



Full of grace and blessed above all
The babe whose birthday on Christmas doth fall.

The Girl's Pleasant Part.
"Mr. Lilliboy gave me a pearl hat
pin for a Christmas present."
"What did you give him?"
"Permission to give it."—Chicago News.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S REPORT.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO CONGRESS.

He Advises an Increase in the Whiskey Tax, an Inheritance Tax, a Tax Upon the Income of Certain Corporations, and that Authority be Given Him to Issue Bonds—His Figures on the Past and Estimates for the Future.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of national finances was submitted to the Congress to-day. It comprises a pamphlet of 67 pages and gives an elaborate review of the operations of the Treasury Department during the past fiscal year. The revenues of the government from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30th last were \$161,716,562, and the total expenditures \$159,374,887, leaving a surplus of \$2,341,675. Compared with the fiscal year of 1892, there was an increase of \$35,848,361 of receipts, and an increase of \$38,451,623 in the ordinary expenditures. For the fiscal year 1894 the revenues estimated on the basis of existing laws will be \$130,121,365 and the total estimated expenditures \$158,121,365, or a deficit of \$28,000,000. On the basis of existing laws the revenues for the fiscal year 1895 are estimated at \$154,427,748. The estimates of appropriations required for the same period, as submitted by the various executive departments and officers, exclusive of sinking funds, aggregates \$148,306,780, or an estimated surplus of \$6,120,968.

Secretary Carlisle estimates a probable deficiency of \$28,000,000 at the close of the fiscal year and says that "if Congress concurs in this view of the situation, it will be incumbent upon it to make some provision for raising that amount as soon as practicable, by taxation or otherwise. On account of the difficulty of securing such a sum within the time it will be required, by the imposition and collection of additional taxes, I recommend that the third section of the act to provide for the resumption of specie payments, approved January 14, 1875, which confers authority upon the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and sell certain descriptions of United States bonds, be so amended as to authorize him to issue and sell, at not less than par the coin, bonds to an amount not exceeding two hundred million dollars, bearing a lower rate of interest and having a shorter time to run than those now provided for, and that he be permitted to use, from time to time, such part of the proceeds as may be necessary to supply any deficiency in the public revenues that may occur during the fiscal years 1894 and 1895.

The Secretary presents alternative plans for a bond issue, one providing for the issue of bonds of a denomination of \$25 and its multiples, which he thinks could be readily disposed of through the sub-treasuries and post-offices with out the agency or intervention of banks or other financial institutions, and without the payment of commissions. Mr. Carlisle affirms the necessity for the extension of the power of the Secretary to procure and maintain a larger reserve for the redemption of United States currency. He says:

"So long as the government continues the unwise policy of keeping its own notes outstanding to circulate as currency and undertakes to provide for their redemption in coin on presentation it will be, in my opinion, essential for the Secretary of the Treasury to possess the means, or to have the clear and undoubted authority to secure the means, which may from time to time become necessary to enable him to meet such emergencies as the one which has recently occurred in our fiscal affairs. Under existing legislation the Treasury Department exercises to a larger extent than all the other financial institutions of the country combined the functions of a bank of issue, and while the credit of the government is so strong that it may not be necessary to maintain at all times the actual coin reserve which experience has shown to be requisite in the case of ordinary banking companies, still it would be manifestly imprudent, to say the least, not to adopt such precautionary measures as would enable the government, in times of unusual monetary disturbance, to keep its faith with the people, who hold its notes and coins, by protecting them against the disastrous effects of an irredeemable and depreciated currency.

Whatever objection may be made against the maintenance of a coin reserve, procured by the issue of interest bearing bonds, is avoided unless the government abandons the policy of issuing bonds for circulation.

It is on human, mangle on horses, dogs and all stock, cured in 30 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by C. E. Holton, druggist, Greensboro, N. C.

public revenues for purely public purposes, and to the performance of such other administrative duties as may be appropriate to the character of its organization as a branch of the executive authority. To the extent that it is required by law to receive money on deposit, and to pay it, or to issue notes and redeem on demand, it is engaged in a business which cannot be conducted without having at all times the ability to comply promptly with its obligations. Its operations necessarily affect, beneficially or otherwise, the private financial affairs of all the people, and they have a right to be assured by appropriate legislation that their confidence in the integrity and power of the government has not been misplaced. The recent repeal of so much of the act of July 14th, 1890, as required the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver bullion and issue Treasury notes in payment for it, makes such a radical change in the policy of the government respecting the currency of the country that until its effects are more fully developed, I do not consider it advisable to recommend further specific legislation upon that subject."

