

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C., WEDNESDAY AUGUST 9, 1893.

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May 17-ly

BARTHOLOMEW'S STATUE.

Even as a mother, when the twilight falls,
With flaming candle high above her head,
From her cottage door and softly calls
Her loitering children who too far have strayed
And smiles to hear their shouts come through
the gloom.
Waiting the faint light to guide them home—
So staidest thou—great statue from thy height
Streams out one constant welcome o'er and
over.

While alien serfs and exiles catch thy light
And pull with eager hands for freedom's shore.
Thou lookest down on their feet have strayed.
They build their fane within our mountains'—
shade
Or, southward, nestle 'neath the orange tree,
Free to their children for their feet have strayed.
No more we see the stinging lash cut deep
The dusky flesh of supplicating slave.
No more through express swamps the blood-
hounds creep
To hunt him to his master's—or his grave.
Thou black, though white, of high or low de-
gree.

The hand that feeds thy watch fire now is free.
Great, grand, majestic monument of love,
A turning altar by the sounding sea—
Mizpah—implore God to watch above
Between our banner and the fleur-de-lis.
—J. H. NEESE in Youth's Companion.

FANCHETTE.

A slip of a girl with slim, young
shoulders, childish form and shy, rosy
face half availing, half inviting thence—
—this was Fanchette.
Fanchette Hugot, they called her in
the village, where old Mother Hugot
was well known. But Fanchette shook
her head. She was no kith and kin of
Mme. Hugot, that she knew, and Jacques
knew it also—Jacques, with his bonny
brown head and bright, bold face and
gray attire, which marked him of the
best class. Jacques, who loved her
better than she loved the turkeys which
she tended, and swore that every dark
hair of her head under the red turban
was precious to him.

Jacques' father called her the little
turkey tender, and threw her a coin
from his carriage as he passed. But
Fanchette treasured the coin and made
herself more beautiful in her lover's eyes
with her fiery—ribbons that matched
the blue of her eyes and roses that rivalled
the carmine of her dewy lips.

When Jacques took her in his arms
and told her that he loved her and let
the light of his beautiful eyes shine in
hers, she forgot the whole world just for
that moment. She forgot to wonder
that God should let his creatures suffer
so; that he should distribute blessings
so unequally. She forgot that old
Mother Hugot was a hard mistress and
forgave her the bruises on her poor body
and the unkind words she used toward
her. She mounted into heaven when
Jacques put his arms about her and she
could lean her head for a moment on his
broad shoulder.

But these opportunities were seldom
granted her for sinking her soul in Lethe.
There were cows to milk, and the pigs to
feed, and the turkeys to tend, and when
she could finally slip away to her lover
whistling impatiently round the corner
of the lane she had but a few moments
to spare from her mistress, who was im-
patient the instant the girl was out of
her sight.

They used to watch the moon come up
sometimes, round and fiery and glowing
in the soft warm sky, and Jacques would
claim a kiss for every star that appeared
in the heavens as they watched. Ah,
Fanchette, how she loved to stand one
hour by the casement at night, and see
into the little casement at night, and see
always thought of Jacques when she saw
it, and his kisses seemed to her again laid
on her lips as she fell asleep with her eyes
fixed on the distant light.

Fanchette was very faithful to Mother
Hugot, who grumbled at having to keep
her and called her shiftless and a good-
for-nothing. But Fanchette knew from
the tiny gold locket around her neck and
from the embroidery on a bit of a gown
Mother Hugot had shown her that she
was Jacques' equal at least, and she al-
ways looked for a delivery to come to
her in some guise or other. Every morn-
ing when she arose she would say, "Per-
haps today my deliverer will come," and
every night when she went to bed she
prayed, "God, I thank thee that I am yet
alive, for I know thou wilt send me a
great blessing tomorrow."

So when the fairy godmother finally
did arrive Fanchette was the least sur-
prised of any of the village.
When Jacques met her that evening
in the lane, he hid his head down against
her to hide his face, out of which the
gay light had faded.

"You are going away," he cried, "to
be a great lady. You have a title; you
will live in a palace. I, poor Jacques,
what shall I do? I think death would
not be difficult."
"I shall come back, Jacques, in a year
—they have promised me that—and then
we can be married if you are waiting
for me still. Parting is but a test of
true love. Don't give your kisses or
your love words to other girls to make
the time speed faster, my own Jacques.
If I feel that you are all my own in deed
and in thought, there will be no sting in
the sadness of our parting."

Jacques lifted up his head. The moon
came up lightly over the late line trees
and shone upon his boyish face.
"I come," he said, solemnly lifting
his hand on high, and then he drew her
dark head against his shoulder and
pressed her lips with his own.

"In a year from tonight I will meet
you here. Oh, Fanchette, my love, my
own, you will not fail me?"
"Never, Jacques, if I come to rage. I
will keep my word. If I come to a beg-
gar, still I will meet you here."

"Remember our star, Fanchette. Every-
night I will look for it, and when you
see it say its rays you will know you
are Jacques' daughter and you are praying
for your return."

When the sun chased the shadows
from the earth next morning, Fanchette
was many miles away.
She went to a palatial home. She
gowned herself in satins and saw her-
self bedecked with jewels. She grew
more fair than a poet's dream, and she
dined with nobles and was attended
by aristocratic dames.

She was still Fanchette, and at night
she looked at the star she loved and
murmured the prayer of her childhood's
days. Every heart that was for Jacques,
every tear for Jacques, every smile for
Jacques. She knew not if he were dead
or living. When she was of age, at the
end of the year, then she would know.
Her beauty expanded. Her eyes were
deeper, her form rounder, her skin
firmer, with a glow like polished marble.
She carried her head with a saucy tilt,
her lips melted into smiles, her cheeks
dimpled. They called her Fanchette
the lovable.

