

W. M. BARBER & CO.
GREENSBORO, N. C.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1896.
ANNOUNCEMENTS

I herewith announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer subject to the Democratic County Convention.

July 14, 1896.
W. S. RANKIN.

Editor, Patriot:—We beg to put before the voters of Guilford county Mr. C. A. Wharton as a suitable candidate for the office of Sheriff. Mr. Wharton is a gentleman of high character, intelligent, energetic and progressive citizen, and a man of unusual influence not only among his own party friends but with Republicans and Democrats as well. Let his friends rally around him at our Democratic county convention and give him the nomination and he will be our next Sheriff.

July 14, 1896.
W. S. RANKIN.

Editor, Patriot:—Without disparaging any of the good men whose names have been mentioned for the office of Treasurer of Guilford county, I wish to present the name of Mr. A. S. Clark since he was a boy, and have found him "square" every time and every where. He is honest, kind, obliging, painstaking, accurate, looking after even the smallest details of his own business and that entrusted to his care with conscientious fidelity. As a neighbor he is public spirited, and as a neighbor he is honored and respected by all. He is a life-long Democrat, has always worked for the interest of the Democratic party and has never held office. Let him be capable and as deserving of office at the hands of his party as any man in the county. I hope to see him nominated. Respected and treated by his neighbors and by all with whom he has come in contact, he will add strength and confidence to his ticket.

Very Respectfully,
W. O. DOWELL.

More than two-thirds of the representatives of the American people who believe in the principles of Democracy declared in national convention at Chicago last week for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, nominating a candidate and proclaiming a platform in thorough accord with that doctrine. An energetic minority, composed principally of delegates from the North and East, opposed such a course, but with a few exceptions they submit to the will of the majority and keep aloft the banner they have so long honored.

For the time being all other issues are lost sight of and finance alone occupies the public mind. The battle will be fought by the adherents of the two standards—gold monometallists on the one hand and advocates of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 on the other. Leading the gold standard forces is William McKinley, the ideal of organized wealth, corporate monopolies and high tariff. Leading the silver men is William J. Bryan, a fearless advocate of the common people's rights, a believer in a financial system in keeping with American independence, just taxation, a tariff for revenue, and other admirable principles clearly defined by the platform upon which he stands. The duty of every Democrat is apparent. Existing differences must be overlooked and the united strength of the party thrown to the ticket. The silver men of all parties must concentrate their strength if they wish to aid the cause for which they profess such devotion. Their common leader is a man of spotless character, exalted talents, noble ambitions and pure motives; young, strong, vigorous and aggressive. In Greensboro, where he is personally known and honored, his nomination causes the greatest satisfaction. His election must follow. The campaign of '96 will be a memorable one and it is to be hoped that it may meet the expectations of an esteemed contemporary, which says:

What we want and what we must have, if we are to settle right and to the best interests of all the great question now before the American people, is a calm, clear, dispassionate discussion of it on its merits as a business and a moral proposition. To do this we must sternly rebuke the attempt to array class against class, and refuse to entertain as pertinent or logical appeals to national or merely political prejudice. Denunciations on either side will do no good. The debate over the financial question is a debate between two American citizens. There may be rogues and interested speculators on both sides, but the great majority of the followers of each are equally honest in their convictions. The discussion should, therefore, be brought up to the plane of pure reason, and kept there as far as possible. Violence will not aid in getting at the truth, and bitterness will convert no one from the error of his ways. What the

people of this country will require to convert them to the free and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 will be sound and overwhelming argument, not attacks upon Wall street. Both of these, doubtless, have many crimes to answer for, but they are not the issue now. The evidence, it has been said, is on the side of the heaviest battalions, but in a civil contest like this the victory will be with the party whose artillery of argument is the strongest.

A score or more of Democratic newspapers in the North have repudiated the Chicago ticket, while in a few instances the same can be said of Southern papers, the most notable of which is the Louisville Courier-Journal. As the bolts mainly occurred in states where little support was expected the result will not be so disastrous as might be supposed and only tends to define the lines already drawn. If the silver forces hope to win they must unite under the banner of Democracy, which stands pledged to all that the friends of the white metal have asked.

