THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

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GOD BLESS MY FRIENDS.

God bless my friends!
When fly the hurtling, poisoned darts of fate,
Or when success doth crown our souls elate,
A nursing friend the ugly wound will dress,
And fearless friends will warn us in success.
God bless my friends!

God bless my friends!
When on the madly rolling sea of doubt
Our souls are tossed, nor hope within nor 'out,
A gentle friend will turn us from the night,
And point the saving cross, all bathed with light.
God bless my friends!

God bless my friends!
When bright-eyed amity and social cheer
Sit with us round our boards, and friends are near,
How dear the humblest home, how glow our hearts!
All shallow thought of little self departs.
God bless my friends!

God bless my friends!
When poverty grinds tender souls to dust,
When hurdens eat our hearts away with rust,
A friend will give, and aid with purse and smile,
And crushing weights seem lighter grown the while.
God bless my friends!

God bless my friends!
When death steals in our homes and skulks away
Leaving the eyes closed we had loved alway,
When the first days of secret grief are passed,
How sweet a friend who'll love you to the last.
God bless my friends!

God bless my friends!
I love and trust them, for they've proven true;
They chide and praise me and are tender too.
They are to me all that I hope of man,
The test of ages, promise of our land.
God bless my friends!

God bless my friends!
When I shall leave this world I love so much
For realms which mortal foot can never touch,
'Twere sweet if all my friends were standing nigh,
And I might say this last heart-born good-by:
"God bless my friends!"

Washington, D. C. J. M. LEACH.

THE WAY HOKE TALKS.

Secretary Smith's Speech at Gainesville, Georgia.

"I am here in response to your invitation to discuss the financial problem. I shall support the national democratic platform and oppose the national platform of the populists. At Chicago, in 1892, the democratic party, by its representatives for the entire union, voted down, overwhelmingly, the proposition of a delegate from Colorado to insert in the platform the word 'free,' which would have made the platform declare for free coinage of silver. The platform adopted, when honestly construed, condemned the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and the delegates, on the first ballot, nominated by a two-thirds vote as the standard bearer of the party one who, in 1885, by a message to congress, had opposed the free coinage of silver and the Bland-Allison act, and who later—on February 10, 1891—as a private citizen in a public letter declared the 'experiment of free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver' to be 'dangerous and reckless.' This nomination emphasized the repudiation by the convention of the free coinage of silver.

"I shall also show that this action of the democratic party is in perfect accord with the 'teachings of Jefferson and Jackson, but I am unwilling to waste time following the wordy harangue recently delivered in our state by that patriot who served his country abroad with such distinguished success as the appointee of President Harrison in the protection of fur seals.

"We have been through a panic. Times have improved. Without stopping to account for the panic it should be borne in mind that panics have occurred about every twenty years, usually accompanied with distrust of the kind of money used. Every panic has developed a party in favor of bad money, but with returning prosperity the party has died. Relief from panics has always come through restoration of confidence, not through bad money."

Continuing the secretary said in part:

"Money is a device to facilitate the exchange of commodities. Property is exchanged for money that the money may be exchanged for some other property. Its use is to enable a man having property who does not desire to keep it to obtain some other property which he wishes to procure. The more universally recognized, therefore, the value of the money and the less bulky it is to handle, the more completely will it facilitate exchange. Shells, skins and tobacco have been used as money. It was the actual value recognized in the community and their value at those points where the people of the community traded that made them serviceable. Gold and silver are better than shells, skins and tobacco, on account of their more universally recognized value and on account of the fact that they are easier to handle."

The secretary showed that it was not the stamp of the government, but the value of the thing itself, which fixed its exchangeable quality. Confederate money had the stamp of the government on it, but the fact that the government did not have the ability to redeem the bills in something of actual value destroyed its exchangeable quality. The gold coins, however, of the Confederacy are perfectly good still, although the government has ceased.

Paper money is good when the government is able, on presentation, to carry out its promise to redeem it in actual value equal to its face. The stamp of a government on a coin is good if the stamp tells the truth about the value of the bullion coined.

The secretary denied that any contraction of money of final payment had taken place; second, that the proposed remedy would, in reality drive one-half of the money now in use out of circulation and produce a contraction ruinous in its results.

He said that it was immaterial, so far as legislation was concerned, how the act of 1873 was passed.

"It would be folly to bring on disastrous consequences for the simple satisfaction of repealing a law improperly passed.

"The claim," he said, "that the money of final payment has been reduced one-half, thereby depriving the public of a sufficient volume, is simply groundless. We still use gold and silver, both, and have more than we ever had prior to the passage of the act of 1873.

"The claim, also, that the currency has contracted, thereby appreciating the value of gold, is shown to be false by the enormous output of gold last year; it was the largest in the world's history, and amounted to $181,500,000."

The world's coinage of gold in 1893 rose to $232,785,000 and that of silver to $135,389,000, making the largest yearly coinage in the world's history, with possiby one exception.

"The world's stock in full legal tender, gold and silver, today is, by the latest statistics, $3,965,900,000 gold, and $3,435,800,000 silver and it must not be forgotten that even though the gold standard may be in force, the silver coined furnishes money of final redemption to relieve the pressure upon gold, just as if it had been coined upon a free coinage plan.

"The claim that gold has appreciated, thereby depreciating the value of products, is based upon the theory that the decrease in the value of silver and in the value of products has been contemporaneous. A careful examination of the facts shows this not to be true. The average decrease of commodities since 1873 has been about 20 per cent. The heaviest decline has been in the line of those things which the masses of the people buy. All these reductions in price are partly attributable to a lessened cost of production and partly to the recent panic. While commodities have fallen 20 per cent. silver has fallen 50 per cent.

"The bullion in a silver dollar is worth only 52 cents. Twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of standard gold are worth 100 cents. It will sell for that all over the world. It now constitutes a measure of value in the United States, and as a measure of value is worth, barring the coinage, in round numbers, twice as much as the silver coined into a dollar. Then why do people exchange products for a silver dollar as readily as for a gold dollar? Why do they give a hundred cents' worth of commodity for a silver dollar when the silver bullion in the dollar is worth only 50 cents? It is because the government having started stamping 412½ grains of silver one dollar, and having put them into commerce as worth a hundred cents, has felt responsible to keep the coined dollar at an exchangeable value equal to the stamp put upon it—to keep it up to the standard of 25.8 grains of gold."

The government collects $500,000,000 yearly as revenue.

There are 423,289,000 standard silver dollars. Of this number, about 400,000,000 are in circulation. They can pass into the treasury in payment to the government of obligations due, at their face value. To prevent the number from becoming so large that this recognition would not sustain their value, it was necessary to limit the number of dollars coined. If the world's silver would be coined into dollars, it would break the government to undertake to keep them at a value greater than the value of the silver bullion put into them.

What effect would free coinage have on silver bullion? Would 412½ grains of silver become worth as much as 25.8 grains of gold? Would free coinage give it an exchangeable value equal to our present dollar in the markets of the world? If the value of silver is not doubled by free coinage, then the exchangeable value of cur new silver dollar must drop to the actual value of the silver put into it. We would not have bimetallism, but a gold dollar worth twice as much as the silver dollar, and the silver dollar would become the standard measure of value, driving the gold dollar out of circulation. We would reduce our standard one-half.

It was found that the new ratio of 16 to 1, established by Jackson, undervalued silver, and shortly after 1834 this country went to the gold standard—25.8 grains of gold to the dollar—and has been on it ever since, with the exception of the time incident to the war.

Under the new ratio, after 1834, even fractional currency was worth more when melted, than its coinage value, and therefore in 1853 it became necessary to provide a fractional currency containing a reduced number of grains to the dollar, and their legal tender was limited to five dollars. The Spanish milled dollar was still in circulation, but the highest amount of foreign silver by the estimates of the treasury department in circulation at any time, was $50,000,000.

In 1860 the gold circulation was $214,000,000, and subsidiary silver $21,000,000. While 4,000,000 of silver dollars had been coined, they had all gone out of circulation, being worth more when melted as bar silver than their face value.

These facts prove that free and unlimited coinage of both metals by the United States did not substantially affect the bullion value of either metal; and the cheaper metal became the standard of value, and the other went out of circulation.

If sixty-eight years of experience with free and unlimited coinage of both metals showed that by free and unlimited coinage we were unable to effect, first, the value of silver, to make it equal to gold at the ratio of 16 to 1; second, the value of gold to make it equal to silver at 16 to 1 when the difference in their bullion values was only 5 per cent. is it not preposterous to claim that free and unlimited coinage now will so increase the value of silver when the discrepancy is 50 per cent?

It cannot be claimed that the legislation by the United States in 1873 seriously affected the commercial value of silver, for since that time we have furnished a market for $600,000,000 of silver, very much more in proportion to our increasing commerce than went through our mints during the days of free an unlimited coinage of silver.

The fall in the price of silver can easily be accounted for. In 1873 the world's product at coinage value was $81,000,000; in 1892 it was $196,450,000; in 1893, $209,165,000, and in 1894, $214,481,000. This enormous increase in the product of silver took place despite the fact that silver had fallen in value 50 per cent.

By legislation passed in 1871-72, Norway and Sweden and Germany suspended the coinage of silver. In 1873-74 Germany demonetized silver and put $300,000,000 of bullion upon the markets of Europe.

Denmark, Holland, Russia, Austria-Hungary, each suspended the coinage, or demonetized silver.

The Latin union, composed of France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and Greece, was forced to suspend the coinage of silver because it was found impossible, by free coinage, to sustain the value of silver bullion. This was done by suspension for twelve months at a time from 1874 to 1878, when the suspension was made without a limitation as to the time of continuance. Since then India, Brazil, Argentine Republic and Chile have suspended free coinage.

The value of silver bullion has fallen since 1873 on account of the lessened cost of production; on account of the enormous increase in production, and on account of the decreased demand. All these elements entered into and helped to cause the reduction of the value of silver.

"To restore the price of silver to its value in 1873 you must remove all the causes which have reduced its value. Concede for the sake of argument that the action of the United States was one of those causes, it is illogical to claim that the removal of this one is to remove the effect of all the others.

