.

The Legislature will be overwhelmingly straight Democratic. The negroes everywhere refused to follow the Kolb banner, and voted in great numbers open Democratic tickets. In many cases they were actual workers at the polls. This was especially the case in this city. The expectation was that the opposition vote would be the largest in years, but the results do not show that this expectation was realized.

JONES' MAJORITY 50,000.

A conservative estimate places Governor Jones' majority at not less than 50,000.

THE ELECTION GENERAL.

In today's election everything from constable to Governor was chosen. The contest has been heated for some months past between the Kolb side and the regular Democratic ticket represented by Jones, the present Governor.

—25 cents will get the *Patriot* until after the election, which is over four months off.

Send us twenty-five cents and get the *Patriot* until after the election.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Most intense itching and burning, and at night worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumor form, which often bleeds and ulcerates, becoming very sore. In 24 hours 7 days the itching and burning, hemorrhage, and in most cases removes the tumor. At drug stores or by mail, for 25 cents, July 25-ly. DR. SWAYNE & SONS, Philadelphia.

Some Men

Pay

TEN CENTS FOR A CIGAR THAT IS NO BETTER THAN AN

Old Virginia

Cheroot

THEY ARE SOLD

FIVE

FOR

TEN CENTS.

White Locks—Richmond

June 1-6m.

## Mid Summer Bargains!

The great Damascus blade of our slaughter knife has played havoc with prices in every department of our immense stock.

CUT IN TWO.

Regular prices cut in two, especially in SUMMER GOODS.

VICTORIA LAWN AND INDIA LINEN AT 25 CENTS PER YARD.

Ladies think of it! A nice white dress for TWENTY CENTS.

Fruit of the Loom Bleaching at 75 cents

Sheeting yard wide 44 cents per yard.

British Challis, woolen Dress Goods 75 cents per yard.

Notions Cut to Pieces.

Ladies Hose, fast black only 4 cents. Blacking 1 cent. 100 Style Pencils for 8 cents.

THE GAZELLE A FIRST CLASS CORSET FOR ONLY 20 CENTS.

## Shoe Department.

Shoes were never so cheap as they are now and we keep two full lengths ahead of our competitors. Men's Shoes in Gaiters or Lace, that sells everywhere at \$1.25 to \$1.50 we offer at only 98 cents. Ladies Button Shoes 75, 98, and up. Sample shoes fine goods, bought at a heavy discount, we offer less than original cost. 6 cents hand made shoes worth \$5.00, we offer at \$3.48.

## CLOTHING.

Biggest drives in Clothing ever offered. New Goods, first class in every particular at 5 per cent. over wholesale cost.

## PANTS, PANTS.

From 25 cents up. Come in and look through we can easily prove to you that we are the cheapest house in Greensboro by 25 per cent. Look for our sign.

## J. D. Collins.

Big Red Flag with WHITE LETTERS from Top of house and over the door. THE NEW YORK RACKET.

Postmaster General Wanamaker

## SHOES.

We have lately bought a lot of manufacturers' Samples at less than the cost of making them, and are selling them at

## Great Bargain,

and besides this lot of samples we are offering some extra

Good Bargains in Shoes,

such as odd lots, only a few pair of a kind which we are closing out. So if you are in need of

SHOES, SHOES,

We are Headquarters, and it will

## Pay You Well

To see our stock before you buy.

J. M. HENDRIX & CO.

221 South Elm Street, GREENSBORO, N. C.

## FARMERS!

For four years we've been telling you

## THE CHATTANOOGA CHILLED PLOW

Is the Plow for you, and now we "continue the story" It is well made and strong. The repairs cost less than for any other CHILLED PLOW. Sun fits point, mould and land, a wrought iron brace strengthens both land and mould as it is between them, and the handles bolted to this brace. Any farmer can replace a broken handle as they are straight from the hand-crank to the end.

Two bolts in point and beam holds all firm.

With all these advantages they are sold at a low price.

(One price to ALL.)

No. 24 Chattanooga Chilled Plow

No. 25

Every plow fully warranted both as to material and work done by it.

We will again sell Baugh's Bone Meal.

Baugh's Bone and Potash compound.

Baugh's Bone Superphosphate.

Prices on these goods will be in favor of the farmer and he will be paid for cash.

A Stock of Tobacco Pipes will be on hand early.

## WE WANT YOUR TRADE.

Wakefield Hardware Co.

South Elm Street, Greensboro, N. C.

(Mention the *Patriot* when you order.)

## Spring Suits.

H. H. CARTLAND,

## MERCHANT TAILOR.

Keeps a big line of Foreign and Domestic Cloth

His Cutters and Fitters are the best in the State

Also carries a large stock of the latest Styles of shirts, collars and handkerchiefs.

And the Nicest Stock of Scarfs in the County.

Fine line of Scriveners' new Elastic Drawers from 25c

H. H. CARTLAND,

106 South Elm Street, GREENSBORO, N. C.

## Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT JUNE 26th, 1892.

SOUTH BOUND, DAILY.

No. 1.

11:10 p. m. Arrive. Wilmington. Leave. Fayetteville.

7:50 " Arrive. Fayetteville. Leave. Sanford.

6:10 " Arrive. Sanford. Leave. Clinton.

4:18 " Arrive. Clinton. Leave. Greensboro.

3:50 " Arrive. Greensboro. Leave. Stokesdale.

2:30 " Arrive. Stokesdale. Leave. N. & W. Junction—Walnut Cove.

1:32 " Arrive. N. & W. Junction—Walnut Cove. Leave. Rural Hall.

1:25 " Arrive. Rural Hall. Leave. Mt. Airy.

12:00 noon. Leave. Mt. Airy.

SOUTH BOUND, DAILY.

No. 3.

10:20 p. m. Arrive. Bennettsville. Leave. Maxton.

9:25 " Arrive. Maxton. Leave. Red Springs.

8:13 " Arrive. Red Springs. Leave. Hope Mills.

7:56 " Arrive. Hope Mills. Leave. Fayetteville.

SOUTH BOUND, Daily Except Sunday.

No. 15.

7:20 p. m. Arrive. Ramseur. Leave. Clinton.

5:40 " Arrive. Clinton. Leave. Greensboro.

4:15 " Arrive. Greensboro. Leave. Greensboro.

4:25 " Arrive. Greensboro. Leave. Stokesdale.

3:10 " Arrive. Stokesdale. Leave. Madison.

2:00 " Arrive. Madison.

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Raleigh and all points North, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and points North and West of Roanoke. Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western for Sanford, and at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Norfolk, Athens, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest. Pullman Palace Sleeping Car on Seaboard Air-Line trains North from Sanford and on Norfolk & Western trains North and West from Sanford. Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Bennettsville and Sanford will arrive at Raleigh 11:15 A. M., and leave about 7:00 A. M., returning reach home same day. Trains Nos. 2 and 1 breakfast at Fayetteville; Nos. 1 and 2 dinner at Cove; No. 1 supper Fayetteville.

J. W. FRY, General Manager.

W. E. KYLE, General Passenger Agent.