When twelve months had passed, she put
her arms about her newly-found father.
She murmured Jacques' name with an
intention like a ringdove in her voice,
and a frown corrugated the old man's
handsome brow. He flung her aside.
"Ingrate!" he cried sternly.
Fanchette looked sadly and longed
away. Just at that moment she longed

for the startled land, the coins that
Father Bateau threw to the poor turkey
driver and the curses of Mother Hugot
with a heartiness that terrified her.
She never mentioned Jacques' name
again. She stole from her home one
night at the hour of 12. She paused be-
hind the curtain and gave one glance
behind at the luxury wrapped nest she
had quitted. She saw the gilded panels,
shining mirrors reflecting painted ceil-
ings hung in roses with a fringe of
cupids, soft, rich carpets and lace hang-
ings where dreams of Jacques had cir-
cled round her drowsy head.

She saw her tiny satin shoes, subtly
suggestive of indolence and with a
touch of personality seeming to cling
about them still as they lay discarded on
the white fur rug before the scented fire.
Her glance wandered to an open chest
of antique wood hard by, heaped up with
the choicest treasures of the milliner's
art. Here a fan coquetted with an opera
cloak, there a dainty ball gown spread
its flimsy frounces over a Parisian bonnet
laden with purple violets.

She dropped a tear, she burst into a
sob. Her woman's heart cried out after
this luxury. Her better nature whis-
pered Jacques' name into her ear. The
tear became a rainbow touched by
her smile. She turned and fled, crying,
"The world is well lost for love, my
Jacques! I come! I come!"

In the old familiar trusting spot at
last, waiting for her lover, she echoed
those words. She crouched down and
kissed the turf and the star-eyed mar-
quises and laughed to herself softly
and gleefully.

She heard his step at last. She arose
with a new shyness born of her fresh
beauty and her solemn joy.

"Jacques!"
"What, Fanchette! You! What! Fan-
chette! In the rags of the turkey girl?" he
stammered.

"Oh, yes, Jacques, yes! The turkey
girl, Fanchette, whom you love. Not
the lady Fanchette ever again! I am
yours, Jacques, yours!"

He dropped his hat from his hand. His
rugged face paled and his lips quivered.
She thought his joy unmanned him.
He put both hands over his face and
stood so, absorbed before her dewy eyes.
She brushed his hands with her red lips
and whispered to him:

"Look up, my Jacques! Surely you
will speak to your own Fanchette? Oh,
fie, friend Jacques, tears for joy, for
sorrow! Methinks that is worthy of a
woman. What! Will you not look at
me? They say that I am greatly changed—
a beauty, Jacques, your little Fan-
chette! Are you not glad?"

She was sobbing and laughing and
clinging to him, the moon showing her
dimples, and her soft, quivering lips,
and her new great beauty to him in a
maddening way. Her hair fell around
him, her warm arms were laid upon his
shoulders, she was leaning against him,
glorious in her womanly gladness. But
he did not touch her after the first invol-
untary caress. He dropped upon one
knee at her feet and laid his face against
her hand.

Their star on high looked down upon
them benignly.
"Look, Jacques, look—our star! Do
not kneel to me, my own Jacques, do
not kneel to me. It is smiling at us—it
is happy, too. The year is past, is past,
Jacques, let us thank the good God to-
gether. But first will you not kiss me?
Am I to sue for it, then? Dear friend,
do not give way thus. I am here, close
beside you, Jacques. I will never, never
leave you now, love, unless you bid me
go!"

"I bid you go."
The voice, hoarse, agonized with
deathly anguish in its modulations,
"Jacques!"
"I am married!"

He caught her, held her to him as her
eyes closed and cursed himself.
"Fanchette, Fanchette, look up and
listen! My God, I hate myself! I mar-
ried Rosamond Carter six months ago.
I thought you would not come back.
Father influenced me—"
"Don't!" Fanchette said.
She seemed more beautiful than ever
when she stood up again. But Jacques
could not bear to look at her.

She slipped away from him over the
grass toward Mother Hugot's house.
"Come to our home, Fanchette," he
pleaded.

But she shook her head, lifted the latch
and went in.
She is the turkey tender once again.
She sees Jacques' wife roll by in her
carriage. She is humble and patient,
but she prays the old prayer no more.

All that remains of the past are the
stars, and on calm nights when she
looks out of her window she still finds
as she weeps herself into troubled dream-
land that Jacques is once again claim-
ing a kiss for every star in the crowded
heavens.—Exchange.

How French Criminals Face Death.
The Abbe Faure, ex-chaplain of Ro-
quette, is convinced that the majority
do not tremble when they see the fatal
knife before them; they are "distracted"
and appear unconscious. One woman,
however, distinguished herself by skip-
ping up to the guillotine and kissing it,
and she had to be dragged away by
brute force and strapped on to the bas-
cule, being held with ropes at the in-
terruption of her excessive devotion.—
Paris Letter.

The Observer received yesterday
from Mr. Moses H. Cone, of the
Cone Export and Commission Com-
pany, who is now in New York, the
following important private dis-
patch:

The Amoskeag Mills, of Man-
chester, New Hampshire, have shut
down. They employ 8,000 opera-
tives, have a pay-roll of \$225,000
per month and are the largest cot-
ton manufacturing concern in the
world. The Slater Mills, Woon-
socket, Rhode Island, employing
1,000 operatives, have shut down.
Many others of the largest New
England mills are preparing to
shut down. I think it to the in-
terest of the South that these facts
be given widely publicly.

The above information is covered
in part in our press dispatches this
morning. It is not confirmatory of
the belief which has been prevalent
for a week that the worst of the
financial stringency is over, nor
will it be agreeable news to the
country at large, but, as Mr. Cone
says it is to the interest of the
South that the largest publicity be
given to the facts.

When you "take up the cross" and
shut your eyes, and you'll be more
apt to get the right one.

ONE MORE TURKISH OUTRAGE

Missionary Anna Melton Beaten
Nearly to Death in Duree.

New York, July 29.—Letters
which were received yesterday by
the Presbyterian board of foreign
missions contains news of an un-
provoked attack upon Miss Anna
Melton, an American missionary,
who was stationed at the time of
the outrage in a little village
among the Nestorian Mountains
in Turkey. Miss Melton escaped
with her life, but was mercilessly
beaten by her assailants. The let-
ters are dated from Amadia, Tur-
key, and were written June 14th
last.