"But it is urged that the United States should try the experiment, and if it failed, then to abandon it or change the ratio. The facts stated show conclusively in advance that it must fail. India has $950,000,000; China $750,000,000; Japan $72,000,000; Mexico $50,000,000; South American states $30,000,000—a total of $1,852,000,000 of silver used by these countries alone. This silver, though coined, circulates only at its bullion value."

These facts, fairly considered by any one, will bring the conclusion that free coinage at 16 to 1 means the use of no coin but silver; means a new standard of measure equal in value to the present commercial value of the bullion now put into a silver dollar; means a new dollar worth only approximately half as much as the present dollar, and the measure of all values by this new standard.

The immediate effect of the election of a President committed to such a policy would be the separation of the gold and silver dollar, the gold dollar going to a premium of about two for one.

"We would lose at once $678,000,000 of gold now in circulation and in the treasury. The greenbacks and treasury notes, $375,000,000, which would still remain outstanding would be hoarded in the hope that a free silver bill, if passed at all, would be soon repealed. This would take place immediately after the election of a President in November, 1896, and probably even after the nomination by either of the great parties of a free silver candidate. The new President could not be inaugurated until March 4, 1897. During the six months or more before it would be possible to pass free silver legislation, the contraction of the currency just described would precipitate the most serious consequences. Those owning gold obligations would put a strain upon the remaining silver currency and bank notes to buy gold to meet their gold obligations. The currency, consisting of checks and bills of exchange, amounting to 95 per cent. of our entire currency, would go out of use in consequence of this loss of confidence and credit, and the result would be the withdrawal of 97½ per cent. of our entire currency and the paralysis of business would immediately follow. Banks would be raided by their depositors. Creditors would seek to enforce their debts before the reduction of the standard to the silver basis. No extension of debts would be given to anybody, except where made payable in gold at increased rates of interest. Long time debts are in gold. The amount to be paid on them would not be reduced. Indebtedness not payable in gold would be collected at once or the property owned by debtors taken from them. Merchants would fail; manufactories close; workmen be idle; farm products without a market, and poverty and distress be found on all sides.

"I do not believe that a President would ever approve such legislation, if elected upon a platform with a Congress pledged to pass it. The calamitous effects following such an election would bring to them the prayers of the very men who elected them, appealing for the defeat of such legislation. But if such a law should pass it would not be until the latter part of 1897. Then a general adjustment to the new standard would be necessary. Prices being temporarily reduced on account of the panic, it would be some months before the actual effect could be told and the real value of 412½ grains of silver determined. During this time business would stagnate on account of the uncertainty as to what was the real size of the new measure—the new standard of value. This trouble would more or less affect business permanently, because the commercial value of silver bullion has become uncertain; has ceased to be stationary, on account of the few countries now using it as a standard money, and on account of the uncertainty as to the volume of its probable reduction."

No practical benefits can be pointed out as a consequence of the legislation. It would interfere with our exchanges in foreign trade and prove a burden upon the producers of our great staples—cotton, corn and other grains. By hindering international commerce it would burden the agricultural products of this country like a high protective tariff. Not only would the men who work for salaries be deprived, at least for awhile, of employment, but when enabled to return to work they would find the dollar paid them as wages depreciated in value as a consequence of a change of standard. The only possible benefit would be from a limited increase in the value of silver bullion, which would go into the pockets of the great silver mine owners—the men who really are backing all this great agitation and furnishing to it its sinews of war.

In conclusion, Mr. Smith said: "The picture is not overdrawn. When I contemplate it there is but one source of comfort—it is an abiding confidence that with twelve months of full, free discussion, the American people can be relied upon to overwhelmingly defeat any party which proposes to bring such disasters upon us.

"It is a source of gratification to Democrats to know the troubles of 1893 were brought upon the country by the unwise legislation of the previous administration. Your representatives at Washington were confronted with many difficulties. No civil crisis has been more serious. Let the return of prosperity; let the daily news that factories are again at work, and that one million wage earners have had their wages increased; let the rise in value of farm products, tell how they have succeeded.

"The McKinley act has been repealed; the credit of the government has been preserved; money has been kept sound; and we will go to the country in 1896 with the Democratic party fighting further high tariff legislation, opposing bad money, and assured of success."

Don't Get Excited.

Our Republican friends needn't lose sleep over the exports of gold now being made, says the St. Louis Republic.

There was not a week from March 4 to July 31 in any of the four years of President Harrison's administration in which gold exports were not a great deal larger than they have been all this month.

Take the banner year of that administration—1892. Gold was exported in July that year to the amount of $10,872,638, a weekly average of nearly two and a half millions.

In July, 1892, the amount shipped was $6,662,674.

In the year before, July's shipments were even larger than in 1892, amounting to $11,860,029.

Here we have a total for the last three years of the Harrison administration of $49,306,341 in thirteen July weeks, an average of over two millions and a quarter per week, as compared with $1,450,000 in the three weeks of this month

In other words, July gold exports under Republican rule were five times as great as are the shipments we have heard so much about this month.

COTTON FOR A HUNDRED YEARS.

Prices Have Been Lower Than Now and Supply Regulates Them.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The bulletin on "the prices of cotton for 100 years," which the Department of Agriculture has had in course of preparation for some weeks, was issued to-day. The period considered begins and ends with two of the most important events in the history of cotton culture: the introduction of Whitney's saw gin (1785) and the production of the largest crop the world has ever seen, 1894–'95.

The highest and lowest average prices of the crops of the United States, the exports to foreign countries, the supply and consumption in the United States, Great Britain and continental Europe are given for each year, as well as the chief causes that have led to the rise and fall in prices from year to year.

In addition to a series of tables in which these facts and figures are presented the bulletin contains numerous data relating to the progress made from time to time in the production and consumption of cotton in this and foreign countries. These are so arranged as to present a brief historical sketch of cotton production and consumption in the United States during the past century. The tables show that prices of cotton have not been so low during the past season as they were during the decade from 1840 to 1850.

The object of the Department has been to make this bulletin a valuable work of reference as to the production, consumption and prices of cotton and other numerous facts relating to cotton, for all who are interested either in cotton planting or in the cotton trade.

Referring to the conditions of the market and prices in the decade from 1840 to 1850, the bulletin says:

"In 1840, the largest crop ever made up to that time, and the largest accumulation of stocks ever witnessed in Liverpool, caused a decline to the lowest average for ten years. This was the beginning of the heavy accumulation of stocks in Europe during the next five years, which led to an extraordinary decline in prices."

The highest price per pound in New York that decade was 13⅞ cents, in 1850, and the lowest, 5 cents, in 1842 and 1845. Shepperson quoted middling in that year as low a 4 cents.

"In 1842," continues the bulletin, "middling to fair cotton reached as low as 4½ cents in New Orleans, and there is on file in the Department of Agriculture a letter showing that a Marengo county, Alabama, planter sold this year 17 bales of cotton in Mobile at 3¼ cents. The price currents of the day quote middling to fair cotton in New Orleans in 1845 as low as 3⅞ cents, and in Mobile the same year, 3¼ cents per pound."

With respect to the lustrum ended with 1895, it is shown that the highest price per pound in New York was 10⅝ cents in 1891, and the lowest 5 9-16 cents, the present year.

A table of the fluctuation in prices shows that in 1825 it amounted to 18 cents per pound; in 1837 to 12½ cents; in 1861 to 1 21; in 1865 to 1.47, and in 1886 to only .86 of a cent, the smallest on record.

The Wrought Iron Range Co. Loses its Fight.

Treasurer Worth to-day received a telegram from Mr. W. A. Guthrie stating that Judge Starbuck had decided the Person county tax case against the Wrought Iron Range Company in his favor and that the injunction had been dissolved. It will be remembered that a wagon, horse and outfit belonging to the Range Company was seized by the sheriff of Person county for failure to take out license. The sheriff advertised the property for sale, but the company got out an injunction restraining the sheriff in selling the property. The question is dissolving the injunction was argued before Judge Starbuck at chambers in Greensboro Saturday a week ago, Mr. Guthrie representing the Treasurer. He made his decision today. The property will be sold or the company must fork up.—Raleigh Press, July 24.

Good Times a Democratic Argument.

The Republicans have sense enough to use the good times as a weapon against the silverites, though of course they do not push the argument to its logical conclusion. The Democrats can do that if they will, for on both the silver and tariff issues the industrial revival is in their favor. It remains to be seen whether they have the sense to see their advantage.—Indianapolis News.

Mr. Studebaker, the great wagon manufacturer of Indiana, has organized a company to build bicycles, which they will sell for about half the present prices. They say they will furnish them at from $30 to $50, a wheel equal to the $100 wheels now sold. The company will start off with an order for 400,000.

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Greensboro, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1895.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Marshall Carroll's Salary Increased—Baltimore & Ohio Railroad's Tunnel a Big Success—New York Political Gossip—Internal Revenue Collections—Personals.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1895.

Marshall Carroll's salary has been raised to $6,000. He has been allowed two extra clerks. His son, Mr. J. C. Carroll, will probably be made chief clerk at a salary of $1,500.

The Baltimore & Ohio Rairoad has just completed the longest tunnel in the world through which the trains between New York and the South run under the city of Baltimore. This shortens the trip one hour. The tunnel is ventilated and is lit up with electricity so abundantly that one is scarcely conscious of going under ground. The road deserves great credit for this magnificent piece of engineering skill.

A flying trip to New York and a friendly talk with a Tammany man and a County Democracy man convinces me that somebody is trying very hard to work up a "third term Cleveland" boom. Returning to Washington last night, I found that the Washington Post had copied a special telegram from the correspondent of the Charlotte Observer to the effect that Wade Hampton had let a similar "cat out of the bag" here. Wade Hampton is annoyed that he should have been the medium through which the secret leaked out and his repudiation of the interview confirms the truth of the Observer's report in the following language: "I believe I did say that if the different parties took to splitting up and a half dozen candidates took the field a lot of the conservative gold bug Democrats would want to run Cleveland for a third term and that a big per cent. among the Republicans would heartily join them." This kind of a "denial" speaks for itself. I heard a great deal of this third term talk in New York city. I don't believe Grover Cleveland instigated it. His garrulous and interested old friends and his shrewd enemies are making the most of it. I know his interested old friends—I mean fossil Democrats—who now hold sinecures worth thousands of dollars and who will be out of a job as soon as there is a change in the Administration, are doing the talking and Cleveland's shrewd and more silent enemies are making the most of it. Cleveland has said to my knowledge he did not want a renomination and that Mrs. Cleveland did not want him to have it. Tammany and the County Democracy just now talk as if they favored the candidacy of Hon. W. C. Whitney.