Mr. Carlisle presents at some length his views upon the necessity for a comprehensive revision of our tariff laws in the interests of greater industrial and commercial freedom, which are directly in line with the argument presented in the majority report of the ways and means committee upon its tariff bill printed this morning.

He then goes on to say: "I am of the opinion that with proper economy in public expenditures, which it is hoped will result in a considerable reduction from the estimates an increase of \$50,000,000 to the revenue for the fiscal year 1895 by the imposition of additional taxes under the internal revenue system will supply sufficient means for the support of the government and that this sum can be raised without seriously disturbing the business of the country or doing injustice to any part of the people. Many different methods of providing this additional revenue have been suggested and discussed and after a careful examination of the whole subject I have reached the conclusion that it can be more conveniently and justly raised by increasing the tax on distilled spirits 10 cents per gallon and by additional taxes on cigars and cigarettes, and the imposition of new taxes on playing cards, cosmetics and perfumeries, legacies and successions, and incomes derived from investments in stocks and bonds of corporations and joint stock companies. The increased tax on distilled spirits, cigars and cigarettes should be imposed upon all such articles in existence and upon which the revenue has not been collected at the time the act takes effect, but a reasonable time should be allowed in the cases of the new taxes. The propriety under the circumstances, of increasing taxes upon distilled spirits, cigars and cigarettes, and the imposition of new taxes at a reasonable rate upon playing cards and cosmetics and perfumeries, will not, I think, be seriously questioned, except by some of the producers of these articles, who constitute comparatively a small part of the people."

He expresses views especially favorable to the taxation of legacies, successions and incomes derived from investments. A policy of the strictest economy in public expenditures, Mr. Carlisle says, is a logical sequence of the financial situation. He says: "Genuine economy and frugality can be secured only by the repeal of the statutes authorizing and requiring unnecessary expenditures and the refusal to enact new laws creating charges against the Treasury for purposes of doubtful utility, and although such a policy will probably be vigorously opposed by powerful interests, more or less dependent upon the patronage of the government for support, and by local influences seeking legislative favors it is evident that it must be adopted and adhered to if any substantial result is to be accomplished."

In regard to customs administration, he expresses the opinion that the service would be improved and the revenue collected with much less expense than at present if the law should be so amended as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to reduce the number of customs districts whenever, in his opinion the interests of the service demand, and authorizing him to station proper officers where ever the necessities of commerce may require, with the power to enter and clear vessels and to perform similar duties connected with the navigation service.

The Secretary recommends additional legislation for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws; more vessels for the revenue marine service; the extension and better equipment of the light house and life saving service; for the settlement of the Pacific Railroad debt and for the enlargement of the facilities of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. He suggests that it might be well for Congress to consider the advisability of having the postage stamps and postal notes printed in this bureau.

On the subject of the sugar bounty the Secretary simply says: "I respectfully call attention to the various recommendations contained in the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and ask their favorable consideration by Congress."

In regard to the condition of affairs in the Sea Island of South Carolina, Secretary Carlisle only refers to the work done by the Marine Hospital Service and adds: "This work, purely of a sanitary nature, is to be supplemented by the efforts of the Red Cross Society in relieving the physical necessities of the people."

It is on human, mangle on horses, dogs and all stock, cured in 30 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by C. E. Holton, druggist, Greensboro, N. C.

The goat has long been proverbial for its indiscriminate taste in the matter of fare. There is nothing which it cannot eat, and it can digest anything from a populist platform to American-made tin. It was this democratic and indiscriminating taste, probably, which caused a gentleman goat belonging to Mr. Peter Neary, of Newark, N. J., to sample the other day a ten-dollar bill which one of Mr. Neary's children was holding carelessly in his hand. The greenish color of the note may have suggested a cabbage leaf to him or some other pleasing vegetable, but without stopping to inquire what it was William snatched it and swallowed it, reasoning, after the fashion of goats, that it was better to secure his dinner first and find out what it was afterward. The note was a silver certificate calling for the payment of ten silver dollars on presentation at the United States treasury, and it is presumed that the discovery of this fact so disgusted the goat, which was evidently an animal of sound financial principles, that he refused to make it a part of his circulating medium, for when Mr. Neary killed him several hours afterward the bill was found in his stomach mutilated, but undigested, and still sufficiently in evidence to secure a new one from Washington in exchange for it. This incident would seem to indicate that the products of the silver legislation of recent years are too tough even for a goat to stomach. At all events, Mr. Neary's goat, like Senator Sherman and other human financiers who have undertaken to feed the national system on deceptive silver dollars, has had occasion to discover his mistake and to regret his attempt to sustain his stomach with such weak and insufficient nutriment.—Ex.