A little more than a week before
that date, the Rev. E. W. McDow-
ell, with his family, in company of
Miss Melton, left Mosul, a mission-
ary station in West Persia, to go
to Amadia, Turkey, a journey of
five days' duration. Having reach-
ed their destination in safety, Miss
Melton proposed to continue on to
the mountain village of Duree,
some miles away. Although the
route was a somewhat dangerous
one, Miss Melton went unattended
save by her servant and a native
preacher, who was considered to be
fully trustworthy.

On the night of her arrival Miss
Melton pitched her tent on the
roof of a house in the village, as is
the custom in that country. The
preacher slept on the roof, about
ten feet from her tent, and the
members of the family, owning the
house also occupied places not far
away.

In the middle of the night she
was awakened from a sound sleep
by the appearance of a man in her
tent. The intruder was armed
with a heavy stick. With this
weapon he began to strike the de-
fenseless woman who screamed
loudly for help. No one came to
her aid, however, and she was com-
pelled to defend herself single
handed. In some way she was
able to break away from her as-
sailant, and ran bleeding from the
head and body. Miss Melton man-
aged to dress her injuries herself,
and next day was carried away.

A subsequent examination of her
tent showed that a few of her ef-
fects had been stolen, but robbery
was evidently not the purpose of
the attack upon her. Miss Mc-
Dowell laid the case before the
authorities, but was able to obtain
but a small measure of satisfac-
tion. They said that Miss Melton
should not have gone there com-
paratively unprotected. They
claimed that the outrage was per-
petrated by the Keords, a tribe of
Indians.

It is believed that the men en-
gaged in the attack were not the
robber Keords, but citizens of the
place who had been incited to the
deed.

The matter has been called to
the attention of the State Depart-
ment at Washington, and a rigid
investigation is likely to ensue.

Miss Anna Melton, the victim of
the outrage, has been a missionary
of the Presbyterian church for
many years. She was appointed
from Randolph, Iowa.

What She Saw While in a Trance
A full revelation of her expe-
rience while in a trance has been
made by Mrs. W. M. Barber, of
Freedom, Pa. She claims to have
been with God and expects to re-
ceive many future revelations and
declares she will shortly begin to
work miracles. Mrs. Barber's state-
ment, made to a reporter, was as
follows:

All that I saw and learned while
my body lay helpless I do not re-
member. It will come back to me
as I grow stronger, and I shall also
receive more light, and in future
trances, or by some other means, I
know the Lord will reveal much
more to me. I do not know where
I was, but I was not in heaven nor
in hell. I caught a glimpse of
heaven, though, and saw God. I
cannot describe him except to say
that he appeared all light. All
the time of my seeming uncon-
sciousness he was making things
happily known to me. It seemed
a long period of time that I held
this spiritual discourse with him.
He did not see, except that it ap-
peared as if it were on one side of
me—blackness and snake.

I saw my dear mother. She ap-
peared as in life, even her cloth-
ing. I could not reach her nor
speak to her. The Almighty seemed
to stand between us, and I know
that before my death I shall clasps
my hands with her in the spirit
land. I saw also and recognized
my little brother, who died before
I was born. I did not see my
father, but I expect to learn be-
fore long whether or not he is saved.
I saw no other persons than my
two relatives. The angels and
saints were not visible, but I shall
grow in faith until I see them and
until I can walk upon the water.—
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It Cured His Wife and Children.
PERCEPOLLIS, ROBERTSON CO., N. C.
We gave a bottle of Cham-
berlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea
Remedy to a gentleman whose wife
was bad off with bowel complaint
and two doses of it cured her. His
children were also taken with bowel
complaint and it cured them. It
is certainly a good preparation.
ALDERMAN & BUIE. For sale by
Ward and Watkins.

Tutta Pille banish billiousness.

Timely Instructions.

Marshall Allison, of the western
district, has issued a pamphlet of
instructions to his deputies and a
copy of it has come to the Obser-
ver's hands. We notice the fol-
lowing, among other instructions:

A deputy receiving a writ must
obey its commands. He has no
discretion to do otherwise. He
must act promptly and without de-
lay, in a sober, discreet and gentle-
manly manner, using no greater
force than is absolutely necessary.
The display and firing of arms to
the dread and terror of the com-
munity in general, and brandishing
and drawing them on men unneces-
sarily in making arrests will not be
tolerated. A warrant for a medi-
cine-man does not authorize an of-
ficer to shoot a defendant to pre-
vent his running away, and he
must not tie or handcuff a prisoner
before conviction, excepting in
cases of extreme necessity; and
any deputy who treats a
prisoner while under arrest with
unnecessary rudeness and force, or
by threats or promises induces
him to confess his guilt, shall be
summarily discharged from office.

These are wise and humane regu-
lations, and Marshall Allison does
well to have an understanding, at
the outset of his administration,
with his subordinates, as to their
manner of enforcing the laws and
executing precepts. The feeling
against the internal revenue laws
has in the past been fierce and bit-
ter in western North Carolina and
persons who have no sort of sym-
pathy with illicit distilling or with
law breaking in any other form,
have been angered beyond expres-
sion by the brutality which has at-
tended the execution of the re-
venue laws and, for remedy, have
called loudly for the repeal of the
laws themselves. As time has
gone on the rigors of the system
have been greatly modified and
with the new order of things this
prejudice has passed away—viola-
tions of law are less frequent and
flagrant and a better state of feel-
ing exists between the officers and
the people. Marshall Allison's in-
structions are in the direction of
the maintenance of this better
feeling and we do not doubt that
he will see that his deputies ob-
serve them. The laws of the land
must be enforced, of course, and
that they may be officers must do
their duty; but there are different
ways of doing the same thing, and
in the case of the internal revenue
laws, harsh and offensive enough
to their best, it is well that those
charged with their execution dis-
charge their duties becomingly,
humanely, and with due regard to
the rights of those with whom they
are called upon to deal.—Charlotte
Observer.

Fodder Pulling and Saving Hay.

