

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

VOL. 74

GREENSBORO, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1895.

NO. 22.

THE PIEDMONT BANK

OF GREENSBORO, N. C.

Capital, \$70,000.00.

Surplus, \$7,000.00.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

S. L. TROGDON, Vice-Pres.

R. G. VAUGHN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

J. M. WATKINS, President.

Malaria or Malaya.

The North Carolina State board of health has published for general distribution an interesting valuable pamphlet by Dr. R. H. Lewis, its secretary, on "Drinking Water in Its Relation to Malarial Diseases," in which facts are presented to show that malarial diseases are due to bad drinking water rather than to bad air. Malaria, not malaria, it is argued, is the chief source of the disease germs that produce the so-called malarial diseases. Till within recent years the opinion was almost universal that the malarial poison was introduced through the air only. Its very name implies that theory. Dr. Lewis concedes that a poison does exist in the air of warm climates in certain localities, especially in low, wet soils loaded with decaying vegetable matter, and in other localities where the subsoil water is near the surface. At night it is particularly abundant in the air nearest the ground, and it may be taken into the system through the lungs. As to its nature, it is assumed to be a blood parasite, the *Plasmodium malarie*, which "attacks the red blood corpuscles and lives and grows within them, and finally disintegrates them." The investigations of Laveran are quoted to show that water is the vehicle of the poison, that scientist having established, from a study of observed cases, these points: 1. Of persons living in identical conditions, but using water from different sources, those who drank the water most freely. 2. In localities deemed unhealthy persons have ceased to contract malarial diseases when supplied with pure drinking water in lieu of the previously used stagnant waters. 3. In localities otherwise healthy one may contract intermittent fever by drinking water from an unhealthy locality, and the persons most affected are those who drink the water most freely. 4. Travelers in malarial countries find that by boiling their drinking water they in most cases escape the disease.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Estimates of Products of the Two Metals During 1894. WASHINGTON, May 22.—The director of the mint estimates the production of gold by the mines of the United States, approximately, during the calendar year, 1894, to have been 1,910,800 fine ounces, of the coining value of \$3,500,000, an increase over 1893 of \$3,500,000, which is the largest amount produced in any year since 1878. The production of silver from the mines of the United States is estimated to have approximated in 1894 49,500,000 ounces, of the coining value of \$64,000,000, showing a decrease, as compared with 1893, of 10,500,000 ounces. In the production of gold California leads with an output of \$13,570,000, Colorado coming second with \$9,491,000, Montana third with \$3,651,000 and South Dakota \$3,299,000. Colorado heads the list in silver by an output of 23,281,400 fine ounces of the coining value of \$30,101,200; Montana second, with a production of 12,820,000 fine ounces, followed by Utah with a production of 5,892,000 fine ounces and Idaho with 3,248,500 fine ounces. At the average price of silver for the calendar year, 1894, (\$0.635), the commercial value of the silver product of the mines of the United States is \$31,432,500.

Harvesting Crimson Clover.

On this subject those who have had little or no experience will need some help in order to avoid losses of time and seed. The most vigorous growth of this clover may be cut before the flowers come out, and still leave vitality enough in the roots to make a second growth and ripen seed. When this is done, or hay is made from the crop, it needs to be handled carefully to avoid losing the leaves. To make clover hay well requires good judgment and quick work at the right time, and coolness enough to pursue a "masterly inactivity" course with it at other times. Cut the clover, preferably late in the afternoon when the weather promises to be fine. If left in swath, next morning turn it bottom up if thick enough to need it. When well wilted or just dry enough to rake and be handled without breaking, rake into windrows, or, if thick on the ground, pitch directly into small cocks. No rolling of windrows is allowable but if raked it must be pitched into cocks as described in Bulletin No. 98, page 149 of the N. C. Experiment Station.

This clover should be threshed, hulled, and bagged for market in a clover seed huller. Crimson clover should be grown in North Carolina in sufficient quantity to warrant the use of a \$450.00 huller in almost every county. This would enrich the land, the farmers, and the State beyond estimate.—FRANK E. EMERY, Agriculturist N. C. Experiment Station.

What Shall We Eat.

W. O. Atwater, Ph. D., professor of Chemistry in Wesleyan University, in a pamphlet issued under the auspices of the United States Department of Agriculture says: "A quart of milk, three-quarters of a pound of moderately fat beef, a sirloin steak for instance, and five ounces of wheat flour, all contain about the same amount of nutritive material; but we pay different prices for them and they have different values for nutriment. The milk comes nearest to being a perfect food. It contains all of the different kinds of nutritive materials that the body needs. Bread made from the wheat flour will support life. It contains all of the necessary ingredients for nourishment, but not in the proportions best adapted for ordinary use. A man might live on beef alone, but it would be a very one-sided and imperfect diet. But meat and bread together make the essentials of a healthful diet. Such are the facts of experience. The advancing science of later years explains them. This explanation takes into account, not simply quantities of meat and bread and milk and other materials which we eat, but also the nutritive ingredients of 'nutrients' which they contain."

The chief uses of food are two: To form the material of the body and repair its wastes; to yield heat to keep the body warm and to provide muscular and other power for the work it has to do. Dr. Atwater has prescribed two tables showing, first, the composition of food materials, the most important of which are the nutritive ingredients and their fuel values; second, the pecuniary economy of food, in which the amount of nutrients is stated in pounds. In the first table we find that butter has the greatest fuel value, fat pork coming second, and the balance of the food mentioned being valued as fuel in the following order: Cheese, oatmeal, sugar, rice, beans, cornmeal, wheat flour, wheat bread, leg of mutton and beef sirloin, round of beef, mackerel, salmon, codfish, oysters, cow's milk, and potatoes stand very low as fuel foods.

From the second table we learn that the greatest nutritive value in any kind of food of a specified weight (Dr. Atwater takes 25 cents' worth of every kind of food considered) is found in cornmeal. In 10 pounds of cornmeal there are a trifle more than 8 pounds of actual nutriment. In 8 1/2 pounds of wheat flour there are over 6 1/2 pounds of nutriment; in 5 pounds of white sugar there are 4 1/2 pounds of nutriment; in 5 pounds of beans there are 4 pounds of nutriment; in 20 pounds of potatoes there are 3 1/2 pounds of nutriment; in 25 cents' worth of fat salt pork there are 3 1/2 pounds of nutriment; in the same value of wheat bread there are 2 1/2 pounds; in the neck of beef, 1 1/2 pounds; in skim milk cheese, 1 1/2 pounds; in whole milk cheese, a trifle more than 1 1/2 pounds; in butter 1 1/2 pounds; in and smoked ham and leg of mutton about the same; in milk, a trifle over 1 pound; in mackerel, about 1 pound; in round of a beef, 1/2 of a pound; in salt codfish and beef sirloin, about 1/2 a pound; in eggs at 25 cents a dozen, about 7 ounces; in fresh codfish, about 6 ounces; and in oysters at 35 cents a quart, about ounces.—Tray Press.

Postal Officials Disagree.

WILMINGTON, May 23.—The postmaster at Southport has gotten into trouble. His house needed repairs, and he claims it was about to tumble down over his head, he tried to borrow some money to fix it up, but his security was not satisfactory. Having several hundred dollars on hand of money order funds, and believing in a paternal government, he applied that money to repairing his house, asking the government to wait until he could pay it back. He thought this was fair, but Postoffice Inspector Conard differed with him, and on Wednesday last, after requiring his sureties to make up the deficiency, the inspector turned the postoffice over to a lady who was selected by the bondsmen to conduct the business for them until the Department at Washington should select a successor. The postmaster has his house repaired, but he is out of a job.

Doggie Digested the Cash.