Better and Better.
"Better than grandeur, better than gold,
Better than rank a thousand fold.
Is a healthy body, a mind at ease,
And simple pleasures that always please."

To get and keep a healthy body, use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a remedy designed to not only cure all diseases of the throat, lungs and chest, but keep the body in a thoroughly healthy condition. It eradicates all impurities from the blood, and overcomes indigestion and dyspepsia. Blotches, Pimples and eruptions disappear, under its use, and your mind can be "at ease" as your health.

"You look sweet enough to eat," said John Sassafras to his best girl on Sunday afternoon.
"You just wait till supper time and you'll see me eat," was her reply.—Harlem Life.

Living Questions are most esteemed by every intelligent man and woman. Derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels speedily present to us the living question of obtaining relief. It is at once found in Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which cure sick headache, bilious headache, constipation, indigestion, bilious attacks, etc. Purely vegetable and perfectly harmless, they are unequaled as a specific for the complaints named. One tiny, sugar-coated Pellet a dose. In vials, 25 cents. Carry them in your vest-pocket.

"Young Saffkins tells me he is a practicing physician now. Is he?"
"Well, from the high rate of mortality among his patients I should say he is, just practicing."—Buffalo Courier.

"A snake in the grass" is all the more dangerous from being unsuspected. So are many of the blood medicines offered the public. To avoid all risk, ask your druggist for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and also for Ayer's Almanac, which is just out for the new year.

Let "good digestion wait on appetite and health on both," by taking Ayer's Pills.

The New York city banks now hold deposits of \$475,000,000—more than one third the entire sum of money, gold, silver and paper, in circulation in the United States.

Premature baldness may be prevented and the hair made to grow on heads already bald, by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

The fruit crop of this country, mostly devoured at home, is valued at \$210,000,000 a year.

For a sore throat there is nothing better than a flannel bandage dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It will nearly always effect a cure in one night's time. This remedy is also a favorite for rheumatism and has cured many very severe cases. 50 cent bottles for sale by Ward & Watkins.

HAVING—A FARM, A GARDEN, A VILLAGE LOT, A HOME IN THE CITY, OR VILLAGE OR COUNTRY, Or expecting to have one, It Will Pay You Well,

To secure the Invaluable Help, the Best Information the thousands of Plain, Practical, Useful Hints and Suggestions given in the

ONLY THE SCARS REMAIN

AND
A Lively Remembrance
OF THE
HORRIBLE SORES
Which Caused Them.

Traveler Henry Hudson's Experience

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc., none impress me more than my own case, and I conscientiously believe it to be my duty to let people know it. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my

good it did for me."—HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Has cured others, will cure you

STRICTLY PERSONAL.

"Miffy, don't yer think if she hung up her stockin's Santa Claus might give her a pair of legs to put in 'em."—Jury.

No Doubt He Would.
Hippie—How would you like me for a Christmas present, Miss Cash?
Miss Cash—I'm afraid Mr. Trivet wouldn't like it.
Hippie—Mr. Trivet?
Miss Cash—Yes, you see I've promised to be his Christmas gift myself.—Judge.

THE MILK TURNED SOUR.

I will not tell you her name, but one of the neighbors says that during her brief visit the other day the milk turned sour. Her countenance looks a yard long. She sighs perpetually. The cloud on her brow is deep. If beaten out this, I believe it would cover the sky. Her voice is doleful, and her eyes show no radiance. Her wrinkles are numberless. She is a sorry picture, and all because she is the victim of one of those complaints common to women. Her system is deranged. She needs a course of self-treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This will eradicate thoroughly those excruciating periodical pains and functional weaknesses incident to her sex, and at the same time build up and invigorate her whole system by its health-imparting influence. A trial bottle will convince.

LARD

isn't in it.

It is just because there is no lard in it, that

COTTOLENE

the new shortening is so wonderfully popular with housekeepers.

COTTOLENE IS PURE DELICATE, HEALTHFUL, SATISFYING—none of the unpleasant odor necessarily connected with lard. Get the genuine. There is no real substitute.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

Change in the Rule Necessary.

Husband: What! Dinner not ready?
Wife: No; everything is delayed.
Husband: What's the matter?
Wife: Well, Bridget has been flibustering all day.—Judge.