There is talk of a gold standard Democratic ticket in the North. The next thirty days will determine the likelihood of such a move. Senator Hill and Tammany will support the ticket nominated at Chicago, even though it is unsatisfactory in some respects. The gold men are in about the same position as the silver men—division means defeat.

It is conceded that the Populists and National Bimetallists will endorse Bryan at their conventions in St. Louis July 22d, as the leading men of both organizations are apparently pleased with his nomination.

GREENSBORO should have a Bryan and Watson club at once.

BRYAN FOR PRESIDENT.

NEBRASKA'S ALE SILVER CHAMPION TO LEAD THE DEMOCRATIC HOSTS.

North Carolina Backed the Winner—The Delegation Thanked—Next to Nebraska I Owe Them More Than Any Other People—Hon. Arthur Sewall, of Maine, Gets Second Place on the Ticket—Both Candidates Acceptable to Silver Men of All Parties.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

The second day of the National Democratic Convention at Chicago was occupied in settling the Michigan contest.

Chairman Daniel rapped for order at 10:50 and when the aisles had been cleared and something like quiet reigned Rev. E. F. Green, an Episcopal minister of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was introduced and delivered the invocation. After the prayer Senator Daniel announced that the first business of the day would be the reports of committees. A hitch in the machinery appeared at once, for the committee on credentials, which always reports first, was not ready with its recommendations. "Favorite Son" demonstrations followed until it was announced that Gov. Hogg, of Texas, would address the convention. When he had finished, Senator White assumed the gavel temporarily while the crowd cried for Hill, Bryan, Blackburn, Altgeld and others. Delegate Money, of Mississippi, moved that Senator Blackburn be requested to address the convention and the crowd yelled itself hoarse in approval. The Kentuckian's speech was like a fierce cavalry charge. It swept along with volley after volley of silver shot, and its periods were followed by volley after volley of wild shrieks of approval that were as fierce as the shots.

Cries for Bryan and other favorites followed Blackburn's speech. Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois, was recognized and for several minutes swayed the convention by his oratory, which brought forth the customary demonstration. Ex-Gov. Overmeyer, of Kansas, and Geo. Fred. Williams, a stalwart young silver congressman from Massachusetts, also spoke.

The committee on credentials having at last agreed upon a partial report, the chairman, Mr. Atwood, of Kansas, was introduced and presented the report. It found the temporary roll correct save in Michigan and Nebraska. In Nebraska the report seated the silver delegation, headed by W. J. Bryan. This announcement was greeted with a storm of cheers. The committee asked for further time to decide the Michigan contest.

Then T. J. Mahoney, one of the gold delegates from Nebraska, made a brief speech of protest. He and his colleagues, he said, well understood that they were to be thrown out and at the head of the delegation they marched out.

The report of the committee was adopted by a viva voce vote. Ex-Gov. Russell, of Massachusetts, at first demanded a roll call, but subsequently withdrew it. The band regaled the convention with more music and the crowd was kept in a good humor while the wait for a decision in the Michigan case occurred. After a brief lull an adjournment was made at 1:30 p. m. until 5 p. m.

There was considerable applause among the silver men on the floor. Ex-Congressman John C. Crosby, of Massachusetts, on behalf of the minority of the committee, took the stage and earnestly protested against the decision of the majority.

Delegates Brannon, Salisbury of Delaware, Stevenson, Sheehan of Grady of New York, Thomas of Colorado, and others argued in behalf of the goldites from Michigan, while Delegates Taylor of Arkansas, Blake of Texas, McKnight of Michigan, Powers of Utah, O'Donnell of Colorado, and others spoke in favor of the committee report.

The vote on rejection of minority report was 558 yeas, 368 nays. Hill offered a resolution in sub-committee on resolutions endorsing Cleveland, which on motion of Tillman, was tabled by vote of 29 to 17.

The convention, after hearing permanent Chairman White's speech, at 9:35, adjourned until 10 a. m. Thursday.

THURSDAY'S SESSION.

The third day of the great Democratic convention opened with clear skies and bright sunshine. The usual delay was experienced in getting the proceedings underway. The spectators, however, were present in masses.