This question has been often dis-
cussed, and there is such a diversity
of opinion as to whether the fod-
der should be pulled or left on the
stalk, that we will only give our
own experience of many years. We
have found where the corn is fully
ripe, and the fodder has not been
injured by firing, its removal does
not materially injure the corn, and
the fodder itself, properly cured
is one of the most nutritious and
appetizing foods for stock, and
they prefer it to any other "rough-
age." Poorly cured, or mouldy,
from becoming wet while hanging
on the stalks, it is positively dan-
gerous to the animals eating it, for
this mould becomes a fine penetra-
ting dust, filling the throat and
lungs. But we would advise always
saying the fodder, if it can be pro-
perly done, and if the peas have
been previously sowed, as we have
advised, a large crop of hay and
peas vines can be saved at this
season, when there is a rest from
the crop cultivation and before the
cotton picking begins. By manag-
ing in this way each farmer can at
a small cost, supply himself with
an abundance of "roughage,"
which is grateful to the work ani-
mals, and when not being used, they
can be kept in fine condition by
feeding this with small rations of
grain.

A Model Juror.

Counsel (to talesman): Have
you any knowledge of anything in
this world or the world to come?
Talesman: I have not.

Counsel: Do you know enough
to come to in out of the rain?
Talesman: I do not.

Counsel: If you were standing
on a railroad track and an express
train approached at a speed of 90
miles an hour, would you step out
of the way?
Talesman: I would not.

Chorus of Lawyers: Step right
into the jury-box.—Puck.

A Dead Shot.

right at the seat of difficulty, is ac-
complished by the sure and steady
aim of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.
Don't fool around with a pop-gun,
nor a "flint-lock," when this re-
liable "Winchester" is within
reach! Dr. Sage's treatment of
catarrh is far superior to the or-
dinary, and when directions are
reasonably well followed, results in
a permanent cure. Don't longer
be indifferent to the verified claims
of this unfailing remedy. \$5.00 is
offered in good faith, for an in-
curable case of Catarrh in the
Head, by its proprietors, the World's
Dispensary Medical Association,
Buffalo, N. Y. At all druggists.

A Bad Case of Flux Cured.

GEORGETOWN, CARARRIS CO., N. C.
Mr. Allen Blockwilder had sent
after the doctor, but he was not at
home, having been called off on
some other case. The man who
came for the doctor said that Mr.
Blockwilder was very sick, that he
was passing blood and vomiting.
We gave him a small bottle of
Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy, and told him
to go back and tell Mr. B. to try
it. After using three quarters of
the medicine he was well.

WINEHOUSE & SHINN.

Messrs. Winehouse & Shinn are
prominent merchants and are wide-
ly known in that part of the State.
Their statement can be relied up-
on. For sale by Ward & Watkins.

Now's the time to renew your sub- scription to the PATRIOT.

Love's Season.

In sad sweet days when hectic flushes
Burn red on maple and sumac leaf,
When sorrowful winds wail through
the rushes,
And all things whisper of loss and
grief,
When close and closer bold Frost ap-
proaches
To snatch the blossom from Nature's
brest,
When night forever on day en-
crouches—
Oh, then I think that I love you best.

And yet when Winter, that tryant
master,
Has buried Autumn in walls of snow,
And bound and fettered where bold
Frost cast her
Lies outraged Nature in helpless woe,
When all earth's pleasures in four
walls center,
And side by side in the snug home
nest
We list the tempest which cannot
enter,
Oh, then I say I love you best.

But later on, when the Siren Season
Betrays the trust of the gentle King,
And glad Earth laughs at the act of
treason,
And Winter dies in the arms of
Spring,
When buds and birds all push and
flutter
To free fair Nature so long op-
pressed,
I thrill with feelings I cannot utter,
And then I am certain I love you best.

But when in splendor the queenly
Summer
Reigns over the earth and the skies
above,
When Nature kneels to the royal
corner,
And even the Sun flames hot with
Love,
When Pleasure banks in the luscious
weather,
And Care lies out on the sward to
rust,
Oh, whether apart or whether to-
gether,
It is then I know that I love you best.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in Lippincott's.

A Novel Plea for Divorce.

The causes of conjugal infelicity
are like the stars in number, but
seldom have they been so curious
in character as those enumerated
by a witness in the divorce court
on Saturday.

Witness considers he was the in-
jured party, as the petitioner was
continually objecting to the shape
of his feet. (Laughter.)
He further said that when he
had his hair cut it was never done
to please the petitioner. (Laugh-
ter.)

The Greensboro Patriot
ESTABLISHED 1825.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.
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H. W. WHARTON, Editor
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WEDNESDAY, AUG. 9, 1893

We trust our readers will excuse the delay this week in getting out, as we were waiting to give them the President's message so eagerly awaited by many.

The President's message was not what we expected it would be and but for our unwavering belief in the wisdom and greatness of Mr. Cleveland we would be inclined to complain, for we hoped that he would not only urge the repeal of the Sherman bill, but would insist upon a substitute that would make a silver dollar equally as good as a gold dollar. We were also in hope that the message would urge Congress to do some tariff legislation. However, it is probable that Mr. Cleveland thought if the question of a substitute for the Sherman bill should be brought up, it would bring about an endless discussion that would lead to nothing and even the Sherman bill would not be repealed. It is also probable that Cleveland also thought if the tariff should be brought up now it would distract attention from the great question of finance that should be attended to at once. At any rate we have unbounded confidence in Mr. Cleveland's ability and fairness.

VANCE's letter seems to have created quite a breeze, and given rise to some hard and unjust criticism of "Our Zeb," by those, who failed, we think, to understand his position. Men will always differ in their construction of a party platform however clear cut it language may be. Those who want only a gold standard of money will construe the financial plank of the platform in accordance with their wishes. Vance evidently believes it both gold and silver without discrimination in favor of either, and so he understood the platform. Right or wrong Vance is entirely consistent with himself. It is no new doctrine for him. Let those who would read him outside of the democratic party be careful lest they find themselves outside of party lines. Vance has always preferred the interests of the people to the behests of the barons of Wall street. On question of finance it is generally safe to be in opposition to Wall street. Let the Bribes chucker if it pleases them to think Vance is with them. When Vance joins the populists the devil will turn moral.