Two things I learned in New York with absolute certainty. First: No man who does not favor "sound money" will receive the vote of New York. Second: The Empire state will not support Cleveland or any one else for a "third term." The precedent established by George Washington will not be broken, and if Wm. C. Whitney is the nominee of the party New York will spend a great deal of money to elect him. He is a safe financier. Moreover, the ancient race horses of the Democracy ought to remember that they will fare as well at Whitney's hands as they would at Cleveland's. Whitney was the cause of Cleveland's renomination at Chicago, I believe he is now Cleveland's choice for the presidency.

The cost of collecting the income tax law was something in excess of $88,000. Of the collections during the past year, $79,862,627 was from spirits, $29,704,907 from tobacco, $31,640,617 from fermented liquors, $77,130.90 from incomes, $1,409,211 from oleomargarine, and $551,483 from miscellaneous. Collections from Virginia were $2,607,182. Collections from North Carolina were $2,632,780.

Mr. W. F. Tomlinson, of the Agriculture Department, has been appointed by Dr. C. W. Dabney to take charge and superintend the exhibits from the Agriculture Department at Atlanta. In this work Mr. Tomlinson's salary will be almost double and the position is one of considerable trust and confidence. Mr. Tomlinson is a Virginia man.

A second warrant has been issued for Benjamin H. Milliken for housebreaking and assault upon Miss Gertrude Phillips. Judge Phillips says he will bring the man to trial at any cost and that there never has been any understanding between himself and Milliken's family that he would not urge prosecution. The authorities have sent out photographs and descriptions of Milliken to every large city so as to have him arrested if he can be found. It was reported to-day that Milliken sailed for Europe three days after the affair occurred, but his brother still says he will appear for trial when the time comes.

SAY OF THE EDITORS.

They are Still Writing of the Pleasant Visit to Greensboro.

We had the pleasure of attending one days session of the Press Association which met in Greensboro last Wednesday and Thursday. The session Thursday was devoted to the discussion of some practical subjects connected with the profession. The attendance was very large and the entertainment handsome, the editors being quartered at the hotels.

Greensboro is centrally located, with exceptionally fine railroad facilities, and is fast becoming—what it should have been long ago—one of the best towns in the old North State. Signs of prosperity are to be seen on all sides, and the business men report business as being first class.—Roxboro Courier.

The State Press Association met in Greensboro last week and had a very pleasant and profitable session. Greensboro is noted for its hospitality, and on this occasion she added fresh laurels to her already excellent reputation.

Every spare hour the editors had from the business meetings was utilized by the good people of the town in entertainments, which consisted of concerts, carriage rides, a trip to the historic old Guilford battle grounds, a banquet, etc., etc. Even the hotel bills were paid by the people.

Greensboro is fast forging ahead and is destined to be, in a few years, the greatest manufacturing town in the State. She is already the educational centre.—Aberdeen Telegram.

The hospitality of the people of Greensboro was unbounded, and the interest of the occasion greatly increased by visits of the Association to that remarkable institution for the normal and industrial training of young women, which Dr. McIver has founded and raised to such an extraordinary state of efficiency; to the resurrected Guilford Court House Battle Ground, which is likely to immortalize Judge Schenck and Governor Holt; and to the Cone Finishing Works where the productions of Southern cotton mills are "finished," wrapped in bolts, labelled and otherwise fitted for commerce, boxed and shipped to the four quarters of the globe. One can well believe, from a personal inspection of the latter institution, the assurance of Mr. Superintendant Lindau that there is no other similar ettablishment in America so complete and efficient.—Fayetteville Observer.

The North Carolina State Press Association met in Greensboro on the 17th inst.

The selection of this point for the meeting was a happy one in many respects. The very hospitable character of the people delighted the editors, and they were instructed and edified by the extraordinary business character and progress of the community.

The members of the Association were given an opportunity to inspect all interesting establishments, and much of what they saw was a revelation, both as to what is already existing and what is comtemplated.

The editors were given the full freedom of the city, and were the guests of the town at the superb hotels Benbow and McAdoo. Mayor Nelson, assisted by some of the prominent citizens, played the host to perfaction. Nothing desirable was wanting both as to substantial provision for physical refreshment and for mental recreation and amusement. * * * *

The editors will not undertake to tell about all the features of interest and acts of kindness and hospitality they saw and met with in the "City of Flowers." They were delighted; and they will always be ready to affirm of Greensboro all that can attach to a live, progressive, big hearted moral people.—Caucasion.

The annual meeting of the Carolina Press Association met at Greensboro last week. Ye editors were gathered, from the wave washed shores of the East, to the cloud enveloped mountains of the far West, from the boundary line of old Virginia, to younger sister state, South Carolina. They were all there and were met by as hospitable an host as it was ever the good fortune of mortal man to meet.

Greensboro, located in that delightfully central position offers to the "cliff dwellers" of the extreme west a landscape that is comparatively level, while to those who have passed long years upon the flat bottom lands of Hyde, Beaufort, Craven and other Eastern counties, its undulating hills assume the aspect of mountains, its gentle slopes become living pictures of the fabled valleys in which grow flowers of every hue.

After reaching the city of flowers and removing the dust of travel, the bretheren assembled to "cuss and discuss" the trials, tribulations and the pleasures of journalism. A most interesting and instructive convention was held, after which the visitors were shown the sights in and around the city, among others was the Cone Cotton Factory, which means a great deal to Greensboro, as this company is purchasing large tracts of land in and near Greensboro and have also contracted to build factories to cost $250,000 (within twelve months.) Next came an excursion to Guilford battle ground, a place of historic interest to all the people of the State.

On Thursday evening a magnificent banquet was served at the Benbow House, at which hotel the editors were lodged during their stay at Greensboro. It would be useless for us to attempt to speak for all the courtesies extended the visitors, suffice it to say that every one was highly plessed and expressed themselves as having nothing further to wish for.

Every man of that party will long recall with pleasure the many enjoyable features of this year's convention.—Wilson Advance.

Randleman Items.

L. D. Mendenhall and J. A. Jiles went to Richmond on the 22nd. They report an enjoyable occasion.

Mrs. B. F. Moore, daughter Ella, and little son Frank, of Adamsville, S. C., are visiting Mrs. T. O. Bowden.

Col. J. O. Picard is building a large store-house and it is understood that he will stock it with a general line.

The excursion season is on us. Quite a number went to Wilmington on the 25th. A few were so infatuated with the metropolis that they have not yet returned.

Misses Annie Bruden, of Adamsville, S. C., Louise Green, of Bennettsville, S. C., and Eva Gibson, of Gibsonville, N. C., are the guests of Miss Eliza Bowden.

Competition among drummers is becoming desperate. Two on the way lately from Greensboro to this place stopped at a business house. One gave the other chloroform while a bill of goods was exacted from the unsuspecting merchant.

Mr. H. Eugene Faucht passed through here last week on his way to El Passo, Texas. He leaves Winston traveling on a bicycle, going through South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, to the Mexican line. He is an advertising medium for Casper-Efland Miller company. If energy and sanguinity count, Mr. Faucht will reach Mexico on time.

W. F. T.

Stock has been subscribed for in an $80,000 cotton factory to be built at Concord.

DIED ON THE SCAFFOLD.

Two Murderers Publicly Hanged at Salisbury.

SALISBURY, N. C., July 25.—The condemned negroes, Whit Ferrand and Anderson Brown, who were in jail here awaiting the death penalty, were publicly executed shortly before noon to-day. An immense crowd, estimated between five and ten thousand people, witnessed the hanging.

All the morning the streets were alive with living, moving surging humanity. No such crowd has ever assembled in Salisbury before as was here to-day to see the two criminals thrown into enternity.

At about 10:30 o'clock Sheriff Monroe left the jail with the prisoners. The procession moved up Main street, followed by the hydra-headed throng, a detachment of Col. Chas. F. Fisher Camp, No 31, United Confederate Veterans, acting as guard. Reaching the gallows, a mile and a quarter from the court house, near the Concord road at about 11:20 o'clock, the crimidals were led upon the scaffold, making no demonstration and showing little or no fear. Both made brief talks, thanking Sheriff Monroe for the kindness shown them while in jail, and bidding friends good bye.

By invitation Sheriff Smith, of Mecklenburg; Sheriff White, of Iredell; John A. Anderson, of the Charlotte News, and several reporters of the Daily Herald were on the scaffold for a short while with the prisoners and bade them good bye.

At 11.45 the drop fell and the bodies of the two men were swinging between heaven and earth. The fall, five feet ten inches, broke their necks and death resulted with scarcely a struggle. In exactly eighteen and a half minutes the negroes were pronounced dead by attending physicians.

The bodies were turned over to relatives for burial. Ferrand will be buried near his home in the upper part of the county, Brown near town. The crowd was orderly and quiet. It was the first double hanging in Rowan since 1830. Both of them confessed their crimes.

News Notes From Oak Ridge.

Prof. J. A. Holt gave a complimentary reception last night in honor of Alexander Cooper, the eldest of the three Japs who have been in school the past year. Mr. Cooper has been called to Vadivostock, in Eastern Siberia, to settle their estate. The distance to be traveled by him is 8,000 or 9,000 miles and costs about $350. He will return for a three years' course. His two younger brothers will remain for a full course.

Certainly no school town in the State has made more improvements during the past year than Oak Ridge. Mr. W. T. Baynes has erected a handsome dwelling in his beautiful grove, Mrs. Kerner has built a neat cottage near Mr. W. O. Donnell, Prof. Whitaker has built a nice house and is occupying it, Prof. J. A. Holt is having erected an elegant residence on the Institute campus, and Mr. J. H. Hart, a prosperous farmer of Stokes county, has rented Prof. Holt's old home and will move here to educate his children. Mr. D. W. Whitaker, of Durham, speaks of buying and building, Capt. R. S. Williams has repaired and re-painted his house, Mrs. Lou Holt has improved her premises, and Mr. G. J. Lambert has built a large livery stable. Prospects for the coming year were never brighter. A number of improvements will be made in the neighborhood, and the school promises to be more largely attended than ever before.