John Sheehan is wondering how he is to recover his hard-earned wages. He was paid \$11 in paper money, and taking it home placed it on the cupboard for his wife. John has a dog and a little son. The boy took the money off the cupboard to play with it, and the dog wanted also to enjoy the sport. He made a grab for the money, pulled it out of the boy's hand and chewed it up. Sheehan was frantic when he learned of his loss. He took the dog out on the hill and shot him. Then he dissected the canine, but found only one corner of a \$1 bill.—Pottsville, Pa., Dispatch.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, relieve constipation and assist digestion. 25c.

A RAILROAD CENTER.



Greensboro is the railroad center of North Carolina. It is the natural distributive point for the entire State, and is peculiarly well situated for manufacturing establishments of various kinds, fiber, cheap coal, and a delightful climate. It has the very best school advantages and all modern improvements usually found in cities of double its size. These advantages deserve the careful consideration of capitalists and manufacturers, especially those contemplating a removal of their location Association.

Nervous Pure Blood

People should realize that the only true and permanent cure for their condition is to be found in having Pure Blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

And therefore it is the only true and reliable medicine for nervous people. It makes the blood pure and healthy, and thus cures nervousness, makes the nerves firm and strong, gives sweet sleep, mental vigor, a good appetite, perfect digestion. It does all this, and cures Scrofula, Eczema, or Salt Rheum and all other blood diseases, because it

Makes Pure Blood

Results prove every word we have said. Thousands of voluntary testimonials fully establish the fact that

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Be Sure to Get Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula and the result is that I am permanently cured. CLAUDE R. BROWN, Richfield C. H., West Virginia.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, constipation, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion, &c.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

It Cures Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Neuritis, Constipation, Bad Blood, Malaria, Nervous ailments, Women's complaints.

"I have taken the genuine—it has created red lines on the cheeks. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two 25c. stamps we will send you a free copy of the 'Bitter' and a bottle of the 'Bitter'."—BROWN, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Will cure any Sore or Inflammation Without regard to Size or Location!

SORE CURE

—CURES—Sore, Boils, Chafes, Cuts, Ulcers, Burns, Bruises, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Stiff joints, Internal and External Inflammation, Catarrh, Localized Cold, Corns, Chills, Blains, Chapped Hands, and all skin and scalp diseases.

—Only 25 cents per box. Beware of any imitation. For sale by Druggists and Merchants, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

SORE-CURE CO., GREENSBORO, N. C.

The Largest and Cheapest FURNITURE



House in Greensboro, N. C. We can furnish your house from the kitchen to the attic, from the cheapest article. The coverings for our Parlor Goods this spring are the handsomest ever shown. Brass Bedsteads from \$10 up; Iron White Bedsteads at all prices; Folding Beds from \$15 up in great variety; fine Oak Sideboards from \$8 up. Bed Room Suits in Walnut Birch, Maple and Oak. Also Springs, Pillows, Mattresses, &c. It will pay you to visit us before buying. Respectfully,

N. J. McDUFFIE

Greensboro Roller Mills,

NORTH & WATSON, PROPRIETORS.

OUR BRANDS:

PURITY: A HIGH GRADE PATENT. STAR: A FINE FAMILY FLOUR.

CHARM OF GREENSBORO: THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

These brands have been put on the market on their merits and have given universal satisfaction and are pronounced excellent by the leading families of Greensboro and surrounding country. We guarantee uniformity in each grade. Ask your merchants for NORTH & WATSON'S FLOUR. Remember we handle all kinds of the freshest and BEST FEEL beside the best MEAL ever made in Greensboro.

NORTH & WATSON,

Mill at Walker Avenue and C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

LUMBER, SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.

No trouble to build a house if you know where to buy the cheapest material. We manufacture all kinds of DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MANTELS, DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES, GLASS, TURNED WORK, SCROLL SAWING, STAIR WORK, MOULDING of all kinds, FLOORING, CEILING, SIDING, CASING and all kinds of FINISHED LUMBER. We carry in stock ROUGH LUMBER, SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATHES, and all kinds of BUILDING material.

See our New Window Fastener!

Requiring no weights and 75 per cent. cheaper than weights, and can be used where weights will not work.

Guilford Lumber Company, Greensboro, N. C.

A THOUGHT OF THE ROSE.

How much of memory dwells amid thy bloom, Rose! ever weaving beauty for thy flower— The herald day—the festival—the tomb— Then hast thou part in each thou staidest flower! A thousand images of love and grief, Dreams, filled with tokens of mortality, Deep thoughts of all things beautiful and brief, Not swiftly sped for thee that hadst thy first, In the clear light of Eden's golden day, There thy leaf leaves to crimson glory burst, Link'd with to time, remembrance of decay, Rose! for the longest gathered and the best, Rose! color'd now by human hope and pain, Surely where death is not—nor change, nor fear, Yet may we meet thee, joy's own flower again!—HERMAN.

A FREE-SILVER ADVOCATE.

Views of Judge Maddox, of Georgia—Needs of the South.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Judge Maddox, of Georgia, who is in the city as a member of the House committee to investigate the claims growing out of the Ford's Theatre disaster, has been studying Southern sentiment since the adjournment of Congress with the result that he is satisfied the Southern people are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and that in Georgia the sentiment in this direction is overwhelming. The Judge is, of course, a silver man. "The sound-money convention at Memphis and the silver convention that is to follow it will not have any particular effect upon the people of the South, in my opinion," he said to a representative of The Sun to-day. "The trouble with such conventions," he continued, "is that they do not reach the people who need instruction. They reach the business men of the cities, but in my State the city men take very little interest in elections and have to be urged in order to get them to go to the polls on election day. The country people, on the other hand, vote whenever they get a chance, and if there is to be a change of sentiment during the next year that will change the result of the election in the South it must take place among the country people, for they are those who will control."

"Now, so far as the money question is concerned, I regard it as more of a business question than a political one. This is shown by the fact that on the silver question party lines have been nearly abolished, and both parties are divided. No one can read the interviews which Senator Carter, of Montana, is giving out in New York, without perceiving that the Republicans are in just as much trouble over the matter as are the Democrats."

"I do not think I ever knew a time when party allegiance was so lax as it is at present. A few years ago I thought it an impossibility to shake the ranks of the Democratic party in the South. Now no one can tell what they are going to do and politics is in a state never before known in my section of the country. Many people of the South are tired of the struggle they have maintained against adverse circumstances and they are determined to make an effort to improve their condition, and they think that free silver will help them. Some of them have wandered into the Populist camp. What the people want in the South is more money. If Congress had consented to the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax upon State banks, silver would cut very little figure among them. They are not in favor of cheap money, but they want enough money in circulation to enable them to develop their own resources."—Baltimore Sun.

A Silver Tree.

Those who are fond of novelties will enjoy watching the growth of a "silver tree," which is very curious and beautiful. Fill a clear glass jar with clean water, in which is dissolved enough sugar of lead to make a strong solution. Tie one end of a short piece of strong twine to a piece of zinc about as large as a hen's egg, and the other to a stick long enough to lay across the mouth of the jar (thus suspending the zinc just within about an inch below the surface of the water) and place it where it will not be disturbed. In two or three days delicate feathery branches will start out all over the zinc. They grow very rapidly and in a few days more the jar will be full of the beautiful, sparkling silvery mass. If not shaken it will last a long time.—Exchange.

Nothing Cheap About It.

Dr. Drummond's Lightning Remedy for Rheumatism is put up in large bottles, and once seen it is never mistaken for any other preparation. All the cheap remedies put together are not worth one bottle of Drummond's Lightning Remedy, and any sufferer who has taken it will bear witness to its marvelous power, and say they have never seen its equal. Particulars sent by mail and the full month's treatment of two large bottles, by express, upon receipt of \$5. Drummond Medicine Co., 18 Maiden Lane, New York. Agents Wanted.

