

# THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT

VOL. 79.

GREENSBORO, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1900.

NO. 21.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

**W. J. RICHARDSON.**

OFFICE: KATZ BUILDING.

RESIDENCE: 615 W. GASTON ST.

**W. P. BEALL, M. D.,**

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office: Loan and Trust Bldg.

RESIDENCE: 404 Asheboro St.

Hours: 11:30 to 1:30 to 4:30.

Telephone No. 17.

**L. STAMEY, M. D.**

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

RESIDENCE:

630 South Elm St.

OFFICE:

At Stamey & Grissom's Drug Store.

**Dr. J. J. BRYAN**

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office: Loan and Trust Bldg.

RESIDENCE: 404 Asheboro St.

Hours: 11:30 to 1:30 to 4:30.

Telephone No. 17.

**Dr. R. L. RIERSON,**

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office: Loan and Trust Bldg.

RESIDENCE: 404 Asheboro St.

Hours: 11:30 to 1:30 to 4:30.

Telephone No. 17.

**Dr. J. E. WYCHE,**

DENTIST.

Office: Loan and Trust Bldg.

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Hours: 11:30 to 1:30 to 4:30.

Telephone No. 17.

**Dr. J. H. WHEELER,**

DENTIST.

Office: Loan and Trust Bldg.

RESIDENCE: 404 Asheboro St.

Hours: 11:30 to 1:30 to 4:30.

Telephone No. 17.

**Dr. L. A. PHIPPS,**

PHYSICIAN AND DENTIST.

Office: Loan and Trust Bldg.

RESIDENCE: 404 Asheboro St.

Hours: 11:30 to 1:30 to 4:30.

Telephone No. 17.

**ROBERT D. DOUGLAS,**

Attorney - at - Law,

Office: Loan and Trust Bldg.

RESIDENCE: 404 Asheboro St.

Hours: 11:30 to 1:30 to 4:30.

Telephone No. 17.

**BYNUM & BYNUM,**

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

Office: Loan and Trust Bldg.

RESIDENCE: 404 Asheboro St.

Hours: 11:30 to 1:30 to 4:30.

Telephone No. 17.

**Oliver S. Newlin,**

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Office: Loan and Trust Bldg.

RESIDENCE: 404 Asheboro St.

Hours: 11:30 to 1:30 to 4:30.

Telephone No. 17.

**W. B. FARRAR'S SON,**

Jeweler and Engraver.

Office: Loan and Trust Bldg.

RESIDENCE: 404 Asheboro St.

Hours: 11:30 to 1:30 to 4:30.

Telephone No. 17.

**GEO. W. PRITCHETT,**

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Office: Loan and Trust Bldg.

RESIDENCE: 404 Asheboro St.

Hours: 11:30 to 1:30 to 4:30.

Telephone No. 17.

**HARRY POEZOLT,**

Merchant Tailor,

Office: Loan and Trust Bldg.

RESIDENCE: 404 Asheboro St.

Hours: 11:30 to 1:30 to 4:30.

Telephone No. 17.

## LOCAL NEWS ITEMS.

—Capt. Fisher was in Greensboro Saturday.

—Rev. P. D. Gold, of Wilson, was in the city yesterday.

—Col. and Mrs. Osborn returned Monday from Chicago.

—Rev. D. I. Hoffman, of Melancthon, was a welcome caller last week.

—Miss Lizzie Lee Dick left Monday for Louisville to attend the reunion.

—Miss Eulah Upchurch, of Raleigh, is in the city visiting Mrs. S. B. Norris.

—Ten more boxes of that fancy summer cheese direct from the factory, at Scott's.

—Prof. J. Y. Joyner went to Liberty yesterday to deliver a commencement address.

—Rev. C. H. Hodgkin preached the baccalaureate sermon at Peace Institute Sunday.

—Hon. F. M. Simmons was here yesterday, returning from the western part of the state.

—Dr. Egbert W. Smith preached the baccalaureate sermon at Red Springs Seminary Sunday.

—Mr. C. G. Wright's wheel, which was stolen some time ago, has been found in Danville, Va.

—W. H. Matthews & Co. tell how they are trying to satisfy their customers. Read their new adv.

—Miss Lela Stratford returned Monday from Richmond, where she has been visiting for some time.

—Dr. Chas. D. McIver delivered the literary address at Red Springs Seminary Tuesday morning, May 22d.

—Wheeler Brothers lost one of their pair of fine black mares Sunday night, probably the result of hard driving.

—Thacker & Breckmann talk shoes again this week in their new adv. It is to your interest to know what they say.

—Master Wingate, son of Rev. Livingston Johnson, has gone to Scotland county to spend the summer with relatives.

—Evangelist William P. Fife, in a letter to the Telegram, says that he is coming to Greensboro soon to hold a meeting.

—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bernard went to Norfolk Saturday, called by the illness of Mrs. Bernard's mother, Mrs. Spottswood.

—Miss Garey Ogburn, who has been visiting Dr. Joy Harris, on Church street, returned Friday to her home at Summerfield.

—F. M. Simmons, chairman of the Democratic State Executive committee, spent Friday night here while on his way to Winston.

—The High Point Enterprise is advocating the erection of a new modern hotel at that place, and it seems that success is in sight.

—Rev. H. B. Jordan, of Mocksville, was here Monday on his return from Olivet Academy, where he preached the annual sermon.

—Mr. F. M. Moye, grand lecturer of the Royal Arch Masons, who has been instructing the Masons here, left yesterday for Durham.

—Mrs. L. W. Crawford left Monday to attend the convention of the Women's Board of Home Missions to be held at Paris, Texas.

—The deed for the Southern Loan and Trust Company building was made to Captain Fisher Saturday. The sum paid for it was \$60,000.

—Miss Pearl Balesley, one of the delegates elected by the Guilford Daughters of the Confederacy, will attend the reunion at Louisville.

—County Democratic headquarters were opened last week in room No. 208, second floor of the Southern Loan and Trust Company's building.

—Mr. Z. V. Conyers prescription clerk at Holton's drug store, has gone north for a rest. Mr. N. C. Brandon has taken his place while away.

—Miss Minnie Whitsett went to Oxford yesterday to attend the wedding of Miss Mamie Cannady to Mr. Wade H. Britt, which takes place there today.

—Messrs. T. T. Brooks, William Love and William Swain have gone north on a visit. They will visit the Gettysburg battle ground and northern cities.

—Mr. C. D. Benbow has purchased the Round Knob hotel. The property embraces some of the finest scenery in the mountains of Western North Carolina.

—Fine Flour—I am selling the best of family flour at \$2.15 per sack or \$4.25 per barrel. This flour is giving entire satisfaction. Call at my mill and try a sack.

—JOHN R. STEWART.

—It is reported here this morning that fifty men lost their lives in the Cummeck, Chatham county, coal mines yesterday, but particulars are not yet available.

—Mayor Taylor has been invited to respond to the address of welcome at the annual tournament of the State Firemen's Association to be held at Wilmington, July 10th.

—Col. A. M. Waddell, of Wilmington, an eloquent speaker and one of the state's most honored sons, will speak in Greensboro Thursday, June 7, during the midday recess of court.

—Messrs. H. C. Berger, J. S. Hunter and H. W. Cobb were witnesses before the special master hearing the testimony in the American Tobacco Company's case at Raleigh Thursday.

—A meeting of the Orange Presbytery is called for this place June 12. It will be held in Westminster church, and is called for the purpose of examining candidates for the ministry.

—Twenty bushels blue grass direct from Fayette county, Ky. This county is the home of blue grass and the seed we get is the best.

J. W. SCOTT & Co.

—Miss Hammond, of Archdale, and Miss Susie Moore, of Fort Morgan, Col., passed through Monday en route to Philadelphia. Miss Moore has been visiting in this state and is on her way home.

—A. G. Allen's Colored Minstrels, consisting mainly of southern talent, will show under a tent here tonight. It is said to be a large troupe and a creditable show. Admission 15 and 25 cents.

—President McIver, of the State Normal and Industrial College, in a letter to the News and Observer, says that he is in not a candidate for the Presidency of the University, and that he would not accept it if it were tendered him.

—Mr. L. M. Bell, a blacksmith at the plow factory of J. H. Gilmer, a few miles east of town, met with painful accident Thursday. A piece of steel broke from an anvil and struck him on the arm, cutting a deep gash and poisoning him severely.

—Mrs. Lockhead, the American woman who had the honor of raising the Union Jack at Kronstadt, was once a resident of Greensboro. She was Miss Carrie Baldwin, daughter of a Baptist minister who lived here some fourteen years ago.

—Samples of the work done in wood and iron by the students in the preparatory department of the colored Agricultural and Mechanical College are on exhibition in the large show window of the Vanstony Clothing Company's store. The work is very creditable.

—The Wakefield Hardware Company directs your attention to Gelser threshing machines, engines and horse powers in an attractive ad. in this issue. It will pay you to investigate these machines if interested. They handle only the best of everything in hardware and farm machinery.

—The executive committee of the North Carolina Horticultural Society will meet here today to decide upon a location for an annual fruit fair. Mr. J. Van Lindley, the president of the association and other citizens of this place, will make an effort to secure the fair for Greensboro.

—Contractor Bain is at work getting together material for the new city hall. The high fence around the old jail lot has been removed to facilitate the work. Sam Browne, who will assist in the erection of the building, has been sworn in as a special officer to keep loiterers away from the jail.

—The Raleigh News and Observer of the 18th said: Last night at 9 o'clock, at the home of Mr. J. A. Saunders, of this city, Mr. W. E. White, of Climax, and Miss Blanche Fowler, of Littleton, were united in marriage. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. M. Rhodes, president of Littleton Female College.

—The Summerfield Gun Club is Guilford county's youngest corporation. Articles of incorporation were granted Thursday to Julien T. Davies, Jr., Edward Van Ingen, J. Sanford Barnes, Jr., and others of New York. They will build a club house, and provide every thing necessary for hunting and social enjoyments.

—Messrs. Bynum, G. S. Bradshaw and Col. Morehead went to Asheboro Friday to appear in a contest over the will of the late Dr. J. M. Worth. The suit promises to be very hotly contested and is of especial interest because of the prominence of the parties contesting and because of the great number of prominent attorneys employed in both sides.

—A very destructive fire occurred at Pomona late Monday afternoon, in which a large barn and a number of out-houses were completely destroyed. The buildings belonged to the J. Van Lindley Nursery Company, and only the horses and mules were saved from the burning buildings. The loss is partially covered by insurance. Cause of the fire is unknown.

—The invitations to the Commencement exercises of Greensboro Female College, which take place May 29 and 30, were issued last week. The program, which was announced in a recent issue, promises to be very interesting. The graduates this year are Misses Minnie Aurora Best, Mame Clement, Martha Sarah Dozier, Marie Elizabeth Hamer, Eugenia Adella Rowe and Gertrude Wagg.

—Judge Schenck, president of the Guilford Battle Ground Company, has received letters from several prominent men announcing their intention to be present at the Fourth of July celebration at the Battle Ground. Among the number are Judge Walter Clark, Dr. George T. Winston and Major Graham Davies, who states that the Order of Cincinnati will meet here on that day instead of at Hillsboro.

—The bonfire near the Banner warehouse Friday night came near causing a serious accident. "Dick" Morgridge, one of the boys who was helping to throw oil on the pile of boxes, became soaked with the oil in some way and his clothing caught fire. Panic stricken, he ran for the warehouse, but several of the boys caught him and smothered the flames by rolling him in the mud. Their presence of mind saved him severe injury.

—Two of the locked-out employees of the Proximity mills brought suit Thursday for thirty days' wages, alleging that the company had no right to discharge them without notice. They were intended as test cases, and were heard by Justice Wolfe. The suits were ruled out of court, but an appeal to the Superior court was taken by the attorney for the plaintiffs. This is the beginning of a series of damage suits against the company.

—The consecration services at St. Andrew's church Sunday were conducted by Bishop Cheshire. The Bishop was assisted by Dr. Meade, of Chapel Hill; Rev. Mr. Bell, of Wilson; Rev. A. A. Pruden, of Durham; Rev. Horace Weeks Jones, rector of St. Barnabas, and Rev. J. D. Miller, rector of St. Andrew's parish. The morning sermon was preached by Dr. Meade, and the evening sermon by Rev. Mr. Bell. The services were impressive and the music especially beautiful.

—A fire, which would have been very destructive but for the prompt action of the fire department, was discovered early Wednesday evening in a room in the Central Hotel, over Cartland's tailoring establishment, on South Elm street. It was confined to a single room and beyond it no damage was done except by water. Mr. Cartland's goods were removed before they were much damaged by the water. Mr. John B. Wright, who occupies the room adjoining Mr. Cartland, suffered more from water damage than any one. He estimates his damage at about \$1000, covered by insurance. The damage to the building, which is owned by Mrs. H. E. Tate, was slight. It is covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

For Rent.

As a dairy farm, to a good tenant, the Sandridge place, one and a half miles from the court house. Comfortable dwelling, 230 acres land, 75 acres under wire fence, barn, stables, cow stalls, granary and all necessary out-buildings. Creek runs through the place.

J. T. TATE,

21-1f. 117 Court Square.

Millet Seed.

The finest southern grown "German" millet in stock now. We've sold more of this celebrated seed this season than we ever did before. From now on till June 20th is the time to sow it.

J. W. SCOTT & Co.

Tortured a Witness.

Intense suffering was endured by witness T. L. Martin, of Dixie, Ky., before he gave this evidence: "I coughed every night until my throat was nearly raw; then tried Dr. King's New Discovery, which gave instant relief. I have used it in my family for four years and recommended it as the greatest remedy for Coughs, Colds and all Throat, Chest and Lung troubles. It will stop the worst cough, and not only prevents but absolutely cures Consumption. Price 50c and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. Trial bottles free at C. E. Holton's drug store.

TOBACCO NOTES.

Items of Interest to the Grower, the Dealer, and the Manufacturer.

MARKET REPORT.

The weather has been very favorable for farm operations during the past week and very little tobacco has been on the market. However there was quite a nice little sale yesterday which went off at very nice prices. The buyers were lively and seem to be in good spirits, the sales were full of animation and lively bidding was the order of things.

All grades of tobacco are selling fully as well as they have done at any time during this season and with the small proportion yet remaining in the hands of the farmers, we see no reason why it should not sell well for the remainder of the season.

Meers, Phibbs and Tucker, of Pleasant Garden, sold leaf here Saturday.

Mr. J. T. Loman, of Company Mills, marketed some fair leaf here Thursday.

Mr. Rufus Lewis, of Gilmer township, was among the growers on the market Saturday.

Mr. Peter Cobb, of McLeansville, sold a load of the commoner grades of leaf here Saturday.

Messrs. J. D. W. McNairy & Son, of the Battle Ground, were here Saturday with medium grade leaf.

Mr. O. N. Allen, of Southern Alamance, was on the market yesterday, making a satisfactory sale.

Jefferson Campbell, an industrious colored farmer of northern Guilford, was on the market Saturday.

Mr. P. M. Michael, of eastern Guilford, sold a load of medium tobacco here Monday at a satisfactory price.

Mr. W. G. Sapp, of Jamestown, and Mr. I. D. Grissom, from the Reedy Fork section, were here Monday with leaf.

Mr. C. A. Bray was in Richmond, Va., one day last week. He is a hustler and is always looking out for business and if it can be had he gets it.

We had quite a good planting season the latter part of last week and a lot of the seed has been set out. We hope the farmers will get a good season, plant a big crop, make good tobacco, and get a big price for it.

Our local manufacturers have not bought near enough tobacco to do them through the season and they much prefer buying their stock on this market, so they are making things lively on all grades of manufacturing tobacco. Our leaf dealers are also very anxious for tobacco and when they all get to bidding it makes prices mighty lively.

We are told that a scarcity of plants in some sections of the county operated against the planting of considerable tobacco last week, while the season was on. Several growers who usually plant quite extensively are known to have been forced to curtail their acreage because their plants did not hold out, and it fair to presume others had the same experience. Unless more plants are available very soon this condition can not be remedied.

STATE CROP REPORT.

Transplanting tobacco advanced more actively in north-central and western counties during the favorable seasons the latter part of last week; plants seem still to be scarce, though of sufficient size; early transplanted tobacco has started into vigorous growth, with only slight injuries by insects so far; the delay in transplanting caused by the drought has operated to further diminish the acreage, as cotton was planted instead.

The Mutual Life.

The attention of our readers is called to the full page advertisement in this issue, of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York. The mere statement that the Mutual Life is the largest financial institution in the world is not sufficient in itself, so that we present in this adv. a few deductions and illustrations made by the New York Financier, an able authority on all matters financial. The Mutual Life has long been a favorite company for Southern people, and it deserves to be, for at the head of its business in this territory is Mr. F. H. Hyatt, general agent of the company, at Columbia, S. C., a prince among old time Southern gentlemen. Mr. R. P. Walters, the Manager of the Greensboro district office, is a clever gentleman, experienced and up-to-date in his business methods.

—Bring us your eggs. We can always use small lots of fresh eggs from the farmers. We pay cash for them and pay the highest market price.

J. W. SCOTT & Co.

GERMAN MILLET 3 1/2c. LB.

COW PEAS \$1.25 A BUSHEL.

Seed Irish Potatoes \$1.00 A BUSHEL. FOR SECOND CROP.

J. J. PHOENIX

—Our readers will observe that Mr. W. O. Stratford has taken a full page of this issue to show cuts and tell about his farm machinery. He is quick to catch a point and from something one of his friends said to him Saturday he felt that too much concentration on one particular machine was a mistake, especially when he has such a large line of excellent machines he wants to bring to the attention of the general public, hence he finds it expedient to use a page of our advertising space. We know that our readers will be accorded honorable treatment at his hands in every transaction, and suggest that they see him before purchasing anything in his line.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

City National Bank OF GREENSBORO, N. C.

AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS APRIL 20, 1900.

Condensed from Report to Comptroller of the Currency.

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts	\$291,224 00
Overdrafts (secured and unsecured)	7,179 50
U. S. Bonds and Premiums	164,281 31
Banking House, Furn. and Fix.	8,000 00
Revenue Stamps	122 25
Cash on Hand and in Banks	72,883 07
Total	\$543,717 36

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock	\$100,000 00
Surplus and Profits, Net	14,666 31
Circulation	50,000 00
Bills Payable	60,000 00
U. S. Deposits	27,150 89
Other Deposits	33,889 99
Total	\$543,717 36

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:

Deposits April 26th, 1899	\$215,845 00
Profits	3,963 00

Deposits April 26th, 1900	\$319,050 00
Profits	14,666 00



## SERMON ON STRIKES.

DR. TALMAGE TAKES THE LABOR QUESTION FOR A THEME.