Vacation has not been dull this year. We have had a number of visitors. Among them we note Mrs. Kirkman's mother at Prof. Kirkman's; Mrs. Setliff and daughter, Winston; Mrs. W. H. Holt and children, Clio, S. C.; Mr. D. W. Whitaker and family, Durham; Mrs. Dr. Spence and children, Harnett; Mrs. Ida Prince and children, Harnett; Mrs. Prof. Craven and family, S. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Sparger, Mt. Airy; Miss Causey, of Greensboro; Mrs. Jesse Benbow and family, Tazewell C. H., Va. Mrs. Geo. Lambeth visited friends and relatives in the east.

Prof. M. H. Holt is in the eastern part of the State in the interest of the school, and Prof. J. Allen Holt leaves Tuesday for Virginia.

Ramseur Items.

Mr. Thos. Scott is erecting a large and commodious residence in Brooklyn.

Miss Annie Coble, of Graham, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Calvin Hammer.

A number of our citizens attended the meeting of the Masonic Lodge at Enterprise on the 27th inst.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. John Campbell, who lives near Enterprise, lost a little boy by accidental drowning recently.

Mr. A. W. E. Capel left on Tuesday for Bennettsville, McCall and other points south in the interest of the Alberta Chair Works.

Misses Lizzie and Mary Harris, two of Chapel Hill's most accomplished young ladies, are spending some time with their aunt, Mrs. W. H. Foust.

Farmers are very busy threshing their wheat at this time. The prospect for a full corn crop in this section is very promising. Mr. Wurphy Williams brought the first load of melons to this market last week.

The gifted and talented Henry Blount, of Wilson, will lecture at this place on the evening of the 7th of August. All of our people should avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing this well-known speaker and lecturer.

Four Indians were killed in a conflict between red men and settlers in Idaho and troops will probably be sent to the scene of the trouble.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Raleigh special says: There is a "combine being formed" to beat Senator Pritchard for re-election, and it is a powerfnl one. It is alleged that some of those engineering it will go to the length of attempting to get Democratic aid.

Twenty-six thousand four hundred and ninety-six voted for the immediate free coinage of silver of 16 to 1 in the New York Mercury's ballot, and 1,523 voted against it. From North Carolina 72 votes were received in favor and two against.

The officer of the United States cruiser, Raleigh, denies the reports of trouble on the ship on account of overwork. He says that pay day was delayed to keep the men from going ashore and getting out of trim for work. The Raleigh is now in Boston harbor.

The Harvey-Horr silver debate ended Monday. Every seat in the club room was occupied. Twenty-four hours in all have been consumed in the debate, which ran through eight days, and 145,000 words in all were spoken, according to the original agreement.

Some of the Populists are now openly saying that the Republican indifference to the silver question is because the leaders of that party feel sure they will elect their President and only care for the patronage in the State, which in such an event they will control.

The Maryland State Democratic convention to nominate a candidate for Governor meets in Baltimore to-day, and it is said that Senator Gorman is in control of a majority of the delegates and will dictate the gubernatorial nomination although he has not yet expressed his choice as to the man.

In the libel suit of John E. Massey, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Virginia, against the Norfolk Pilot newspaper for libel, which has been on trial nearly a month, the jury last Saturday rendered a verdict of $1,600 damages in favor of Mr. Massey. The Pilot Company made an assignment Monday with liabilities of $14,500.

Tabernacle Items.

Mr. Wm. Reynolds made a flying visit to Level Cross last week.

A township temperance society has been organized for Clay township and the meetings will be held at Tabernacle.

Rev. J. E. Hartsell is in Lincoln county this week helping Rev. E. A. Plyer in a meeting, and also visiting his daughter.

Mr. Wm. E. Woody, who has been at High Point for the past two months, has returned to Tabernacle and is welcomed by his many friends.

The protracted meeting at Tabernacle will embrace the first Sunday in August. Bro. Hartsell is expecting the able help of Revs. G. F. Milloway and W. R. Lowdermilk.

After several days' illness with typhoid fever, early last Monday morning, Eugene Woodburn passed to his eternal destiny. Mr. Woodburn was a pleasant young man, quiet, dignified, respectful, of irreproachable character and in his death we have lost a friend and a faithful neighbor boy. His death has cast a gloom over the young men of the community as well as leaving heart-rended father and mother, brothers and sisters. Our prayer is that God will sustain them in the hour of their affliction.

Lego Items.

Mr. J. A. Burney, who was very sick a few days ago, is out again.

Mrs. G. W. Edwards, who has been sick so long, is said to be worse.

Several of our people are attending the protracted meeting now in session at Friendship. We learn that the Register of Deeds will be in attendance for the week.

Mrs. Brittain has gone on a visit to her son-in-law, Mr. Wesley Edwards, at Muir's Chapel, and came home with a smile. She found a brand new grand-child there.

Messrs. H. Hodson, J. R. Ragsdale and B. F. White, the commissioners appointed by the Superior Court, were busy last week dividing the W. H. Lamb estate among the nine heirs.

Mr. Martin C. Creasey and family, of Greensboro, but formerly of Wisconsin, after looking over several states, on coming to our village fell in love with it and bought the pleasant home that W. A. Clapp moved from and have settled permenently. They are highly pleased with the country and people. Their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Killen, of Georgia, are stopping with them for the present.

The Loss in the Gold Reserve Made Good.

NEW YORK, July 29.—J. P. Morgan & Co. have deposited in the sub-Treasury for the account of the government bond syndicate $2,000,000 in gold coin to make up the reduction in the Treasury reserve by shipments to Europe and Canada. They received greenbacks for the gold.

An 8 Per Cent. Advance in Wages.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H., July 29.—The Great Falls Manufacturing Company notified their help to-day of an 8 per cent. increase in wages, to take effect August 1st. The company employs about 2,000 hands.

Has Bought Another Road.

NORFOLK, VA., July 25.—It is reported here that at Old Point Thursday afternoon a deal was consummated by which the Atlantic and Danville Railroad passed into the control of the Southern Railway.

Judge H. G. Ewart, of the Western District Criminal Court, has sentenced Editor F. E. Robinson, of the Asheville Citizen, to 30 days' imprisonment and $250 fine for contempt of court. The offense was an editorial in the Citizen criticising a ruling of Judge Ewart.

Mrs. Ollie Corbett Gets an Absolute Divorce and $100 Per Week.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Referee Ward Jacobs has decided that Mrs. Ollie Corbett is entitled to an absolute divorce from her husband, James J. Corbett. With reference to the question of alimony, Referee Jacobs says that is a matter which the parties have agreed to among themselves. He recommended that Corbett's agreement to pay his wife $100 a week be adopted.

The Indians are still on the warpath in Idaho and are marching to join the Bannocks. Bloodshed is expected.

Land Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Guilford County, in the case of J. S. Murrow vs. Sampson B. Gleen et als, ordering a sale of a certain tract of land situated in Sumner township, Guilford county, I will sell to the highest bidder on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1895,

at the Court House door in Greensboro, N. C., at 12 o'clock m., the tract of land known as the Hannah B. Gleen lands, about 12 miles southeast of Greensboro, adjoining the lands of I. H. Stanley et als, containing 50 acres more or less. For boundaries of said land see book 66, page 488, in Register's office of said county.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash.

This 30th day of July, 1895.
31-4t E. L. GAGAN, Commissioner.

Land Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Guilford county made at May Term, 1895, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the Court House in Greensboro on

MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1895,

at 12 m., a tract of land in Washington township, bound and adjoining the lands of Milton Cook, Reuben Shepherd, Riley Sutton and others, containing about 96 acres, it being the tract of land upon which Mary Apple lived until the time of her death and formerly owned by Abner Apple. Further particulars as to boundaries and title will be given on day of sale.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third cash, balance in six months, the deferred payment to be secured by note with good security, with interest from day of sale, and sale to be subject to confirmation by the court and title retained until purchase money and interest is paid.

JOHN N. WILSON,
31-4t Commissioner.

Land Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Guilford county at July Special Term, 1895, in the petition ex parte of Lee Fentriss, by his guardian and others, the undersigned appointed a commissioner for that purpose, will sell at public auction at the court house door in Greensboro, on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1895,

a certain tract of land owned by W. E. Fentriss at the time of his death, situate in Guilford county, on the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad, near Pleasant Garden and near the depot, adjoining the lands of Wm. Fentriss, W. Hardin Esq., and others, and containing 75 acres.

This land is a very desirable tract, having on it good improvements, dwelling house, barn and and other buildings, &c. The same will be sold on the terms of one-half cash down and the other half on credit of six months, bearing interest from day of sale, secured by bond and good security, and the title is retained until all the purchase money is paid.

This 29th July, 1895. H. T. KIRKMAN,
Administrator and Commissioner of W. E. Fentriss.

Administrator's Sale of Land.

Pursuant to a decree of the Superior Court made in case of L. M. Stewart, administrator of P. M. G. Shoffner, deceased, and others, by the Clerk thereof, the undersigned as administrator of P. M. G. Shoffner, will sell for cash to the highest bidder, on

MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1895,

to create assets to pay the debts of intestate, at the residence of Mrs. Mary C. Shoffner, the land lately belonging to said P. M. G. Shoffner situate in Rocky Creek township, known as Low land, adjoining the lands of Emanuel Isely, John Low, J. J. Clapp and others, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone, thence north 47½ degrees, east 19 poles to a small gum; thence south 51 degrees, east 23 poles to a flint stone; thence south 25 degrees, west 71 poles 9 links to a pile of flint stones; thence 43 degrees west 5 poles to a post oak; thence south 43 degrees, west 53 poles 15 links to a large post oak; thence north 78 degrees, east 4 poles to a stone Emanuel Isely's corner; thence with his line north 40½ degrees, east 130 poles to a stone Isely's corner; thence with his line south 61 degrees, east 12 poles to his corner; thence north 23 degrees, east 4 poles to a stone on John Low's line; thence with his line south 58 degrees, east 27½ poles to the beginning. Containing 65 acres, more or less.