At 10:55 o'clock Senator White called the assembly to order and stated that the day's proceedings would be opened with prayer by the Rev. Thos. E. Greene.

Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, was called to the chair. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the committee on resolutions, read the platform as finally adopted by the committee.

As he finished the platform Senator Jones said that at the request of the minority of the committee on resolutions he would now present certain amendments that were proposed by the minority; also two amendments that would be proposed by Senator Hill, of New York. All of them would now be read, after which, by agreement, two hours and forty minutes would be allowed for debate; one hour and twenty minutes on each side. He hoped that the convention would listen patiently to what was to be read and said.

The minority report of the committee favored the maintenance of the existing gold standard until an international agreement can be secured. It also commended President Cleveland's administration. Senator Hill presented two amendments—first, that any change in the monetary standard should not apply to existing contracts; second, that free coinage of silver shall be suspended in a year if it is found impossible to maintain the parity between gold and silver.

Ben Tillman made the first speech in behalf of the majority report, making a flat failure in the way of eliciting any enthusiasm. Before he was half through the audience became impatient and there were prolonged cries of "Boil it down," "Time," etc. He proclaimed, among other things, that the issue was a sectional one, that he was willing to see the Democratic party disrupted again as it was in 1860, and wound up by offering a resolution which denounced the administration of President Cleveland, denounced the construction placed on the financial plank of the last national convention, and characterized the issue of bonds in time of peace as "unlawful and usurpation of authority deserving impeachment." The resolution was afterward withdrawn.

Senator Jones took the stand to speak for the platform as submitted by the committee. His first sentence brought cheering. He said he disagreed with the Senator from South Carolina in his statement that this was a sectional issue. He was a Southerner, but he loved the whole country and was willing to lay down his life for it. [Wild cheering.] This question was not sectional, but involved every part of the country. The Democracy believed as he did, in liberty and union. He believed the whole people should stand together.

Senator Hill followed in a forcible, temperate speech in behalf of the minority report. Those who expected some fervid and fierce comments were disappointed. "We want to build up the Democratic party," said Senator Hill to the convention, "not to tear it down. We love and honor the principles of Jefferson and Jackson, who were for hard money. If we are true to the old faith, if we stand by the traditional policy of the Democratic saints of the past, we can win. If we put it aside we are lost." This was a terse and forceful statement of the position of the sound-money Democrats.

Senator Vilas, of Wisconsin, and ex-Gov. Russell, of Massachusetts, spoke on the same side as Hill, and Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, closed the discussion. Mr. Bryan was the most effective speaker on the silver side and it is not often that he has made a superior effort. Cheer after cheer went up as he ascended the platform and the cyclone of applause did not subside until it had spent itself. He worked his forces up to a high pitch which culminated when he threw defiance to all who disagreed with him. He wound up in a peroration that set the silver men wild and the storm of cheers that followed was borne on the wind for miles.

[Mr. Bryan's speech will appear in full in our next issue.] The three leading speeches in the Chicago convention Thursday were made by Senators Tillman and Hill and ex-Congressman Bryan, of Nebraska. Tillman's address was an incoherent tirade of abuse, both foolish and malicious. It was not surprising that Senator Jones, an ex-Confederate soldier, promptly repudiated, on behalf of the South, the sentiment uttered by the South Carolina agitator. Senator Hill made a calm and impressive appeal for the preservation of the Democratic party by fidelity to principle and tradition. Mr. Bryan delivered

ed by far the most effective appeal that has yet been made for silver. He is a brainy, magnetic speaker, and those who have heard his eloquence before, will not be surprised that he carried the convention by storm.

The motion to substitute the minority report for the majority report was defeated by a two-thirds majority—yeas 303, nays 626.

The vote taken separately on the motion to commend the administration of President Cleveland was: Yeas, 357; nays, 564.

The platform was then adopted by a vote of 628 to 301. At 4:47 o'clock p. m. the convention took a recess until 8 o'clock p. m., and when it was called to order at that hour its presiding officer, Senator White, of California, who immediately handed over the gavel to Representative Richardson, of Tennessee. The chairman informed the convention that the roll of states would be called so that nominations of candidates for the Presidency should be made.