Would Bring About a Better Feeling Between Employer and Employee. Boycotting and Violence Never Pay, Says the Divine.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—At a time when in various districts labor troubles are existing or impending the effort Dr. Talmage makes in this discourse to bring about a better feeling between both sides of this difficult question is well timed; texts, Galatians v, 13, "But if ye bite and devour one another, take heed that ye be not consumed one of another," and Philippians ii, 4, "Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others."

About every six months there is a great labor agitation. There are violent questions now in discussion between employers and employees. The present "strikes" will go into the past. Of course the damage done cannot immediately be repaired. Wages will not be so high as they were. Spasmodically they may be higher, but they will drop lower. Strikes, whether right or wrong, always injure laborers as well as capitalists. You will see this in the starvation of next winter. Boycotting and violence and murder never pay. They are different stages of anarchy. God never blessed murder. The worst use you can put a man to is to kill him.

The worst enemies of the working classes in the United States and Ireland are their demented coadjutors. Years ago assassination—the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phoenix park, Dublin, in the attempt to avenge the wrongs of Ireland, only turned away from that afflicted people millions of sympathizers. The attempts to blow up the house of commons, in London, had only this effect—to throw out of employment tens of thousands of innocent Irish people in England. In this country the torch put to the factories that have discharged hands for good or bad reason, obstructions on the rail tracks in front of midnight express trains because the offenders do not like the president of the company, strikes on shipboard the hour they were going to sail, or in printing offices the hour the paper was to go to press, or in the mines the day the coal was to be delivered, or on house scaffolds so the builder falls in keeping his contract—all these are only a hard blow on the head of American labor and cripple its arms and lame its feet and pierce its heart. Traps sprung suddenly upon employers and violence never took one knot out of the knuckles of toil or put a farthing of wages into a callous palm.

### Submit to the Law.

Frederick the Great admired some land near his palace at Potsdam, and he resolved to get it. It was owned by a miller. He offered the miller three times the value of the property. The miller would not take it because it was the old homestead, and he felt about as Naboth felt about his vineyard when Ahab wanted it. Frederick the Great was a rough and terrible man, and he ordered the miller into his presence, and the king, with a stick in his hand—a stick with which he sometimes struck the officers of state—said to the miller, "Now, I have offered you three times the value of that property, and if you won't sell it I'll take it anyhow." The miller said, "Your majesty, you won't." "Yes," said the king; "I will take it." "Then," said the miller, "if your majesty does take it I will sue you in the chancery court." At that threat Frederick the Great yielded his infamous demand. And the most imperious outrage against the working classes will yet cover before the law. Violence and defiance of the law will never accomplish anything, but righteousness and submission to the law will accomplish it.

But gradually the damages done the laborer by the strikes will be repaired, and some important things ought now to be said. The whole tendency of our times, as you have noticed, is to make the chasm between employer and employee wider and wider. In olden time the head man of the factory, the master builder, the capitalist, the head man of the firm, worked side by side with their employees, working sometimes at the same bench, dining at the same table, and there are those here who can remember the time when the clerks of large commercial establishments were accustomed to board with the head men of the firm.

All that is changed, and the tendency is to make the distance between employer and employee wider and wider. The tendency is to make the employee feel that he is wronged by the success of the capitalist and to make the capitalist feel that he is wronged by the success of the laborer. I must give so much money for so much drudgery; just so many pieces of silver for so many beads of sweat. In other words, the bridge of sympathy is broken down at both ends. That feeling was well described by Thomas Carlyle when he said: "Pluzon of St. Dolly Under-shot, buccannierlike, says to his men: 'Noble spinners, this is the hundredth thousand we have gained, wherein I mean to dwell and plant my vineyards. The hundred thousand pound is mine; the daily wage was yours. Adieu, noble spinners! Drink my health with this great ache, which I give you over and above.' Now, what we want is to rebuild that bridge of sympathy, and I put the trowel to one of the abutments today, and I preach more especially to employers as such, although what I have to say will be appropriate to both employers and employees.

### Be Just to Labor.

The behavior of a multitude of laborers toward their employers during the last three months may have induced some employers to neglect the real

Christian duties that they owe to those whom they employ. Therefore I want to say to you whom I confront face to face and those to whom these words may come that all shipowners, all capitalists, all commercial firms, all master builders, all housewives, are bound to be interested in the entire welfare of their subordinates. Years ago some one gave three prescriptions for becoming a millionaire: "First, spend your life in getting and keeping the earnings of other people; secondly, have no anxiety about the worriments, the losses, the disappointments of others; thirdly, do not mind the fact that your vast wealth implies the poverty of a great many people." Now, there is not a man here who would consent to go into life with those three principles to earn a fortune. It is your desire to do your whole duty to the men and women in your service.

First of all, then, pay as large wages as are reasonable and as your business will afford; not necessarily what others pay, certainly not what your hired help say you must pay, for that is tyranny on the part of labor unbearable. The right of a laborer to tell his employer what he must pay implies the right of an employer to compel a man into a service whether he will or not, and either of those ideas is despicable. When any employer allows a laborer to say what he must do or have his business ruined, and the employer submits to it, he does every business man in the United States a wrong and yields to the principle which, carried out, would dissolve society. Look over your affairs and put yourselves in imagination in your laborer's place and then pay him what before God and your own conscience you think you ought to pay him.

"God bless you!" are well in their place, but they do not buy coal nor pay house rent nor get shoes for the children. At the same time you, the employer, ought to remember through what straits and strains you got the fortune by which you built your store or run the factory. You are to remember that you take all the risks and the employee takes none or scarcely any. You are to remember that there may be reverses in fortune and that some new style of machinery may make your machinery valueless or some new style of tariff set your business back hopelessly and forever. You must take all that into consideration and then pay what is reasonable.

### The Employer's Duty.

Do not be too ready to cut down wages. As far as possible, pay all, and pay promptly. There is a great deal of Bible teaching on this subject. Malachi, "I will be a swift witness against all sorcerers and against all adulterers and against those who oppose the hiring in his wages." Leviticus, "Thou shalt not keep the wages of the hiring all night unto the morning." Colossians, "Masters, give unto your servants that which is just and equal, knowing that ye also have a Master in heaven." So you see it is not a question between you and your employee so much as it is a question between you and God.

Do not say to your employees, "Now, if you don't like this place, get another," when you know they cannot get another. As far as possible, once a year visit at their homes your clerks and your workmen. That is the only way you can become acquainted with their wants. You will by such process find out that there is a blind parent or a sick sister being supported. You will find some of your young men in rooms without any fire in winter and in summer sweltering in ill ventilated apartments. You will find much depends on the wages you pay or withhold.

Moreover, it is your duty as employer, as far as possible, to mold the welfare of the employee. You ought to advise him about investments, about life insurance, about savings banks. You ought to give him the benefit of your experience. There are hundreds and thousands of employers, I am glad to say, who are settling in the very best possible way the destiny of their employees. Such men as Marshall of Leeds, Lister of Bradford, Akroyd of Halifax and men so near at home it might offend their modesty if I mentioned their names—these men have built reading rooms, libraries, concert halls, afforded croquet lawns, cricket grounds, gymnasiums, choral societies for their employees, and they have not merely paid the wages on Saturday night, but through the contentment and the thrift and the good morals of their employees they are paying wages from generation to generation forever.

Again, I counsel all employers to look well after the physical health of their subordinates. Do not put on them any unnecessary fatigue. I never could understand why the drivers on our city cars must stand all day when they might just as well sit down and drive. It seems to me most unrighteous that so many of the female clerks in our stores should be compelled to stand all day and through those hours when there are but few or no customers. These people have aches and annoyances and weariness enough without putting upon them additional fatigue. Unless these female clerks must go up and down on the business of the store, let them sit down.

Then I would have you carry out this sanitary idea and put into a few hours as possible the work of the day. It seems to me all the merchants in all departments ought, by simultaneous movement, to come out in behalf of the early closing theory. These young men ought to have an opportunity of going to the mercantile library, to the reading rooms, to the concert hall, to the gymnasium, to the church. They have nerves, they have brains, they have intellectual aspirations, they have immortal spirits. If they can do a good round day's work in the eight or ten hours, you have no right to keep them harnessed for 17.

But above all I charge you, O employers, that you look after the moral and spiritual welfare of your employees. First, know where they spend their evenings. That decides everything. You do not want around your money drawer a young man who went last night to see "Jack Sheppard." A man that comes into the store in the morning ghastly with midnight revelry is not the man for your store. The young man who spends his evening in the society of refined women or in musical or artistic circles or in literary improvement is the young man for your store.

Do not say of these young men, "If they do their work in the business hours, that is all I have to ask." God has made you that man's guardian. I want you to understand that many of these young men are orphans or worse than orphans, flung out into society to struggle for themselves. A young man is pitched into the middle of the Atlantic ocean, and a plank is pitched after him, and then he is told to take that and swim ashore. Treat that young man as you would like to have your son treated if you were dead. Do not tread on him. Do not swear at him. Do not send him on a useless errand. Say "Good morning" and "Good night" and "Goodbye." You are deciding that man's destiny for two worlds.

One of my earliest remembrances is of old Arthur Tappan. There were many differences of opinion about his politics, but no one who ever knew Arthur Tappan, and knew him well, doubted his being an earnest Christian. In his store in New York he had a room where every morning he called his employees together, and he prayed with them, read the Scriptures to them, sang with them, and then they entered on the duties of the day. On Monday morning the exercises differed, and he gathered the young men together and asked them where they had attended church, what had been their Sabbath experiences and what had been the sermon.

### True Christian Character.

Samuel Budgett had the largest business in the west of England. He had in a room of his warehouse a place pleasantly furnished with comfortable seats and Fletcher's "Family Devotions" and Wesleyan hymnbooks, and he gathered his employees together every morning, and, having sung, they knelt down and prayed side by side—the employer and the employees. Do you wonder at that man's success and that though 30 years before he had been a partner in a small retail shop in a small village at his death he bequeathed many millions? God can trust such a man as that with plenty of money.

Sir Titus Salt had wealth which was beyond computation, and at Saltaire, England, he had a church and a chapel built and supported by himself—the church for those who preferred the Episcopal service and the chapel for those who preferred the Methodist service. At the opening of one of his factories he gave a great dinner, and there were 3,500 people present, and in his after dinner speech he said to these people gathered: "I cannot look around me and see this vast assemblage of friends and work people without being moved. I feel greatly honored by the presence of the nobleman at my side, and I am especially delighted at the presence of my work people. I hope to draw around me a population that will enjoy the beauties of this neighborhood—a population of well paid, contented, happy operatives. I have given instructions to my architects that nothing is to be spared to render the dwellings of the operatives a pattern to the country, and if my life is spared by divine Providence, I hope to see contentment, satisfaction and happiness around me."

That is Christian character demonstrated. There are others in this country and in other lands on a smaller scale doing their best for their employees. They have not forgotten their own early struggles. They remember how they were discouraged, how hungry they were and how cold and how tired they were, and, though they may be 60 or 70 years of age, they know just how a boy feels between 10 and 20, and how a young man feels between 20 and 30. They have not forgotten it. Those wealthy employers were not originally let down out of heaven with pulleys of silk in a wicker basket, satin lined, fanned by cherub wings. They started in roughest cradle, on whose rocker misfortune put her violent foot and tipped them into the cold world. Those old men are sympathetic with boys.

### God Will Remember.

But you are not only to be kind to those who are under you—Christianly kind—but you are also to see that your boss workman and your head clerks and your agents and your overseers in stores are kind to those under them. Sometimes a man will get a little brief authority in a store or in a factory, and while they are very courteous to you, the capitalists, or to you, the head man of the firm, they are most brutal in their treatment of those under them. God only knows what some of the lads suffer in the cellars and in the lofts of some of our great establishments. They have no one to appeal to. The time will come when their arm will be strong and they can defend themselves, but not now. Alas, for some of the cashboys and the messenger boys and the boys that sweep the store! Alas, for some of them! Now, you capitalist, you, the head man of the firm, must look, supervise, see those all around you, investigate all beneath you.

And then I charge you not to put unnecessary temptation in the way of your young men. Do not keep large sums of money lying around unguarded. Know how much money there is in the till. Do not have the account books loosely kept. There are temptations inevitable to young men, and

enough of them, without your putting any unnecessary temptations in their way. Men in Wall street having 30 years of reputation for honesty have dropped into Sing Sing and perdition, and you must be careful how you try a lad of 15. And if he do wrong do not pounce on him like a hyena. If he prove himself unworthy of your confidence, do not call in the police, but take him home. Tell why you dismissed him to those who will give him another chance. Many a young man has done wrong once who will never do wrong again. Ah, my friends, I think we can afford to give everybody another chance when God knows we should all have been in perdition if he had not given us 10,000 chances.

Then, if in moving around your factory or mill or barn or store you are inexorable with young men, God will remember it. Some day the wheel of fortune will turn, and you will be a pauper, and your daughter will go to the workhouse, and your son will die on the scaffold. If in moving among your young men you see one with an ominous pallor of cheek or you hear him coughing behind the counter, say to him, "Stay at home a day or two and rest or go out and breathe the breath of the hills." If his mother die, do not demand that on the day after the funeral he be in the store. Give him at least a week to get over that which he will never get over.

### Set a Good Example.

Employers, urge upon your employees, above all, a religious life. So far from that, how is it, young men? Instead of being cheered on the road to heaven some of you are caricatured, and it is a hard thing for you to keep your Christian integrity in that store or factory where there are so many hostile to religion. Zietzen, a grave general under Frederick the Great, was a Christian. Frederick the Great was a skeptic. One day Zietzen, the venerable, white haired general, asked to be excused from military duty that he might attend the holy sacrament. He was excused. A few days after Zietzen was dining with the king and with many notables of Prussia, when Frederick the Great in a jocular way said, "Well, Zietzen, how did that sacrament of last Friday digest?" The venerable old warrior arose and said: "For your majesty I have risked my life many a time on the battlefield, and for your majesty I would be willing any time to die; but you do wrong when you insult the Christian religion. You will forgive me if I, your old military servant, cannot bear in silence any insult to my Lord and my Saviour." Frederick the Great leaped to his feet, and he put out his hand, and he said: "Happy Zietzen! Forgive me, forgive me!"

Oh, there are many being scoffed at for their religion, and I thank God there are many men as brave as Zietzen! Go to heaven yourself, O employer! Take all your people with you. Soon you will be through buying and selling, and through with manufactur-

ing and building, and God will ask you: "Where are all those people over whom you had so great influence? Are they here? Will they be here?" O shipowners, into what harbor will your crew sail? Oh, you merchant grocers, are those young men that under your care are providing food for the bodies and families of men to go starved forever? Oh, you manufacturers, with so many wheels flying and so many hands pulling and so many new patterns turned out and so many goods shipped, are the spinners, are the carmen, are the draymen, are the salesmen, are the watchmen of your establishments working out everything but their own salvation? Can it be that, having those people under your care 5, 10, 20 years, you have made no everlasting impression for good on their immortal souls? God turn us all back from such selfishness and teach us to live for others and not for ourselves. Christ sets us the example of sacrifice, and so do many of his disciples.

### The Right Spirit.

One summer in California a gentleman who had just removed from the Sandwich Islands told me this incident: You know that one of the Sandwich Islands is devoted to lepers. People getting sick of the leprosy on the other islands are sent to the isle of lepers. They never come off. They are in different stages of disease, but all who die on that island die of leprosy.

On one of the islands there was a physician who always wore his hand gloved, and it was often discussed why he always had a glove on that hand under all circumstances. One day he came to the authorities, and he withdrew his glove, and he said to the officers of the law: "You see on that hand a spot of the leprosy and that I am doomed to die. I might hide this for a little while and keep away from the isle of lepers, but I am a physician, and I can go on that island and administer to the sufferings of those who are further gone in the disease, and I should like to go now. It would be selfish in me to stay amid these luxurious surroundings when I might be of so much help to the wretched. Send me to the isle of the lepers." They, seeing the spot of leprosy, of course took the man into custody. He bade farewell to his family and his friends. It was an agonizing farewell. He could never see them again. He was taken to the isle of the lepers and there wrought among the sick until prostrated by his own death, which at last came. Oh, that was magnificent self denial, magnificent sacrifice, only surpassed by that of him who exiled himself from the health of heaven to this leprous island of a world that he might physician our wounds and weep our griefs and die our deaths, turning the isle of a leprous world into a great blooming, glorious garden. Whether employer or employee, let us catch that spirit.

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# POSSIBLY PREMATURE

## BUT IT'S MONEY TO YOU.



The Spring Season is so short that it is almost impossible to get everybody interested at once.

## WE ARE LOOKING AFTER THOSE WHO ARE BEHIND.



# WE HAVE A CASSIMERE SUIT FOR \$8.50.

(It's worth more money.)

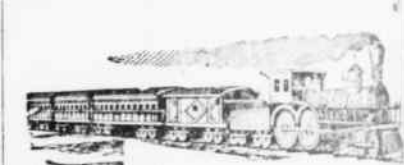
This Suit is made in Round and Square Cut Sacks. It's a value and it's your business to look after it.

We are on the corner and the prices we make can't be duplicated.

## Rankin, Chisholm, Stroud & Rees.

300 South Elm Street, Greensboro, N. C.

## Southern Railway



IN EFFECT FEBRUARY 1, 1901.

This condensed schedule is published for information and is subject to change without notice to the public.

Trains leave Greensboro, N. C.:

5:48 a. m.—No. 32 daily, Florida Express, south for Charlotte, Columbia, Savannah, Augusta, Jacksonville and Tampa. Pullman Buffet Sleeper New York to Greensboro, day, Thursday and Saturday, without change.

7:05 a. m.—No. 37 daily, Washington & Southern Limited for Charlotte, Atlanta, Birmingham, Memphis, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans and all points south and east. Connects at Charlotte for Columbia, Augusta, Savannah, Jacksonville and Tampa. Pullman Buffet Sleeper New York to New Orleans, New York to Jacksonville, Pullman Dining Car New York to Macon, Dining Car West Virginia Coach Washington to Atlanta, Pullman Buffet Sleeper Washington to San Francisco, day, Thursday and Saturday, without change.

7:37 a. m.—No. 11 daily, for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South. Connects at Salisbury for Asheville, Knoxville and Chattanooga. Pullman Buffet Sleeper New York to Nashville.

8:10 a. m.—No. 8 daily, for Danville, Richmond and local stations.

12:23 p. m.—No. 36 daily, United States Mail for Washington, Richmond and all points North. Carries through Pullman Buffet Sleeper New York to New Orleans, Jacksonville to New York.

9:55 p. m.—No. 12 daily, for Raleigh, Durham, Charlotte and local points north.