This 5th day of July, 1895.

L. M. STEWART,
Administrator of P. M. G. Shoffner.

GREENSBORO PATRIOT.
ESTABLISHED 1821.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1895.

PATRIOT CLUB RATES.

We call special attention to the following liberal club rates. By this arrangement you can secure two papers for about the same price as one. We can give you good rates on any paper or magazine in the United States. At the rates indicated we will give the PATRIOT and

Atlanta Constitution	$1 25
Atlanta Weekly Times	1 50
New York World	1 50
American Agriculturist	1 50
Cosmopolitan	2 00
Century	4 25
St. Nicholas	3 25
Youth's Companion	1 25
Demorest's Magazine	2 50
Country Gentleman	2 75

LOCAL NEWS.

—Miss Annie Tate, of Ramseur, was married last week.

—Twenty barrels of fine syrup and sugar at Scott's.

—Mr. J. A. Powell left Monday for a visit to friends.

—Miss Bessie Gray is spending some time at Sulphur Springs.

—Mr. H. Vanstory and children spent long summer at Mt. Airy.

—Mr. Jno. Andrews has returned from a visit in western North Carolina.

—Mr. W. D. Mendenhall is at Washington and other northern cities this week.

—Still giving 22 pounds of light brown sugar for $1.00.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.

—Mr. Jno. Lyon and Miss Bessie Alford have returned from Mt. Vernon Springs.

—Come and take your choice. We have a few of both.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.

—Senator Ben Tillman, of South Carolina, is to speak on silver at Concord, August 10th.

—Mr. Hugh Scott has almost entirely recovered from his recent trouble with his eyes.

—Don't fail to read all of our locals. We give you something new each week.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.

—Mr. W. C. McLean returned Saturday morning from a trip to Niagara and Canada.

—Messrs. J. T. Morehead and Mr. R. Dillard, Jr., are attending Rockingham court this week.

—Judge R. P. Henry, of Waddell's, and Mr. L. H. Elkins, of Goldston, are in town of the PATRIOT.

—Miss Leah Kase went to Powhatan, Va., Monday and will visit her brother locally for a few months.

—Smith & Gardner, the druggists opposite postoffice, advertise fresh turpentine, see new ad. in this issue.

—Cottolene will make your cakes taste just as good as if made with butter. Try it.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.

—Rev. R. F. Bumpass, who has been suffering with an eye trouble, was in the city last week and is much better.

—The Methodist Sunday schools of Winston will run an excursion to Guilford Battle Ground some time in August.

—Rev. W. M. Bagby, Pastor of Centenary M. E. Church went to Wilkesboro Monday morning to spend his annual vacation.

—Mr. John D. Potts, passenger agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, spent a day with his parents in this city last week.

—Mrs. H. W. Beall, with her two children, from New York, is visiting her father-in-law, Dr. W. P. Beall, on Asheboro street.

—The premium lists for the next 4th July sales have been issued by Secretary John Nicholson and are very handsomely gotten up.

—Young Fred, the 4 year old son of Rev. J. M. Sedbrook, who has been sick for so long a while with typhoid fever, is improving gradually.

—Messrs. John Trexler and Chas. Wagoner and Miss Emma Wagoner passed through here last week on their return from Richmond, Va.

—Attention is called to the choice assortment of garden seeds offered in this issue by the Greensboro Seed and Plant Company. See their ad.

—The schedule of the train from Greensboro has been changed so that it will now leave five minutes later and reach Harrisburg for supper.

—Invitations have been issued to the graduates of the Kemp Institute to a reunion of the veterans of the Confederacy, to be held in September.

—It is reported that much damage has been done to corn in the low lands in Randolph especially in the section between Franklinville and Walnut Cove.

—A. B. Dunn's grist mill dam, seven miles south of town, was entirely washed away during the freshets last week. The damage was about $150 or $200.

—Mr. Jno. C. Henderson, of Salisbury, and Miss Julia Cotten, of Pittsboro, visiting Judge and Mrs. Clark, spent Sunday at 305 North Elm street.

—Mr. Jno. Robinson, ex-Commissioner of Agriculture, and now traveling representative of the Navassa Guano Company of Wilmington, was in the city Monday.

—There can not any boys or girls at Trexler & Brockman find a variety of Children's shoes to suit their money if you need any.

—Preaching Sunday on the Circuit will be at Bethel instead of Friday as heretofore. Rev. J. W. Lee, Pastor.

—Work on the new building in connection with A. & M. College, is progressing rapidly. The walls are up and two stories high. Mr. J. M. Wharton is superintending the work.

—A letter received last week by Dr. J. Henry Smith from his sons across the water stated that they were all three well and enjoying the trip. They expected to be in London the first of this week.

—Mr. C. A. Boon, of the Southern Railway, is at home enjoying a short vacation. He was recently transferred from Salisbury to Knoxville, Tenn., and has a good run on the E. T., V. & G. railway.

—For stylish clothing in the latest fashions at the lowest prices, call on the popular gents' furnishers, Messrs. Moore & McKenzie. See their ad. in this issue and save 25 per cent. by giving them a call.

—The Southern Railway has issued an order making thousand mile tickets good over the entire eastern system. The two thousand mile tickets are made good over both the eastern and western systems.

—Mr. M. B. Williams, one of the substantial farmers of the Jamestown neighborhood, remembered us yesterday with liberal samples of home-grown vegetables, which we acknowledge with thanks.

—The Advocate, published at Loudonville, Ohio, said last week: "Mrs. Rev. J. R. Sikes, of Perrysville, was taken seriously ill on Tuesday evening with heart trouble and for a time her life was despaired of."

—Attention is called to Mr. G. H. Royster's announcement elsewhere of his clearing out sale of summer goods. Dress goods, shoes, slippers and everything in his line will be offered at lowest figures. See his ad.

—Some of the boys who went on the excursion to Wilmington were so badly sunburned by exposing themselves too long when they went into the water that they could not leave their rooms for a week afterward.

—Mr. Henry Farriss arrived in the city Saturday and is on a visit to his mother's family on West Washington street. He will spend ten days here and will then go to Arizona, where he has accepted a good position.

—The Board of Aldermen has voted an appropriation of $500 to the Industrial and Immigration Association, and the city clerk was instructed to issue a warrant at once for half the amount, the remainder to be paid later.

—Rev. Dr. Weaver, of the West Market Street M. E. Church, left Monday morning to join his family at their old home at Jefferson, Ashe county, and will enjoy a fortnight's vacation in the invigorating mountain atmosphere.

—Licenses have been granted by the Board of Aldermen to F. V. Snell and W. E. Holly to retail liquors, the former at Lohman's old stand and the latter in the wooden building formerly occupied by Coble on South Elm street.

—The ground has been cleared off and work will soon be begun on the new Proximity Mill of the Messrs. Cone. Mr. Watson has one of his brick machines on the ground and is preparing to make the brick for the buildings.

—Mr. Thomas W. King, of this place, was married Sunday to Miss Minnie Jarrell, of Randolph. The ceremony took place at Melanchthon church, Rev. Mr. Barbee officiating, and the bride and groom arrived in Greensboro Sunday night.

—Haw River was higher last week as a result of the rains than it has been in several years. It was out of its banks in the corn fields and the dam above the railroad could not be seen at all, the river flowing over it as if there was no dam there.

—Ground was broken Monday for the foundation for the new five-story brick factory of J. H. Whitt & Co., on North Greene street. It will be almost on the site formerly occupied by the old Tate factory. Sam Browne has the contract for the building.

—Chief J. J. Stone, of the Greensboro Fire Department, has made arrangements to run a special train to Newberne August 6th, for the Firemen's Tournament. It will carry the companies of Greensboro, Winston, Salisbury, Durham and Raleigh, together with all their apparatus.

—The lawn party at the residence of Martin Glass in the country on Thursday night was a success in every way. There was good music, all manner of refreshments, and everybody had an all-around good time, while the Ladies' Aid Society of Alamance church reaped in a handsome sum for their church.

—The Southern Railway has given orders that passengers may be allowed to ride on all freight trains. Heretofore none of the freights would carry passengers and the regulation was very strictly observed. Now they can ride on any freight train, paying second class fare. This is a great convenience to the drummers, who often wish to go from one town to another between passenger trains.

—The fruit traffic over the Southern Railway from Georgia and other Southern States to the north gets heavier every day. Large numbers of fast through fruit trains now crowd the railroad both day and night. The fruit is packed in refrigerator cars with ice in the tops of the cars and the ice is replenished at several points along the route before the cars reach their destination.

—Trainmaster West and a corps of his assistants made a trip over the North Carolina Railroad from Goldsboro here last week and began preparations for putting down heavy steel rails in place of the present tracks. Additional water tanks will also be placed along at different points. These changes are being made preparatory to the heavy volume of freight traffic which will pass over the road when Norfolk is made the terminal, which will probably be very soon.

The North Carolina Railroad.

A great deal has been heard during the last few days about the question of the re-leasing of the North Carolina Railroad, which is the property of the State, to the Southern Railway. The Southern has lately negotiated arrangements to make Norfolk its deep water terminal by running its trains through Raleigh and Selma and on to Norfolk via the Coast Line and the Norfolk and Carolina. Its lease on the North Carolina Railroad will not expire for six years and the officials of the Southern desire to know whether they can secure a re-lease before they perfect their plans to enter Norfolk. This is perfectly natural as the investment in water front and other property which they will have to make in Norfolk alone represents an expenditure of half a million of dollars. It is also proposed by the Southern, if they again secure the lease of the North Carolina, to thoroughly equip it with heavy rails and make other costly improvements. The officials of the Soutnern met with the President and Directors of the N. C. Railroad last week at Raleigh and through Vice President A. B. Andrews a proposition was made looking to a further lease, the same rental being offered as at present. The directors adjourned without taking action, and now the Seaboard Air Line enters the arena and says it wants to bid for the lease of the road.