Senator Vest led off with the nomination of Richard P. Bland, of Missouri. Seconded by J. R. Overmeyer, of Kansas, and J. R. Williams, of Illinois. A wonderful demonstration followed.

Mr. H. T. Lewis, of Georgia, put in nomination William J. Bryan, of Nebraska. Seconded by Mr. Theo. F. Klutz, of North Carolina, Mr. Williams, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Kernan, of Louisiana. For forty-five minutes the enthusiasm for Bryan, headed by the Tar Heel delegation, held high carnival. Senator Turpie, of Indiana, nominated Governor Matthews, of that state.

Hon. Fred. White, of Iowa, nominated ex-Gov. Boies.

Hon. John S. Rhea, of Kentucky, nominated Senator Joe Blackburn, Mr. Patrick, of Ohio, nominated Mr. John R. McLean, of Cincinnati.

Several other names were before the convention, as the ballots indicate, although not formally presented.

Following the call of states came adjournment at 12:30 a. m.

FRIDAY'S SESSION.

When the convention met Friday to ballot on the presidential nomination the situation was attended with much excitement. The silver men were sure of the necessary two-third majority, when it came to a test, but the gold men had not shown their colors.

When the first ballot was taken and the New York, New Jersey, part of Michigan men and other goldites refused to vote, while Pennsylvania voted for Tillman, it was evident that there was no compact in their ranks. South Carolina's votes for Tillman brought forth hisses and no cheers. Vermont joined Maine in casting silver votes. Four of the Massachusetts delegates voted for Cleveland. North Carolina stood solid for Bryan on every ballot.

On the second ballot South Carolina left Tillman and went to Bryan, while Virginia and Alabama went to Bland.

The third ballot showed Bland with three more votes and Bryan climbing to 219.

On the fourth ballot Alabama led off to Bryan. The result showed Bryan mounting up to 280 and Bland dropping to 241.

The excitement was intense when the fifth ballot was called. State after state rolled in to swell the Bryan flood, which raged as an irresistible torrent when Illinois was thrown in. Candidate McLean withdrew his name and the solid vote of Ohio went to Bryan. Gov. Stone "lowered the standard of Bland" and cast Missouri's vote for Bryan. It was a stampede, and when, on motion of Senator Turpie, of Indiana, the nomination was made unanimous, everything was let loose for a general jollification, which continued until the delegates were themselves out. The vote by ballots was as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.	
Bland	237
Bryan	137
Boies	67
Blackburn	83
McLean	54
Matthews	37
Stevenson	5
Teller	8
Pattison	94
Russell	2
Pennoyer	8
Tillman	17
Hill	1
Campbell	1
Not voting	179

SECOND BALLOT.	
Bland	281
Bryan	197
Boies	37
Blackburn	41
McLean	53
Matthews	34
Stevenson	10
Teller	9
Pattison	100
Pennoyer	8
Hill	1
Not voting	160

THIRD BALLOT.	
Bland	291
Bryan	219
Boies	36
Blackburn	27
McLean	54
Matthews	34
Stevenson	10
Teller	9
Pattison	97
Pennoyer	8
Hill	1
Not voting	162

FOURTH BALLOT.	
Bland	241
Bryan	280
Boies	23
Blackburn	27
McLean	46
Matthews	36
Stevenson	6
Pattison	96
Hill	1
Not voting	162

FIFTH BALLOT.	
Bryan	528
Bland	77
Boies	36
Blackburn	29
McLean	54
Matthews	36
Stevenson	6
Pattison	96
Hill	1
Not voting	254

A recess was taken until 8 o'clock, but the many conferences on the question of a vice president having been unsuccessful, the evening session was brief and uninteresting.

SATURDAY'S SESSION.

The attendance at Saturday's session was somewhat smaller than usual, many of the delegates and visitors having decided to reach home by Sunday. When the gavel

fell at 11 o'clock the chair announced that nominations for vice president were in order. Roll call showed an unexpected number of candidates, viz:

Geo. F. Williams, of Massachusetts.
John R. McLean, of Ohio.
Jas. H. Lewis, of Washington.
Walter Clark, of North Carolina.
Geo. W. Fithian, of Illinois.
Governor Pennoyer, of Oregon.
Arthur Sewall, of Maine.
Jos. C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania.
Senator Daniel, of Virginia.
Richard P. Bland, of Missouri.
The names of Teller, Boies, Hart, Williams, of Illinois, and Blackburn of Kentucky also appeared on the first ballot.