Facts and Figures

The following letter from the happy holder of a Tontine Policy, gives a few facts and figures, in which there is profitable food for thought:

CHESAPEAKE, N. C., Dec. 22, 1893.
Mr. W. J. Roddey, Manager, Rock Hill, S. C.
Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your favor of the 20th inst., enclosing check for \$2500 in payment of Tontine Policy No. 2500, which I have in my life in the Tontine Plan.

I am pleased with the results on my policy and can recommend this Tontine Plan to any seeking Life Insurance as a safe and reliable company; one that asserts its claims promptly and fully to its contract to the owner.

Yours very truly,
W. S. POTT.

Life insurance under the Tontine Plan of the **EQUITABLE LIFE** is an investment, not an expense. The returns mature during life, as well as after death. If you are a single man you owe it to yourself. If you are a married man you owe it to your family. The time to act is now. Interesting particulars can be had by addressing

W. J. RODDEY, Manager,
Department of the Carolinas,
ROCK HILL, S. C.

Large Omnibus for Sale

IN GOOD REPAIR.

From Eight to Fourteen can be Seated.

Price, Two Hundred and Fifteen Dollars.

Apply to **R. R. MOORE,**
310 South Elm St., Greensboro.

Notice.

Having qualified as Executors of the will annexed of the estate of David V. Henley, dec'd, before the clerk of the Superior Court, notice is hereby given to all persons entitled to a said estate to come forward and make immediate payment and all persons holding claims against said estate must present them on or before 22nd day of November, 1894, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

This November 22, 1893.
JESSE A. HENLEY,
Nov. 29—6w. Ex'r.

National News Bureau

AND
Advertising Agency,

Furnishes Daily or Weekly Papers throughout the South with Washington Letters written by Southern Men and Women, of first-class Literary ability.

NO CASH OUTLAY NECESSARY!

We have abundant facilities for placing important advertising contracts with dailies and weeklies South of "Macon and Dixon's Line." Unexcelled references cheerfully given.

Correspondence solicited with Southern Publishers.
F. MCC. SMITH, Manager,
Rooms 150-152,
Washington Loan and Trust Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.
Nov. 1, 1893.

THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE

AND THE
Greensboro Patriot

Both for \$2.00 a Year!

The GREAT ILLUSTRATED MONTHLIES have in the past sold for \$4.00 a year. It was a wonder to printers how THE COSMOPOLITAN, with its yearly 1536 pages of reading matter by the greatest writers of the world, and its 1200 illustrations by clever artists, could be furnished for \$3.00 a year. In January last it put in the most perfect magazine printing plant in the world, and now comes what is really a wonder:

WE WILL CUT THE PRICE OF THE MAGAZINE IN HALF FOR YOU!

We send the Cosmopolitan Magazine, which has the strongest staff of regular contributors of any existing periodical, and the Weekly PATRIOT both for only \$2.00 a year.

NEW GOODS.

JUST OPENED!

Fruit Pudding, (a delicious dessert.)

New lot California Peaches.

New lot "Pears."

New lot Apricots.

New lot Sultana Prunes.

New lot Rolled Oat Meal.

New lot Hominy and Grits.

New lot Ground Spices.

New lot fine Teas for Summer trade.

New lot choice Green Coffees.

New lot Cooking Raisins.

New lot Figs and Dates.

New lot Flavoring Extracts.

New lot Chocolate and Cocoa.

All the above and many more Seasonable Goods, at

J. W. Scott & Co's.

attention to the fact that your character is read in the linen that you wear? You may wear a plain suit of clothes but if set off by clean, well laundered Shirt, Collar and Cuffs, you are marked as neat and refined.

We furnish the very best work, at the lowest possible prices. A trial order solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Greensboro Steam Laundry
JOHN M. DICK, Prop'r.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE

In effect on and after Dec. 3rd, 1893

NORTH BOUND, NO. 2—DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	
Leave Wilmington	7:00 a.m.
Arrive Fayetteville	10:00 a.m.
Leave Fayetteville	10:30 a.m.
Arrive Sanford	10:50 a.m.
Leave Sanford	11:00 a.m.
Arrive Clinton	11:30 a.m.
Leave Clinton	11:40 a.m.
Arrive Greensboro	12:00 p.m.
Leave Greensboro	12:10 p.m.
Arrive Stokesdale	12:30 p.m.
Leave Stokesdale	12:40 p.m.
Arrive N. & W. Junction	1:00 p.m.
Leave N. & W. Junction	1:10 p.m.
Arrive Mt. Airy	1:30 p.m.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE

In effect on Nov. 19th, 1893

SOUTH BOUND, NO. 1—DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	
Leave Mt. Airy	9:40 a.m.
Arrive N. & W. Junction	10:00 a.m.
Leave N. & W. Junction	10:10 a.m.
Arrive Stokesdale	10:30 a.m.
Leave Stokesdale	10:40 a.m.
Arrive Greensboro	11:00 a.m.
Leave Greensboro	11:10 a.m.
Arrive Clinton	11:30 a.m.
Leave Clinton	11:40 a.m.
Arrive Sanford	12:00 p.m.
Leave Sanford	12:10 p.m.
Arrive Fayetteville	12:30 p.m.
Leave Fayetteville	12:40 p.m.
Arrive Wilmington	1:00 p.m.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE

In effect on Nov. 19th, 1893

NORTH BOUND, NO. 3—MIXED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	
Leave Fayetteville	1:30 p.m.
Arrive Clinton	2:00 p.m.
Leave Clinton	2:10 p.m.
Arrive Greensboro	2:30 p.m.
Leave Greensboro	2:40 p.m.
Arrive Stokesdale	3:00 p.m.
Leave Stokesdale	3:10 p.m.
Arrive N. & W. Junction	3:30 p.m.
Leave N. & W. Junction	3:40 p.m.
Arrive Mt. Airy	4:00 p.m.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE

In effect on Nov. 19th, 1893

SOUTH BOUND, NO. 4—DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	
Leave Mt. Airy	4:30 a.m.
Arrive N. & W. Junction	5:00 a.m.
Leave N. & W. Junction	5:10 a.m.
Arrive Stokesdale	5:30 a.m.
Leave Stokesdale	5:40 a.m.
Arrive Greensboro	6:00 a.m.
Leave Greensboro	6:10 a.m.
Arrive Clinton	6:30 a.m.
Leave Clinton	6:40 a.m.
Arrive Sanford	7:00 a.m.
Leave Sanford	7:10 a.m.
Arrive Fayetteville	7:30 a.m.
Leave Fayetteville	7:40 a.m.
Arrive Wilmington	8:00 a.m.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrup, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
Dr. G. C. Orono, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other harmful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
Dr. J. F. Kitchell, Conway, Ark.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as a superior remedy for all known to me."
H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of this medicine, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as 'quack' products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.

The Centaur Company, 71 Murray Street, New York City.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE

In effect on and after Dec. 3rd, 1893

NORTH BOUND, NO. 2—DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	
Leave Wilmington	7:00 a.m.
Arrive Fayetteville	10:00 a.m.
Leave Fayetteville	10:30 a.m.
Arrive Sanford	10:50 a.m.
Leave Sanford	11:00 a.m.
Arrive Clinton	11:30 a.m.
Leave Clinton	11:40 a.m.
Arrive Greensboro	12:00 p.m.
Leave Greensboro	12:10 p.m.
Arrive Stokesdale	12:30 p.m.
Leave Stokesdale	12:40 p.m.
Arrive N. & W. Junction	1:00 p.m.
Leave N. & W. Junction	1:10 p.m.
Arrive Mt. Airy	1:30 p.m.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE

In effect on Nov. 19th, 1893

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Leave Mt. Airy	9:40 a.m.
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Leave N. & W. Junction	10:10 a.m.
Arrive Stokesdale	10:30 a.m.
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Arrive Greensboro	11:00 a.m.
Leave Greensboro	11:10 a.m.
Arrive Clinton	11:30 a.m.
Leave Clinton	11:40 a.m.
Arrive Sanford	12:00 p.m.
Leave Sanford	12:10 p.m.
Arrive Fayetteville	12:30 p.m.
Leave Fayetteville	12:40 p.m.
Arrive Wilmington	1:00 p.m.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE

In effect on Nov. 19th, 1893

NORTH BOUND, NO. 3—MIXED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	
Leave Fayetteville	1:30 p.m.
Arrive Clinton	2:00 p.m.
Leave Clinton	2:10 p.m.
Arrive Greensboro	2:30 p.m.
Leave Greensboro	2:40 p.m.
Arrive Stokesdale	3:00 p.m.
Leave Stokesdale	3:10 p.m.
Arrive N. & W. Junction	3:30 p.m.
Leave N. & W. Junction	3:40 p.m.
Arrive Mt. Airy	4:00 p.m.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE

In effect on Nov. 19th, 1893

SOUTH BOUND, NO. 4—DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	
Leave Mt. Airy	4:30 a.m.
Arrive N. & W. Junction	5:00 a.m.
Leave N. & W. Junction	5:10 a.m.
Arrive Stokesdale	5:30 a.m.
Leave Stokesdale	5:40 a.m.
Arrive Greensboro	6:00 a.m.
Leave Greensboro	6:10 a.m.
Arrive Clinton	6:30 a.m.
Leave Clinton	6:40 a.m.
Arrive Sanford	7:00 a.m.
Leave Sanford	7:10 a.m.
Arrive Fayetteville	7:30 a.m.
Leave Fayetteville	7:40 a.m.
Arrive Wilmington	8:00 a.m.