A conference was held last Friday at Charlotte between President R. C. Hoffman, Vice-President E. St. John, and Director D. A. Tompkins, of the Seaboard Air Line, and President S. B. Alexander, and Directors W. C. Maxwell and J. L. Morehead, of the North Carolina road.

President Hoffman suggested that it seemed to him too early for the directors of the North Carolina road to negotiate for a 99-years lease of the property. He said that the Seaboard would like very much to make a bid to lease the road but that it was out of the question to bid now for a lease where possession could only be given six years hence. If the road were for lease now the Seaboard would bid for it and make a fair bid.

This talk of the Seaboard people about what they would do if the road were to be leased now, and that it is out of the question to bid now when possession could only be given six years hence, amounts to nothing. It simply serves to complicate the situation, and its only effect is to delay the Southern and if possible to thwart it in securing a re-lease of the road so as to prevent it from getting in to Norfolk. To a man up a tree it looks like that is exactly what is intended. Very few people will believe that the Seaboard or any other road except the Southern really wants to lease the North Carolina Road. The PATRIOT believes that it would be a good thing for Greensboro as well as for Raleigh and other points on the line of the proposed new route to Norfolk for the Southern to continue to control the road and to extend its line into Norfolk. And it is quite surprising to see that some newspapers which have been whooping up the move for the Southern to go into Norfolk are now fighting it tooth and toe nail in its effort to again lease the N. C. Road in order that it may have a definite basis upon which to carry out its project to go into Norfolk. The Southern Railway is not going to complete the Norfolk project and expend a vast amount of money in doing it when there is a possibility that the props may be knocked from under it six years hence by a refusal to re-lease the North Carolina Railroad to it, and the papers which are crying for this and at the same time howling against a re-lease must take the said officials for a lot of babes in swaddling clothes. As to the other roads which profess to want to lease the North Carolina Road, it may be depended upon that none of them want it or will give as good terms for it as the Southern and none will operate it with the same advantage to the State and the people along the line. If the directors of the North Carolina Railroad refuse to make any terms with the Southern for a longer lease till the expiration of six years they will simply upset one of the most beneficial railroad movements on foot in the State, they will jeopordize the interest of the State property by taking chances six years hence against a certainty now, and they will forfeit the benefit of the substantial improvements which the Southern would at once make upon the road could it secure in good faith the privilege of a re-lease of the property. Should this be the action of the directors the Southern will be forced to go into Norfolk by the Atlantic and Danville Railroad and when the lease expires they will have the North Carolina Road in the market without a bidder, and when the demand for it is gone the value of the property will ebb away soon after.

—If the Southern Railway perfects all its arrangements for through transportation service to Norfolk via the North Carolina Railroad, it will mean much for Greensboro. Both passenger and freight trains will be put on and Greensboro will be the headquarters and lay-over point for the crews, thus making this a more important business center.

—President Peacock, of the Greensboro Female College, was at home this week after a month's trip through this and adjoining states in the interest of the college. President Peacock is making the college thoroughly popular and successful as his energy and ability are sure to do, and we are pleased to note that its patronage and standard of work under his administration are being worked up to the very highest point.

—The first issue of the "Volunteer Fireman," devoted to the volunteer fire departments of the South and published by Messrs. J. J. Stone and Fuller L. Reid, of this city, has made its appearance. It contains handsome pictures of President J. D. McNeil and Secretary J. W. Griffith of the N. C. State Fireman's Association, and is altogether a very neat and attractive publication. It gives the full programme of the seventh annual convention and tournament of the association to be held at New Berne Aug. 6th to 9th. The Volunteer Fireman will be published twice a month and the subscription price will be 75 cents per year.

STATE NEWS.

Prof. B. W. Ray has retired from the Leaksville Herald, and Mr. N. B. Moore becomes its editor.

Winston shipped over 200,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco last week. The stamp sales aggregated about $13,000.

The work on the new cotton factory, south of Salem, which is to cost $100,000, has been commenced. Most of the machinery has been purchased

The Sanford Express says: Capt. Fry, of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., spent yesterday here arranging to have the branch line to the Aldrich stone quarry extended.

The State Treasurer has licensed 45 building and loan associations to do business in North Carolina. Of these 26 are North Carolina companies and 19 are from other States.

The grape growers around Southern Pines are preparing to make a heavy shipment of grapes to the Northern markets. The grapes are fine and in excellent condition for shipping.

Lincoln county has a musical genius in the person of a 15-year-old lad. He made a banjo out of a peice of wood, killed a cat and stretched its skin across the wood and then made excellent music.

John R. Gentry, a Tar Heel horse owned by Mr. L. Banks Holt, of Graham, made a wonderful pacing record at Freeport, Ill, Wednesday. He paced a half mile in 59½ seconds, which is the fastest half ever paced in public.

The State has won its suit in the bout with the Wrought Iron Range peddlers. At Oxford Wednesday Judge Starbuck dismissed the injunction restraining the sheriff of Person county from collecting taxes from the stove company.

A special from Goldsboro says that it is understood that Senator J. C. Pritchard will control the choice of the Secretary of the United States Senate and that he has pledged it to State Senator H. L. Grant of Goldsboro. Gen. W. R. Cox now holds that position in the Senate.

If a Democratic primary election on the silver question were held in Robeson and Columbus counties to-morrow, it is safe to say that 90 per cent. of the votes would be cast in favor of free coinage. And if such an election were held throughout the State, 70 per cent. of the votes would be cast the same way, says the Wilmington Star.

The Board of Trustees of the Baptist Orphanage at Thomasville at their meeting there last week elected Rev. J. B. Boone as Superintendent to succeed Mr. J. H. Mills who has been Superintendent of the Institution for a number of years. The vote to displace Mr. Mills stood 7 to 6. The result was a surprise to outsiders and has caused considerable comment.

Jas. H. Pou, Esq., tells the Raleigh News and Observer of a little whitecapping affair in Johnston county. He says a man living near the Johnston and Wilson line made his wife eat fourteen biscuits at one sitting because she had burned them in cooking. The next night his neighbors called on him and gave him a brushing, as they should have done.

A special to the News and Observer from Rocky Mount says Dr. W. T. Spruill, a prominent citizen and physician of Hillsdaston, Nash county, committed suicide Wednesday by shooting himself. It is alleged that on Sunday Spruill attempted a criminal assault on a respectable married lady in the neighborhood. Tuesday papers for his arrest were placed in the hands of the sheriff for service, hence the suicide.

A most remarkable cloudburst is reported in the Gaston section of Halifax county. Its centre was on the farm of R. F. Moss, and by actual measurement 8½ inches of water fell in two hours and a half. The storm is described by those who witnessed it as most terrific. The wind blew a great gale and the display of electricity was the greatest ever witnessed in that section. Many people were nearly frightened to death.

The committee of President S. B. Alexander and Directors R. F. Hoke, W. C. Maxwell and Lee S. Overman, of the North Carolina Railroad, met last week in Raleigh and received a proposition made on behalf of the Southern Railway by Vice President A. B. Andrews for a further lease of 99 years from 1901 when the present lease exprires. Col. Andrews offered the same rental paid under the present lease, that is $273,000 annually. The committee was not satisfied with this and so no agreement was arrived at. President Alexander says the conference was of some length and that the matters were thoroughly discussed in a friendly way; that something may or may not result. The committee adjourned subject to his call.

A sensation has been caused by the arrest of several of the most prominent citizens of Beaufort, N. C., upon the charge of wholesale insurance frauds. A special from Morehead City says: Some time ago Col. John W. Hinsdale, of Raleigh, went to Beaufort with his stenographer and for several days took evidence in regard to charges of frauds on insurance companies. It is believed that there has been a conspiracy here for some years to swindle insurance companies, and the charge is that the local agents, examiners, and others have been working together. Their plan seems to have been to insure some person who was on the very verge of the grave from some fatal malady, and when the insured party died to send a certificate that he died of pneumonia caused by exposure or some similar disease. Then they would divide the money between them. It seems that this has been carried on systematically for the past ten or fifteen years, and that certain parties have made small fortunes out of the crime.

—The cigar factory of Mr. Jno. G. Broadnax was destroyed by fire about 4 o'clock Thursday morning. Everything was a total loss. Mr. Broadnax had no insurance and estimates the loss of tobacco and cigars at seven or eight thousand dollars. His papers and books were also destroyed and this in itself is a very serious and damaging loss.

—Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, pastor of the Baptist church of this city, having accepted a call to go to Fayetteville, left last week for his new field of labor. Mr. Thomas leaves a host of friends in Greensboro, both inside of his congregation and out of it, who will always hold him in cordial remembrance for his useful and zealous labors here. He is a faithful and eloquent pastor and a high-toned christian, whose contact with our people has been socially pleasant and spiritually beneficent.

Guilford Superior Court.

The two weeks' civil term of Guilford Superior Court adjourned last Saturday and Judge Boykin left for Concord. The following cases were disposed of since the report in the last issue of the PATRIOT:

Ferree vs. Cook, judgment in favor of the plaintiff.

Noble vs. Groome, judgment in favor of plaintiff.

Mattock vs. Barnes and others, judgment in favor of the defendant.

Sallie Law vs. Nannie C. Huffine, judgment in favor of plaintiff.

M. C. Michael and wife vs. Rumley and others, judgment in favor of the defendant.

Tate vs. Pace, judgment in favor of defendant.

J. K. Bartlett, Jr., trustee, vs. P. P. Yates, judgment in favor of defendant, but judgment stayed till trial of a case in United States Court in Maryland.

T. T. Brooks, Receiver Bain Building Co. vs. D. A. Kirkpatrick and Susan T. Kirkpatrick, decreed by the court that plaintiff recover.

Peidmont Bank vs. W. H. Shaw, jugdement in favor of plaintiff.

J. D. White, Receiver, vs. S. S. Brown and others, order.

Southern Railway Excursions.

The Southern Railway will sell reduced rate round trip tickets to Reidsville on account of the Durham Primitive Baptist Association. Tickets will be sold August 2d and 3rd, final limit August 7th.

Reduced rate round trip tickets will be sold to High Point on account of the annual meeting of the Society of Friends. Tickets will be on sale August 4th, 6th and 7th, final limit August 17.