Sibley led on the first ballot with 163, McLean 111, Sewall 100, Clark 50. The other votes were scattering.

Bland led on the second ballot with 294, McLean 158, Sibley 113, Sewall 37, Clark 22.

On the third ballot Sibley withdrew, resulting in Bland's receiving 255 votes, McLean 210, Sewall 97, Clark 22.

On the fourth ballot Bland withdrew, resulting: McLean 296, Sewall 261, Clark 46.

Before the fifth ballot was reached McLean withdrew and many delegations declared for Sewall, who received 568 when the next roll was called. His nomination was made unanimous. North Carolina voted for Clark on every ballot. In deference to the old cry of sectionalism a Southern man was not insisted on for second place on the ticket.

After passing the customary resolutions of thanks the convention adjourned sine die.

William J. Bryan's Career.

William Jennings Bryan, of Lincoln, Nebraska, was born in Salem, Marion county, Illinois, March 19, 1860; attended public school until fifteen years of age, spending his vacations on the farm; in the fall of 1875 entered Whipple Academy, at Jacksonville, Illinois; entered Illinois College, Jacksonville, in 1877; completed a classical course and was graduated with the highest honors in 1881; attended Union College of Law, Chicago, Illinois, for two years, during which time he was connected with the office of ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull; began the practice of his profession at Jacksonville; removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, October 1, 1887, and became a member of the firm of Talbot & Bryan; never held an elective office prior to his election to Congress; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 13,784 votes, against 13,644 votes for Allen W. Field, Republican, 863 votes for R. W. Maxwell, Populist, and 2,409 votes for Jerome Shamp, Independent. He was not a candidate for election to the Fifty-fourth Congress and was succeeded in that body by Jesse B. Strode, Republican.

Since the age of fourteen Mr. Bryan has been a member of the Presbyterian church. He is married and has three children.

Who Mr. Sewall Is.

Arthur Sewall was born at Bath, Me., November 25th, 1835. He has been a life-long Democrat and has been chairman of the Maine Democratic State committee for many years. His residence is the Sewall estate in Bath, which has been in the possession of the Sewall family since 1760, when his great-grandfather took title only three removes from a grant by King George. Mr. Sewall married in 1859. His wife was Emma D. Crookers, of Bath. There are two children—Harold M. and Wm. D. Harold M. was appointed during Mr. Cleveland's first administration United States Consul General at Samoa, but has since gone over to the Republican party.

Mr. Sewall has been engaged most of his life in ship-building and ship-owning. In the early days he built wooden whalers and coasters for which the State of Maine was famous. The firm has been Sewall & Son for three generations. Mr. Sewall is president and principal owner of the Bath

National Bank. He was president for nine years of the Maine Central Railroad. He resigned the latter position two years ago. He was at one time president of the Eastern Railroad and has still quite considerable interests in railroads and in railroad-building.

Mr. Cleveland is Silent.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 10.—Mr. Cleveland will make no statement concerning the result of the nomination at the Chicago Convention. Neither will he say anything on the platform adopted by that body.

Help

Is needed by poor, tired mothers, overworked and burdened with care, debilitated and run down because of poor, thin and impoverished blood. Help is needed by the nervous sufferer, the men and women tortured with rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, eczema, catarrh. Help

Comes Quickly

When Hood's Sarsaparilla begins to enrich, purify and vitalize the blood, and sends it in a healing, nourishing, invigorating stream to the nerves, muscles and organs of the body. Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the weak and broken down system, and cures all blood diseases, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Farm for Sale.

What is known as "Brown's Dairy Farm," near city of Greensboro, is for sale. It embraces 340 acres. Can be cut into 40 to 100 acre tracts to suit purchaser. No better farm can be bought in this country. Price about one-third of real value.

SAMPLE S. BROWN, Greensboro, N. C.

Guilford College,

GUILFORD COLLEGE, N. C.