7:10 p. m.—No. 25 daily, United States Mail for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and southwest. Connects at Charlotte for Columbia, Augusta, Savannah, Jacksonville and local stations. Pullman Dining Car New York to Jacksonville; Charlotte to Atlanta; Charlotte to Augusta.

10:47 p. m.—No. 38 daily, Washington & Southern Limited for Washington, Richmond and all points North. Carries through Pullman Buffet Sleeper New York to New Orleans, Jacksonville to New York. Connects at San Francisco, Saturday, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

11:44 p. m.—No. 34 daily, Florida Express north; carries through Pullman Buffet Sleeper New York to New Orleans, Jacksonville to New York. Connects at Charlotte for Columbia, Augusta, Savannah, Jacksonville and local stations. Pullman Dining Car New York to Jacksonville; Charlotte to Atlanta; Charlotte to Augusta.

8:10 a. m.—No. 8 daily, for Danville, Richmond and local points.

11:45 p. m.—No. 12 daily, for Raleigh, Durham, Charlotte and local points north.

7:37 a. m.—No. 11 daily, for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South. Connects at Salisbury for Asheville, Knoxville and Chattanooga. Pullman Buffet Sleeper New York to Nashville.

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KEEP IT OUT OF THE CONVENTION.

That the Dispensary is Not a Political Matter and Should Not be Brought into County Politics.

There has been a persistent attempt to bring the dispensary into the political arena, and to discredit it in the eyes of the public. The purpose of this paper is to give the unvarnished facts regarding the wrong impressions that have been made, and for the purpose of showing that results have been achieved since the dispensary was practically settled it as a political matter and should be removed from the political arena.

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made to the cashiers of the several banks of Greensboro.

Fourth. There has been a notable improvement in sobriety and good order as a result of the dispensary system, which allows no treating nor loafing nor selling after night, and thereby diverts whiskey drinking of its allurements and social enticements.

This improved condition is confirmed by the signed statements appearing below:

STATEMENT OF CITIZENS.

Believing that the people of the county and of the State would like to know something of the workings of the dispensary at Greensboro, we make the following statement of facts as we see them:

First. There has been an exceedingly bitter fight by the ex-saloon keepers and some of their friends to make the dispensary a failure, aided and abetted, as many believe by a State organization of liquor dealers. The constitutionality of the law has been fiercely assailed by injunction, and the Dispensary Board, men of the highest character, have been hauled before the court upon an attachment for contempt of court for opening the dispensary, only to be discharged as soon as the matter could be heard. An ex-barkeeper continued his business, defying the law until he was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and to be imprisoned for six months. It is believed that other blind tigers have been secretly encouraged, but many of these have been detected and punished.

Second. We believe notwithstanding the encouragement given by some of the opposition to violators of the law there has been a very marked improvement in good order and sobriety in our city, and that the temptation to contract the liquor habit has been removed from many a young man and boy. We are convinced that the improvement would be much greater but for the encouragement that some who oppose the dispensary have given to the violators of law.

Third. While it was freely predicted that the dispensary would paralyze business, we are satisfied that the experience of Greensboro has been very different. We have never seen the city give more evidences of thrift and prosperity, and we believe the year 1899 has been the most prosperous in our history. We remember also that it was said that there would be empty store-rooms on Elm street, where all the bars were located. We believe that it has never been harder to get a store on that street, and we call attention to the fact that every bar-room that was vacated is now occupied.

Fourth. Notwithstanding all annoyances and litigation, the dispensary, starting with nothing, has been able to pay over to the county and city the sum of five thousand dollars, as profits for the first six months.

Fifth. We do not hesitate to say that we would consider it a public misfortune to go back to the saloon system.

Chas. H. Ireland, general manager Odell Hardware Co.

J. R. Mendenhall, lumber manufacturer.

Griscom & Fordham, druggists.

James E. Brooks, M. D.

E. L. Stamey, M. D.

M. S. Sherwood, teller Greensboro National Bank.

A. H. Alderman, cashier Greensboro National Bank.

J. R. Wharton, county superintendent of schools.

Lee G. Wharton, merchant.

J. W. Scott, president J. W. Scott & Co.

J. Ad. Hodgkin, treasurer Savings Bank.

G. W. Denny, merchant.

William S. Moore, merchant.

E. M. Hendrix, merchandise broker.

W. E. Allen, cashier Greensboro Loan & Trust Co.

William Love, manufacturer.

J. M. Hendrix, merchant.

E. L. Sides, teller City National Bank.

W. D. Mendenhall, secretary and treasurer Guilford Lumber Co.

J. A. Odell, president Odell Hardware Co.

J. Norman Wills, secretary Odell Hardware Co.

R. H. Brooks, merchant.

R. M. Sloan.

E. E. Bain, manufacturer.

C. H. Dorsett, merchant.

W. P. Beall, physician.

E. P. Wharton, president Southern Loan and Trust Co.

J. M. Walker, president City National Bank.

W. J. Richardson, M. D.

J. W. Merritt, merchant.

John Thames, M. D.

John W. Wharton, merchant.

Geo. S. Sergeant, manufacturer.

M. G. Newell, merchant.

W. L. Wharton, merchant.

J. Van Lindley, president of the Underwriters of Greensboro and the Pomona Hill Nurseries.

J. Y. Joyner, professor State Normal College.

A. F. Brooks, contractor.

L. M. Clymer, proprietor Acme Mill Works.

R. L. Woodard, hardware merchant.

J. N. Longest, contractor.

J. W. McNairy, lumber manufacturer, of Greensboro Lumber Company.

E. R. Tucker, grocer.

J. S. Hunter, secretary and treasurer of Hunter Manufacturing Co.

R. G. Vaughn, treasurer of the Southern Loan & Trust Co.

STATEMENT BY MINISTERS.

For nearly eight months we have observed the workings of the dispensary as compared with the open saloon system previously in operation. We believe the change has been highly, and only, beneficial to our city. Among its visible good effects we mention the increased orderliness and sobriety of our community, the material lessening of the number and attractiveness of the temptations that beset our young people, the noticeable improvement in the habits of our young men, and the establishment of respectable business firms where the saloons formerly flourished.

A return to the old system would be, in our judgment, nothing short of a public calamity.

Egbert W. Smith, D. D., pastor First Presbyterian church.

L. W. Crawford, D. D., editor of the North Carolina Christian Advocate.

J. C. Rowe, D. D., pastor West Market M. E. church.

W. L. Grissom, missionary secretary Western North Carolina Conference.

Horace Weeks Jones, rector St. Barnabas church.

Livingston Johnson, D. D., pastor West Washington Street Baptist church.

J. D. Miller, rector St. Andrews Episcopal church.

T. E. Wagg, pastor Centenary M. E. church.

C. E. Hodgkin, pastor Westminster church.

Another Pendulum State

Indiana, like New York, has swung from one party to the other with the regularity of a pendulum. This is the record of the last seven Presidential elections:

1872—Grant, Republican.....	22,515
1876—Tilden, Democrat.....	5,515
1880—Garfield, Republican.....	6,641
1884—Cleveland, Democrat.....	6,512
1888—Harrison, Republican.....	6,348
1892—Cleveland, Democrat.....	7,125
1896—McKinley, Republican.....	18,181

This year, in the regular succession, it is again the turn of the Democrats to carry Indiana. In a straight fight upon living issues they would certainly do it. There is no State in the Union where the Porto Rican policy of the Republicans in Congress evoked such bitter and lasting hostility in that party as in Indiana. President McKinley's retrocession in the civil service reform has alienated from him the independent vote which helped to give him the State four years ago. The Neely defalcation scandal further discredits the administration.—New York World.

SCHLEY NOT AMBITIOUS.

The Admiral Has No Intention of Running for Vice-President.

New York, May 16—A special dispatch from Omaha says:

"Admiral Schley's name is being seriously discussed for Vice-President by Bryan men in the West. But according to General Charles F. Mander-son, in an interview published here, there is no possibility that the admiral could be induced to serve if nominated."

"Asked if there was any truth in the statements that the admiral aspired to the office, the former Senator replied: "Emphatically no. In a letter I received from him he says, 'I do not know quite what I have done to be made by some enthusiastic friends the tail of Bryan's kite. For men of the army or navy to aspire to public places, with little acquaintance with public men and still less with public affairs, has always seemed to me absurd.'"

Pay for Using Sibley's Tents.

The House committee on War Claims has favorably reported a bill to pay the daughter of Henry Sibley \$50,000 for the use of the Sibley tents during the civil war. Sibley was a Southerner, the inventor of the Sibley tents, and he fought for the Confederacy. His patents were used by the government during the war, and now his daughter, who lives in Fredericksburg, Va., is applying for an appropriation to pay for the use of the patents. The chairman of the committee was opposed to reporting the claim favorably, but the majority of the committee was against him.

Express Companies Not Brokers.

Assistant Attorney-General Boyd has rendered a decision in the case of express companies, in which he holds that they are not liable to tax as brokers by reason of their issuing money orders and travelers' checks.

The ancients believed that rheumatism was the work of a demon within a man. Any one who has had an attack of sciatic or inflammatory rheumatism will agree that the infliction is demonic enough to warrant the belief. It has never been claimed that Chamberlain's Pain Balm would cast out demons, but it will cure rheumatism, and hundreds bear testimony to the truth of this statement. One application relieves the pain, and this quick relief which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. For sale by C. E. Holton, druggist.

STRONG BOY IN COURT.

Remarkable Exhibition Given by a Chicago Deaf Mute.

Chicago, May 16—Leroy Scott, a deaf mute, who poses as the strongest boy in the United States, gave a remarkable exhibition in the court of Justice Prindville, at Harrison street police station, yesterday. It was called forth during a case in which Scott was a witness. He handed Justice Prindville a card on which was printed his name and profession, and the magistrate requested a test of the boy's alleged strength. Prosecutor Scully immediately produced an iron bar. Holding the middle of it in his teeth, Scott soon bent it. A dozen wire nails were then produced, and as fast as they were placed between his teeth the mute bit them in two.

A wire screen was then brought into use, and Scott chewed portions of it so fast that a halt was called by Justice Prindville. Scott's final feat was to lift a big policeman over his head and hold him there till the officer got red in the face. Scott is 20 years old.



Temperance

Women hold up Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and "Favorite Prescription" as examples of what all medicines should be in absolute freedom from alcohol and narcotics. They are strictly temperance medicines. They contain no alcohol, neither opium, cocaine, nor any other narcotic. False formulas of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and "Favorite Prescription" having been published by ignorant or unscrupulous persons, Dr. R. V. Pierce as president of the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., the manufacturers of his remedies, offers one thousand dollars for any bottle of these medicines which on analysis shall show the presence either of alcohol or of opium, cocaine, or any other narcotic.

Suits against the originators and publishers of these false formulas have been instituted, and in order to effectually stop the publication of these malicious falsehoods, Dr. Pierce asks that his friends will send him copies of any circular, pamphlet, or other advertisement, in which the statement is made that "Golden Medical Discovery" or "Favorite Prescription" contains alcohol or opium or other narcotics. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

It can truthfully be said that a Nursery is known by its Fruits.

I introduced CONNET'S SOUTH-ERN EARLY Peach 15 years ago and the GREENSBORO 7 years ago, and after getting reports from them over a large extent of country, I feel proud of the fact that I introduced them. There are quite a number of new peaches introduced every year. After the first announcement the majority of them are never heard of, as they were probably introduced simply for the purpose of selling a new variety at an advanced price, and were either some old variety with a new name or else not adapted to general cultivation. I would be pleased for my friends and patrons to look out for the GREENSBORO and CONNET this year and let me know how they succeed in their section.

JOHN A. YOUNG, Proprietor, GREENSBORO NURSERIES, Greensboro, N. C.

YOUR FACE IS YOUR FORTUNE!

Throw Away Cosmetics. American women spend over Seventy-five Million Dollars annually for face powders, lotions, etc., most of which are made of poisonous substances and destroy the skin. To secure a Natural, Rosy, Healthy Complexion, get a VIRGIN RUBBER MASK. Restores original contour, permanently removes pimples, freckles, blackheads, and all complexional imperfections. Absolutely harmless. Results guaranteed. Price \$3.00 by mail. Write for particulars. Address: C. A. SNOW & CO., Virgin Rubber Co., No. 2 W. 14th St., N. Y.

Howard Gardner, Sole Agent, Greensboro.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington. Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with full details of the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address: C. A. SNOW & CO., Opp. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

The Right Sort.

They have been in business to please their patrons; they know how to do it; they will please you every time—and prices the lowest, at The Tom Rice Jewelry Co.

"Housework is hard work without Gold Dust"

Cleaning Silver. Instead of scouring and rubbing each piece of silver separately, the whole service can be as effectively cleaned in a few minutes. After each meal the silver should be put into a pan (kept especially for the purpose) and cover with lukewarm water, to which a teaspoonful of Gold Dust Washing Powder is added; set the pan on the range until the water gets to boiling point, then lift out each piece with a wire spoon and lay on a soft linen cloth, wiping quickly with chamois skin. The pieces so cleaned will be highly polished and look like new. The above is taken from our free booklet "GOLDEN RULES FOR HOUSEWORK." Sent free on request to THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston.

STILL IN THE LEAD!

The Greensboro Tobacco Market is still in the lead and growing in popular favor. For the past few weeks sales have been heavy and farmers generally satisfied with prices. This is what was to have been expected, when the demand on this market for all grades of tobacco is considered.

THE BANNER WAREHOUSE

Is recognized as an important factor in maintaining the supremacy of the Greensboro market. Our past record inspires the public with confidence. We nail the motto of "Promptness, Reliability and Highest Prices" to our masthead and keep it there. We point with pride to our satisfied customers in Guilford, Rockingham, Alamance, Chatham and other counties.

The following sale was recently made on our floor by Mr. A. J. Lambeth, a well known farmer of Guilford county:	Another good sale was made by Mr. John Sharp, as follows:
66 pounds at \$16 00.....\$ 10 56	172 pounds at \$12 00.....\$ 20 64
106 " " 25 00..... 26 50	167 " " 30 00..... 50 10
157 " " 30 00..... 47 10	163 " " 22 00..... 35 86
60 " " 40 00..... 24 00	502 " " " "..... \$106 00
224 " " 18 50..... 41 44	An average of \$20.50 per hundred.
184 " " 17 50..... 32 20	The following two lots were sold by Mr. E. P. Butler, of Rockingham, at an average of \$22.25:
158 " " 13 00..... 20 54	94 pounds at \$10 75.....\$ 10 10
955 " " " "..... \$202 34	395 " " 25 00..... 98 75
His general average was \$21.18 per hundred pounds.	489 " " " "..... \$108 85

Come to see us. We will look well after your interests.

SMITH & GAMBLE.

Come to Me for the Choicest Varieties of

Seed Corn!

I can furnish them in any quantity.

O. D. BOYCOTT,

116 West Market Street, Greensboro, N. C.

The Middle South WOOL BOOK

A Treasure of Practical Information for the Home and Farm. Presented by the LEAKSVILLE WOOLEN MILLS, Leaksville, N. C. Full Size, 7 1/2 x 5 1/2 INCHES. BOUND IN CLOTH. STAMPED IN GOLD. until you write to the LEAKSVILLE WOOLEN MILLS, Leaksville, N. C., for samples and catalogue containing liberal offers for the season of 1900. A handsome line of Dress Goods, Flannels, Tailor-made Skirts, Blankets, Coverlets, Carpets, Rugs, Cassimeres, Jeans, Buggy Robes and Knitting Yarns, exchanged for Wool, or manufactured on the cash plan. We pay freight on all wool sent to the mills. A valuable book sent free in every package of manufactured goods.

J. J. Phoenix, Agent, Greensboro, N. C.

\$25.00 Reward Given!

To the man who can find the equal in quality and quantity to.....

Vick's Turtle Oil Liniment

At the price. A full half pint bottle for 25 cents. Guaranteed the best Liniment ever used on man or beast. Money refunded if not pleased. Get a bottle at once. Sold everywhere. At wholesale by

THE L. RICHARDSON DRUG CO.,

WHOLESALE AND MANUFACTURING DRUGGISTS, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Is it Lumber You Want?

We have it—all kinds—Framing, Weatherboarding, Flooring, Ceiling, also the best heart rived Cypress and Juniper and sawed Pine Shingles.

Sash, Doors and Blinds in stock. Door and Window Frames, Mantels, Stair-work and all kinds of house finish made to order. If you are going to build anything from a hen house to a mansion come to see us. We can fix you up and the price will be right. Our country friends will find they can reach our yards from the center of town by crossing fewer railroads than any other. Come to see us.

Cape Fear Manufacturing Co.

JOHN A. HODGIN, Secretary and Treasurer, Greensboro, N. C.

HOW'S THIS FOR A CLUB RATE:

THE PATRIOT AND THE WASHINGTON POST!

One Year—Only \$1.40.



# GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.  
W. M. BARBER & CO.

Subscription—One year, \$1.00; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents. In advance.

Entered at the P. O. in Greensboro, N. C., as second-class mail matter.

Communications, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of local interest, are not wanted; and if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author withheld.

Remittances must be made by check, draft, money order, express or in registered letters. Only such remittances will be at the risk of publishers.

Address all letters to

THE PATRIOT,

Greensboro, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1900.

THE LETTER of Mr. J. Van Lindley, president of the Guilford Good Roads Club, in another column, will bear the most careful reading and consideration. A plainer exposition of a business proposition could not be conceived. No one questions the need of a modern system of highways penetrating every section of our county, and Mr. Lindley promulgates a financial plan that will make them available at once without saddling a burden of debt on the taxpayers. Uninformed persons not familiar with practical business methods have some sort of a remote fear that their children or grandchildren may be ground between the millstones of an oppressive road tax if bonds are issued to pay for macadam roads. Nothing more improbable was ever suggested by mortal man. Instead of a burden a blessing will follow the issuance of bonds for this purpose. Taking the taxable property of Guilford at its present valuation, and we find that the present tax levy furnishes enough money to pay the interest on a bond issue of \$300,000 and create a sinking fund, which, in twenty-seven years, with interest compounded, will pay the proposed indebtedness which the county is asked to assume. As the bonds would be issued annually in blocks of \$50,000 each, estimating what could be spent each year to the best advantage, it will readily be seen that the plan proposed by Mr. Lindley is still more feasible than he assumes. Leaving out all consideration of the natural increase of taxables, which in recent years has been no small factor in Guilford, we still find means to carry out the important prospect without adding a penny to the taxes of any man. The rapid increase in taxables following establishment of modern roads in other counties is as certain to be realized here as the dawn of the new century. But the time for discussing good roads has passed. We must find means to procure good roads, and Mr. Lindley's plan opens the way. Read it, and criticize it if you can. He courts discussion.