Buckley's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by C. E. Holton.

Itch on human skin, on horses, dogs and cats, cured in 30 minutes by Woodruff's Sanitary Lotion. The never fails. Sold by C. E. Holton, druggist, Greensboro.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. M. HAYS, M. D., GREENSBORO, N. C.

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

Dr. W. H. Wakefield, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Dr. J. E. WYCHE, DENTIST.

SHAW & SCALES, Attorneys at Law, GREENSBORO, N. C.

C. M. HACKETT, Wall Paper, Decorations, MOULDINGS, &c.

Greensboro Nurseries! GREENSBORO, N. C.

1,000,000 Fruit, Shade ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Thoroughbred Poland China Pigs, and all other breeds.

John A. Young, Proprietor.

POMONA HILL, NURSERIES, Pomona, N. C.

Three Green Houses

FRUIT OR FLOWERS

YOU CAN FIND

Three Green Houses

FRUIT OR FLOWERS

YOU CAN FIND

Three Green Houses

FRUIT OR FLOWERS

YOU CAN FIND

Three Green Houses

FRUIT OR FLOWERS

YOU CAN FIND

Three Green Houses

FRUIT OR FLOWERS

YOU CAN FIND

Three Green Houses

FRUIT OR FLOWERS

YOU CAN FIND

Three Green Houses

FRUIT OR FLOWERS

YOU CAN FIND

Three Green Houses

FRUIT OR FLOWERS

YOU CAN FIND

GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

W. M. BARBER & CO.

GREENSBORO, N. C., MAY 29, 1895.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

"Sound Money" Views Direct from the White House—Virginia Needs a Constitutional Convention—Personal Notes of Interest—A Rising Young North Carolina Physician—The Senate Committee on Rules.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1895.

A gentleman connected with the administration here and a close student of finance made this statement of the monetary situation to your correspondent to-day: The silver question is to my mind largely a discussion of standards, just as if there were an agitation in the dry goods trade to change the yard stick to a measure of eighteen or twenty inches in length instead of thirty-six. What would be the difference between such a yard and that now in use? After the adjustment had been made all around and people became accustomed to the new yard stick things would be in practically the same position they were to start with. While the transition was being made, those who had the yards to pay would gain so much by having their indebtedness lessened a little, but in the end, after creditors had lost and debtors gained, and the whole dry goods trade been injured by the uncertainty and the dishonesty of new conditions, nobody would be materially helped or injured by the new conditions. Prices would adjust themselves to the eighteen inch yard and all would go on as before. Now our standards of value are much the same thing. A dollar is simply our yard stick by which we measure wealth—material things. The wealth of the world is not in its coined money or its evidences of indebtedness that is only a small part of the world's wealth the part that is used in facilitating exchanges, but the real wealth of the world is in houses, lands, railroads, farms, crops, goods of all kinds, and it is of comparatively little importance just now how long a yard stick we use in measuring off the value of these things, so long as we know what the yard is and treat debtors and creditors alike in its use. The gold standard has given to the world a uniform dollar. There is no more sense in scaling down the standards of value because certain commodities have grown cheap than there would be in tinkering with the yard stick because cotton cloth was being more easily made as improvements in looms were discovered and applied. Free silver would not mean what its advocates expect. It would temporarily relieve debtors at the expense of creditors and a general financial panic would ensue—a "loss of confidence" panic. The same commodities would have to be given in exchange for silver that are now given for gold, and if cotton, for instance, brought ten silver dollars under the silver standard, these same dollars on the other hand would buy corresponding less of the things which the farmer must have in exchange for his crop. Free silver would not increase the sunshine, or temper the storm, or improve processes of production, or change the law of democracy and supply, or lessen the rate of interest; since that, too, will always be regulated by demand and supply and prosperity makes a demand for the use of wealth which will keep up the rate of hire, of wealth, as in all other things. Free silver would not panacea, would bring no permanent silver mine owners, and the dangers and disadvantages of the policy are well known and clearly seen. The greatest fundamental of success in a nation, as in an individual, is a reputation for honesty, and in no way can we discredit ourselves and our investments before the world so quickly as by tampering with our standard of value, and thus ally ourselves with the poorer nations of the world, rather than the richer and stronger. Let us continue to use the standard of the civilized nation of the world, and thus give a guarantee to those who would favor us with loans when we need them that our obligations honestly incurred will be fairly met, and thus we shall go on to a lasting prosperity among nations of the earth."

Gen. Mahone was not far wrong when he said Virginia was ready for a revolution. J. Albert Stoffer, Esq., the able and accomplished correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch thinks Virginia needs a constitutional convention, that the taxes are too numerous and too high. He says there is a judge at a good salary in nearly every county in the State and that there are abuses which need correcting. The democrats ought to take this matter in hand before the republicans have time to do anything in this direction.

SECRETARY GRESHAM DEAD.

The Cause of his Death—A Review of His Eventful Life.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Secretary of State Walter Q. Gresham died here this morning at 1.15 o'clock.

Mr. Gresham passed a comparatively easy day yesterday until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Then he collapsed suddenly, and his physician, Dr. Johnson, who has been constantly in attendance throughout the night and day, began to administer the hypodermic doses of whiskey. There have been present at the Secretary's bedside all along Mrs. Gresham, Mr. Andrews and Mrs. Andrews, his daughter and son-in-law. Through the day the sick chamber had been carefully guarded from all intrusion.

The Secretary has been suffering from indigestion and from a succession of colds. His acute attack yesterday was a pleuritic character. Both of his lungs were said to be filling up.

Dr. W. W. Johnson, the physician who has been in daily attendance on Secretary Gresham, gave out the following statement last night:

"Mr. Gresham's illness has been acute pleurisy with effusion, beginning on May 1st. From May 13th his condition was entirely favorable and his speedy recovery was confidently expected. On May 25th, symptoms of relapse appeared, due to the development of acute pneumonia. His present alarming condition is due to weakness of the heart's action and there seems to be little or no hope of his recovery."

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Walter Quinton Gresham was little more than sixty-five years old when his record as soldier, jurist and statesman was closed by death. He was essentially an Indian, though of late years claiming residence in Illinois. Born in Harrison county, Illinois, March 17th, 1832, and received all his early education and legal training in that State, he abandoned a prosperous law practice, and a membership in the State Legislature in August, 1861, to throw his whole energies into the prosecution of the war for the Union. His gallant and conspicuously able services in that capacity secured for him then the friendship of Gen. Grant and the respect of the Confederate opposition, which was after life. He entered the service as Lieutenant Colonel of the 38th Indiana volunteers, was made Brigadier General for gallantry in the siege of Vicksburg and retired as Major General. In operation before Atlanta, Ga., while commanding a division in General Frank Blair's corps, he received wounds while charged at the head of his brigade which put him in the hospital for nearly a year and to a considerable extent incapacitated him to the end of his life. He was awarded a pension for his disability, but after he became Secretary of State declined to receive it although the constant and intense suffering from those wounds undoubtedly augmented the physical ailments by which contributed to his death.

After the war closed he was brought forward prominently as a political candidate. He ran for Congress in the New Albany, Indiana, district in 1869 as a Republican and was defeated. Then he was appointed financial agent of his State in New York City, and while holding his position was selected by President Grant for appointment as United States District Judge in his native State. In 1880 when one of the customary changes in the complexion of the Indiana Legislature made it possible to elect a republican to succeed Mr. Joseph E. McDonald to the United States Senate, Judge Gresham and Benjamin Harrison were the leading candidates for the position, and Mr. Harrison secured the election. After the death of Garfield in 1882, Judge Gresham was tendered the position of Postmaster General in President Arthur's re-organized cabinet, and resigned his District Judgeship to accept it. When Secretary Folger died in 1884, after his overwhelming defeat as candidate for Governor of New York by Grover Cleveland, Mr. Gresham was transferred to the Treasury portfolio thus vacated. The duties of a cabinet officer and the exacting requirement involved in the disposal of the patronage of one of the greatest executive departments of the government were not to his taste and at his own request President Arthur nominated him after barely three months service as Secretary of the Treasury to the position of Circuit Judge for the 7th judicial circuit which embraces the States of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin.