Reduced rates will be given to Charlotte on account of the Grand Encampment I. O. O. F. Tickets will be sold August 5th to 7th, final limit August 12th.

Reduced rates will be sold to Harrisburg, N. C., on account of the Presbytery of Catawba. Tickets will be sold August 7th and 8th, final limit August 12th.

Reduced rates will be sold to Henderson, N. C., on account of the Colored Firemen's Association, tickets on sale August 12th and 13th, final limit August 17th.

SUMMONS FOR RELIEF.

You are hereby requested to show yourself AT ONCE at our office in the city of Greensboro for the purpose of having those diseased and troublesome TEETH in your mouth properly treated and filled, thereby saving your good health. We have put our prices in the reach of everybody, and there is no longer any excuse for the neglect of your teeth. So herein fail not.

Yours for business,
DR. GRIFFITH, Dentist,
Manager North State Dental Association, K. of P. Building, South Elm Street.

Modern Gin Houses.

Facilities for handling and ginning cotton at the least cost, and with the best results. Gin houses that can be insured because the fire risk is greatly reduced. Revolving box presses, steam presses, screw presses and hand presses. A full equipment for ginneries, including engine and boiler, pulleys and shafting, gins, elevators, fans and everything required, including plans for the building, platform, scales, etc. We also build saw mills and furnish a complete equipment. Pulleys and shafting and mill gearing. Repairing done. Write for catalogue to **Liddell Company**, Charlotte, N. C.

—The question of school facilities for west Greensboro is being agitated and has been referred by the Board of Aldermen to a special committee composed of Aldermen Phipps, Glenn and Merrimon. The committee is authorized to make inquiries looking to the disposition of the Bellevue Institute property.

Notice of Mortgagee's Sale of Land.

By virtue of the power conveyed to the undersigned by the heirs of Henry Skeans, deceased, by mortgage deed executed to me on the 3rd day of November, 1890, and recorded in the Register's office of Guilford County, N. C., in book No. 83, pages 373, 374, 375 and 376, I will sell on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1895,

on the premises of the late Henry Skeans, for cash to the highest bidder, the said real estate conveyed to me by said mortgage deed—a tract of land in Washington township adjoining the lands of R. R. Sheppard, Louranie Pender and others, containing 50 acres more or less.

This 15th day of July, 1895.

MRS. NANNIE WRIGHT, Mortgagee.

WHAT IS LOVE LIKE.

What is love like? A bird upon its spray,
Yielding its song to tune the universe;
A budding hope, and early morn in May,
Ocean, that doth in many tones rehearse.

The summer sun, the gay and lovely moon;
The blushing autumn, winter's early mood;
The stars, that keep from many nooks aboon;
The heart of poet, loitering in the wood.

The pink of flowers, the fragrance of twilight,
Music's delirious echoes on the air;
Thoughts of youth's treasured home, the hush of night;
The many forms which clothe the many fair.

Love's like the blind man, when first light he sees;
Love hath the subtlety of spring asleep;
No, no! He who has loved regrets all these;
Love is as formless, limitless as space.

LEACY GREEN LEACH.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Greensboro as a Railroad, Historical and Educational Centre.

GREENSBORO, N. C., July 19.—The speech by Mr. C. H. Ireland at the editorial banquet was the happiest presentation of the central situation of Greensboro I have ever heard. He drew upon the Bible for his similes, likening Greensboro to Jerusalem, beautiful for situation, and showing that, as Jerusalem was the radiating point for Palestine, Greensboro has its advantages as the railroad centre and distributing point for North Carolina. "You cannot go anywhere in North Carolina without passing through Greensboro," said a gentleman yesterday. "It is the hub of North Carolina, and is not only the railroad centre, but is the centre of historical, educational, and patriotic institutions."

He summed it up almost as well as Mr. Ireland did in his happy speech Thursday night.

* * *

Dr. McIver called attention to the position Guilford occupied in the educational world. Last year there were 2,000 young men and women in higher institutions of learning in Guilford—far more than in any other county in the State. It is a significant fact also which all who know him may be sure Dr. McIver did not omit to emphasize, that there was not a single educational institution in Guilford which did not open its doors to women. Greensboro was the first town in the State to vote a tax on itself for the support of graded schools, and only seven men voted against this tax in the entire population. So far as I know this is unprecedented. The graded schools are conducted in large, modern, well equipped handsome brick structures, and, under the management of Prof. Geo. A. Grimsley, are among the most efficient in the South. Recently, in the "Public School Edition" of the News and Observer, the work of these schools has been fully told to the readers of this paper.

* * *

Greensboro was among the first towns in the State to establish a school for the education of young women. Long before the war, "Edgworth" stood out as an educational haven for young women. Like a city set upon a hill, its influence for good is felt to-day in the sons and daughters, and grand-sons and grand-daughters of the commonwealth. Though "Edgworth" long ago closed its doors, Greensboro has long been the Mecca of female education to the Methodists of North Carolina. Upon the death last year of the lamented Dr. Reid, President of Greensboro Female College, it became necessary to select a President of this time-honored college. The trustees looked around for a successor; preferring a preacher who combined business ability with scholarship and consecration. There were such preachers to be had, but after careful consideration the Board of Trustees decided that what they wanted was a successful teacher who adopted business sense to thorough scholarship. They had him in the faculty in the person of Prof. Dred Peacock, whose modesty and worth had won for him the confidence of all patrons of the college, and the more than 100,000 Methodists of the State. His presidency, yet in the first year, has been marvelously successful, and his practical and wise management is certain to bring a career of usefulness to the college greater than it has enjoyed under the management of any of his distinguished predecessors. He is a broad man, loyal to his church and her institutions, without bigotry or narrowness. He has firmness, character and scholarship of a high order. He is the youngest man ever, so far as I know, called to the Presidency of an old and well-established female college. His success demonstrates that it is brains and horse sense and not age that are the requisites for instructing women. His faculty is among the best in the State, and the good work of the college is felt in every neighborhood in the commonwealth through the Christian refinements and quiet and persuasive influence of more than three generations of wives and mothers of our best population.

* * *

Here, too, is located the Normal and Industrial School of which Dr. Charles D. McIver is president. Its success has been the marvel of this decade. Less than three years old, it stands at the head, in point of attendance, of all the State's institutions of learning, and is surpassed by none in its high standard. It is true that there was a public demand for an institution to train teachers (and our women constitute by far the largest per cent of our teachers). Under any good management this college would have gradually grown into a great institution, but it is a fact admitted by all that the enthusiasm, in Dr. McIver's own person was communicated to all with whom he came in contact, and everyone caught his own buoyant faith in the institution's success, even before its doors were open for students. It had no period of probation. It stepped forth full grown, supported by the faith and loyalty of the whole State. Dr. McIver, whose patriotism and public spirit are as broad as the State is great, modestly attributes his success to the cordial co-operation of all friends of public education, and his co-workers, Profs. Alderman, Claxton, Joyner and a strong and learned faculty. But it is not too much to say that it is chiefly due to Mr. McIver's indomitable will, scholarship and devotion to the education of the masses. I am telling no secret, however, when I say that even in all this his assistant have been a power behind his throne, and his accomplished wife has been from the first an inspiration and a co-worker in the great work he has accomplished, and is to accomplish. Additions are being made to the building, in order to accomodate the numbers that apply for admission, and this school, (I call it the University for women), while starting out with marvelous success, will before a great while, have a thousand students.

Bennett Seminary, endowed and partly supported by the Northern Methodist church, and the A. & M. College, supported by the State, are the institutions that afford higher education for the colored youth, not only of Greensboro, but for all the sections of the State as well. They are officered by intelligent and progressive colored men and are doing a great work for the elevation of the negro.

These, and her handsome churches, benevolent institutions, are the jewels of which Greensboro is justly most proud.

* * *

In business and professional life, young men stand in the lead or by the side of the older men, as they are the leaders in educational work. Recently Moses Cone, the head of the Cotton Plaid Trust, has made large purchases here, and the finishing mill of that great corporation is one of the most attractive objects in Greensboro. Keeley Institute, which is called by many an educational institution, is one of Greensboro's prosperous enterprises. Men whose taste for liquor have obtained the master of them, are here in numbers all the time to take the gold cure, and hundreds of them have returned home, with no appetite for strong drink, to take their places as useful citizens, freed from the craving that has been their worst enemy.

Allusion has already been made in these columns to the Brockmann School of Music which gave to the editors the compliments of a delightful musical concert.

* * *

The editors greatly enjoyed their visit to the Guilford Battle Ground Association, thanks to the courtesy of Mr. J. W. Fry, of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. "Mr. Fry is one railroad man who has never lost his courtesy or heart," said a distinguished gentleman to me yesterday. "I wonder, when I reflect upon the thousand and one annoyances which beset the railroad men, of which the world knows nothing, that any of them keep their heart fresh and sympathetic and big. But Fry does in a greater degree than any man I know." Judge Schenck with his wife and daughter, who are as deeply interested in the preservation of North Carolina history, as the venerable Judge himself, received the editors cordially, and the Judge even took them to the museum and pointed out the relics of profound interest, the portraits of the great dead, and afterwards pointed out the position of the various troops on that memorable battle-field, carrying them to the lofty hill where the statue of Joseph Winston, erected by the liberality of ex-Governor Holt, stands as an undying sentinel. Dr. McIver was right when he said that Guilford Battle Ground was one of Greensboro's "educational institutes." It teaches a lesson in history and patriotism that is worth more than much of the instruction in the schools, for it is teaching its great truths by a noble object lesson. I am told that over 5,000 people have picnicked on these grounds, hallowed by patriotic memories and consecrated by the blood of patriots, within the last month. This is one of the ways the story of the battle of Guilford Court House is impressed upon the youth of the country. A few days ago there appeared in the Washington Post a communication stating that no Harrisons participated in that famous battle. Judge Schenck was asked about the truth of this publication. As an answer, he took a party of editors to the spot where the Harrison soldiers were stationed at the battle and to a stone that marks the place.

* * *

Greensboro has made rapid strides in its banking, manufacturing and commercial enterprises of late. They give employment to thousands of as good people as are to be found anywhere. I regret that I cannot give the facts in regard to each of these enterprises, because the simple presentation of the facts would tell the tale of Greensboro's progress better than any mere descriptive words.