ENGLAND'S frenzied joy over the victory of her almost unnumbered forces in South Africa over a mere handful of brave men fighting for freedom at Mafeking presents a sorry spectacle when the darker picture of her starving millions in India fixes itself before the gaze of an observing yet apparently indifferent world. London, as the dispatches tell us, "is simply stark, staring mad." That the senseless boisterous rejoicings have developed into riots in many districts is but the natural outcome of the diseased condition of the British mind, which has sought in vain for the least justification of the nation's greed and guilt. With millions of her subjects reduced to abject poverty, thousands of whom daily welcome death as a medium of escape from utterly indescribable conditions, England squanders her gold with a lavishness scarcely equaled in the history of the world in an effort to overcome a comparatively helpless little colony which seeks to throw off her galling yoke, with scarcely a thought of the dying and dead in one of her remote domains. Surely a just God can not much longer restrain the scourge which is necessary to bring the proud old nation back to its senses.

A wise suggestion may be found in the article printed elsewhere in this issue and headed, "Keep it out of the Convention." The article is intended chiefly to enlighten the people of the county as to the true workings of the Greensboro dispensary, as there is an intimation that an effort will be made in the approaching county convention to inject the matter into politics. Certain supporters of the late unlamented Citizens' ticket are trying to make it appear that the people of Guilford are opposed to the dispensary, or, in other words, are incensed at the action of the city in closing the barrooms and substituting therefor a system which throws every reasonable safeguard about a traffic that has need of the same. If we have come to know the people of this county in their true light they have little or no cause for interest in the dispensary matter. For years no bar rooms have been demanded in Guilford outside of the city of Greensboro and we do not believe that the country people are half as anxious for public drinking resorts as they are represented to be. A great majority of the farmers we know are as temperate as one could wish to see them, and in addition are too intelligent to be used as dupes in a matter which really does not concern them in the least. Graver issues than a local police regulation are involved in the coming campaign and it will be well to keep them in sight at all times.

THE United States Supreme Court, in the Kentucky governorship case, has decided in favor of Beckham, thus affirming the decision of the Kentucky Court of Appeals. Taylor has ordered the dismissal of militia and the surrender of the Adjutant General's office to the Democrats.

THE Senate Committee on Judiciary has decided not to report the Ewart case this session of Congress. This is done with the understanding that the President will not reappoint him. Boyd or Linney will in all probability be named for the place.

CHAIRMAN HOLTON labors and brings forth a column or two of excuses for refusing a joint canvass with the Democrats this year. He is backing a ringer against a thoroughbred in the gubernatorial race.

## GENERAL NEWS.

The Chinese Boxers continue to massacre Christians near Tien Tsin. A proclamation issued by Aguinaldo urging Filipinos to hold out for independence is being circulated in Manila.

There was a great deal of rioting in St. Louis Friday by the striking street car employees. Several persons were shot.

The committee of the International Peace Bureau will appeal for restoration of peace in South Africa to the twenty-five powers who signed the Conventions adopted at the Hague Peace Conference.

A statue of Gen. U. S. Grant was unveiled with elaborate ceremonies in the rotunda of the capitol at Washington Saturday. Several ex-Confederates were among the speakers who paid tribute to the "great, silent soldier who lies upon the bank of the Hudson."

A number of Democratic senators and representatives have launched a boom for Representative McClellan, of New York, a son of "Little Mac," the Democratic candidate for president in 1864, as vice-president on the ticket with Colonel Bryan, and are pushing it actively.

Governor Smith, of Montana, has revoked Lieutenant Governor Spriggs' appointment of W. A. Clark to fill the senatorial vacancy, and appointed Martin McGinnis in his stead. He has also issued an open letter in which he denied having any knowledge of the plans of Clark and Spriggs when he left for California.

Last week was pre-eminently noted for its great religious assemblies and conventions. The Methodist Episcopal General Conference met in Chicago, Ill.; the Northern Presbyterian General Assembly, at St. Louis, Mo.; the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly, at Atlanta, Ga.; the Cumberland Presbyterian Assembly, at Chattanooga, Tenn.; the Methodist Protestant General Conference, at Atlantic City, N. J., and one week earlier, the Southern Baptist Convention, at Little Rock, Ark.

## ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

### Graded School Closing.

The graduating exercises of the Greensboro public high schools were held Monday night. The program was especially interesting and the large audience was treated to an intellectual feast of eloquence.

The exercises were opened with scripture reading and prayer by Rev. Livingston Johnston, and the class of 1900 was introduced by Superintendent Grimsley. The presentation of diplomas was made by Mayor Taylor in a few well chosen words in which he praised Greensboro for the interest already taken in the graded schools and urged that we be first in the establishment of an industrial department.

Then came the annual address by the man, who in the words of Prof. J. Y. Joyner, who introduced him, has always been the champion of education in North Carolina and whose work is a part of our history. Dr. Geo. T. Winston, in his terse pointed style, pictured North Carolina in her brightest colors, and showed the boundless opportunities she presented to skill and intellect. Industrial development is our hope, and in the industrial awakening of the south, North Carolina stands first in the boundless opportunities that she gives to her sons. With climate unsurpassed in every respect, with unlimited resources, with cheap labor to produce raw material, and with the young men skilled in the manufacture of all her productions, North Carolina will open a broad field of industry to her sons. Dr. Winston's speech is one that may furnish thought to every person interested in the industrial development of our state.

After the address came the announcement of prizes and distinctions. The presentation of the Howard Gardner prize, won by Mr. Thomas Settle Beall, was made by Prof. Walter D. Thompson. The E. P. Wharton prize, amounting to forty dollars in value, were presented by Prof. F. P. Claxton in a few words of point and eloquence. These winning the Wharton prizes were: David Selfert, Margaret Wharton, Harry Brockmann, Vannie Neese, Ella McGeldrich, Temple Rice, Mary Callum, Pearl Bowman, Melville Porter and Leon McCulloch. Others winning prizes were: William B. Treitt, Lettie Glass, Maude Smith, Lyman Dixon, William Osborn, (the Agricultural and Mechanical College scholarship), and Lelah Starr, the Greensboro Female College scholarship.

Rev. J. D. Miller pronounced the benediction.

Below are given the names of those receiving certificates of graduation.

Alice Cartland, Nellie Glascock, Etta Mendenhall, Florence Ledbetter, Fannie Mebane, Kate Johnson, Anna Reynolds, Mary Peters, Lelah Starr, Linnie Ward, Edna Wootton, Hallie Wootton, Grace Smith, Haywood Alderman, William Osborn, Charles Weaver, George Foushee, Thomas Beall, May Bain and Nannie Truitt.

### Danger in Paris Green.

As another tobacco season opens, we desire to once more call the attention of the growers to the danger in the use of paris green on tobacco.

We have received from one of the most reliable tobacco rehandlers of this section a leaf of tobacco taken from a hoghead of tobacco opened to redry. It is indeed a striking object lesson of the evils of this pernicious practice. The entire leaf is more or less afflicted, and one-half could not be much greener if green paint had been plentifully applied. In fact, the poison seems to have penetrated through and through the pores of the leaf and is plainly visible on the under surface.

To put mildly, the chewer or smoker who used that leaf would in all probability eschew the use of tobacco forever afterward. The grower of the tobacco of which that leaf was a sample, if known, will scarcely be able to find a purchaser for his product in future, in the rehandler above mentioned, and if his criminal practice (for certainly such indiscriminate use of a deadly poison is nothing short of criminal,) were known, he would be forced to retire from the business altogether.

The use of paris green on growing tobacco for the destruction of insect pests can not be too strongly deprecated. We urge self-respecting growers to abandon this dangerous practice and to use some more legitimate method of protecting their crops, even if it should require a little more time and labor. In the long run it will prove the better policy.—Exchange.

### A Fast Bicycle Rider

Will often receive painful cuts sprains or bruises from accidents. Bucklen's Arnica Salve will kill the pain and heal the injury. It's the cyclist's friend. Cures Chafing, Chapped Hands, Sore Lips, Burns, Ulcers and Piles. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. Try it. Sold by C. E. Holton, druggist.

News comes from Norfolk that the shut-down of mills in the North Carolina pine district will be general. It is reported that the association controlling the twenty mills which have already curtailed production has induced all the independent mills to join in the movement.

# HOW CAN YOU DO IT?

The question is asked every day at

## HARRY-BELK BROS. CO.

How can you afford to sell goods so cheap?

But when told of the great advantage we have in buying they readily see we have no competitors. "Goods bought right are half sold." We can now show you the largest and most complete stock of DRY GOODS, SHOES, CLOTHING, HATS, GENTS' FURNISHINGS, ever shown in North Carolina, and at prices that will make your pocketbook reach further than it has ever done before. Now IF MONEY IS WORTH ANYTHING TO YOU, COME AND EXAMINE OUR GOODS. Don't buy them if our prices are not right. We do what we promise and promise only what we can do. See our Crepons, Serges, Plaids, Grasses, Cloths, Satins, Silks—all the latest, up-to-date Goods. All we ask is a look; goods and prices do the rest.

### DRESS GOODS.

2,000 yards beautiful Dimities, worth 15c., our challenge price 10c.  
1,000 yards Lawns, worth 10 and 12c., our challenge price 7c.  
Dimities, worth 8c., at 5c.  
Barred Dimities and Nainsooks, worth 7c., our challenge price 5c.  
Barred Dimities, worth 5c., our price 2c.  
1,000 yards Manila Madris, worth 5c., our challenge price 2c.  
Beautiful line of Dress Goods, worth 35c., our price 25c.  
Silks, 18c. up.  
Good yard wide Domestic, worth 6c., at 5c.  
Ladies' Vest, worth 5c., our challenge price 3c.  
Beautiful line of Ladies' Shirt Waists at lowest prices.

### STRAW HATS.

We have one for you. Come and get it and keep your brain cool. See what 25, 48 and 75c. will buy.

### NOTIONS.

12 Safety Pins, 1c.  
10 Slate Pencils, 1c.  
4 Lead Pencils, 1c.  
10 Fish Hooks, 1c.  
13 Pen Points, 1c.  
7 Pen Holders, 1c.  
1 Handkerchief, 1c.  
3 Boxes Matches, 1c.  
2 Papers of Hair Pins, 1c.  
1 Mirror, 1c.  
26 Marbles, 1c.  
1 Beauty Pin, 1c.  
2 Papers of Needles, 1c.  
Hair Brush, 5c.  
Comb, 3c.  
Knife, 5c.  
Bottle of Ink, 2c.  
Tooth Brush, 3c.

And hundreds of other good things for you. Our store is always crowded with eager, anxious buyers, but we keep adding to our help, so will not make you wait long. So come right along and let us save you money.

### CLOTHING.

Men's Suits, \$1.98 up.  
Blue and Black Serge, worth \$1.50 at \$6 and \$7.  
All Wool Suits, \$3.50.  
Pants, 25c. up.  
Boys' Suits, 75c. up.  
See our Man's Suit for \$5.  
Men's 25c. Undershirts at 18c.  
Suspenders, 5c.  
Men's Dress Shirts, 25c.

### SHOES.

We can save you money in the department, and can show you the best assortment to select from as be found in this state.

Ladies' Button Shoes and Slippers 50c., worth 75c.

Men's \$1.25 Balm or Gaiters, \$1.25.  
See our \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$3.00 Shoes. They are the best to be had, and every pair warranted.

## Harry-Belk Bros. Company,

CHEAPEST STORE ON EARTH,

225 South Elm St.,

Greensboro, N. C.

### GREENSBORO MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

JOHN J. PHOENIX.

Wholesale Receivers and Shippers of Country Produce.

### BUYING PRICES.

Beeswax	23
Chickens—old per lb.	5
Small spring chickens lb.	15
Eggs	9
Butter	12 to 15
Feathers	10
Hides—dry	10
Green	6 1/2
Wool—washed	10
Unwashed	10
Wheat	38
Oats	15 to 30
Sheep Skins	4
Tallow	50
Corn, new	1 1/4
Rags—Cotton	1 1/4
Bones lb.	1 1/4

J. F. JORDAN,

F. A. MACDONALD.

## Jordan & Macdonald,

DEALERS IN

## Greensboro City and Suburban Property.

Manufacturing sites. Acreage adjoining the city in small tracts to suit purchasers. Farms and farming lands, timber lands, and tracts adapted to colonization purposes in Guilford county. Special attention given to locating people from the Northern States. Best of connections North and South. Correspondence with home-seekers solicited.

## JORDAN & MACDONALD,

106 SOUTH ELM STREET, GREENSBORO, N. C.

## GOOD NEWS!

We Want to Tell You That Our Lines of Spring and Summer Shoes Are Now Ready for Your Inspection.

## ZIEGLER BROTHERS' FINE SHOES

For Ladies and Children are the best Shoes sold in Greensboro. Sold only by us and EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. While in Greensboro come and see, and be convinced that you can buy DRY GOODS and SHOES from us cheaper than elsewhere, quality considered.

## JOHNSON & DORSETT,

DRY : GOODS : AND : SHOES,

206-208 South Elm St.,

GREENSBORO, N. C.




# THE

# Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York

## THE OLDEST, LARGEST AND BEST

## INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD!

 **ASSETS DECEMBER 31st, 1899, - - - - \$ 301,844,537.52**  
**INSURANCE IN FORCE DECEMBER 31st, 1899, - 1,052,665,211.64**

Below are some **FACTS** and **FIGURES** which will interest every one holding a Life Insurance Policy.

THE NEW YORK FINANCIER, one of the ablest of American financial papers, has been studying the enormous resources of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and has made some interesting and amusing deductions. It says:

To make the bold statement that The Mutual Life Insurance Company is more powerful in assets than all the financial institutions in New York City, considered from the standpoint of capital, may invoke surprise, but the assertion does not convey the whole truth. The capital and surplus of all the Clearing House banks in New York City is \$149,402,700, and of the "non-member" banks of New York, Brooklyn, Richmond, Jersey City and Hoboken, \$15,500,000 more. The capital and profits of all trust companies of New York and Brooklyn add \$114,200,000 to this total, making in round numbers \$279,100,000, or \$22,000,000 less than the assets of The Mutual Life Insurance Company. Thus this one corporation could absorb at the book value all the capital stock of the 150 banking institutions of Greater New York and surrounding cities and have left \$22,000,000, which would more than cover the capital stock of the thirty-three National banks of Philadelphia.

This of itself seems startling, but it does not afford a real idea of the potentiality of \$300,000,000. The entire surplus and undivided profits of the 3,595 National Banks in the United States, according to the most recent report of the comptroller of the currency, amounted to \$350,000,000, or only \$50,000,000 more than represented by the assets of this one company. To carry the comparison further, it may be said that The Mutual Life's assets are about one-half the National banking capital of the United States. In the six New England states, there were in operation on October 31st last, 568 National banks, with capital of \$142,455,770, and in the thirteen Southern states, 544 National banks, with \$63,178,450 capital. The fourteen Western and Pacific States reported 220 National banks, with \$28,584,000 capital, are in operation and the statistics show that the 199 banks of Texas and the sixteen of South Carolina employ about \$21,000,000 additional. The assets of The Mutual Life are therefore large enough to absorb the entire National banking capital of the 1,803 National banks in thirty-six of the more important States in the Union. The National banking capital of the twenty-nine institutions located in the State of North Carolina is \$3,001,000, or exactly one-hundredth part of The Mutual Life's assets.

There are in the United States 28 reserve cities, with National banking capital as follows:

New York.....	\$47,900,000	Louisville.....	\$ 3,200,000
Boston.....	39,600,000	Milwaukee.....	2,950,000
Philadelphia.....	19,555,000	Washington, D. C.....	2,755,000
Chicago.....	18,450,000	Kansas City.....	2,300,000
Pittsburg.....	12,050,000	Indianapolis.....	2,100,000
Baltimore.....	11,888,260	New Orleans.....	2,300,000
St. Louis.....	11,400,000	Albany.....	1,550,000
Cleveland.....	9,900,000	Brooklyn.....	1,352,000
Cincinnati.....	7,700,000	Portland, Oregon.....	1,100,000
San Francisco.....	6,000,000	Houston, Texas.....	1,100,000
Minneapolis.....	4,000,000	Des Moines.....	800,000
St. Paul.....	3,800,000	Savannah, Ga.....	750,000
Omaha.....	3,750,000	Lincoln, Neb.....	550,000
Detroit.....	3,300,000	St. Joseph, Mo.....	350,000
Total.....		Total.....	\$232,470,260

This sum, representing the capital of 318 of the largest banks in the United States—institutions deemed important enough to carry the reserved funds of the National banks of the country—is still \$68,000,000 less than the total of The Mutual Life's assets. The difference represents all the surplus and profit funds of the banks of the cities of Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Milwaukee, San Francisco, Washington, D. C., Chicago, Indianapolis, Louisville, New Orleans and Baltimore.

The \$301,000,000 assets of The Mutual Life, if converted into bills of one dollar denomination and laid edgewise in a straight line, would extend to a distance of 7,000 miles—that is, across the continent to San Francisco, across the Pacific, and across China. The Company could build the Nicaragua Canal and have \$150,000,000 left for the construction of fifty battleships to protect it. It could create a navy larger than that now owned by the United States, and it could equip and maintain an army of one million men for one year at full pay.

As illustrative of the strength of The Mutual Life, it is interesting to note that its assets are greater than the assessed valuation of the real estate and personal property of many States. The following statistics illustrate the point:

	Area Miles	Total tax Valuation 1899
Arkansas.....	53,800	\$179,171,998
Mississippi.....	46,810	182,888,598
Alabama.....	52,250	256,256,295
South Carolina.....	30,570	173,237,105
North Carolina.....	52,550	265,867,197

In the same way the States of Washington, Colorado, Nebraska and others, show similar results.


The net bonded debt of the city of New York, approximating about \$300,000,000, is less than the resources of this Company, and the entire valuation of the city of Pittsburg, Pa., the greatest manufacturing center in America, is only \$16,000,000 in excess of The Mutual Life's assets.

# THE

# MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Exceeds all other Companies in Assets, in Premium Income, in Interest Income, in Total Income, in Death Claims Paid, in Surrender Values Paid, in Dividends Paid, in Endowments and Annuities Paid, in Total Paid Policy-Holders, in Total Benefits to Policy-Holders, in Dividends Paid and Surplus Combined, in Dividends, Surplus and Surrender Values Combined, in Security Offered to Policy-Holders.

Full information about the new Policies of this Great Company will be gladly furnished any one at the office of the Company.