HARD TIMES ABOUT OVER.

But when up North a few days ago I bought, for the hard cash, the largest and best stock of

Dry Goods, NOTIONS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,

I ever had at Hard Time Prices.

I certainly struck luck in BOOTS and SHOES, and bought an extra large stock at way below manufacturer's cost and am selling cheaper than you ever heard of.

Ladies' Dongola Button at 98 cts.
Ladies' Dongola Lace, at 98 cents. All solid and worth double the money.
Women's Coarse Shoes from 75 cts. up.
Men's nice Shoes at 98 cts. and up.
Men's coarse Shoes from 75 cts. up.
Children's Shoes from 25 cts. up.
Boots, 200 pairs, from \$1.48 up, all solid leather.
In fact any kind of Boots and Shoes you want, from the cheapest to finest Hand Sewed, at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

BEAUTIFUL LINE OF

Dress Goods,

LATEST STYLES AT BIG BARGAINS.

Women's Rubbers from 25 cts. up.
Men's Rubbers from 40 cts. up, all good quality.
500 Men's Heavy Over Shirts just received at 48 cents.
Worth double the money.
Cotton Checks only 4 cts.
Sheeting, yard wide, only 5 cts.
Pants Goods of all kinds, in fact we can save you money on anything you may want. Don't fail to call, no trouble to show goods.

CHRISTMAS

IS ALMOST HERE, AND

G. H. ROYSTER

Has just received a nice line of

FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the occasion, such as

Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Jewel Cases, Toilet Cases, Odor Cases.
Collar and Cuff Boxes, Odor Stands.
Celluloid Work Boxes, Celluloid
Jewel Cases, Celluloid Toilet Cases,
Albums of all kinds—Celluloid, Metal
and Plush, Celluloid Perfume Cases.
Writing Desks, Tablets, Box Paper,
Dolls of every description,
Vases of every description,

and a thousand other things too numerous to mention, at extremely low prices.

G. H. ROYSTER,

118 S. Elm St., Benbow House,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

"BLESS THE LITTLE WOMAN."

The Kind of Wife Who Arouses Enthusiasm.

That the average woman does nothing but attend to "openings" and consider the effect of various combinations of dress materials and bonnet adornments, while her poor, overworked husband drudges in the office or warehouse, is an altogether mistaken idea, notwithstanding the opinions frequently expressed by numerous brilliant writers who would seem to take delight in proving her a useless ornament to society.

The stylish skirt of three flounces is frequently made of small pieces that would never answer the same purpose in another shape, and husbands could, if they would, tell of more than one natty spring or fall suit worn with jaunty indifference which would have been an impossibility but for the ingenuity of the woman who sits beside him chatting to herself, the envy of other more talented women who never suspect that each of the three tiny ruffles on her skirt cover a "piecing;" and the sleeves are a standing joke between husband and wife, for she had covered the seams that meet in every direction with the frills of old lace which she has had tucked away for the last two years, knowing they would come handy. Of course she must manage every way rather than spend a cent on her own costume. But the best part of this does not appear to the casual observer, who only notes the well-dressed couple as they stroll, they have at least a comfortable allowance of this world's goods.

There is a golden thread woven through all this piecing and planning, which lasts long after the garments are the shabby. She has been so happy in the self-denial; so grateful for the gift which enables her to appear so well-dressed while she is, in a manner, helping to earn the handsome suit for the husband of whom she is proud. She is proving her love for him in the most practical manner, and no wonder her face is wreathed with smiles as they enjoy the results of her industry and economy.

And the husband, as he removes his coat and replaces it with the loose jacket he is wont to wear in the office, there is a tender smile playing about his mouth, and an unusually careful adjustment of each fold of the garment his wife has pulled and patted into shape before he left home, as he told him how becoming the new clothes really were, and how handsome he looked in them. No wonder he murmurs as he finally hangs up the coat.

"Bless the little woman! she's the best wife in the world."—Ran's Horn.

NOT LIKE A CHRISTIAN ANTHEM.

Why Lucinda Objected to Mr. Tompkins' Poetical Comparison.