He retained his position until at Mr. Cleveland's urgent personal request he joined Mr. Cleveland's second cabinet as Secretary of State. But in the meantime varying political movements had brought his name forward as a candidate for the presidency. In an interlude in the convention at Chicago which subsequently nominated Benjamin Harrison, Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll was called to the platform for a political speech, and after thrilling the convention with one of the finest bursts of eloquence, suddenly sprang the name of Judge Gresham as Presidential nominee and attempted to stampede the convention. The utterly unexpected anti-climax which followed this dramatic incident is something which even the most experienced frequenters of political conventions will always bear in memory. It seems as if the entire convention rose as one man and hooted down the speaker for what was regarded as an attempt to take snap judgment on them, and Judge Gresham's name was not again seriously considered by the convention. In 1892 the Populist party sent a delegation to tender

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY AT FAYETTEVILLE—Report of the Corresponding Secretary—Next Meeting at Kinston.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 27.—Mrs. Swindell, the corresponding secretary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the North Carolina Conference, read her annual report before that body to-day. The report is a very complete one and the secretary deserves nothing but words of praise for her excellent work.

The report shows the number of adult auxiliaries to be 62; adult members, 1,515; auxiliaries organized during the year, 317; Young People's Juvenile societies in the conference, 1,908; Young People's and Juvenile societies organized during the year, 3,208; number of life members, 15; number of subscribers to W. U. Advocate, 286; number of subscribers to Little Worker, 220; literature distributed, copies of the Sixteenth Annual Report, 85; summaries, 200; copies of constitution for Young People's and Juvenile societies, 45; number of adult leaflets, 1,000; number of Young People's leaflets, 80; number of Juvenile leaflets, 900; number of quarterly and annual blanks, 1,500.

Rev. L. J. Holden delivered an address to the bright Jewels Sunday afternoon.

Next May is the time and Kinston the place for the next meeting that will be held. The meeting adjourned and delegates are leaving for home to-day and to-night.

The special convention adjourned to-day and most of the delegates will leave for home to-night.

NEVER BEFORE

In the history of Dentistry have the public had the opportunity of having their dental work done in first class style by experienced operators and at prices that are within the reach of all. There is no excuse for anyone to neglect their teeth when THE NORTH STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION is doing first class work at such low prices. We feel that our efforts to have everybody an opportunity of having good and healthy teeth are being appreciated, as evidenced by our continual increase of patronage. We are in the lead and up to date in everything we do. "Money saved is money made" and if you will come to see us with your dental work, we will save you MONEY EVERY TIME.

Yours truly,

DR. GRIFFITH, Dentist, Manager.

Temperance Convention.

A county temperance convention is called to meet in the Y. M. C. A. parlors in Greensboro at noon on Monday, June 3rd, 1895. The object of the convention is to consider the propriety of establishing in the county an organization to be known as "The Guilford County Temperance Association." It is hoped that as many as possible of those who sympathize with the cause will be present.

Signed on behalf of The Greensboro Union Temperance Society

R. W. BROOKS, President.

A. E. LEDBETTER, Secretary.

INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED!

Mr. J. S. C. Carpenter, General Agent of "The Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Association of North Carolina," desires to say to the public that he has secured an amendment to the original law by which each branch is liable for losses occurring therein. He wants agents in every county in the State, and correspondence is solicited. Address all communications to

J. S. C. CARPENTER, Raleigh, N. C.

S-3m.

GARDEN SEED, FRESH, RELIABLE.

GREENSBORO SEED AND PLANT CO., (238 South Elm Street.)

NOTICE!

I AM PREPARED TO CONTRACT FOR ALL KINDS OF PLUMBING WORK AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Richardson & Fariss

Wholesale & Retail Druggists, Opposite Beulah House, Greensboro.

Thos. Woodroffe, LICENSED PLUMBER.

Perhaps you have noticed that we don't claim to sell goods below cost or at half price all the time, and yet

The Store Keeps Growing

in the confidence of every one who has occasion to visit it. People who come in to look around very often buy before they go out, and having traded here once they are pretty sure to look up THACKER & BROCKMAN again when they want dry goods or shoes. But there is room for more customers and we would like to see your face, kind reader, in the store many times this Spring and Summer.

GENERAL NEWS.

The first peaches of the season were shipped North from Fort Valley, Ga., Monday.

The Russian thistle has gained a firm foothold throughout Eastern Colorado. Thousands of acres in and about Denver are covered with the pest.

Oscar Wilde, the English exponent of aestheticism, has just entered a felon's cell to serve a two-years' sentence for shocking immoral practices.

A dispatch from Danville, Ill., says John Halls and William Rogers were taken from the jail there and lynched by brutally assaulting Miss Laura Barnett. The appeals of the sheriff and circuit judge were futile, so enraged were the lynchers.

Chief Byrnes Retired.

New York, May 27.—Chief of Police Thomas Byrnes sent an application to the Police Commissioners to-day asking to be retired. The application was immediately acted upon and granted. Supt. Byrnes goes on the retired list with a pension of \$3,000 a year.

DUEL AT THE CHURCH.

Blue Grass Brothers-in-Law Shoot Each Other.

VANALLEN, Ky., May 27.—George B. Montgomery shot and killed his brother-in-law, Archibald Riley, at noon Sunday, on the steps of the Troy (Ky.) Presbyterian church, being hit in the mortally wounded by Riley. The self-murder was high society in the nation that said Riley seduced Montgomery's sister and fled to Mississippi. He was brought back, and at the point of a pistol forced to marry the girl. He immediately departed and did not return to these parts until recently. There was a large congregation present, the church having the most cultured and aristocratic membership in this part of the State. Neither man saw the other till after the services, when they met face to face on the steps. Both began firing at once, and did not stop till one was dead, with five bullets in his body, and the other dying, with an ugly wound just above the heart.

The congregation became panic-stricken at once, and the wildest confusion resulted. Scores of ladies fainted, and several were badly trampled in the stampede. The entire thing was done so quickly that no one thought of interfering. The deliberate, never-sundered cool before firing, nor made the slightest attempt to shield himself from the other's bullets. After firing the last shot, Montgomery turned to the by-standers and said: "Gentlemen, I hated to do this, but was compelled to; my conscience is now easy."

Riley was thirty-three years of age. Montgomery is twenty-nine and unmarried. It is claimed that Riley had threatened Montgomery's life, and both men had been carrying pistols for each other.

GUDGER'S PLATFORM.

His Reply to the Report that He had Left the Democratic Party.

ASHESVILLE, N. C., May 27.—Last week the Citizen telegraphed H. A. Gudger that it was reported he had left the Democratic party, and the Citizen prints the following letter from Mr. Gudger, dated Fort Worth, Texas, May 23d:

"I do not care to go into a discussion of political issues. In my judgment the country should have rest on this subject until the great battle in 1896, however, no objections to stating my views to any who care to know them. I have never concealed them, and never expect to do so. I feel and have so expressed myself in a private way."

"I. That Congress utterly failed to redress the wrongs made the people. That they were unable to cope with great issues demanding attention."

"2. That this failure caused, and may yet cause the issuing of bonds which I regard as a menace of free public institutions."

"3. That great manufacturing industries of the country ought not to be paralyzed by unfriendly legislation and that the tariff ought to be sufficient to meet current expenses."