 **Agents.**—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY wants an active agent in every county in the State of North Carolina. To the right men, who will take up the work and give their entire time to it, exclusive territory will be given and every aid consistent with good judgment will be extended them in pushing the work. For full information, write to

**R. P. WALTERS,**  
DISTRICT AGENT, GREENSBORO, N. C.

OR

**F. H. HYATT,**  
GENERAL AGENT, COLUMBIA, S. C.



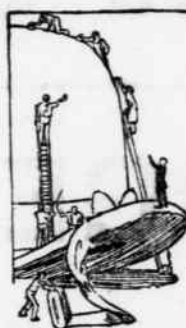
# MATTHEWS & CO.'S WEEKLY STORE NEWS.

## SATISFIED CUSTOMERS!

WE are striving to build up a permanent trade, and if we succeed, which we expect to do, we must conduct our business in such a manner that it will be deserving of the public.

WE SEE THAT EVERY CUSTOMER IS THOROUGHLY SATISFIED BEFORE LEAVING OUR STORE.

If by accident something is sold and found not to be just as represented, then we insist on the customer filing a complaint with us, which will have our immediate attention. Our Boys' Department is complete. The prices are correct, and styles, too.



There are no hit-or-miss methods in the building of

### Stetson Hats

THE finest materials, most skilled labor and most advanced manufacturing methods make them the highest achievements in hat-manufacture.

Stetson Hats don't just happen. There are ample reasons for their wonderful quality and durability.

Stiff and Soft Hats equally dependable.  
Look for Brand on Sweat Leather

WE are looking after your interest. By doing this we are building up a trade for ourselves. This kind of treatment will win in the end. If you have not yet visited our store it will pay you to do so.

A COMBINATION OF LOW PRICES, GOOD QUALITIES AND A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

should attract more than ordinary attention. We are offering, according to our judgment, the handsomest Black Suit that can be tailored for \$10. In fact all grades of our Clothing values are not to be passed unnoticed if you are interested.

## ONE PRICE

AND IN PLAIN FIGURES.

## WILL. H. MATTHEWS & CO.

ONE PRICE CASH CLOTHIERS,

304 South Elm St., GREENSBORO.

SALESMEN:—Chas. W. Lindsay, Dolph Moore, Harry Sergeant, Chas. Crews, Will H. Matthews.

### MAFEKING RELIEVED.

WILL NOW BECOME THE CENTRE OF IMPORTANT OPERATIONS.

The Occasion Celebrated With Much Enthusiasm in London—Business and Traffic Practically Suspended.

Pretoria, May 19.—A dispatch from Delagoa Bay, dated Thursday, says a large British contingent from the south reached Mafeking on Wednesday. The siege was raised by the Federal commandoes withdrawing.

Lorenzo Marques, May 19.—Mafeking was relieved May 16th.

Cape Town, May 19.—The Mafeking relief column consisted of only fifteen hundred men, composed of the Kimberley Horse and South African Light Horse. The column was made up exclusively of Cape Colony troops, with the exception of a contingent of Voortrekkers. The column had three Maxim guns and a little baggage. The expedition avoided the Boer interception forces, who, when they saw themselves outwitted, dispersed.

London, May 19.—Experts here say that Mafeking will become the centre of important operations upon the Transvaal from the west. Carrington and Hunter are expected to concentrate their forces there and make an immediate move on Pretoria and Lydenburg. The tussle, most of the people believe, will come off on the Vaal. The first great Boer stand is expected to be made on a ridge near Johannesburg. It is remembered that though driven back, the Boers have lost practically no guns and very little of their supplies. If driven from the Johannesburg ridge they will throw some six thousand men into Pretoria to delay Roberts there, while the main body presses on to Lydenburg and the mountainous country to make a determined stand and prolonged indefinitely.

Kroonstad, May 18.—(Delayed).—Colonel Picher and four hundred men of Alderson's command, including the Canadians and Australians, all mounted on carefully selected horses, dashed forward yesterday, captured Bothaville and drove the Johannesburg Zaps northward. These mounted policemen have been interfering to a great extent with the distribution of Roberts' proclamations among the Burghers. In one case an English resident of Bothaville by the name of Heath volunteered to distribute the proclamation in that place and rode thither from Kroonstad. He attempted to distribute copies of the proclamation when his Kafir servant informed him that he had heard the Boers plotting to surround the house and capture him. Heath quickly mounted

his horse and started back toward the British lines, followed by a hail of bullets from the rifles of the Zaps.

London, May 19.—For twenty-four hours all London has been celebrating the relief of Mafeking. Frenzy and enthusiasm is still unabated.

London, May 19.—No work is being done to-day. The workmen coming to work found notices on the doors stating that they could go home. They did not go home but paraded the streets. It was impossible for twelve hours for any vehicle to pass through the streets in the vicinity of the Mansion House.

Traffic is practically suspended. Crowds are surrounding the mansion house and all public buildings, shouting and cheering.

### PROMPTLY PROMOTED.

The News of the Relief of Mafeking Enthusiastically Received.

London, May 21.—The prompt and conspicuous promotion of Baden-Powell followed his report to-day announcing the relief of Mafeking. Scarcely had the cheers of the crowd that read the bulletin posted at the War Office died away before they were renewed with increased vigor by the announcement that the gallant chief of defenders had been promoted to be Major General.

London, May 21.—It is stated positively that no message from Kruger, direct or indirect, was recently received by Salisbury or any department of the government, nor was any message from him expected. According to the government point of view the proximity of peace will remain a matter of military process.

Capetown, May 21.—It is announced officially that Mafeking was relieved on May 17th. General Barton telegraphed the news from Touna to Milner.

Roberts reports that Hunter is pushing up the railway with supplies for the Mafeking garrison, and is arranging a hospital train for the conveyance of the sick and wounded to Kimberley.

London, May 21.—The War Office has received the following from Roberts at Kroonstad: "Buller reports that his advance will be delayed a few days on account of the way in which the railway was destroyed. Rundle reports Ladybrand occupied."

London, May 21.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon the War Office received the following from Roberts: "Kroonstad, May 21st.—Mahon reports that he joined Plumer at Jamsda on the fifteenth. He was followed by the Boer commando from Maritsani siding and turned westward to avoid it. On May 13th he was attacked in a thick brush, losing five killed, two missing and twenty-five wounded, including the mail correspondent. The Boers lost more than Mahon in killed and wounded."

### WORKING FOR M'KINLEY.

Plan of the Middle-of-the-Roaders Revealed—It is Said Republicans Have Agreed to Furnish Money to Run the Pops' Campaign.

Washington, D., May 18.—It is no longer a secret that the middle-of-the-road Populists, headed by Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, the candidate for president, are working directly in the interest of the Republican party.

This statement is evidenced by the fact that Senator Mark Hanna, the chairman of the Republican committee, sent Congressman Dick, the secretary of the committee, to Cincinnati two days before the recent convention of the middle-of-the-roads, and Dick was in secret conference with the leaders, including Barker, at the Grand hotel for several hours before the convention. Subsequently Senator Hanna and Barker were in conference at Arlington hotel in this city. Yesterday afternoon, immediately after which Barker had called upon President McKinley.

The middle-of-the-road candidate for president makes no secret of his preference for McKinley over Bryan and declares that his candidacy will so prevent a close coalition between the Populists and Democrats that the election of Bryan will be impossible. This statement was made in the presence of McKinley's secretary and several newspaper men in the White House.

Chairman Butler, of the Populist national committee, claims that the middle-of-the-roads can make no change in the electoral vote from any State, but admits that Barker is working in the interest of Hanna. It is understood that the conference between Hanna and Barker is for the purpose of getting funds from the Republicans for the prosecution of Barker's campaign. This promise was made by Dick at Cincinnati.—Atlanta Journal.

The Carnitha, With 1,450 Mules for South Africa, Goes Ashore.

Santo Domingo, May 19.—Passengers arriving here on board the Spanish steamer Maria Herrera, brought news of the grounding of the Cunard line steamer Carintha, at Point Cravois, on the south coast of Hayti. The Carintha asked for assistance for the purpose of taking off animals on board, but the Herrera was unable to aid her.

The Carintha may be floated, if assistance is sent to her in reasonable time.

It was reported this morning that the Carintha had run ashore at full speed. She had on board 1,450 mules destined, it was believed, for South Africa.

The Carintha cleared at New Orleans May 11th for Capetown. She is a steel twin screw steamer of 3,625 tons.

### A Big New Tobacco Company.

New York, May 17.—The formation of the new opposition tobacco company has now been practically completed and articles of incorporation will be filed at Trenton within a few days. The new concern will be known as the International Tobacco Company. It will be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital of \$25,000,000, consisting of 125,000 shares of 6 per cent. noncumulative preferred stock and an equal number of shares of common stock, all of the par value of \$100 each. There will be no bonded debt. The papers, which have already been executed and signed, were drawn up by Counter Brothers, of this city. Among the incorporators mentioned are some of the best known individual manufacturers in the United States, including David Dunlop and David Dunlop, Jr., of the Dunlop Tobacco Company, of Petersburg, Va., said to be the largest exporters of manufactured tobacco in the world, Brown Brothers, of Winston, N. C.; and George Cameron, of Petersburg, Va.; P. H. Hanes, of Winston, N. C.; and E. C. Venable, of Petersburg.

The main offices of the new concern will be in New York. It is believed the leading spirits in the enterprise will be George Arents and H. L. Torrell, both of whom were active in the affairs of the American Tobacco Company. Mr. Arents was treasurer of the company until a fortnight ago, when he resigned to go abroad on a visit of pleasure, it was said. His trip to Europe has, however, been postponed.

The capitalization of the new company is based on the expectation of 10 per cent. dividends, as indicated by the earnings of the constituent companies for the last year. The International Company will at the start control 12 factories, with a capacity of 18,000,000 pounds, exclusive of cigarettes. To the manufacture of the latter \$5,000,000 of the capital stock will be devoted. The new company will take over a new cigarette machine controlled by Mr. Buchanan, who was formerly at the head of the Buchanan & Lyall firm.

### Traffic Stopped.

Austin, May 21.—No traffic from San Francisco can enter Texas on account of the plague. The government is sending out curative serum.

J. W. FRY, President. J. S. COX, Vice-President. W. E. ALLEN, Sec. and Treas.

### GREENSBORO LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000.00.

Does a General Banking Business. Makes Loans on Improved Real Estate. Negotiates Mortgages on Real Estate. Acts as Trustee. Negotiates the Sale of Bonds on Manufacturing Plants. Acts as Guardian, Executor and Administrator of Estates. Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent.

A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF COURT AND TRUST FUNDS.

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R. M. Ross, W. H. Watkins, Raymond, N. C.  
Geo. S. Sargent, O. R. Cox, Cedar Falls, N. C.  
R. R. King, W. F. Williams, Red Springs, N. C.  
J. S. Cox, J. A. Hedley, St. Albans, N. C.  
S. Bryant, Farmington, N. C.  
J. Edward Cox, High Point, N. C.



I CURE YOU ALL, BOTH GREAT AND SMALL.  
I CURE RHEUMATISM, GOUT, COLDS, GRIPPE AND ALL PAINS.

EXTRA  
EARLY

Red Valentine

BUSH  
BEANS

AT

GARDNER'S

DRUG STORE,

CORNER OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

Paris Green, 10c. a box.

### MILLINERY

Mrs. Gorrell & Dorsett ARE NOW SHOWING ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST CAREFULLY SELECTED LINES OF MILLINERY GOODS IN THE CITY, AND INVITE ALL INTERESTED IN NEW SPRING HATS TO CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

Their Prices are the Lowest and Styles are the Best. Ask to see them. Cheap Trimmed Hats. Reduced the price. : : : : :  
109 W. MARKET ST.



## OUR RALEIGH LETTER.

Scheme of the Political Twins to Secure a Triangular State Canvass—Late Political Developments—Some Work for the Legislature to do Next Month—Late News Notes.

RALEIGH, May 22.—It is really the fact that some of the Populist "leaders" are anxious to secure a joint debate between Aycock and Cy. Thompson, and on the day when Chairman Simmons declined the proposition of Chairman Butler to that effect a prominent Pop. Rep. office-holder here said to me that "Simmons' declination doesn't settle the matter; we'll get 'em together yet."

Since then the opposition twins have been scheming to bring this about, and when Simmons wrote to H. H. Thompson two weeks ago and solicited a joint debate between Aycock and Spencer Adams and the other Democratic and Republican nominees, several leading "fusionists"—for they are fusionists still, and are today working as loyally and harmoniously together as ever, and at the same common end—at once saw the opportunity to work a scheme, which if successfully managed, would accomplish their purpose.

Chairman Holton did not get Chairman Simmons' letter of invitation promptly, it is alleged—the accommodating mail got out of joint some how, or else this particular letter must have fallen into a convenient hiding place on Holton's desk and refused to come to light until a few days ago, ten days or more after date.

This was all very obliging on the part of that erratic epistle, and especially fortunate and accommodating, not to say "foreordained," for Holton and Butler.

But the latter learns of its existence "through the newspapers," and it is said that it at once became highly important to the "dear people" that Butler should arrange with Holton for a "joint canvass" between the twins—ludicrous as it may appear to the uninitiated. Then you see, in order to secure a discussion between the Democratic and Republican candidates, Mr. Holton would hold that it was necessary to start a triangular debate—because he (Mr. Holton) could not be so discourteous to his twin brother (Mr. Butler) as to show partiality in accepting the invitation of Mr. Simmons and refusing the "challenge" of Mr. Butler.

Then what?

SCHEME TO SAVE ADAMS.

One of two results (either of which would be preferable to having Aycock fly Adams alive and exhibit the latter gentleman's deficiencies and general unfitness all over the state to a disgusted constituency) must follow: There would be no joint canvass at all (in case Simmons continued to refuse to consider the Populists as a party "entity" and therefore not entitled to the consideration shown a regular and separate organization,) or the Thompson would be let into the game to help Spencer, incidentally, and the opportunity desired—that of distracting the public mind for the real question at issue—would be secured. Mr. Holton's reply to Mr. Simmons will reach the latter today, probably, according to a statement made by Holton while here last week.

It was a nice, innocent, amusing little game, and so well played as to turn out to have been entirely harmless as well. Butler dies hard but he is dying.

Why, under the sun, any real friend of Dr. Cy Thompson should actually and really desire to sacrifice him upon the altar of Aycock's sequence and argument is more than I can conceive. The scheme must have been hatched by his enemies and a few deluded friends fooled into advocating it.

Dr. Thompson is unquestionably the best speaker and shrewdest politician in the Pop. Rep. aggregation—and that is easily said—but those who heard the debate between him and Mr. Aycock in 1898, and particularly the discussion at Concord (which this writer reported for a Raleigh daily paper) all know that he is no match for the "warrior gladiator of the east," and in the very nature of things would suffer severely from about with him this year—even if he had a just and popular cause to advocate. With opposition to the amendment for his text Dr. Cy. would simply be annihilated by the man who is endowed and equipped with few men in North Carolina have seen, and who commands and wins the admiration (and generally the votes) of all who listen to his superb speeches.

WORK FOR THE EXTRA SESSION.

The suggestion made in these letters last week to the effect that Governor Russell might be induced to call the general assembly in extraordinary session, as provided by law, and thus "relieve the situa-

tion" somewhat, especially with reference to meet the expenses necessarily incident to an extra session if held, as now scheduled, as an "adjourned" session, was widely discussed here.

All agree that it would be a happy solution of the matter, and not a few subscribe to the writer's opinion, viz., that Governor Russell might be induced to call it. Of course there would necessarily have to be an understanding and arrangements perfected accordingly. The governor himself has not as yet expressed himself on the subject, nor is he likely to do so unless approached more directly. Whether that will be done by the proper parties, this writer is not able to say at this time.

The extra session will be held, however, in either event, and there is considerable important business which it ought to attend to. In addition to that outlined last week, there are the textile school bill and the present laws affecting certain insurance companies which ought to be taken up. The former (which passed the house by a large majority, and was never voted on in the senate,) should be passed. That provision of the existing law affecting insurance companies to such an extent as to have driven from the state a few of the very best life companies in America—one or two of which I know to have had the largest business in North Carolina of any probably, and numbered among the oldest and soundest and best managed in the world—should be amended so as not to inflict this burden on thousands of the best people of the state who are insured in these companies, to say nothing of our citizens who earned their living in North Carolina by working for these companies.

OLD CONFEDS OFF TO THE REUNION.

Division headquarters will leave Raleigh next Monday (May 28) at 3.50 for Louisville, via Asheville, in a through special Pullman-car train.

Gen. Julian S. Carr, commander-in-chief of the N. C. Division of Confederate Veterans, who will head the division at the Louisville reunion next week, has announced the full list of maids of honor, including seventy-five of the most beautiful young women in North Carolina, and all the children or descendants of Confederate soldiers. Miss Esther Ransom, of Northampton, as sponsor, and Miss Martha W. Phillips, of Edgecombe, as chief maid of honor, were selected some time ago. The reunion at Louisville this year promises to be one of the most successful of all, and the splendid contingent which Gen. Carr will carry from North Carolina will contribute largely to that end. Gen. Carr has not only given his personal attention to the matter, but (I learn from some of those charged with looking after details) that he has furnished a great deal of money again to insure the enjoyment of the old soldiers, especially the indigent and those not able to defray their own expenses in attending the reunions—the one annual event in which they take most interest. Hundreds of those from North Carolina who will be in Louisville next week will attend because their patriotic chieftain furnished them with uniforms and defrayed their expenses. No wonder the old soldiers love Julian S. Carr so devotedly.

NEWS NOTES.

Today (Tuesday) at Tarboro the North Carolina State Medical Society will begin its annual meeting, and tomorrow (Wednesday) there will be a joint meeting of the State Board of Health, which also meets there. The sessions of both will last several days.

The State Board of Agriculture will hold its next meeting here on June 12, Col. John S. Cunningham, president, presiding.

At Populist headquarters here, it is announced that the "third party" will not formally begin their state campaign till June 10.

The nomination of "declaimer" Spence Blackburn for congress in the Eighth district by acclamation last Thursday was expected. Linney was not a candidate. Two reasons are given for this: Some Republican friends tell me he is to succeed Ewart as United States Judge, while the general belief among Democrats is that he did not court defeat this year, which he knew to be certain and crushing. What the voters of the Eighth district will do for "Spence" in November will be a *quantum sufficit*. Winston and Salisbury have been enjoying, during the past week, two notable religious gatherings, viz., the Southern Lutheran Synod and the Episcopal diocesan convention, respectively.

The "expansion" resolutions of the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association and the advocacy of the alleged "Mark Hanna Ship Sideside Scheme" has set some of the more pronounced "anti-expansionists" to talking. But there is a great deal of difference, gentlemen, in

trade "expansion" and the opening up of new foreign markets for our home products, and "militarism" and "imperialism" and conquest by war on foreign territory.