The following clipping from a Washington special to the Charlotte Observer will probably sound strange to readers of the Patriot who remember Capt. Hussey as the staunch Democratic editor of the Patriot:

"It has been known here for some time that Captain John B. Hussey was a contributor from this place to the Third party press of North Carolina, if not of other States. It is said by Democrats from North Carolina that he writes the matter in the Caucasian signed 'Jonathan Edwards' and other matter, under a different signature, which appears regularly in the Progressive Farmer. These Democrats regard it as rather peculiar that a man who wanted an office in the Interior Department only a very little while ago, and perhaps wants it now, should devote his time and talents to such work as this."

The above news is not so surprising to the writer since the recent campaign. It will be remembered that Capt. Hussey came south a short while before the election and traveled all over North Carolina, as every one supposed in the interest of Democracy, but every one who heard him talk at that time were surprised at the gloomy view he took of the situation, he saw no hope for Democratic victory, he thought North Carolina would go Republican and in fact he predicted a general smash everywhere. We did not understand those things then, but they are plainer now. So Marion Butler, the great deliverer of the people, the man who can do no wrong, is using a political spy and a Democratic renegade to write political stuff for the 3 party.

North Carolina Members at the Post-Williams-Settle Case—Caucusing—Meeting of the Cabinet—Mr. Crawford Refuses a Clerk—Extravagance Should be Cut Down—Simmons Appointment Looked for Daily.

(Special to the Patriot.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6th, 1893

The first work of the 53rd Congress was practically commenced yesterday. The North Carolina House delegation is here. There are eight democrats and one republican, the republican member being from the fifth district of N. C., in which this paper circulates, and in which the name Patriot has long been the synonym for honest dealing and genuine democracy. A voluminous report of the contested election case between ex-congressman A. H. A. Williams and Congressman Thomas Settle has been issued in pamphlet form from the Government printing office. This contest is about the fifth or sixth I believe to come up before the House and will be decided on its merits by the democratic members of that body. The pamphlet before me contains about 680 pages of printed evidence in the case all of which will be duly considered by the House Committee on Elections at the proper time. Mr. Settle is here at the Ebbitt House. I never met him, never saw him to know him, but I know him by reputation and have profound respect for the ability of his distinguished father. I hope he will act so as to be a credit to his father. My sympathies are, however, with Mr. Williams for personal reasons, and because he is a democrat. The fact that the Hon. Thomas M. Holt voted to give Mr. Settle the certificate has, however, all along made me more tolerant of Hon. Thos. Settle's claim to the seat. There is no purer, just and honest man than ex-Gov. Thomas Holt. His record as man and Governor bears the closest scrutiny. For me, his vote has the weight of the rest of any State board, or any election committee. He is incorruptible, fearless, and has the finest insight into human character. I am sure the Patriot wants this contest decided in favor of the man who was elected. If Mr. Williams got the votes, he must have his seat; if Mr. Settle is the choice of the majority of the people of the 5th District then the democratic majority in the House can afford to seat him. If Mr. Williams should be defeated he owes it to the Third party crowd. He ought to be re-nominated and run next time as an untried, uncompromising Democrat with a big D. Then, he will be elected by such an overwhelming majority that there will be no shadow of a doubt on his title to his seat. The Third party people are allies of the republican party and if the House Committee on Elections endorses the certificate of election which Mr. Settle holds, he ought to stand by his new allies. I do not think he can afford to do it, however. His wise and experienced republican colleagues in the House will tell him that the secret of republican dominance for all these years lies in the fact that they believe in organization, that they stick together, and do not make terms with enemies. The democrats who have been dancing attendance on the Third party cranks can learn a lesson from their only rival in this country viz. the Republican Party.

The North Carolina delegation met in a body at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday afternoon and voted in a body for the officers of the House. They were a unit on Mr. Crisp for Speaker. They voted for Mr. Juney, of the North Carolina Methodist Conference to be Chaplain of the House. They also cast their vote for the lesser officers under the House subject, of course, to the action of the House caucus which met last night at the capitol at 8:30 o'clock. The result of this caucus elected the following officers:

For Speaker—Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia.
For Clerk—James C. Kerr, of Pennsylvania.
For Sergeant-at-Arms—Herman W. Snow, of Illinois.
For Doorkeeper—A. B. Hurt, of Tennessee.
For Postmaster—Lycurgus Dalton, of Indiana.
For Chaplain—S. W. Haddaway, of the District of Columbia.

The only member of the North Carolina delegation who will vote for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act is Hon. B. F. Bunn.

The other members will probably favor some substitute. This, however, is to be determined later. There is going to be a very exciting time over this measure. Much depends on what the President says in his message. The message it is now thought will not be ready for Congress until Tuesday or Wednesday. However, there is no calculating on what Mr. Cleveland will do. He got back here Saturday afternoon and he is as apt to have the message on hand as not. He is for going heartily to work to relieve the people, and he is not the man to keep anybody waiting. He called Congress here to work and he is not the man to neglect or delay his part of the performance. The House also shows a disposition to go to work in earnest. The members seem to realize that the eyes of their constituents are on them, and expect them to their duty. They did not waste much time yesterday over the officers. Mr. Crisp was elected Speaker by acclamation, and in a few moments.

In accepting the place he said briefly:

The extraordinary condition of affairs throughout the country has necessitated our meeting in extraordinary session. In so far as that condition is attributable to exist-

ing law, we are in no wise responsible therefor. Now, for the first time in more than thirty years, we are in full power. We can repeal the laws and we can make good ones. The people have entrusted us with that power, and expect us to exercise it for their benefit. Our financial system should be revised and reformed.

The strictest economy in public expenditures should be observed, and taxation should be equalized and greatly reduced. To these purposes we are thoroughly committed. We must redeem our pledges. Let us begin the work at once. Let us lay aside every other consideration than the public good, and endeavor to so discharge the duties assigned us as to restore confidence, prompt prosperity, and advance the general welfare of all classes of our people.

Sincerely grateful for your confidence and esteem, I pledge myself to devote to the discharge of the duties of the responsible position you have assigned me all the energy and ability I possess.