"Mistah Tompkins, has yo' bin to the Christian anthem show at de Aht museum store?"

"Yaas," Mr. Johnson, I has, an' I wish yo' hadn't axed me nuffin 'bout it, 'cause I'd wish to disremember de fact dat I was dere."

"Why, what's de 'casion fo' regret? Didn't yo' 'joy de show?"

"Well, I did de fus' part of de ebenin', 'case I had Miss Lucinda wid me."

"Well, undah dose circumstances I don't see as yo' could he'p 'joyn' yo'self," and Mr. Johnson heaved an envious sigh.

"Yaas, Sam, so I ought, so I ought; but you see I done put my foot in it." Mr. Johnson looked at Mr. Tompkins' feet and expected no further explanation, but Tompkins went on:

"Yo' see, Lucinda were dressed in a amber culled gown, and when I done seed dat butifol variety called de 'Bronze Giant' I sez, kin' o' sentimental like [here Sam winced]; 'Gladly, dat Christian anthem 'minds me ob you some way.' But she done flew up de chimney right off, and says she: 'I doan tank you, Mistah Tompkins. I knowed I did'nt hab on a bran new gown jess from Worthess's, but I hope I've not so ragged as dat brown shirter,' an' she turn on her heel an' marched off, an' den I noticed dat her gown were a little frinzy. But I didn't mean nuffin," and Tompkins walked sadly off, leaving his friend deep in thought.—Chicago Tribune.

Machine Belts of Paper.

Paper belting for the purpose of transmitting power is the next thing which is going to astonish the manufacturing fraternity. The inventor was five years assistant to the superintendent of power of one of the great factories in Lowell, Mass. It was while in this position, in which he had much to do with lacing and tightening belts, that he conceived the idea that belting made of paper could be made to do better work than either leather, rubber or cotton. He argued that, as a thick piece of pasteboard can be made to take on a firm, smooth and durable surface by holding the same against another moving surface for several minutes, a larger piece of paper made in the form of a belt and permitted to run upon the surface of a pulley day after day would soon create upon its surface a firm, hard, shining coating that would last a long time. In making the belt links made from paper pulp are used. As soon as a belt is put into working order a hard, shining coating appears upon the surface next the pulleys, and this becomes harder and harder as the months slip by. It becomes so hard finally that only the cold chisel can cut into it. Such a surface works well on the pulleys.—N. Y. Telegram.

Damming the Mississippi River with Women Willows.

The willows which grow along the shores of the Mississippi river, says the Waverly Magazine, are of no use in the arts, but when it comes to building a dam the engineers find nothing that fills the bill half as well as the humble willow. It lines the shores and can be easily reached from the barges where the stretch of water on a particularly-shaped boat called a grasshopper. As fast as the mat is woven on the grasshopper it slides into the water at the lower end of the inclined weaving rack, and it is laden with rocks and carried straight to the bottom, and this is continued until the opposite shore is reached. The mat is then covered to the proper depth, twelve to fifteen inches, with rock, and then another mat, made in the same way, is woven and laid down on top of the first, and similarly weighted down, and this work is continued till the dam has risen as high as it is intended to stand the finishing, being always a heavy coating of rock that covers the willow and all. The willow, always covered with water and the mud that inevitably lodges among the rocks of the dam, is kept sealed airtight and of course does not decay. It binds the rocks together and prevents the dam being shoved out of place by ice or disturbed by the pressure of the current at high water. It is good for no other purpose save to hold a shore that is washing away with its roots, and for dam construction it is absolutely the thing.



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PAPER AND INK.

Their Writing Materials Were Crude, but the Romans Wrote Charming Letters.