Rev. John E. White has declined the presidency of the Baptist Female Union here, and will continue at the head of the Board of State Missions of his denomination. Mr. White's conclusion was reached after receiving the advice of thirty or forty influential Baptists of the state, whom he consulted about the matter.

Commencement exercises of the old St. Mary's School here occur on May 30 and 31.

The Institution for the Blind held its closing exercises last Friday and Saturday.

Secretary Bruner, of the Agricultural department, who went to Paris to look after the North Carolina exhibit at the exposition, cables that he left Glasgow for home on Sunday, May 20.

Gen. J. S. Carr, who has been unwell, has recovered and last week made several effective speeches in the west. He is one of the most enthusiastic advocates of the amendment in the state.

A PAMPHLET BY THE JESUITS.

Religious Toleration and Recognition of Civil Marriage Condemned.

MANILA, May 15.—The most sensational event of the past week has been the general distribution by the Jesuits of a pamphlet in which is set forth truths which Christians must observe. Among the things most strongly condemned in this pamphlet are religious tolerance and recognition of civil marriage. Consequently this act of the Jesuits is considered by many to be an attack upon the American administration. The pamphlet says:

1. The commands of the Church must be observed in the same manner as the law of God.

2. You must subject your own judgment to that of the Church, and think exactly as the Church thinks, for the Church cannot be overcome.

3. You must reject and condemn the Masonic sect, so frequently rejected and condemned by the supreme pontiffs.

4. You must also reject and condemn liberty of worship, the liberty of the press, the liberty of thought and the other liberties of perdition condemned and rejected by the Church.

5. You must also reject and condemn liberalism and also modern progress and civilization as being false progress and false civilization.

6. You must utterly abominate civil marriage and regard it as pure concubinage.

7. You must also condemn and reject the interference of the civil authorities in any ecclesiastical affairs, so much in vogue nowadays.

8. Finally, you must help the belief that the Church, by its origin, has a divine and supernatural authority and is, moreover, superior to the civil authority; and reject and condemn the doctrine that the Church is independent or ought to separate itself from the State. Children must be brought up in the above views, condemning what ever the Church condemns. And children must be educated solely in Catholic schools by genuinely Catholic teachers, and not on any account in unsectarian schools, which are strictly forbidden by the Church.

The foregoing commands are backed by many quotations from the Bible, ecclesiastics, syllabus and letters from different popes. This pamphlet was issued without duly expressing Church authority and until the organ of the Roman Catholic Church in Manila, a Spanish newspaper called *The Liberator*, admitting the fact that the Jesuits had published, and with every right, the pamphlet in question, considerable doubt was entertained as to its authority.

He Undressed in Church.

Harry Tidd, a young druggist, attended the service in the Bethany Presbyterian church last night and went to sleep. While he was asleep he stood up and removed his coat and waistcoat. Two women who sat in the same pew with him moved to the far corner. Then he unbuttoned his collar and took off his cravat, and next his shirt came over his head. He was about to slide out of his trousers, when several women shrieked and he awoke with a start. His trousers were dangling about his feet as he ran down the aisle to the vestry. An usher handed him his clothing, and he put it on and went home.—Trenton, N. J., Dispatch.

Bob Taylor is the latest suggestion as a vice-presidential candidate. Bob could fiddle while the conflagration is in progress.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to Cure. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

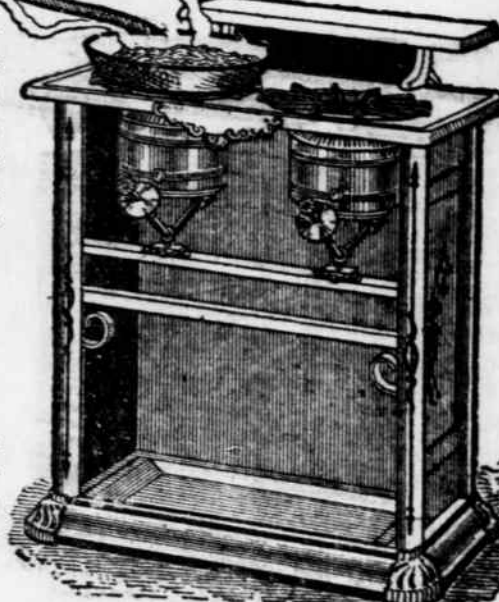
## House Keepers

Don't you know the news about oil stoves? They have been perfected so that they now equal any stoves made for cooking efficiency, safety, beauty and convenience. The most economical stove you can use and the most comfortable in hot weather is the

### Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove

It burns the same oil you use in your lamps, at a cost of one-half cent an hour for a burner. Makes no soot and no odor. Sold in all sizes. If your dealer does not have them, write to

STANDARD OIL COMPANY.



## Women's Shoes!

We do not think you can better the Women's Shoes we sell at \$1.35, \$1.50 and \$1.75 anywhere in the South. Of course we have cheaper shoes and finer shoes than these, but we are particularly well fixed on these grades.

We have also a very complete line of "Old Ladies' Comfort" Shoes and Oxfords.

Our stock of Oxfords in up-to-date coin toes and common-sense toes is complete, prices ranging from \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.35 upward.

*Thacker & Brockmann*

## ATTENTION!

### HERE IS YOUR CHANCE!

We are going to sell what Furniture and Crockery we have on hand CHEAP to close it out. There is not much of it, but you may find just what you want in the list below:

- 1 dozen Cots,
- 1 dozen Springs,
- 8 Mattresses,
- 2 Baby Carriages,
- 3 Go-Carts,
- 1 Tricycle,
- 1 Velocipede,
- 2 Bric-a-Brac Cabinets,
- 2 Music Racks,
- 2 dozen Odd Chairs,
- 1 Kitchen Safe,
- 1 dozen Pictures and Frames,
- 5 Express Wagons,
- 3 Wash Stand Sets.

- 1 Parlor Suit,
- 1 Chiffonier,
- 1 China Closet,
- 1 Hat Rack,
- 1 Enamel Bedstead,
- 1 Walnut and Gold Bedstead,
- 2 Oak Bedsteads,
- 1 Child's Bedstead,
- 1 Set of Dining Chairs,
- 3 Office Chairs,
- 1 Oak Dining Table,
- 3 Clocks,
- 3 Large Mirrors,
- 1 Small Mirror.

Odd Dishes!

Lamp Chimneys, Half Price

All these articles will be put on sale FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at prices much below the market.

Don't forget the date and place.

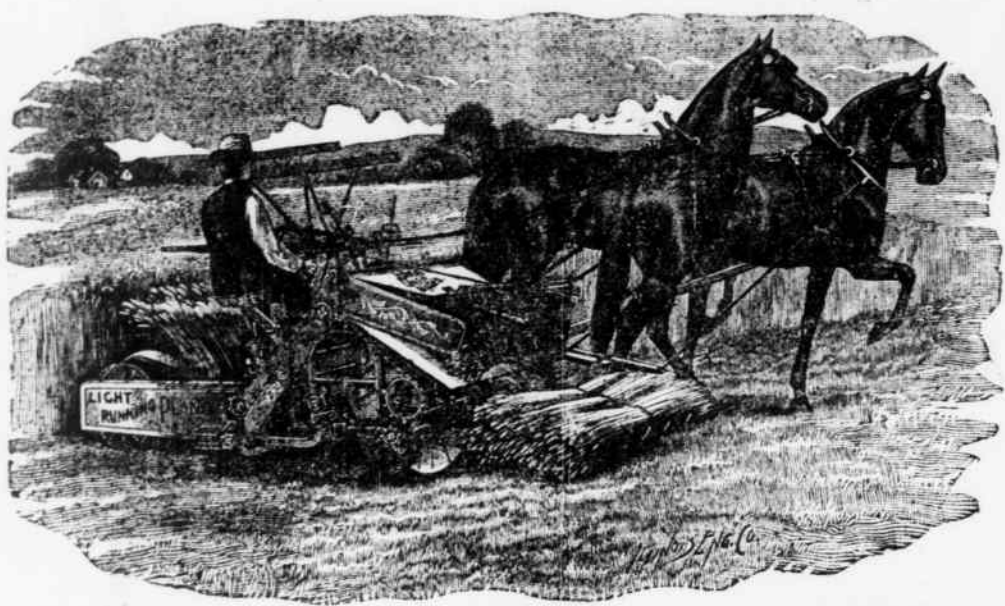
**Sample Brown Mercantile Co.**

234 South Elm Street, Greensboro.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE PATRIOT, \$1 PER YEAR.



# CONCENTRATION IS ONE OF THE SECRETS OF SUCCESS,



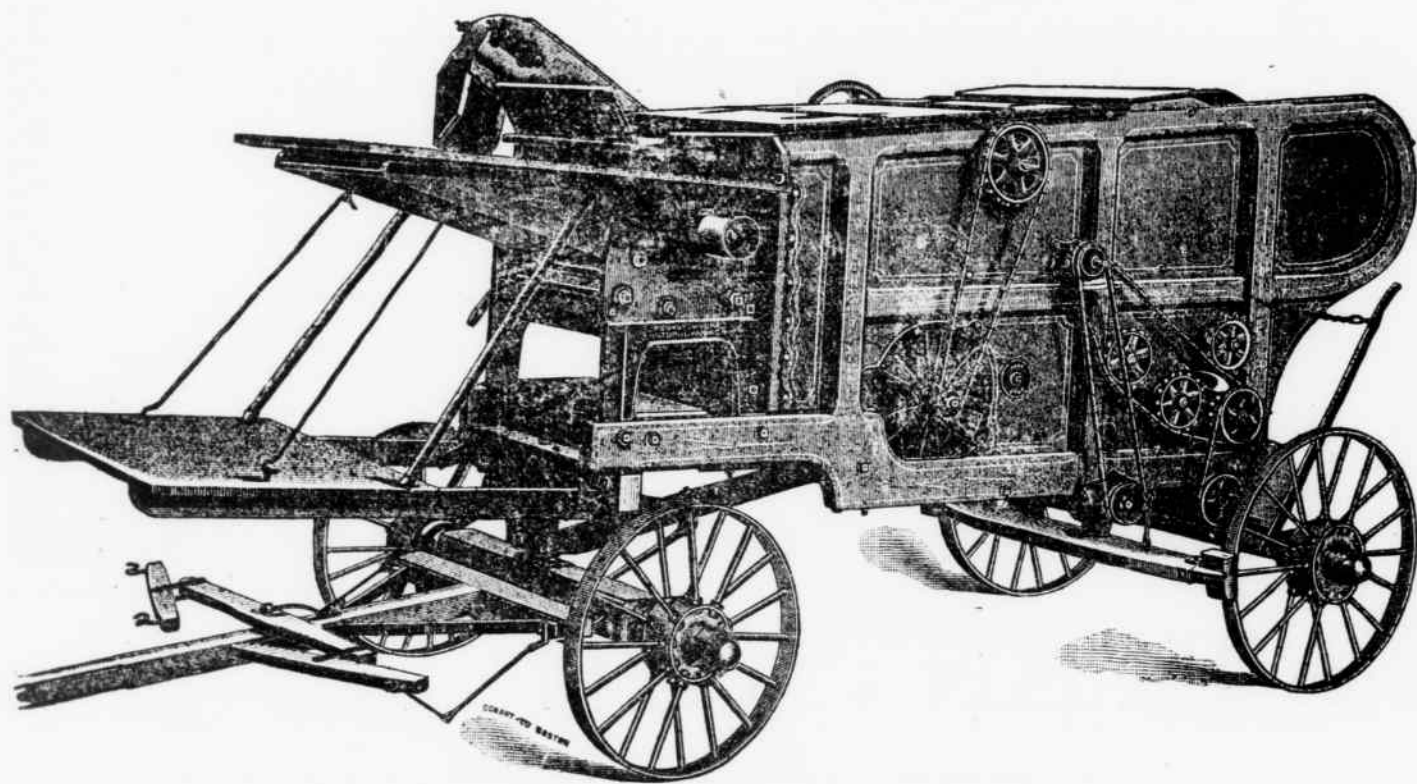
But I would not have those who read my weekly advertisements believe that I sell nothing but

## Plano Lever Binders

Simply because for several issues of the *Patriot* I have talked only about them. I would have you, my friends, believe that I am deeply and sincerely in earnest about the PLANO LEVER Binders, PLANO Chain Gear Mowers and PLANO Adjustable Steel Hay Rakes, and that I really believe they are machines which, as a whole, equal the best and in many of the details far excel them.

### Take the PLANO LEVER Binder First.

Let's consider some of those points of superiority: Its main wheel is a wheel whose rim is in one piece with a rib on either inner side, thus giving it not only additional strength but rigidity, and is 10 inches wide on its face. Measure the others. The main frame is in one piece of angle bar steel—no joint to get loose and sag down. The bottom of the platform is one sheet of steel plate with angle bar steel ribs to support it. The other parts of the frame work are also angle bar steel. The light castings are malleable. The binder? Do you ask about the BINDER? Well, it is simplicity itself, and is shifted back and forth for different lengths easily and quickly upon rollers and can never jump the track. There are no strings of chains or cog wheels to operate it, for it is worked by the celebrated PLANO LEVER instead. Then the knotter is of such shape and construction and is so safeguarded by a patented gate, which is always closed until the knot is tied, that it makes it impossible for the twine to get off of the thumb and finger, (called a "bill hook"), thus making it possible never to miss a bundle, which no other machine dares to claim for itself. 2 and 2 are 4. The gate is as certain in its work as 2 and 2 are to make 4. Then we will go back to the REEL. The PLANO has a safety friction clutch, so that if you strike a limb your REEL instantly stops and is not torn up as on others. These are only some of the points of superiority of the PLANO, and next year I expect to let you read testimonials from Dr. D. A. Armfield, of Jamestown, who has one, and from Cyrus H. Taylor, of Gladesboro, and others who have the PLANO already set up in their barns ready for the harvest.

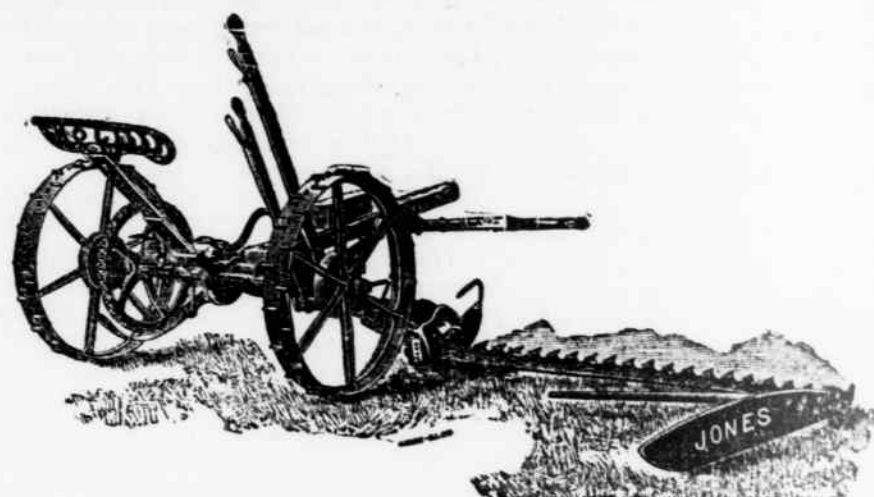


I want Patriot readers also to know that I always have in stock the BEST BRANDS of

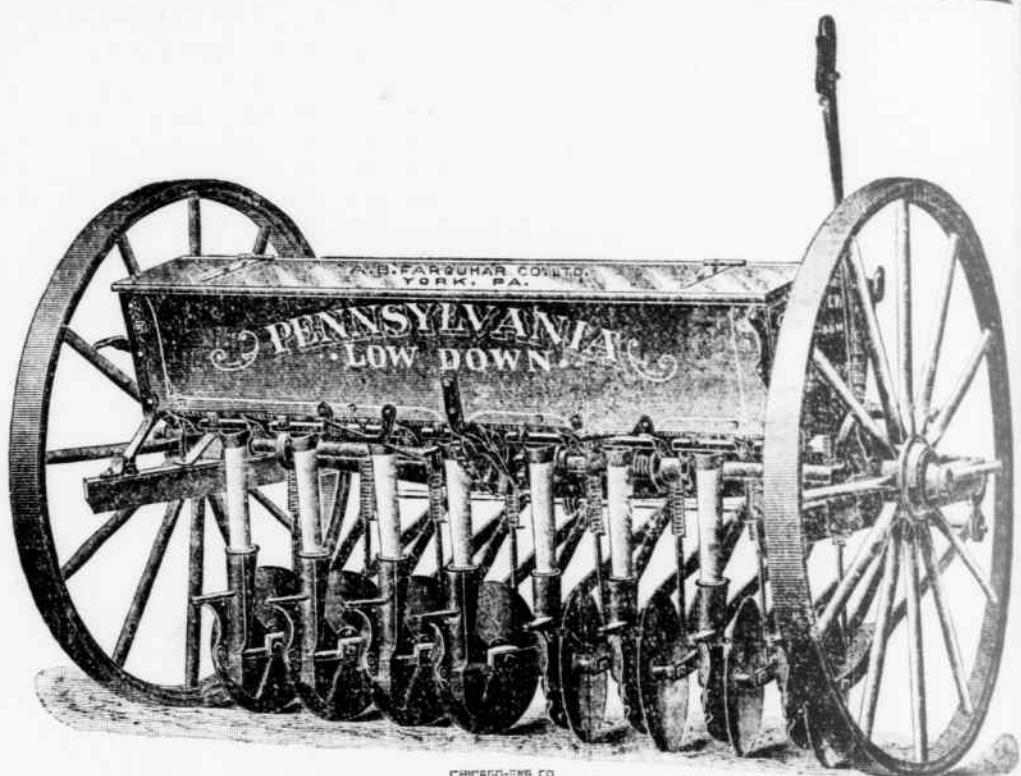
**LIME, CEMENT,  
PLASTERING HAIR,  
PLASTER  
AND  
RELIABLE BRANDS  
OF  
GUANOS.**

And that I also deal in Hay, Oats and Corn, and am anxious to have them share their trade with me. I will appreciate it and will endeavor to always merit a continuance.

My purpose is to be always honest and honorable in all my dealings with all men.



Some will want Mowers and should know of the simplicity of the PLANO Chain Gear before they buy. It is a powerful cutter, with no complications. Has an easy foot lift. Rides easy, handles easy and is easy to the team. Has a hard-wood pitman, with adjustable connections at knife head and at fly wheel, so that every particle of wear can be taken up. The PLANO adjustable STEEL HAY RAKE will speak for itself if you will give it a trial.