"4. That there no longer exists necessity for county government in North Carolina."

"5. That the country should return to a bimetallic basis."

"I hope the expression of these views is sufficient answer to your question."

"A LADY FROM BOSTON."

Omni-present, Serious and Blue-Spectacled Malden From the "Hub."

"At the sale of Oscar Wilde's bric-a-brac in London last week," says a cable dispatch, "a young lady from Boston secured a quantity of inlaid Moorish folding tray and mirror."

Once again the hub is brought into prominence as a city whose sons and daughters value intellectuality even when there are flies on it.

"A young lady from Boston" always to be found in any part of the world where an auction sale of interesting relics is going on. She is an omnipresent creature.

You find her, with her blue goggles and her superior conversation, gazing at the Egyptian pyramids. If you visit the Acropolis, there, in some way, stands a "young lady from Boston."

Nowhere in Europe, Africa or Asia can the traveler approach the historic shrines of the past without finding that the maid with the wandering foot who hails from the hub is there before him.

"A young lady from Boston" should always be taken seriously. There is no nonsense about her. She has done a vast deal of thinking in her lifetime, and expects to do more. It's a habit she has.

She would not be surprised to learn that the Swedish explorer who has discovered the North Pole found at the interesting spot the initials of "a young lady from Boston" carved on the very spot where there is no further north."

N. Y. Journal.

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY AT FAYETTEVILLE—Report of the Corresponding Secretary—Next Meeting at Kinston.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 27.—Mrs. Swindell, the corresponding secretary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the North Carolina Conference, read her annual report before that body to-day. The report is a very complete one and the secretary deserves nothing but words of praise for her excellent work.

The report shows the number of adult auxiliaries to be 62; adult members, 1,515; auxiliaries organized during the year, 317; Young People's Juvenile societies in the conference, 1,908; Young People's and Juvenile societies organized during the year, 3,208; number of life members, 15; number of subscribers to W. U. Advocate, 286; number of subscribers to Little Worker, 220; literature distributed, copies of the Sixteenth Annual Report, 85; summaries, 200; copies of constitution for Young People's and Juvenile societies, 45; number of adult leaflets, 1,000; number of Young People's leaflets, 80; number of Juvenile leaflets, 900; number of quarterly and annual blanks, 1,500.

Rev. L. J. Holden delivered an address to the bright Jewels Sunday afternoon.

Next May is the time and Kinston the place for the next meeting that will be held. The meeting adjourned and delegates are leaving for home to-day and to-night.

The special convention adjourned to-day and most of the delegates will leave for home to-night.

NEVER BEFORE

In the history of Dentistry have the public had the opportunity of having their dental work done in first class style by experienced operators and at prices that are within the reach of all. There is no excuse for anyone to neglect their teeth when THE NORTH STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION is doing first class work at such low prices. We feel that our efforts to have everybody an opportunity of having good and healthy teeth are being appreciated, as evidenced by our continual increase of patronage. We are in the lead and up to date in everything we do. "Money saved is money made" and if you will come to see us with your dental work, we will save you MONEY EVERY TIME.

Yours truly,

DR. GRIFFITH, Dentist, Manager.

Temperance Convention.

A county temperance convention is called to meet in the Y. M. C. A. parlors in Greensboro at noon on Monday, June 3rd, 1895. The object of the convention is to consider the propriety of establishing in the county an organization to be known as "The Guilford County Temperance Association." It is hoped that as many as possible of those who sympathize with the cause will be present.

Signed on behalf of The Greensboro Union Temperance Society

R. W. BROOKS, President.

A. E. LEDBETTER, Secretary.

INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED!

Mr. J. S. C. Carpenter, General Agent of "The Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Association of North Carolina," desires to say to the public that he has secured an amendment to the original law by which each branch is liable for losses occurring therein. He wants agents in every county in the State, and correspondence is solicited. Address all communications to

J. S. C. CARPENTER, Raleigh, N. C.

S-3m.

GARDEN SEED, FRESH, RELIABLE.

GREENSBORO SEED AND PLANT CO., (238 South Elm Street.)

NOTICE!

I AM PREPARED TO CONTRACT FOR ALL KINDS OF PLUMBING WORK AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Richardson & Fariss

Wholesale & Retail Druggists, Opposite Beulah House, Greensboro.

Thos. Woodroffe, LICENSED PLUMBER.

Perhaps you have noticed that we don't claim to sell goods below cost or at half price all the time, and yet

The Store Keeps Growing

in the confidence of every one who has occasion to visit it. People who come in to look around very often buy before they go out, and having traded here once they are pretty sure to look up THACKER & BROCKMAN again when they want dry goods or shoes. But there is room for more customers and we would like to see your face, kind reader, in the store many times this Spring and Summer.

GENERAL NEWS.

The first peaches of the season were shipped North from Fort Valley, Ga., Monday.

The Russian thistle has gained a firm foothold throughout Eastern Colorado. Thousands of acres in and about Denver are covered with the pest.

Oscar Wilde, the English exponent of aestheticism, has just entered a felon's cell to serve a two-years' sentence for shocking immoral practices.

A dispatch from Danville, Ill., says John Halls and William Rogers were taken from the jail there and lynched by brutally assaulting Miss Laura Barnett. The appeals of the sheriff and circuit judge were futile, so enraged were the lynchers.

Chief Byrnes Retired.

New York, May 27.—Chief of Police Thomas Byrnes sent an application to the Police Commissioners to-day asking to be retired. The application was immediately acted upon and granted. Supt. Byrnes goes on the retired list with a pension of \$3,000 a year.

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY AT FAYETTEVILLE—Report of the Corresponding Secretary—Next Meeting at Kinston.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 27.—Mrs. Swindell, the corresponding secretary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the North Carolina Conference, read her annual report before that body to-day. The report is a very complete one and the secretary deserves nothing but words of praise for her excellent work.

The report shows the number of adult auxiliaries to be 62; adult members, 1,515; auxiliaries organized during the year, 317; Young People's Juvenile societies in the conference, 1,908; Young People's and Juvenile societies organized during the year, 3,208; number of life members, 15; number of subscribers to W. U. Advocate, 286; number of subscribers to Little Worker, 220; literature distributed, copies of the Sixteenth Annual Report, 85; summaries, 200; copies of constitution for Young People's and Juvenile societies, 45; number of adult leaflets, 1,000; number of Young People's leaflets, 80; number of Juvenile leaflets, 900; number of quarterly and annual blanks, 1,500.

Rev. L. J. Holden delivered an address to the bright Jewels Sunday afternoon.

Next May is the time and Kinston the place for the next meeting that will be held. The meeting adjourned and delegates are leaving for home to-day and to-night.

The special convention adjourned to-day and most of the delegates will leave for home to-night.

NEVER BEFORE

In the history of Dentistry have the public had the opportunity of having their dental work done in first class style by experienced operators and at prices that are within the reach of all. There is no excuse for anyone to neglect their teeth when THE NORTH STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION is doing first class work at such low prices. We feel that our efforts to have everybody an opportunity of having good and healthy teeth are being appreciated, as evidenced by our continual increase of patronage. We are in the lead and up to date in everything we do. "Money saved is money made" and if you will come to see us with your dental work, we will save you MONEY EVERY TIME.

Yours truly,

DR. GRIFFITH, Dentist, Manager.

Temperance Convention.

A county temperance convention is called to meet in the Y. M. C. A. parlors in Greensboro at noon on Monday, June 3rd, 1895. The object of the convention is to consider the propriety of establishing in the county an organization to be known as "The Guilford County Temperance Association." It is hoped that as many as possible of those who sympathize with the cause will be present.

Signed on behalf of The Greensboro Union Temperance Society

R. W. BROOKS, President.

A. E. LEDBETTER, Secretary.

INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED!