Although the writing materials of the ancient Romans were crude enough, when compared with elegant stationery of to-day, they wrote charming letters and books whose fame will live forever. There was no haste in epistolary efforts in those days; writing was a serious business and involved an amount of preparation favorable to thought. The materials used as paper were of three kinds: the rind of a plant or tree called papyrus, parchment made of skins, and wooden tablets, covered with wax. Pieces of the thin rind of the papyrus were joined together when damp, pressed, dried in the sun, and rubbed until smooth. Long rolls of sheets pasted together were sold. Some rolls of papyrus sheets nearly fifty yards in length are now preserved in one or two museums in Europe. When a book was finished, a stick was fastened to the last sheet and all the sheets were rolled together in a way similar to that in which we roll our maps. The name of the book was written in red ink on a piece of papyrus which was attached to the roll. The second kind of paper or parchment was made from the skin of sheep and goats. The hair was taken off and the skin made smooth by the use of pumice. A remarkable fact in connection with writing on parchment was that the ancients often used the same piece twice or even three times. They did this by rubbing or polishing the writing off. The third kind of writing material was the waxen tablet, used for almost any purpose, but chiefly in writing letters and making notes and by schoolboys for writing exercises or working out problems. The tablets were made of wood, generally beech, or fir or silver, covered on one side with wax. In order to prevent the wax of one piece from rubbing against that of the other when they fastened two pieces together with wire, they left a rim around the wood. The wire fastening the backs of the tablets served as a hinge. When a writer had finished his letter he placed the tablets together, bound them with a strong string, tied this into a knot, placed wax upon the knot and stamped it with his signet-ring. The ink used by the Romans was of various kinds. When they used paper made from papyrus they wrote with ink composed of lamp-black and gum. With parchment they used a mixture of gum and ocalcals. Sometimes they made an ink by boiling the dregs of wine. It is said that occasionally they used the black fluid emitted by the cuttle-fish. Ovid tells us that people occasionally wrote with fresh milk, and that the characters could be seen only when coal-dust was sprinkled upon the paper. Single and double ink stands, the latter for ink of two kinds, some covers, were found at Pompeii. Pens were made from a reed of nearly the same shape as our old-time quill pen. It was split like our pens and so had the name "cloven-footed." Certain Asiatic people use this reed even now. With the waxen tablets a sharp instrument called a stylus was in use. One end was sharpened for scratching on the wax; the other end was flat and was used as an eraser.—Waverly Magazine.

MISSISSIPPI HOUSE-BOATS.

The Slow and Primitive Methods Used in Moving Them Up Stream.

The house-boats, it appears, are a survival of one among many kinds of boats which were very much more numerous upon the great river before the era of steam navigation than steam-boats are now. Among the earlier forms of boats were the famous "Kentucky flats," or "broad-horns," and family boats of this pattern were an early modification of their general plan, which was that of a strong-hulled ark, long and narrow, and covered with a curving roof. I have read that "family boats of this description, fitted up for the descent of families to the lower country, were provided with a store, a comfortable apartment, beds, and arrangements for commodious habitation, and in them ladies, servants, cattle, sheep, dogs and poultry, all floating on the same bottom, and on the roof the looms, plows, spining-wheels, and domestic implements of the family, were carried down the river." Fulton's Clermont, which proved its usefulness as the first practical adaptation of steam-power to water travel in 1807, must have been quickly copied on the Mississippi, for in one list of notable passages up that river I have seen a note of a trip by a steamboat in 1814. But long after that the barges, skiffs, horse-boats, broad-horns, and family boats must have remained very numerous. They floated down stream with the current, and were pulled up again by means of wheels worked by horses or cattle, and by the tolls and slow processes known as warping and bushwhacking. A boat which was warped up the river kept two row-boats ahead of her, carrying hawsers, which were made fast to the trees on shore, and then pulled in as the bigger vessels were thus hauled along. When the length of one cable had been pulled in, the other boat had fastened the other cable far ahead, and so the vessel "inched" along against the five-mile current of the stream a little more quickly than a house moves when its owner has decided to move it down a country road to a distant cellar he has dug for it. It took a day to go six or eight miles by that method. Smaller boats were propelled against the current by rowing, sailing or poling them along; and when the water was high and overflooded the banks, they bushwhacked up stream—that is, they pulled the vessels along by hauling on the bushes that brushed the sides of the craft.—Julian Ralph, in Harper's Magazine.

IGNORANT SPIRITS.

They Had Not Kept Up with the Latest Obituary News.

A friend relates to me an incident that occurred on the evening of the day when the news of the death of Preston S. Brooks came to Massachusetts, says the Boston Herald. It was at a spiritualistic exhibition held in the town of North Bridgewater, now the city of Drockton. A committee of citizens had been chosen from the audience to sit at the table on the platform with the medium to ask questions and otherwise represent the audience in the interest of candid investigation. Jacob W. Crosby, a well-known citizen, was one of the committee. He was to do the questioning. After a few introductory inquiries, to which replies were made by the regulation one, two or three raps, Mr. Crosby astounded the spirit world by the query: "Is the spirit of Preston S. Brooks present?" There was no reply and the question was repeated. Then there were some hesitating raps at the table, but it could not be determined whether the answer was in the affirmative or the negative. "You know that he is dead, don't you?" shouted the committee. The answer by raps was now distinctly "no." "Well, he is, thank God!" yelled "Uncle Jaks," who was wrought up to great excitement, as he struck the table with his pen, and said: "and you had better be a little more careful."

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