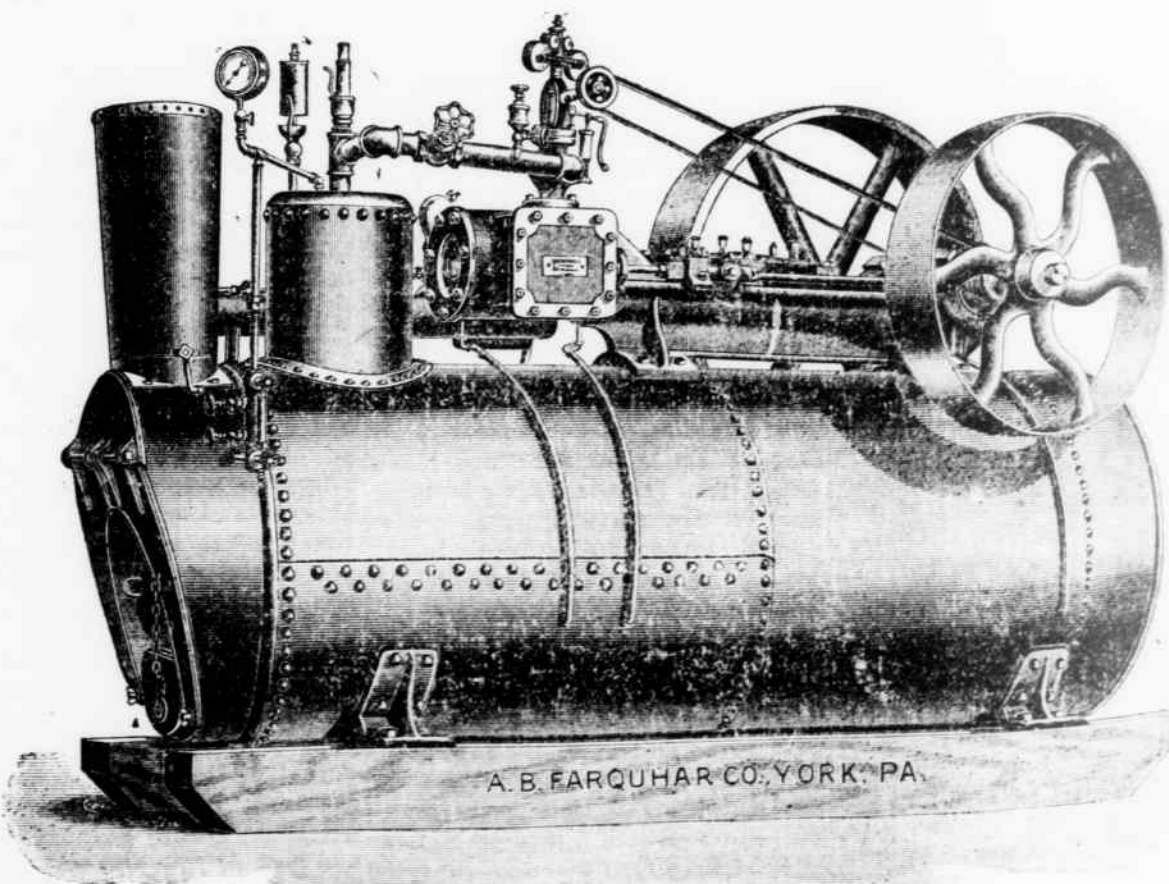
I would not have you forget that I am the A. B. Farquhar Co.'s Agent for their always reliable

**ENGINES, BOILERS,  
SAW MILLS, THRESHERS,  
AND  
PENNSYLVANIA  
LOW DOWN GRAIN DRILLS**

I expect a car load of these Disc Drills early in June, so that I will then have both Hoe and Disc in stock.

Mr. George Whitsell, whose postoffice is Greensboro, has used the Farquhar Rake Separator for about 20 years and likes it so well that he has bought a new No. 4 from me, and I will have it in my warehouse for your inspection in a few days.

If you want an Engine for threshing purposes, Saw Mill or anything else—if you want a Farquhar Thresher, don't delay in giving me your order. Nothing saved by delay; much often lost. Decide now and act at once.



**W. O. STRATFORD,**

Long Distance Phone 83.

South Davie Street Implement Dealer.



# WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, May 19, 1900.

Things are coming to such a pass that it is possible that congress may be compelled to remain in session, either jointly or separately, to conduct an investigation into the Cuban trade. As these grow in magnitude, it becomes more and more evident that even the Porto Rican duty will not be so damaged by the Cuban scandal, and that something must be done by that body to counteract its effect or it will mean the ruin that now hangs over the party in the face. From the point of view the worst of the disgrace is so plainly apparent that the result and revelation of the scandal which made McKinley's Hanna senator, Alger secretary of war, Quay and Platt assistant postmaster general, and Neeley his financial agent. As a matter of course it will have a large part on the stump this fall and ought to do so. This fact was well brought out by Representative Sutherland, of Nebraska, the other day when he said: "I don't care in unreasonable abuse during political campaigns, but these scandalous frauds are vindictive of our doctrine and, to my mind, are thoroughly legitimate for the stump. What more natural than that we should point out these things as the outcome of imperialism and colonial possessions? Chattanooga, as the handmaid of Hanna, his man through and through. Why shouldn't we expose on this to the voters? It is material for a good argument. I am sure we will use it for its worth."

Petty nearly everything is being said till after the election, now. Among the enterprises so exposed is the proposed legislation looking to the permanent increase of the army. If the United States is to remain in the Philippines, an increase is absolutely necessary. Despite stories that the question there is over, there is no doubt that any diminution in our troops would result in active warfare being resumed by the natives. From July 1 of next year the enlisted force in the islands will be reduced to 10,000 in-

stead of 66,000 as at present. All the 35,000 volunteers will be discharged at that date and fully 20,000 regulars will also be. The next session of congress lasts only about three working months, in which time much will have to be done. Yet the Republicans will take no steps towards action at this session. Indeed it is frankly admitted at the War department that it would be useless to recommend action at present, as the Republicans would undoubtedly heed the real wishes of the people and refuse to authorize the army which is desired. The belief is that after the election, congressmen who are assured two years more of political life, will join with those who are gasping away their existences to fasten upon the government a permanent standing army of at least 100,000. Even if this force is not needed in the Philippines, it will, it is said, be necessary to repress labor troubles in this country and perhaps rebellions in Cuba, if the president should see fit to continue the occupancy of that island.

The Republican members of the judiciary committee of the house have embarked in a very slick game to take the wind out of the Democratic sails on the trust question. They have recommended to the house the adoption of a radical amendment to the constitution, giving congress full control over all corporations and will attempt to secure action upon it. Of course everybody knows that this is merely politics. The Republicans know that the senate will never adopt such an amendment and they also know that if it did, it would take three or four years to get the amendment considered by the states. They know, too, that no such amendment is necessary. Even their own high legal priest, the unspeakable Griggs, has declared that congress has power to enact all the necessary legislation, and in this assertion the industrial commission, which has fully investigated the question, entirely agrees with him. What is wanted is an attorney general who will enforce existing law. The proposed constitutional amendment is intended to deceive the people, who will, it is hoped, take it as earnest of the future. Another report, now being prepared, will treat of an amendment to the existing anti trust law, depriving officials of trusts of the use of the mails, brands trust-made goods in such a way that they can

be identified, and in specific terms gives to people who may be injured by the operation of a trust, the right to go into court and sue the monopoly for damages. This remedy is immediate and efficacious, but it will not be adopted. It will, however, serve as a threat to produce campaign subscriptions from the trusts, and that is all the Republicans want.

Unless Mr. McKinley stopped his ears, he heard the enthusiastic cheers given to the Boer envoys and the voices of the senators and representatives who spoke in behalf of the two republics now engaged in a death grapple with the world's mightiest empire, to an audience which the largest theatre in Washington would not hold. The speakers at that reception pointed out the fact that from all over this country there was a demand that this government should save the lives of those little republics, which all the world knows could be done by a word from Mr. McKinley to the British government, and yet that word remains unspoken. Instead, the mouthpieces of the administration are saying, "hush! we know that England intends to wipe out those republics, but it is none of our business; we have promised to remain neutral and we must not say a word." A president who is afraid of England is a novelty in this country, and a decidedly unpleasant one, too. But the remedy lies in the hands of the people. Next November they can elect a president whose first act will be a dissolution of the partnership between the greatest republic and the worst land-grabbing empire on earth, and if present signs are not misleading, they will do it.

Senator Morgan threw a bomb in the right direction when he offered a resolution directing the senate committee on interoceanic canals to investigate the two canal trusts organized under the laws of New Jersey, and report whether the object of these trusts is to control any canal built across the isthmus, or in default of such control to embarrass this government, and to prevent the construction of a canal.

A resolution has been introduced in the senate to investigate the North American Trust Company, in Cuba, which has a monopoly of the banking business, through which a few politicians and government officials are growing rich.

## Cotton Mills in the South.

The Convention of Southern Cotton Spinners at Charlotte last week brought out some interesting and significant statements.

The convention was attended by a number of cotton manufacturers from New England, as well as many from every part of the South.

One of the most prominent of the eastern men present was Mr. Arnold B. Sanford, president of the American Cotton Yarn Exchange, Boston. In an address to the convention, he said:

"The United States has now 21,000,000 spindles, 5,250,000 of which are in the South and 13,955,000 in the New England states. By the end of this year the South will have \$125,000,000 invested in the cotton industry.

"This remarkable result is a splendid tribute to the energy and enterprise of the Southern people, and challenges the admiration of the business world."

Mr. Leonard B. Paulsen, a leading New York cotton manufacturer, said:

"As to the price of cotton yarns, I am not prepared to say what the future will be, but I can tell you this—nearly all the spinners of the south, as well as those of the east, have their product sold several months ahead, some being sold until September. Most of the weavers are also sold up.

"The south is qualified to compete for foreign yarn business. Formerly a great many of the yarns you are now producing were made by the New England mills only.

"The southern mills are now turning out yarns equal not only to those of New England, but of old England also, while in coarse yarns the south can beat the world."

These tributes to southern enterprise as exhibited in the increase and improvement of cotton manufactures in this section are notable because they come from experts and men whose investments and interests do not lie in the south.

It becomes clearer every day that the south offers advantages for the profitable manufacture of cotton goods from the coarsest to the finest grades which cannot be matched elsewhere and it is equally evident that the south is moving to make the most of these unrivalled conditions.

The foreign consuls have been notified that the Boers will defend Johannesburg.



## EYE HEADACHE.

Many persons fail to find relief from Headache by the use of favorite remedies which cure others. The cause is not the one supposed. EYE STRAIN produces more headaches than all other ailments of the human system combined, so say the best authorities.

Don't persist in abusing and neglecting your Eyes. You will injure your sight for life. Our glasses will save your eyes. Call and see us.

## DRS. R. L. & E. H. MOORE.

OFFICE WITH  
THE MOORE OPTICAL AND TALKING MACHINE CO.,

Who sell all kinds of

## CAMERAS AND SUPPLIES

AT FACTORY PRICES.

\$3.50 GETS ONE

That takes 12 pictures at one loading.

Chicago Typewriters equal the best at \$35. First class Ribbons for Typewriters at 70 cents—as good as the \$1 kind.

\$5 for the Machine which Sings and Talks. Big lot of Records.

112 EAST MARKET STREET.

## IS IT BINDERS AND MOWERS YOU WANT?

Then don't buy until you have seen me. I have a stock of these machines that I bought before the advance in prices, and I can and will sell you for LESS money than others.

## EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED.

Disc Harrows from \$16.00 up. Hay Rakes. Double Row Cultivators. Piedmont Wagons. Grain Drills. Nissen Wagons, round or square hounds. Five car loads of Buggies and Carriages.

And the prices are right on all these. Get the lowest prices you can get, then come to me and you will get the goods. I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

C. C. TOWNSEND,  
333 SOUTH ELM STREET.

# THE BEE HIVE. THE BEE HIVE.

320 and 322 South Elm Street.

## THE LARGEST DRY GOODS STORE IN GREENSBORO.

Largest and Finest  
Millinery Department  
in the City of Greensboro.

ELEGANCE  
IN  
SPRING  
MILLINERY.  
CHARMING  
HATS.



Everything You Want for  
Everybody in Millinery, Shoes,  
Hats and Gents' Furnishings.

BEAUTY  
HATS--  
ARE  
PRETTY  
AS  
PICTURES.

All abloom with the radiant spirit of Spring and Summer. They are the handsomest Hats you ever saw for the money. The Millinery Department in the rear of our store, with its bright flowery decorations, charming display and striking ribbony effects, continues to evoke the enthusiastic admiration of all beholders in the midst of the season and prices you would look for at the end of the season. Come to the Largest Millinery Store in Greensboro to buy your Hats. You can save money by doing so.

## Great Sale of Spring and Summer Dress Goods.



Some excellent values in Cashmeres, Henriettas, Serges, Poplins, Whipcords, Crepons, at prices no one can match. New Spring Silks in a variety of elegant, up-to-date effects and combinations--very pretty. Are as lovely as if you paid fourfold the price. 20-inch Summer Wash Silks in a beautiful line of colors, 65c. value, at 48c. 20-inch Fine Taffeta Silk in Stripes and solid colors, all the new shades, \$1.00 value, at 69c. Beautiful line of Foulard Silks, 24 inches, for dresses, \$1.00 quality, at 69c.

When you visit our store don't fail to see our Shoe Department. We have the best Shoes at lowest prices. Fine line of Men's and Boys' Shirts, and Straw Hats of every description. Come to the largest store in Greensboro and see what you can buy for a little money. All Mail Orders will be filled promptly.

## THE BEE HIVE,

R. G. FORTUNE & CO., PROPS.

320 AND 322 SOUTH ELM ST.



## PRESIDENT LINDLEY'S PLAN.

He Would Create a Sinking Fund of \$4,000 Yearly, Which, Compounding Itself, Would in Thirty Years, More Than Pay the Entire Bond Issue and the Roads Could be Available Immediately.

EDITOR RECORD:—Some opposition is expressed to the plan adopted by the central committee of the Good Roads Club for the purpose of macadamizing our public roads on the ground that it would leave a great debt hanging like a pall over future generations, and having heard of such remarks, I went to figuring, for it is a common saying that figures do not lie.

I find, and give the figures below, that if we pay into a sinking fund \$4,000 per annum and compound it for 30 years at 6 per cent., we would have the nice sum of \$316,235.64. This is \$16,235.64 overplus at the maturity of the \$300,000 30 year bonds, so by dropping the payments for the last three years we still have a small surplus. So it is to be plainly seen that by this plan of paying \$4,000 a year for 27 years we pay in only \$108,000 and the bonds are paid. And in that time we will have had the benefit of the good roads for a quarter of a century, which will have given the entire county big interest all the while.

If you have a better plan, let us hear from you. Now \$4,000 a year for a sinking fund, and \$12,000 a year for interest on the bonds, making \$16,000 per year, in three years will give us a surplus, without raising the road tax one iota. As property and population increase each year with mud roads the increase with macadam roads would be far greater. Voters of Guilford, take the case and give the subject a careful study. I attach the figures referred to, below.

Respectfully,

J. VAN LINDLEY,  
President Good Roads Club.

First year's investment.....	\$ 4,000 00
Interest one year on \$4,000.....	240 00
Sinking fund.....	4,000 00
Second investment.....	8,240 00
Interest.....	494 40
Sinking fund.....	4,000 00
Third investment.....	12,734 40
Interest.....	764 06
Sinking fund.....	4,000 00
Fourth investment.....	17,498 46
Interest.....	1,049 91
Sinking fund.....	4,000 00
Fifth investment.....	22,548 37
Interest.....	1,320 90
Sinking fund.....	4,000 00
Sixth investment.....	27,901 27
Interest.....	1,674 08
Sinking fund.....	4,000 00
Seventh investment.....	33,575 35
Interest.....	2,014 52
Sinking fund.....	4,000 00
Eighth investment.....	39,589 87
Interest.....	2,375 39
Sinking fund.....	4,000 00
Ninth investment.....	45,965 26
Interest.....	2,757 92
Sinking fund.....	4,000 00
Tenth investment.....	52,723 18
Interest.....	3,163 39
Sinking fund.....	4,000 00
Eleventh investment.....	59,886 57
Interest.....	3,598 79
Sinking fund.....	4,000 00
Twelfth investment.....	67,495 76
Interest.....	4,068 95
Sinking fund.....	4,000 00
Thirteenth investment.....	75,528 63
Interest.....	4,554 11
Sinking fund.....	4,000 00
Fourteenth investment.....	84,000 35
Interest.....	5,043 02
Sinking fund.....	4,000 00
Fifteenth investment.....	93,033 97
Interest.....	5,589 24
Sinking fund.....	4,000 00
Sixteenth investment.....	102,660 21
Interest.....	6,161 41
Sinking fund.....	4,000 00
Seventeenth investment.....	112,861 62
Interest.....	6,771 10
Sinking fund.....	4,000 00
Eighteenth investment.....	123,622 72
Interest.....	7,417 39
Sinking fund.....	4,000 00
Nineteenth investment.....	135,040 08
Interest.....	8,102 40
Sinking fund.....	4,000 00
Twentieth investment.....	147,142 48
Interest.....	8,828 55
Sinking fund.....	4,000 00
Twenty-first investment.....	159,971 03
Interest.....	9,598 26
Sinking fund.....	4,000 00
Twenty-second investment.....	173,569 29
Interest.....	10,414 16
Sinking fund.....	4,000 00
Twenty-third investment.....	187,983 45
Interest.....	11,279 01
Sinking fund.....	4,000 00
Twenty-fourth investment.....	203,262 46
Interest.....	12,197 57
Sinking fund.....	4,000 00
Twenty-fifth investment.....	219,460 23
Interest.....	13,167 61
Sinking fund.....	4,000 00
Twenty-sixth investment.....	236,627 82
Interest.....	14,197 07
Sinking fund.....	4,000 00
Twenty-seventh investment.....	254,825 49
Interest.....	15,289 53
Sinking fund.....	4,000 00
Twenty-eighth investment.....	274,115 02
Interest.....	16,446 80
Sinking fund.....	4,000 00
Twenty-ninth investment.....	294,561 92
Interest.....	17,673 72
Sinking fund.....	4,000 00
At the end of 30 years.....	\$316,235 64

### Negro Census Enumerators.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 17.—It is announced here that Census Supervisor Smythe in making his appointments of enumerators, has named fourteen negroes, three of whom are women, to do the work in Augusta. Indignation is expressed by the citizens over this action, many declaring they will not submit to being interrogated by the black enumerators.

Virulent cholera has broken out in the India famine camps.

## STATE NEWS.

Salisbury is soon to have a \$25,000 furniture factory.

Jesse F. York, of Randleman, committed suicide Saturday by taking laudanum.

A committee from the faculty of Princeton University will view the coming solar eclipse at Wadesboro.