Saturday afternoon a special meeting of the Cabinet convened in the White House. All the members were present. The session lasted until 5:30 o'clock without interruption of any kind. Secretary Carlisle was the first to leave the Executive Mansion. He drove directly to his home. The other members lingered some time in the library, comparing notes respecting their summer vacations. Secretary Gresham remained with the President after the Cabinet meeting adjourned discussing letters pertaining to the Department of State. All of the members of the Cabinet were tanned and improved by their summer vacation.

Secretary Thurber could not say what the Cabinet discussed, but it is understood that the President read to his advisers a rough draft of his forthcoming message to Congress. It is believed that the message will treat solely of the financial and tariff questions.

The officials of the Treasury Department are entirely at a loss to account for the scarcity of currency in many of the large cities throughout the country. Advances were received at the department yesterday from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia stating that the business of the large firms in those cities had been greatly, and might be seriously, injured unless some remedy was speedily found.

At Boston and Philadelphia money brokers were selling small bills at a premium of 1 to 2 1/2 per cent., and in New York the condition of affairs was even worse, the premium of one brokerage firm, at least, being reported at 3 per cent. for \$1 and \$2 bills.

Assistant United States Treasurer Meline stated that the Government was powerless in the premises, and could do nothing to remedy the trouble.

"We have been giving the banks precisely what they called for," said Mr. Meline, "ever since last fall and no one can shoulder the blame on us. Last fall the Treasury did run short of one and two dollar bills, and we had to cut down the orders of some banks about one-half, but now if a bank asks for \$10,000 of one dollar bills we can exchange for them very readily."

"How do you account for the scarcity?" Mr. Meline was asked.

"I do not know how to account for it," was the response. "The same condition of affairs has never before existed within my recollection. The sub-treasuries are always plentifully supplied with currency."

Mr. Meline said he could very readily see that the scarcity of small notes would be a serious inconvenience to large firms in a city like New York and might bring about ugly complications.

"Possibly," he added, "certain banks, taking advantage of the present stringency in the money market, have been hoarding the small bills for speculative purposes through the money brokerage firms."

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WOMAN'S TEMPLE.

The Woman's temple, too, the home of the National W. C. T. U., at La Salle and Monroe streets, ought to be visited, and the new Art Institute of course everybody must see, since it is a sort of adjunct to the fair. It will be found on the lake front at the foot of Adams street and is a magnificent stone structure. It cost something like \$600,000. Then there is the Armour institute, of which Chicago is very proud, and the Chicago university.

But the parks are what most people want to know about and what everybody should make an effort to see. Lincoln park, the oldest of them all and the most interesting, if we forget Jackson park and the White City for awhile, stretches along the lake front at miles on the north side of the city. It contains about 850 acres, and most of the fine statuary that Chicago has to display has been located there.

Jackson and Washington parks are on the South Side, and on the West Side is Garfield park. Douglas and Humboldt parks are located southwest and north-west respectively. The parks are connected by five boulevards. The lake shore drive on the north side is probably the grandest of the lot, but the Ashland boulevard on the West Side and the Michigan on the South Side are surprisingly beautiful residence avenues, though the Drexel and Grand boulevards have better arbor displays.

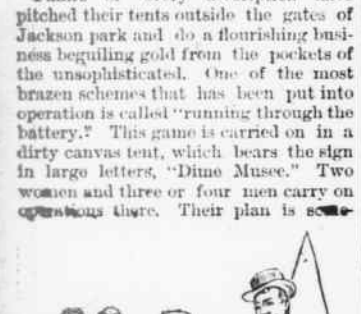


ART INSTITUTE.

World's Fair Fakes.

Fakers of every description display their wares outside the gates of Jackson park and do a flourishing business beguiling gold from the pockets of the unsophisticated. One of the most brazen schemes that has been put into operation is called "running through the battery." This game is carried on in a dirty canvas tent, which bears the sign in large letters, "Dime Museum." Two women and three or four men carry on operations there. Their plan is to select a rival of Columbus.

A remarkable testimonial to the breadth and liberality of the Chicago World's fair is the statue to Lieft Ericson.



STATUE OF LIEFT ERICSON.

son, who, the Norwegians claim, discovered America 500 years before Columbus did. The statue exhibited in Chicago is a copy of that standing in Back Bay park, Boston, which was erected in 1887.

Some people profess to have no audience in the Keely cure because now and then a "graduate" some institute goes back to drinking again. Might as well say there is no virtue in the Christian elixir because there are backsliders or occasionally one who "falls from grace." Of fifty-two persons in Wilmington who have taken the treatment only nine have gone back on their medicine. These facts have been ascertained by a personal investigation into the matter by Mr. Dossey Battle, manager of the Keely Institute at Rocky Mount. Certainly forty-three out of fifty-two men in one town, "clothed and in their right minds," restored to manhood and usefulness speaks volumes in behalf of the treatment and the betterment of community. — Tarboro Southern.

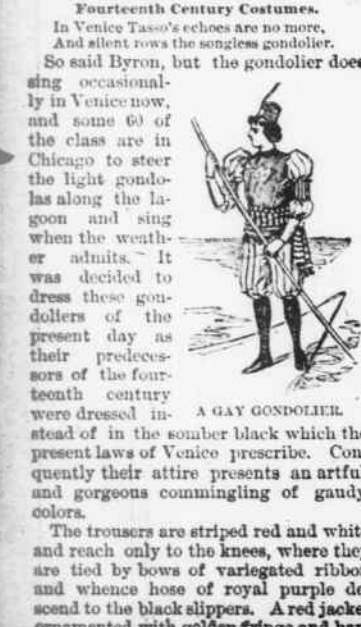
How's Your Liver?

Is the Oriental salutation, knowing that good health cannot exist without a healthy liver. When the liver is torpid the bowels are sluggish and constipated, the food lies in the stomach undigested, poisoning the blood; frequent headaches ensue; a feeling of lassitude, drowsiness and nervousness indicate how the whole system is deranged. Simmonds Liver Regulator has been the means of restoring more people to health and happiness by giving them a healthy liver than any agency known on earth. It acts with extraordinary power and efficacy.