Mr. J. S. C. Carpenter, General Agent of "The Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Association of North Carolina," desires to say to the public that he has secured an amendment to the original law by which each branch is liable for losses occurring therein. He wants agents in every county in the State, and correspondence is solicited. Address all communications to

J. S. C. CARPENTER, Raleigh, N. C.

S-3m.

GARDEN SEED, FRESH, RELIABLE.

GREENSBORO SEED AND PLANT CO., (238 South Elm Street.)

NOTICE!

I AM PREPARED TO CONTRACT FOR ALL KINDS OF PLUMBING WORK AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Richardson & Fariss

Wholesale & Retail Druggists, Opposite Beulah House, Greensboro.

Thos. Woodroffe, LICENSED PLUMBER.

Perhaps you have noticed that we don't claim to sell goods below cost or at half price all the time, and yet

The Store Keeps Growing

in the confidence of every one who has occasion to visit it. People who come in to look around very often buy before they go out, and having traded here once they are pretty sure to look up THACKER & BROCKMAN again when they want dry goods or shoes. But there is room for more customers and we would like to see your face, kind reader, in the store many times this Spring and Summer.

GENERAL NEWS.

The first peaches of the season were shipped North from Fort Valley, Ga., Monday.

The Russian thistle has gained a firm foothold throughout Eastern Colorado. Thousands of acres in and about Denver are covered with the pest.

Oscar Wilde, the English exponent of aestheticism, has just entered a felon's cell to serve a two-years' sentence for shocking immoral practices.

A dispatch from Danville, Ill., says John Halls and William Rogers were taken from the jail there and lynched by brutally assaulting Miss Laura Barnett. The appeals of the sheriff and circuit judge were futile, so enraged were the lynchers.

Chief Byrnes Retired.

New York, May 27.—Chief of Police Thomas Byrnes sent an application to the Police Commissioners to-day asking to be retired. The application was immediately acted upon and granted. Supt. Byrnes goes on the retired list with a pension of \$3,000 a year.



Portrait of a woman, likely Mrs. Swindell, the corresponding secretary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

Chronic Nervousness

Could Not Sleep, Nervous Headaches.

Gentlemen—I have been taking your Restorative Nerve for the past three months and I cannot say enough in its praise. It has

Saved My Life.

for I had almost given up hope of ever being well again. I was a chronic sufferer from nervousness and could not sleep. I was also troubled with nervous headaches, and had tried doctors in vain, until I used your Nerve.

Yours

MR. CLEVELAND SPEAKS.

Safe Money the Life Blood of the Country's Prosperity.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The two days' stay of the Democratic editors came to an end to-night, when a banquet was tendered to them at Delmonico's. The banquet hall was taxed to its full capacity, covers being laid for 250. Col. William L. Brown was toastmaster. Near him at the table were Mayor J. W. Hinkley, of Poughkeepsie, and ex-Mayor Gilroy. After the banquet Colonel Brown, in a witty speech, introduced John A. Mason, who thanked the Democrats of Gotham for their hospitality to the visitors. Mr. Mason then read a letter from President Cleveland, which evoked tumultuous applause. After expressing regret at his inability to be present, the President in his letter said:

MR. CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

"When a campaign is actively on foot to force the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver by the government at a ratio which will add to our circulation unrestrained millions of so-called dollars, intrinsically worth but half the amount which they purport to represent, with no provision or resource to make good any deficiency in value, and when it is claimed that such a proposition has any relation to the principles of Democracy, it is time for all who may in the least degree influence Democratic thought to realize their responsibility.

"Our party is the party of the people, not because it is wafted hither and thither by every sudden wave of popular excitement and misconception, but because, while it tests every proposition by the doctrines which underlie its organization, it insists that all interests should be defended in the administration of the government without especial favor or discrimination.

"Our party is the party of the people because in its care of the welfare of all our countrymen it resists all schemes born of discontent, advocated by appeals to sectional or class prejudices and reinforced by the insidious aid of private selfishness and cupidity.

"Above all, our party is the party of the people when it recognizes the fact that sound and absolutely safe money is the life-blood of our country's strength and prosperity, and when it teaches that none of our fellow citizens, rich or poor, great or humble, can escape the consequences of a degeneration of our currency.

"Democratic care and conservatism dictate that if there exists inconvenience and hardship, resulting from the congestion or imperfect distribution of our circulating medium, a remedy should be applied which will avoid the disaster that must follow in the train of silver monometallism."

Letters of regret were also received from Secretary Lemont, Postmaster-General Wilson, Oscar S. Strong and ex-Recorder Smythe.

MR. ECKLES ON SOUND MONEY.

Hon. James H. Eckles, comptroller of the currency of the United States, was the next speaker. He said:

"A distinguished Democratic statesman speaking in opposition to the passage of the sedition law, declared that 'the heart and life of a free government is a free press.' The experience of a century of republican institutions has demonstrated the truth of the declaration and proven the folly of those who placed upon the statute-books that harmful legislation. A free press, the fruit of the first national Democratic victory, has been with us the impregnable bulwark of the citizen's liberty and the great conservator of the public good. Unawed by legislative action and independent of governmental censorship, it has attacked corruption in high places and in low and brought into open gaze every form of oppression and wrong. It has, in every crisis through which the nation has been called to pass, sunk bitter partisanship in broadest patriotism and placed the welfare of the country above the gaining of party success. Its force has been nowhere so potent and its effect for good so manifest as in its promulgation of and insistence upon sound economic and political teachings. In the past it has been and in the future it must continue to be the one great weapon in the Democratic armory with which to defend the party against harm from within and attacks from without. Upon its trustworthiness must Democracy rely for the maintenance of party honor and the enforcement of party principles.

"These principles are so few in number as to be stated within the limits of a single sentence, and yet so comprehensive as to form the

basis of the right conduct of this government of sixty-five millions of people. They found their birth in the wisdom of the fathers of the party, and from that day to this they have been voiced in every Democratic platform, sanctioned by every Democratic leader of commanding importance and vindicated by every Democratic Chief Executive from Thomas Jefferson to Grover Cleveland. When you have stated that the will of the people is always to govern, local self-government always maintained, guaranteed individual rights neither taken from nor denied to the citizen by legislative or executive act, the best government the one which governs least, the taxing power to be exercised equally and impartially, raising no more revenue than necessary to meet the expenses of government and pay the public debts, and a financial and monetary system upheld which guards sacredly the public credit and makes each dollar which bears the governmental imprint of sanction worth a dollar, you have written the whole Democratic creed."

Mr. Eckles then proceeded to discuss the silver question from the standpoint of the sentiment of the toast, to which he responded, "Sound Money a Fundamental Principle of True Democracy." The free coinage of silver, he said, was objectionable because it is class legislation, wholly in the interest of the silver-producing class, and because it is in opposition to the natural and fixed laws of trade, and will inevitably injure our commercial relations at home and abroad. Mr. Eckles said in conclusion:

"There is one more objection I desire to state, and I am done. This proposed silver legislation designs to give us a dollar which, as a matter of fact, is not worth a dollar. Upon the very face of it is a cheat, and the government ought not to be, from the standpoint of either sound law or good morals, a party to a fraud. It is in violation of the rights of every creditor and an encouragement to wrongdoing in every debtor. Such money would be, as it ought, a reproach to the American people. If there be any Democrat advocating such a currency, and at the same time cherishing as his political idol Thomas Jefferson, let him read and reflect upon these words translated by Jefferson from a French manuscript and sent to John Adams with his hearty indorsement: 'It is to be desired that coins had never borne other names than those of their weight, and that the arbitrary denominations called moneys of account, as pounds, shillings, pence, and so forth, had never been used, but when these denominations are admitted and employed in transactions, to diminish the quantity of the metal to which they answer, by an alteration of the real coins, it is to steal, and it is a theft which even injures him who commits it.' In contradistinction to this Jeffersonian democracy is the democracy that would, for party advantage, urge and aid such free-coinage legislation as that which is now being advocated and to which I have alluded. It is legislation as that ought not to receive the indorsement or aid of the democratic party of any State or of the nation. It is undemocratic in every feature of it, and when it is suggested by democrats that it shall receive democratic support, democrats who believe in democratic principles ought to enter a solemn protest against it.