Opens August 15, 1896. Instruction thorough for both sexes. Three Courses for Degrees, A. B., M. A., and Ph. D. Physical Training. Healthful location on Dairy Farm. Expenses moderate. Send for Catalogue.

L. L. HOBBS, President.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

This College offers thorough courses in Agriculture, Mechanical, Civil and Electrical Engineering, and in Science. General academic studies supplement all these technical courses.

EXPENSES PER SESSION, INCLUDING BOARD: For County Students, \$8.91 00 For All Other Students, \$131 00 Apply for Catalogue to ALEXANDER Q. HOLLADAY, 29-St. President, Raleigh, N. C.

THE Turnip Crop OF 1896

Should be a Large One.

No root crop is more valuable for man or stock. We are known far and wide as

CAREFUL SEEDSMEN

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—BUY OF US—

Best New Crop Turnip Seed

and no failure on part of seed can await you.

Full Line Grocer's Bottle Drugs at Wholesale.

Richardson & Fariss, DRUGGISTS & SEEDSMEN. Opp. Reuben House. Just Below Postoffice.

We Offer Inducements

—THIS MONTH IN—

CLOTHING

That you can not afford to miss. Consult us before buying and you will learn much to your advantage. Our line of FURNISHINGS is complete. We carry everything a man wears except shoes.

MATTHEWS, CHISHOLM & STROUD,

— THE LEADING LOW PRICE —

CLOTHIERS.

WILL H. MATTHEWS, Manager.

300 South Elm street, Greensboro.

GREAT REDUCTION SALE.

In order to make room for our Fall Stock, we have decided to close out 500 pairs of Shoes at first cost. This lot consists of a great variety of many styles of cheap and medium Shoes for Men, Women and Children, including a lot of Drummers' Samples. These are not old goods, but all bought since last September. A big lot of Straw Hats, mostly Drummers' Samples, which we will sell for 25 per cent. less than Drummers' prices. A job lot of Men and Women's Sun Umbrellas lower than ever seen before.

Armfield, Ridge & Vickory.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

16 TO 1

* Seems to be all the go now, but not so. We have
* some Summer Shoes that must go, too, and at less
* than sixteen to one. Two lots of Shoes at 25 cents.
* One lot of Oxford Ties at \$1.00, former price \$2.50.
* All Shoes sold at prices away off now for Summer
* goods. The Summer is going and the Shoes must
* go also. DARDEN'S is the place to get these great
* bargains. For Shoes go to Darden's—for anything
* else go where you like.

DARDEN'S.

"Encouragement Breeds Reciprocation."

The Hayes-Goldberg Sale which was inaugurated by Fishplate, during which over 300 Suits that were \$15 at the factory were distributed to discriminating wearers for

- \$8.50 -

has induced him to go over the Stock and select the cream of the \$12.50, \$13.00 and \$14.00 Suits in season and put them all in one lot at

- \$7.50 -

for 15 days only. THE EARLY COMERS get the pick.

E. R. FISHBLATE,

The "Broad-Guage" Clothier.

WILL. R. RANKIN, Manager.

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Is a Great Secret!

And we don't want you to tell everybody—just those you think will be interested.

We are selling goods very cheap. Everything is low, but especially is this the case in our entire line of Colored Wool Dress Goods. We have quite a stock of these, and in order to reduce the stock will begin this week (June 10th) to offer them at cut prices. Real bargains can be had in this department. They are not old shop worn goods, but new and desirable, many of them suitable for either Fall or Winter wear. If you can't come and see these bargains send for samples, for we give special care to mail orders. No matter what you need of goods in our line send to us and we will please you, and remember that with every purchase amounting to \$12.50 we include a pretty Chenille Table Cover free.

Yours respectfully,

THE COX-FERREE DRY GOODS COMPANY.

TOM SHERWOOD, Treasurer.

CARTLAND

—THE— Merchant-Tailor

HAS RECEIVED THE SPRING STYLES AND ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES



PANT CLOTH in all styles. Write for samples. Has Chert, Co. & Co.'s popular brand of Shirts, Dress, Negligee and Cheviot Underwear, Canes, Umbrellas, etc., etc., etc.

H. H. CARTLAND,

106 South Elm Street, GREENSBORO, N. C.