Rev. R. G. Wilson, Princeton, N. J., says: "I find that one pill acts better than three of any other kind, and does not weaken or grip." Elegantly sugar coated. Dose small. Price, 50 cents. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

See that you get the Genuine, with red Z on front of wrapper. Beware of cheap imitations.

J. B. KELLEY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.



A GAY GONDOLIER.

ing red and white sleeves pulled at the shoulders and elbows covers the torso, bearing upon its breast a shield of white set with a golden lion. An extravagant hat is about the waist, and upon the head an exaggerated fez, with a turkey feather fastened to it with a brass pin. The gondoliers adhere to the most part the conventional black which the gondoliers have discarded, but they are very gorgeous as to satin curtains and interior fittings, and the four big ones are magnificent enough to have belonged to the famous and wealthy families of the golden age of Venice.

A Glimpse of the Orient.

Those who go to the World's fair chiefly for amusement will probably devote their time largely to the Midway pleasure, and certainly they will find much pleasure in so doing. But the ethnologist and ethnographer may find fully as much in their own peculiar way, and certainly no better opportunity has ever been presented of making comparative studies of the different races and nationalities of mankind. Here are all races, classes and conditions of men grouped together in characteristic villages and illustrating all the phases of the lives they lead while at home. Here are Turks and Egyptians, Algerians, Arabs and Soudanese, Japanese, Javanese and Danes, Malays, Moors, Eskimos, Laplanders and Indians.

The reproduced street in Cairo is a specialty, with booths and bazaars exactly like those of the Egyptian city, and in them may be purchased anything from a cigarette to a costly rug. Then there are the dancers in the theater, and the jugglers and snake charmers, all decked out in their gaudy finery. Here also is an exact reproduction of the temple of Luxor, which was built by Amenophis III about 1550 B. C. On the walls are sculptured battle scenes and other pictures in the ancient style, and before the entrance are two obelisks similar to the famous Cleopatra's needle. They are 75 feet high and 6 feet square at the base. One of them has an inscription in the hieroglyphic language dedicating it to the president, who is thus addressed in the ancient idiom like a pharaoh:

Horus, the powerful bull, begotten of Justice and Truth, rich, strong and doubly vigilant, lord the mighty governor, chief ruler of the United States of America, offspring of the god of light, Grover Cleveland, beloved of the great god who gives life everlasting.



SCENE IN THE CAIRO STREET.

He: Is there anything I can do to prove my affection so that you will not doubt it? She: There is. Marry my sister. She is older than I, and mamma is determined not to let me marry till sister is disposed of. — Indianapolis Journal.

Lawyer: What change did you first notice in the patient as a result of his acquiring the cigarette and morphine habit? Witness: Well, at first he began to talk incoherently and then he took to wearing pink shirts. — Chicago Record.

City Girl (to farmer boy): Do you like living on the farm? Farmer Boy: Yes, I like it very much. City Girl: I suppose it is very nice in summer; but to go out in the cold and snow to gather winter apples and harvest winter wheat must be anything but pleasant. Let me read you a little poem I have written about the farmer's pleasant life. — Texas Siftings.

Bill Nye on the Verb "Done."

In answer to a Northern friend I give below the conjugation of the verb "done." It is from advanced sheets of a new grammar which I am now working out.

THE VERB DONE—PAST TENSE.

Singular—I done it. You done it. He or she done it. Thou or you done it. He done it. Still more Singular—I done it. Thou or you done it. He done it. Still more Plural—We done done it. You done done it. They done done it.

PRIOR PAST TENSE.

Singular—I done gone done it. Thou or you done gone done it. He done gone done it. Plural—We done gone done it. You done gone done it. They done gone done it.

POSSIBLE PRIOR PAST TENSE OF VERB DONE.

Singular—I might, could, or would or should of done it. Thou or you might, could, would or should of done it. He might, could, would or should of done it. Plural—We might, could, would or should of done it. You might, could, would or should of done it. They might, could, would or should of done it.

PECULIAR PAST TENSE.

Singular—I might, could, would or should of jest plum done gone and done it. He might, could, would or should of jest plum done gone and done it. Plural—We might, could, would or should of jest plum done gone and done it. You might, could, would or should of jest plum done gone and done it. They might, could, would or should of jest plum done gone and done it.

A Good Excuse.

"Look here," said Skidmore to Gilgal, "you've had my umbrella a week, notwithstanding the fact that it bears, in large letters, this inscription: 'This belongs to G. W. Skidmore. Return it to-morrow.'"

"That's all right," replied Gilgal. "This isn't to-morrow." — Judge.

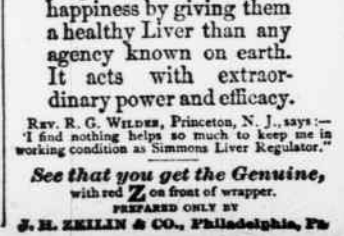
The man who has a temper which he does not control will leave the world worse than he found it, and be in hot water all the time.

CURED OF SICK HEADACHE.

W. D. Edwards, Palmyra, N. Y., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from Constipation and Sick Headache, and have tried many medicines, but have not been cured until I used your pills."

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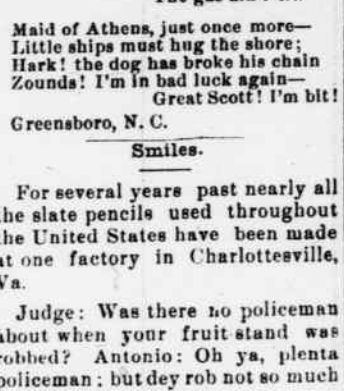


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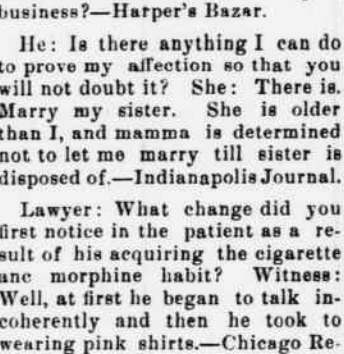