"It cannot win now or ever through the agency of the democratic party. The democratic party is so constituted that to bring forth results it must stand for something that is sound in principle and correct in practice. It has never accomplished anything when it coquetted with heresies which receive neither recognition nor sanction at the hands of its greatest leaders. It will hold to itself the respect and the confidence of the American people as long as it best represents economy in public expenditures, efficiency in public service, honesty in party professions, determination to maintain unimpeached the financial integrity of the country, a system of taxation which does not permit one unjustly to take from the other, and a monetary system in which each and every dollar is of the full value which it purports to carry by reason of its own intrinsic worth, are not because of the governments' fiat placed upon it. It will cease to command that respect and confidence when it abandons either one or all of these great principles essential to the well-being of the great republic."

Fifty persons were killed and one hundred and fifty seriously injured by earthquakes in European Turkey Saturday. Twenty six shocks were felt.

FIVE STRONG POINTS.

Made by Secretary Carlisle on the Currency Question at Bowling Green.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., May 26.—Secretary Carlisle spoke to an audience of two thousand people in the opera house here yesterday on the currency question. In the course of his remarks the Secretary made this pointed statement:

There are five propositions which absolutely cannot be avoided:

1. There is not a free-coinage country in the world to-day that is not on a silver basis.
2. There is not a gold-standard country in the world to-day that does not use silver money along with gold.
3. There is not a silver-standard country in the world to-day that uses gold as money along with silver.

4. There is not a silver-standard country in the world to-day that has more than one-third of the circulation per capita that the United States has.
5. There is not a silver-standard country in the world to-day where the laboring man receives fair pay for his day's work.

If the United States could coin all the silver in the world available for coinage, the 371½ grains of pure silver contained in our dollar would not be worth in this country as much as the silver dollar, but the silver dollar itself would be appreciated. The Mexican dollar, with 377.17 grains of silver, six grains more than the American dollar, is worth only about fifty cents of our money. That would be exactly the effect on our silver dollars if we coined for private account free all the silver brought to the mints.

Commencement Exercises at the University.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., May 25.—The following is the programme of the University commencement:

Sunday, June 2—Baccalaureate sermon in Gerrard Hall by Rev. Alexander Lacy Phillips at 11 a. m.

Monday, June 3—Annual meeting of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Literary Societies at 8:30 p. m., in their hall.

Tuesday, June 4—Senior class day exercises at 4 p. m., in Memorial Hall. The annual contest in oratory between the representatives of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Literary Societies in Memorial Hall at 8:30 p. m.

Wednesday, June 5—The Centennial celebration of the opening of the University in Memorial Hall at 11 a. m. Centennial Song by Mrs. Spencer; oration by A. M. Waddell; centennial ode by Jas. D. Lynch; oration by A. H. Eller; centennial sonnet by Henry Jerome Stockard; alumni banquet at 2 p. m., in the gymnasium; reunion of the alumni at 8 p. m., by classes in Memorial Hall. Addresses by H. A. London and Stephen B. Weeks. Special exercises by various classes.

Thursday, June 6—Commencement Day. Exercises in Memorial Hall. Orations by graduates, conferring of degrees, &c.

Baseball on the athletic field at 4 p. m., University vs. Oak Ridge. Annual concert by the University Glee Club in Memorial Hall at 8:30 p. m.

Special accommodations will be provided in the University buildings for the alumni. Return tickets may be purchased from any point in North Carolina for one and one fifth fares. Special trains will run from Chapel Hill to connect with all trains leaving day or night between Raleigh and Greensboro. Tickets on sale June 2—5th inclusive, good to June 10th.

Randleman Items.

The weather this spring is remarkable. It has been the wettest and coldest within the memory of the oldest citizens.

A number of our people attended the circus Saturday. L. D. Mendenhall had the misfortune to lose his purse—presumably from pick-pockets.

The oldest man in this section still lives and enjoys the esteem and respect of all acquaintances. At the age of 90 his prospects are good for a number of years yet.

Our town has lately been raided by swindlers in the form of sewing machine repairers. Those interested in the reputation of one J. E. Jones might do well to inquire of livermen and boarding houses here.

There are some signs of returning prosperity. We are not on a boom, but the steady work of our factories, the general employment that now prevails, and a new factory ready for the reception of machinery, are indications that inspire hope.

W. F. T.

The cornerstone of a \$12,000 Confederate monument was laid at Louisville, Ky., Saturday.

Fairview Items.

The commencement last week was by far the most successful in the history of Fairview Institute. Large crowds attended every exercise, and perfect order characterized the entire occasion. Visitors began to arrive Tuesday morning and every hour added to the number until at 12 o'clock on Wednesday it was estimated that between 1,500 and 2,000 were present.

The Orator's medal was won by Mr. D. E. Hammer, the Reciter's medal by Miss Lizzie B. Rankin.

In the various departments of the school eighteen students received certificates of proficiency this year.

Among the treats of the day the audience will never forget the literary address by Rev. Wm. Willson. It was full of wit and sound sense, happily mingled.

Among the visitors who had seats on the stage and in the audience we noticed, Rev. M. McG. Shields, Prof. J. R. Wharton, Maj. A. Summers, Rev. H. M. Brown, Hon. J. M. Sutton, Dr. A. Coble, Rev. C. B. Miller, ex-Sheriff J. H. Gilmer, Rev. J. D. Andrew, Dr. C. S. Gilmer, D. P. Foust, Esq., Dr. H. P. Bowman, Prof. J. S. Johnson, Dr. J. M. Jordan, Dr. A. P. McDaniel, Dr. J. A. McLean, ex-Sheriff Rankin, of Rockingham, and numbers of others whose names we failed to learn.

The success of the school this year has been remarkable, it having enrolled 257 students in all departments, representing four states and about thirty counties.

With the new boarding halls now being built, it is hoped the school will be able to accommodate all who may wish to attend.

The commencement of '95 will long be remembered by those who were present as a most enjoyable occasion.

V. P. WARD.

Grand Jury After a Judge.

As stated in the Wilmington Messenger, Judge W. R. Norwood, a fusionist who was elected at the last election, was gloriously drunk when he turned up at Lumberton Monday to hold court.

Yesterday several gentlemen who have friends in Robeson received letters, giving particulars of his "Honors" jag and the subsequent action of the grand jury, which has presented him to the sheriff for drunkenness.

When the judge came in Monday he was tight; by the time court should have convened "tight" was not a proper word to express his condition; "drunk" was the only word that would do. So all day long the judge lay in his room at the hotel while the lawyers and solicitor were idle and the witnesses, who had assembled, drew their pay from the county.

All that night Judge Norwood was in the hands of his friends, and Tuesday morning he was sitting, unsteady it is true, but nevertheless there, in the judicial chair. Court business grew monotonous, however, and large was the head of the judge. So after an hour's rigamarole, court adjourned for the day. That afternoon the Judge drank again and on Wednesday the court was again idle.

Thursday morning there was still no sign of the Judge, and the lazy atmosphere of the court room grew oppressive. So Thursday afternoon the grand jury concluded that it at least would do some work. The first business was to present Judge Norwood for drunkenness. And still the Judge is jagged and no court is held.—Sunday's News and Observer.