The Editorial Convention for 1895 closed in a blaze of glory at an eloquent banquet given by the citizens last night at the Benbow House. The speeches were of a high order; the refreshments up to the high mark. The editors while here have been the guests of the citizens who have, with great generosity, entertained the editors at the Benbow House. This hospitality has been but a small portion, elegant as it was, of all that has been done to contribute to the pleasure of the craft by the hospitable citizens of this delightful and progressive city. Headed by Mayor Nelson and City Clerk Michaux and Dr. McIver, president of the Citizens' Committee, and the representatives of the local press, the citizens have vied with each other in their courtesies, and the editors leave the City of Flowers with pleasantest recollections.—Josephus Daniels, in News and Observer.

No More Misconstructions Wanted.

EDITOR PATRIOT:—A few days since I spent several hours in Gibsonville. I found many improvements going on—brickmaking, building and more improvements on the cotton mill. I enjoyed the stay very much, but I do hope that the trip will not create such a sensation as the one made some months ago. I was down there to repair an organ, and your correspondent was present while I was working on the organ, and in a pleasant joking way dubbed me an "organ grinder" and gave me to understand that I might look out for the paper. Said joke was carried out, and by some was misconstrued and taken as a reflection on an organ secured for Sunday school and church services by citizens of the town, and a sharp retort was made through your columns over the signature of "Kino." I sent word to some of the citizens how said remarks about the "organ grinder" originated and that the reference was to me, but fearing that some unpleasantness might still exist, I make the above statements. But I would say that as an "organ grinder" I have no monkey to keep me from causing wrong impressions being made where I go to fix organs.

May Gibsonville ever be a quiet, sober and industrious town, and continue to grow in a substantial way.

Respectfully,
July 24, 1895. J. O. T.

The Mouth.

Some mouths look like peaches and cream and some like a hole chopped into a brick wall to admit a new door or window. The mouth is a hotbed of toothaches, the bunghole of oratory and a lady's crowning glory. It is patriotism's fountain head and the tool chest for pie. Without it the politician would be a wanderer on the face of the earth and the cornetist would go down to an unhonored grave. It is the grocer's friend, the orator's pride, and the dentist's hope. —Durham Sun.

CHICAGO THE GENERAL FAVORITE.

Favored for the National Conventions by Politicians in Washington.

An intense rivalry is already apparent among a number of cities for the honor of entertaining the national political conventions which will meet next spring. It is the general opinion among the politicians in Washington that Chicago will be selected. It is a central city, with numberless railroads running in all directions, and a great telegraphic center. It can care for a tremendous crowd without creating a ripple in the every-day life of the population, and it is so cosmopolitan that the interest of no particular candidate would be aided by its selection. The experience at Minneapolis in 1892 will be a warning which will not go unheeded. The pretty town accommodated the crowd and extended a most hospitable welcome, while its exposition building was capacious enough to hold 10,000 people. But its telegraph wires were swamped by the preliminary dispatches, and when the correspondents really got down to work their matter was piled mountain high and nothing got through without delay.

Of course San Francisco will be in line. For years the Golden Gate city has been pleading at the doors of the two national committees for the privilege of entertaining the convention. When the national committees meet here next winter the path of the San Francisco delegation will not be flowing with milk and honey, but there will be fruit and wine in generous profusion.

As against all this profuse entertainment, however, the careful committeemen have weighed the distance of the Pacific slope, the meager railroad facilities, the cost of transportation for the delegates and the inadequate means of telegraphic communication. The few wires which run along the transcontinental lines of railroad would not begin to carry the hundreds of thousands of words in special and press dipatches, and a storm in the Rocky mountains or the disarrangement of the wires along the southern route would leave the entire east without any news from the convention. In addition to this, the trip to the coast and return could not be made in less than three weeks or a month, and few of the delegates could afford to lose so much time.

The latest applicant in the field is Atlanta. The delegation which spent several days in Washington for the purpose of inviting President Cleveland to attend the cotton states' exposition set the ball in motion by talking Atlanta as a convention town to every person of prominence whom they met. Cincinnati, St. Louis and possibly Omaha may be again in the list of applicants next winter, but Chicago seems to have the call.—Washington Post.

The North Carolina Press Association discussed two very important questions pertaining to the present laws of our State. One was a reform in the present jury system relative to criminal cases. A resolution was adopted with this end in view. The idea is to give the State an equal chance in a murder case with the defendant—something like the same number of challenges in the selection of a juryman as is now given the defendant. This will open up an interesting and important discussion upon our jury system and no doubt bring about some improvements along this line. The other question was upon our present libel law, which is a sweeping measure, and needs remodeling so that justice may be given both sides. These are very important questions, and concern the whole people.

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as administrator with will annexed, on the estate of M. J. Denny, deceased, I hereby notify all persons holding claims against the estate to present them on or before the 17th day of June, 1896, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate are hereby notified to come forward at once and make payment of same.

This 17th day of June, 1895.
E. M. HENDRIX, Administrator.

Valuable Land for Sale.

By virtue of the authority vested in me as administrator, being duly appointed and qualified as such, of the estate of the late W. W. Young, I hereby offer for sale One Plantation containing 300 acres of land with all buildings thereon necessary for farm comfort and convenience, and the same being comparatively new. Said farm is located six miles south-east of the City of Greensboro. Apply to
W. B. YOUNG, Adm'r.

AN OLD BATTLE-SCARRED FLAG.

Captain Pumphrey Secures the Colors of the 13th N. C. Regiment.

Captain W. F. Pumphrey, of this city, has recently acquired possession of the historic old flag of the Thirteen North Carolina Regiment, which was nearly cut to pieces by bullets in the various battles in which it was carried. He obtained the high-prized trophy from Mr. Chas. Hill, formerly of the well known Richmond firm of Hill & Skinker, but now proprietor of the Hotel Brunswick, at Waynesboro. Mr. Hill sends the following memoranda of the old flag's history.

"This flag was issued in the spring of 1862. Was in the following battles: Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Cold Harbor, Malvern Hill, Southampton (Md.,) Chancellorsville. Two of the three color bearers were shot down under it, and Col. A. M. Scales (after brigadier-general) carried it in the fight at Cold Harbor. After the battle of Chancellorsville the flag was so worn that new flags were issued, and this one was turned over to me for safe keeping, and I have had it ever since. I was the quartmaster of the regiment from its organization.

"I attended the re union of the regiment in North Carolina about fifteen years after the war, and carried this flag. General Scales, who was then Governor of North Carolina, was there, and I offered to give him the flag. He said no; I had taken care of it twenty years, and was the proper custodian of it. This flag was unfurled from my residence, at No. 330 East Franklin street, Richmond, at the unveiling of the Jackson statue, and General Early halted the whole procession to pay respect to it, and it created much enthusiasm. It was in the procession when General Lee's statue was unveiled, and attracted much attention, and was carried by a private in the regiment, who had survived the war. This flag is genuine, and has been in my hands since the battle of Chancellorsville."—Richmond Dispatch.

It is said that the following are the fourteen wealthiest counties in North Carolina according to property: Wake, ten millions; Buncombe, ten millions; Mecklenburg, nearly ten; New Hanover, eight and three-fourths; Forsythe, eight; Durham and Guilford, each nearly six; Wayne and Rowan, each seven; Rockingham, Robeson, Granville, Iredell, Johnson each have a little over four millions.

Mr. Samuel Spencer, president of the Southern Railway, has invited a committee from Atlanta to consult with him as to the removal of Southern Railway headquarters from Washington to Atlanta.

Mother (reaching for her slipper)—So you have been teasing your sister again, have you? Son—Don't strike, ma. Let's settle it by arbitration.—Harper's Bazaar.

Col. Julian S. Carr has appointed Rufus L. Patterson, of Durham, chief marshall of the State Fair. Mr. Patterson is now at Illchester, Md. He has accepted the position.

The like of cotton factories was never known before. A dozen have been inaugurated in this State within the last few weeks. Concord is the latest town to start one.

Officials of the Seaboard Air Line are in Birmingham, Ala., seeking a western outlet for business from Atlanta by way of Birmingham.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY R'Y CO.
JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.
In effect on and after May 19th, 1895.

NORTH BOUND, NO. 2—DAILY.
Leave Wilmington.....
Arrive Fayetteville.....
Leave Fayetteville.....
Leave Fayetteville Junction.....
Leave Sanford.....
Leave Climax.....
Arrive Greensboro.....
Leave Greensboro.....
Leave Stokesdale.....
Arrive Walnut Cove.....
Leave Walnut Cove.....
Leave Rural Hall.....
Arrive Mt. Airy.....

SOUTH BOUND, NO. 1—DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy.....
Leave Rural Hall.....
Arrive Walnut Cove.....
Leave Walnut Cove.....
Leave Stokesdale.....
Arrive Greensboro.....
Leave Greensboro.....
Leave Climax.....
Leave Sanford.....
Arrive Fayetteville Junction.....
Arrive Fayetteville.....
Leave Fayetteville.....
Arrive Wilmington.....

NORTH BOUND, NO. 4—DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville.....
Arrive Maxton.....
Leave Maxton.....
Leave Red Springs.....
Leave Hope Mills.....
Arrive Fayetteville.....

SOUTH BOUND, NO. 3—DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville.....
Leave Hope Mills.....
Leave Red Springs.....
Arrive Maxton.....
Arrive Bennettsville.....

NORTH BOUND, NO. 16—MIXED—DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Leave Ramseur.....
Leave Climax.....
Arrive Greensboro.....
Leave Greensboro.....
Leave Stokesdale.....
Arrive Madison.....

SOUTH BOUND, NO. 15—MIXED—DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Leave Madison.....
Leave Stokesdale.....
Arrive Greensboro.....
Leave Greensboro.....
Leave Climax.....
Arrive Ramseur.....

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.
at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem.

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.
at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South. At Climax with the Seaboard Air Line for Columbia, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest, at Wilmington with the Seaboard Air Line for Wrightsville and Ocean View.

J. W. FRY,—General Manager.
W. E. KYLE,—General Passenger Agent.