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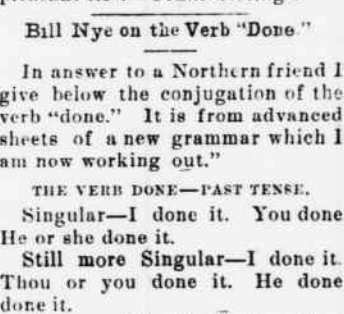


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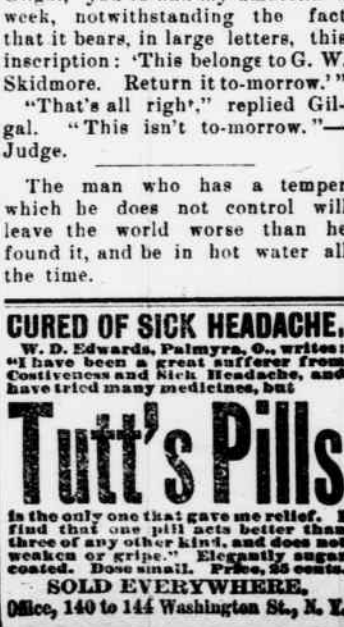
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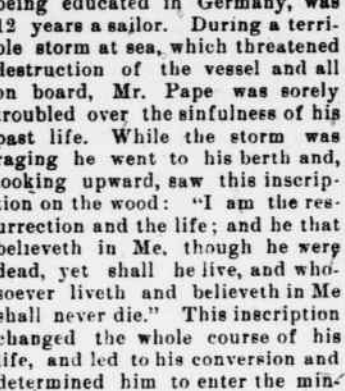


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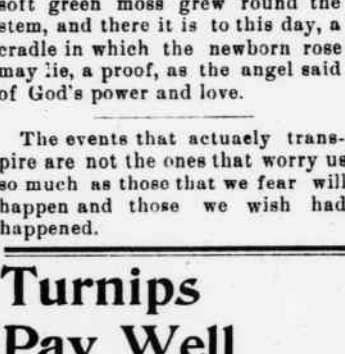


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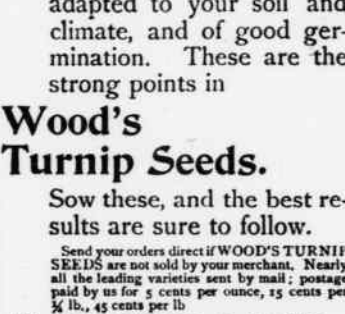


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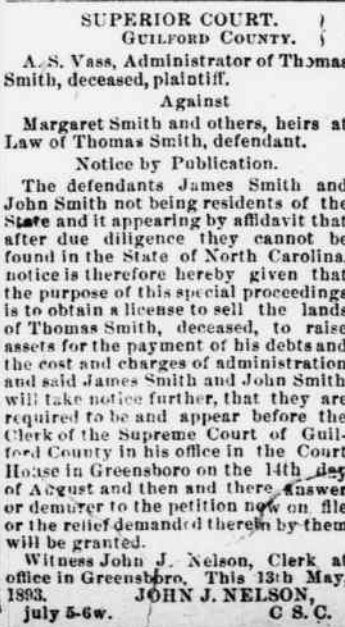
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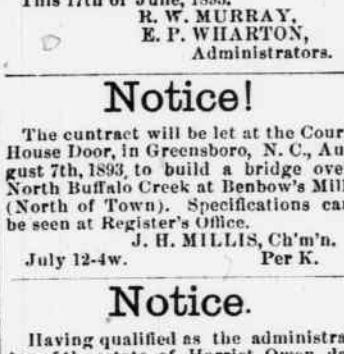


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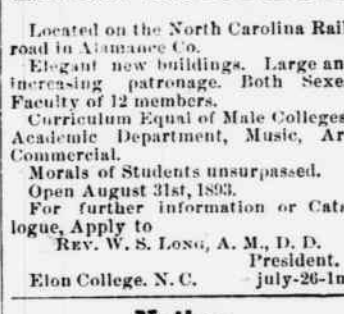


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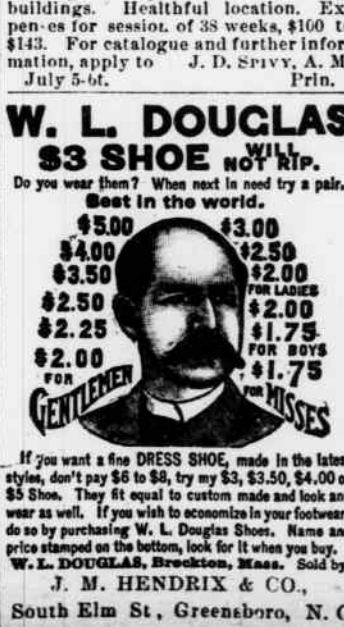
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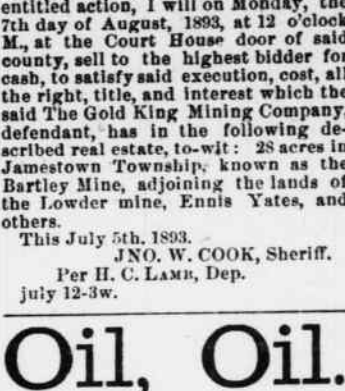


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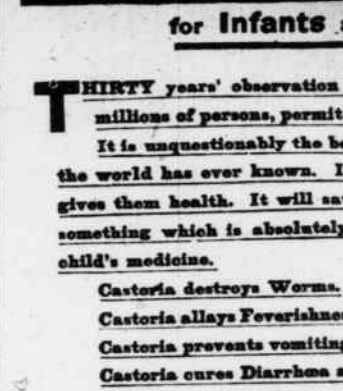


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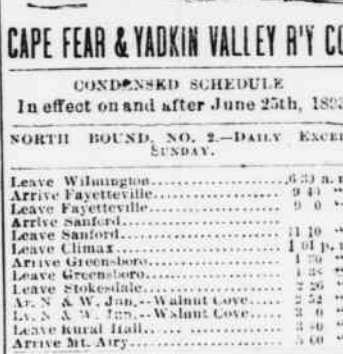


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