Facts in Regard to the Negroes.

Mr. Henry Gannett, an expert in the Census office, throws light upon the negro question by late statistics. In one hundred years the white population of the United States has multiplied eighteen times and the negroes nearly ten times. At the beginning of the century the negroes constituted nearly one fifth of the population; now they constitute one-eighth. Twenty five per cent. of the population of North Carolina is colored. The tendency of the negroes of late years is to move to towns. The proportion of negroes in the towns doubled between 1860 and 1870. There are nine white prisoners in each 10,000 of the white population, and 33 in each 10,000 of the negro population. The tendency of the negro population is more and more to mass in the Gulf States. The attendance of the negroes in the schools is gratifying and encouraging.

Chinese Exclusion Act.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day decided the Geary Chinese exclusion act to be Constitutional and incidentally affirmed the general right of the United States to exclude aliens of all kinds.

Pine Grove Items.

Mr. Wallace Watson is at home now.

Mr. McCajie Hodgkin is sick, but we learn he is improving.

Pine Grove will probably have a high school after a while. Such a thing is being talked of.

Pine Grove was not very well represented at the circus last Saturday. Even the elements frowned upon it.

Miss Dollie Hodgkin is visiting her brother Mr. S. T. Hodgkin at Stoneville, and we hear she may make quite a long visit.

Pine Grove is glad to welcome back to its number of inhabitants Miss Ida and Octavia Hockett and Miss Ida Field from Guilford College.

Rev. S. T. Barber, of Pleasant Garden, is getting on with painting the parsonage and Pleasant Garden can soon boast of a white parsonage.

Your Pine Grove correspondent hopes to soon have the same pleasure referred to by the Brunswick correspondent last week—calling on Misses Maggie and Etta Hockett.

The balloon ascension and parachute leap of Mlle. Nolan at West's Park in Greensboro was seen by Mrs. Juliet Hodgkin and family, (with the exception of her husband, Mr. Joe Hodgkin, who was absent from home) a distance of 12 miles.

Lego Items.

Mrs. Burney has la grippe.

It continues very wet. The farmers all behind with their work.

Several of our people attended the show in your city on the 25th inst.

Mrs. Nannie Edwards has been very ill, but she is now improving slowly.

Several of our people are in attendance of the Superior court this week in your city.

Some of our people attended the Children's Day service at Friendship yesterday. Notwithstanding the mud there was a good crowd and the exercises were excellent. Success to Friendship.

President Ferree, of Asheboro, filled the pulpit at Hickory Grove the 23d inst., at 11 a. m., and preached a most excellent sermon on the subject of prayer, after which Rev. Pickins made a very interesting talk. After a short intermission the second quarterly conference for this field convened and other church business was transacted in harmony and love, after which the two preachers made our home at Lego pleasant with their presence that evening and next morning. They certainly left the impression that there was no harm in eating strawberries. We are sorry to note that President Ferree's health is poor.

Gen. Schofield on the Presidency.

According to the reports from Houston, Tex., Gen. John M. Schofield, who is to retire from command of the United States Army next year, is to be brought forward as the free-silver candidate for President. His recent visit to the military encampment at Memphis and his presence at Houston this week during the Confederate reunion have been taken in some quarters as an indication that he is trying to secure the support of the Southern veterans. General Schofield denies that he has any such object in view, but the hearty reception given him at Houston seems to show that he would not be an unpopular candidate with those ex-Confederate soldiers who favor free silver. If the free silver Southern veterans nominate General Schofield for President, the sound-money members of the Grand Army should nominate Gen. John B. Gordon or some gold-bug "rebel" brigadier. Such a campaign would at least prove that the war was over and that everything was joyful. It is quite evident from the way in which General Schofield has been fraternizing with his former foes at Houston that he possesses the magnanimity of the true soldier and is above the littleness of soul displayed by some of the petty critics of the Confederate reunion.

Vandalia Items.

Mr. W. A. Elliott lost a good cow recently.

Mr. M. D. Taylor's little son Oscar is very sick. He is afflicted with rheumatism.

Mr. S. W. Staley, of Liberty, is visiting relatives and friends in this neighborhood.

News is scarce with us. Why doesn't some one scarce up some for us? We wish they would.

Misses Flora and Blanche Anthony and Lillie Taylor are at home from school. We are glad to have them near us again.

CAROLA.

He Was "Piscopal."

An Episcopal clergyman passing his vacation in Indiana struck an old farmer, who declared that he was a "Piscopcal."

"To what parish do you belong?" asked the clergyman.

"Don't know nawthin' 'bout enny parish," was the answer.

"Well, then," continued the clergyman, "what diocese do you belong to?"

"They ain't nawthin like that 'round here," said the farmer.

"Who confirmed you, then?" was the next question.

"Nobody," answered the farmer. "Then how are you an Episcopalian?" asked the clergyman.

"Well," was the reply, "you see, it's this way. Last winter I went down to Arkansas visitin', and while I was there I went to church and it called 'Piscopcal,' and I herd them say 'that they'd left undone the things what they'd oughter done and they had done some things what they oughten done,' and I says to myself, says I, 'That's my fix, exactly,' and ever since I considered myself a 'Piscopalean.'"

The clergyman shook the old fellow's hand and laughingly said: "Now I understand, my friend, why the membership of our church is so large."—New York Tribune.

Sensation in Legal Circles.

WINSTON, N. C., May 27.—A sensation in legal circles has been created here, as a result of the recent decision of the Supreme Court in declaring the assignment of Capt. J. E. Gilmer void. Papers were issued against Col. J. W. Alsbaugh and his trustees to-day for the purpose declaring his assignment void. If this action is sustained, it will turn loose \$40,000 worth of property to judgment creditors and leave those secured in trust on the outside. The lawyers say several other similar suits follow.

The bar-room of T. K. Reniger, in the heart of the city, was burglarized here Saturday night and robbed of \$418. The safe was blow open with dynamite. The theft was not discovered until last evening. There is no clue to the guilty party.

Thom's Mill Items.

Miss Mattie Foard is visiting relatives in Greensboro.

We were visited with a slight frost last Wednesday night.

Miss Vannie McCulloch, of this community is visiting at Kimesville.

Several of our neighbors attended the commencement at Fairview Institute.

Mr. A. Foard was called to the bedside of his father, of Randolph, who is very sick.

Miss Dovie Mendenhall, of the N. and I. college, visited our hill Saturday on her way home to spend vacation.

Miss Nina Glass, who has been attending the Graded school at Greensboro has returned to spend vacation.

PAULINE.

Killed by a Magistrate.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 27.—A special to the Observer from Ft. Mill, S. C., tells of the shooting and probable fatally wounding there to-day of a young mill hand and desperado, Charles Bradshaw, by trial Justice McElhaney.

The fellow was up on some pretty charge, but insisted on defying the Judge and officers with a drawn pistol. Squire McElhaney went and got a Winchester rifle. As he returned to court the desperado opened fire on him. The Judge replied promptly with the result above mentioned. The court came out unscathed.

Sixty Thousand Square Miles Involved in a Suit.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 24.—At Graham, today, there was argument in a case involving sixty square miles of territory now in Chatham county. Alamance county claimed five thousand acres of land in Chatham. The last Legislature appointed an arbitration committee and the latter awarded sixty square miles to Alamance. A permanent injunction is applied for, and, if it is not granted, Congressman Stroud, of this district, will be placed in the fifth district.

Advance in Iron.

A dispatch from Philadelphia announces that an iron company has advanced the price of pig iron fifty per cent. It is added that other houses will follow, and that the advance will be general. Iron is one of the principal barometers of trade. With high prices and brisk demand for pig iron business in nearly all branches must be flourishing.

Another advance in leather of from 50 to 100 per cent. on cured stock is noted in the market reports.