The business men of Raleigh have organized and are perfecting plans to build a large auditorium in that city.

St. Mary's College, at Belmont, near Charlotte, was partially destroyed by fire Saturday. Loss about \$100,000. It will be rebuilt.

The Odell Manufacturing Company, of Concord, are putting in machinery for the manufacture of eiderdown lap robes, bath robes, etc.

Representative Atwater introduced a bill in Congress to appropriate \$20,000 for a macadamized road from the Federal cemetery to Raleigh.

The Young Men's Christian Association will hold the seventh annual conference for Southern college men at Asheville, June 15 to 24 inclusive.

Professors J. O. Atkinson and W. P. Lawrence, of Elon College, have purchased the Christian Sun and will continue its publication at Elon College.

Among the list of Southern inventors securing patents last week were these: W. W. Briscoe, of Henderson, a puzzle; C. S. Green, of Jimes, a horse detacher.

At the Republican Congressional convention for the Seventh district Friday, J. Q. Holton, brother of state Republican Chairman Holton, was nominated for Congress.

The name of Robert Worth Bingham, son of Major Robert Bingham, of the Bingham School, is being pressed for the nomination as commander-in-chief of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Rev. J. C. Clapp, D. D., resigned as president of Catawba College, Newton, Friday. The trustees will meet in about two weeks and consider the resignation. If they accept it, his successor will be elected then.

The Republican Congressional convention of the Eighth district nominated E. Spencer Blackburn for congress by acclamation, as there were no other candidates. Congressman Linney did not desire the nomination.

Judge Walter Clark's book, "Regimental Reports" of the North Carolina troops who served in the civil war, will be issued from the press at an early date. A second volume of the regimental sketches is soon to follow.

Statesville and vicinity have been treated to a series of fires, recently. Thursday afternoon the saw mill belonging to Mr. Gus Morrison, four miles from town, was burned down and last night Mr. J. D. Cox's store on Davie avenue was burned.

The State Medical Association is in session at Tarboro this week. There are seventy-seven applicants for license, four of whom are women. The women are: Miss Dixon, of Raleigh; Miss Borden, of Goldsboro; Miss Hayden, of Raleigh, and Miss Jones, of New York.

Rev. Dr. W. H. Leak, the well known negro preacher, of Raleigh, has been elected general manager of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, by that church's General Conference at Columbus, O. His headquarters will be at Philadelphia.

It is estimated that about 95 per cent. of the strawberry crop of eastern North Carolina has been marketed. This amounts to 11,200,000 quarts, which at the uniformly low price of 10 cents per quart, gives a total of \$1,120,000 received so far.

The local sensation at Raleigh is the marriage of a post-graduate student, John Birdsong, of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, to Miss Sims, of Macon county, a student of the Baptist Female University there, at Hillsboro, where they had gone with the members of the first Baptist church Sunday school on a picnic, Thursday, she being 17 and he 19. The register of deeds of Orange, who issued the license, has gotten himself into deep trouble, it seems. The Code is quite particular as to the marriage of girls who are in school. They are held to be under guardianship and the register must know that there is consent.

University for Negroes Dedicated. RICHMOND, Va., May 17.—The handsome new buildings of the Virginia Union University were dedicated this morning with appropriate ceremonies. The Union University is a combination of the old Richmond Theological seminary and Wayland University of Washington. It is for colored students of both sexes.

## How to Thin Peaches.

Mr. J. Van Lindley, in a recent issue of the Telegram, writes interestingly on the subject of thinning peaches. His letter is herewith given in full, as it will be of special interest to PATRIOT readers:

"I have been asked by some growers how to thin peaches. Now, a little common sense and fair judgment is what is needed.

"Thin by taking off all smaller fruit, all that has been affected by curculio (which a good eye can detect in a moment), then all double peaches, as they will not make fine fruit. When this is done, if the tree is yet too full, then thin by leaving the peaches from four to six inches apart, according to the strength of the limb. Some weak, small limbs should be trimmed to six inches, while stronger ones will bear good fruit at four inches apart. This year appears to be a great year for double fruit, and in thinning it is important to take them all off, leaving the single and perfect-shaped ones.

"The thinning should be done at once, as it will do no good to thin after the seeds get hard.

"It is a tedious business, but it pays. We have had the fruit thinned on eight thousand trees last week at Southern Pines. It took twenty-two hands a week to do the work. The hands were mostly colored women, watched over by a careful foreman."

J. VAN LINDLEY.

## Gen. Nathaniel Greene's Grave Located.

Lately there has been a question respecting the location of the grave of General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame; One story has it that he was buried on Cumberland Island, Ga., and another is to the effect that General Greene's remains were placed in the Graham vault in Savannah, and afterwards removed and unceremoniously dumped into an unmarked grave by a revengeful member of the family. He was buried June 20, 1786.

Allen R. Wright, of Atlanta, who was born and raised in Savannah and in his youth knew from persons who had attended General Greene's funeral, Friday located and pointed out the spot at which General Greene was buried in the north west corner of the old Colonial cemetery, now Colonial Park. Mr. Wright's recollections are so clear as to dispel all doubt as to the correctness of his location of the grave. It will probably be marked.

The house of representatives has passed a bill to pay the confederate soldiers who surrendered at Appomattox for the baggage, side-arms and horses taken from them, contrary to the stipulations of surrender.

## When You Want

Drugs, Drug Sundries, Patent Medicines or Garden Seeds, go to the New Drug Store, opposite the McAdoo Hotel.

Prices always as low as good goods and good service will admit.

Grissom & Fordham,  
Manufacturing and Dispensing  
Druggists.

## Schiffman Jewelry Company

326 South Elm St., Greensboro.

Up-to-Date Jewelry of Every Description.

An Elegant Assortment of Goods Adapted for Wedding and Birthday Presents.

Call and examine our goods. It's a pleasure to show them.

## Millinery!

MY STOCK OF MILLINERY IS NOW COMPLETE.

Styles Up-to-Date.

Prices Reasonable.

You will have the advantage of the LARGEST LINE OF TRIMMED HATS to select from ever shown in Greensboro.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.....

And a call will convince you of the facts stated.

Mrs. Nannie C. Weatherly,

109 EAST MARKET ST.

# YOUR ATTENTION!

IS DIRECTED TO THE FACT THAT WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

## Geiser Threshing Machines, Engines and Horse Powers!

And are in a position to name the lowest prices and most liberal terms. We have samples in our warehouse which we take pleasure in showing our friends. This enables our customers to SEE just what we offer, and they do not buy a "pig in a poke." If you are interested, call and see us or write us for catalogues and prices. Will be only too glad to serve you.

REIDSVILLE, N. C., January 29, 1898.

The Geiser Manufacturing Co., Waynesboro, Pa.

Gentlemen:—The No. 4 Separator we bought of you last season has given the best of satisfaction, both to farmers and ourselves, of any machine ever introduced into this part of the country. It is the stillest and smoothest running machine we ever saw and handles the grain so perfect. We would not have a machine with riddles in any more. We would advise any one in need of a small machine with large capacity to purchase a No. 4 Geiser. We threshed at one time 206 bushels of wheat in three hours (180 minutes) and twenty bushels of oats in five minutes. We threshed 9,040 bushels in twenty-six days. The Peerless Engine, Class "D," is a perfect engine in every respect, and handles our Separator with the greatest ease, and uses very little fuel. If we had to buy again it would be a No. 4 Separator and Peerless Engine. Wishing you much success in your business, we remain,

Yours respectfully,

J. A. BEVILL & W. D. HIGHTOWER.

## Wakefield Hardware Co.

# CHEAP CLOTHING!

GOOD VALUE is what we are offering. Our customers all boast of the great bargains they get when they buy Clothing from us. It's an easy matter to advertise bargains, but we do not advertise anything that we have not got. We are in a position to give you the greatest bargains in Clothing that you ever had. Why? Simply because we bought a \$10,000 stock for about half the first cost from the manufacturers. We have a number of BOYS' SUITS, ages 8, 9, 10 and 11, that we will give a special price on.

Our New Goods Department is up-to-date, and the fact that we were late going to the market is good evidence that we can sell you New Clothing cheaper than if we had bought early in the season. We have only ONE PRICE TO ALL. We sell to you at the same price we do your neighbor and to your neighbor cheaper than anyone else can sell him. See our goods and compare prices before you buy. That will convince you that we can save you money.

Yours truly,

## MERRITT, BROWER & Co.,

308 SOUTH ELM STREET, GREENSBORO, N. C.



You can save all this trouble by buying your FURNITURE from

W. J. Ridge & Co.,

330 SOUTH ELM ST.

They buy their goods RIGHT and sell them RIGHT.

Everything in Housefurnishings.

For Drunkenness and Drug Using. Please write us. Correspondence confidential. THE KEELEY INSTITUTE. Dept. L. Greensboro, N. C.

SUBSCRIBE TO \$1 A YEAR. THE PATRIOT \$1 A YEAR. A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

\$3.50

## Men's Low Cut Shoes

Made of the best Imported Patent Calf, Vici Kid, Velour Calf and Russia Leather. A perfect shoe for street or dress wear. For style, fit and satisfaction they are equal to any high grade \$5.00 shoe.

WE WANT YOUR TRADE

Carolina Shoe Co.,

302 South Elm Street.

The Patriot and the Atlanta Constitution Both One Year Only \$1.50.



## NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Matters of Interest Reported by Our Corps of Correspondents.

### Ramsey Items.

Mr. Emmett Petty, of Burlington, is visiting his sister, Mrs. I. H. Foust.

I. F. Craven, Esq., attended the commencement at Mt. Olivet last Friday.

Messrs. O. T. Leonard and J. M. Whitehead are now enjoying gala week at Charlotte.

Mr. Andrew Dixon and bride, of Oasippe, are spending some time with relatives here.

Mrs. J. C. Reese left Friday to visit her mother, Mrs. Margaret Crutchfield, at Gibsonville, who was very ill, but we are glad to learn that she is much improved.

Rev. and Mrs. H. H. Jordan and children, formerly of this place but now of Mocksville, spent several days with friends here last week, much to their delight and happiness. He and his most estimable wife occupy very warm places in the hearts and affections of all our people. Last Sunday night he filled his former pulpit and preached a very able and eloquent sermon to a very large and attentive congregation.

Our handsome mayor and popular townsmen, Mr. J. Ed. Cole, celebrated his birthday last Tuesday evening by inviting a few of his friends to dine with him. We hope he may live to see many, many more. We also hope that he may celebrate each one and not forget us for, Mr. Editor, when you speak of everything that's nice and that will please the most fastidious palate, then you only speak lightly of the many good things which were served upon that happy occasion.

### Centre Items.

Miss Sallie Little is right sick. A good shower visited us the 17th inst.

Mr. Elihu Cox is improving from an attack of la grippe.

Children's day will be observed at Pleasant Garden the 27th.

The general health of the community is on the decline since a scourge of la grippe.

Mr. H. C. Gregson went to High Point last week with a load of lumber and sold a car load more.

We attended children's day exercises at Bethlehem, Sunday, 13th. The services were good and the attendance large.

Mr. J. S. Vaughn, who has long been telegraph operator and depot agent at Climax, has given up his position through the strike and has secured work somewhere South. We are very sorry to give him up, who is a clever gentleman and turns his friends by the score.

Again our boys tried their luck on the diamond, this time with Trinity. The game was played on the latter grounds May 15th, and resulted in a score of 29 to 4 in favor of Centre. Ross and Davis composed the battery for Centre, and Brown, Strayhorn and Gray for Trinity. Our boys know what to do when they see a ball and bat.

### Kimesville Items.

Miss Viola Black visited in Burlington last week.

Miss Della May visited friends at Graham recently.

Mrs. W. H. Wheeler went to Burlington one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Clapp went to Burlington last Wednesday.

Mr. J. H. Phillips, of Graham, was here one day last week on his way to Liberty.

Mr. Joe Swing and daughter, Miss Velma, went to Greensboro last day last week.

Mrs. Henry Simmons, formerly of near this place but now of Greensboro, visited relatives here recently.

### Wood's Seeds.

**Seed Potatoes**  
For Planting in June or July.

Send a large quantity of late seed potatoes, which were put into cold storage in the season, so as to keep them dormant and in first class vigor for late planting in June and July. These are the principal objects of the potatoes successfully procured and sound and ready to plant, so as to insure the maturity of the crop in the next season of the fall. We have a large stock of potatoes to place their orders elsewhere our supply may be exhausted. Shipment can be made to any of our customers are ready to receive them.

For a full and descriptive Circular send for information about all our seeds, German Millet, Cow Peas, Beans, Sorghums, Buckwheat, etc.

T. W. WOOD & SONS,  
Seedmen, Richmond, Va.

### McLeansville Items.

Mr. A. L. Gilmer is still confined to his room. We truly hope he will soon recover. His sister, Miss Jennie, is in attendance with him.

Farmers are very much behind in their work owing to the drought, but we had very refreshing rains last week, and the farmers are working now with a vim.

Dr. John Clapp, of Whitsett, was here last week doing some dental work. Come again, doctor, with an accident policy, for you will be sure to run against several snags.

Mr. H. I. Wright is considerably better off in property. A fine swarm of bees came to his house and took possession of an old hive and appear to be satisfied. It was very acceptable, as nearly all the bees in this section were frozen last winter.

Since the residence of Dr. C. S. Gilmer has been painted it presents a very neat appearance, as it is located near the railroad. We think our storehouse and postoffice need some paint, but it is too near the election now to even think about it. Politics are too much on the brain.

There were no services at Mt. Pleasant last Sunday, as Rev. Mr. Moser, of Hickory, preached the annual sermon at Jefferson Academy, at 3 o'clock p. m. There was a large concourse of people in attendance—text, 4th chapter of James, 14th verse. Your city was well represented.

One of our neighbors was in your city last week, where he heard a conversation between a coon and a merchant in regard to the price of chickens. The coon remarked that the fowls were too high. He was right in one respect, according to financial means, but in several instances we have known them to be taken from the topmost limb of a tree.

Mr. and Mrs. Cranford, of Pleasant Garden, came over last week and attended the exercises at Jefferson Academy. They were highly delighted in the manner the school was conducted. Prof. C. D. Cobb has always studied the interest of the school, its patrons and pupils. We anticipate having a nice time during our commencement, most especially next Thursday night at 7:30 o'clock, when the drama by the whole school will be presented. We expect a large audience. All are cordially invited to attend.

We saw an extract in a paper which stated that in case the Boers were subjugated by Great Britain they would emigrate to this country. There is plenty of room for them, especially in this portion of the Old Tar Heel state. We will gladly welcome them here. We are under the impression that they are the right kind. We have a few "bores" around us now, surnamed "coons," which are a burden to us, as well as themselves. You can scarcely hire one of them. They say they are going to enjoy city life, and many of them are going where they say they can enjoy social equality—that is "Cineticut" as they call it, or "Massachusetts." We do really need some good white labor. Some of our farmers are contemplating buying reapers as the result of scarce labor. Something will have to be done, or some of our grain will be lost, and we have not any to spare.

### Alamance Items.

Miss Bessie Starr, of Crescent, is at home for a while.

Miss Nina Glass is visiting Miss Alice Dick, of Whitsett.

Mr. Will Donnell, near Climax, was at home last Monday.

There is no smallpox in the neighborhood at this time.

The farmers were very much delighted by the recent rainfall.

Miss Bettie Whiteley paid Mrs. Martin Glass a short visit last week.

Mrs. Rebecca Forbis, an aged lady, is in very poor health and has been for some time.

Mr. Dave Causey's little baby is right sick. The entire family are just recovering from the measles.

Mrs. Elizabeth Scott, who has been in declining health for quite a while, does not improve any.

### Base Ball.

It is a sad mistake that has appeared in the paper twice that Centre base ball team is claiming "sixteen to one" against the Concord team. When there was a practice game agreed to at a picnic at Coltrane's mill there were but three of the Concord team present and no match at all. Centre team must have forgotten the match when they played the whole of Concord team and the score stood 26 to 7 in favor of Concord. Of course it would have been a "rep." to Centre team if they might have scored "sixteen to one" against the Concord team.

CONCORD B. B. TEAM.

### Vandalia Items.

Mrs. Jas. A. Kirkman, who has been sick the past week, is convalescing.

Miss Effie Taylor, of the State Normal, is at her home sick with measles.

Miss Olena Elliott visited relative in Greensboro Sunday and Monday last.

As your regular correspondent is in your city, Vandalia is represented by a substitute.

Rev. John C. Lane, of Summerfield, spent the night of the 11th inst. in this neighborhood.

Miss Eva Causey, of near Summerfield, visited at her grandfather's, Mr. Russom, recently.

Mr. A. L. Witty, whose serious illness was mentioned in our last items, is very low, with little hope of his recovery.

Misses Blanche and Tinsie Anthony, Josie and Della McClamroch, Essie Thompson, and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Low, visited at Mr. G. L. Anthony's Sunday last.

We wish to inform our friends that we now have a flag station at Vandalia. The south-bound train passes here between 12 and 1 o'clock p. m., and the north-bound at 4 o'clock p. m.

### Whitsett Items.

Large crowds are at Whitsett Institute attending the commencement exercises. The sermon Sunday, by President Chas. B. King, of Charlotte, was a very fine effort. The society contests Saturday evening and Monday evening attracted large crowds. The number of visitors from distant points is greater than for years. The reunion exercises will be participated in by many former students, who have already arrived. County Superintendent C. M. Sheets, of Davie, a graduate of Whitsett Institute, of the class of 1896, will make the chief address of the reunion. The crowd Wednesday promises to be unusually large. There are eleven graduates in the Literary Course, twelve in the Business Department, and four in the Teacher's Normal, a total of twenty seven. The total enrollment this year is two hundred and thirty four.

### Gibsonville Items.

We had a very heavy rain last Friday morning, washing the land badly in places.

Sharon Lutheran church is now completed and is one of the nicest churches of this town.

Hon. B. R. Lacy made a very sensible speech on the amendment last Thursday night to the citizens of our town.

Several of our citizens have to attend Graham court this week as witnesses in a railroad suit, brought by E. R. Ligon against the Southern for damages sustained by his falling over a dump car.

Some from Gibsonville attended the annual sermon preached at Jefferson Academy Sunday afternoon, by Rev. J. C. Moser, D. D., of Hickory. It was one of the ablest sermons ever preached at that place.

### Clapp's Mill Items.

We are glad to note that Miss Mary Foust, who has been very sick with la grippe, is better.

Clapp's mill is running again after standing about two weeks on account of the water house giving way. Mr. Clapp has put in a new water house now and things are moving right along.

We have been having some very dry weather up to the 17th, when we had a washing rain and another very hard shower on the 18th. Farmers were glad to see it, though it did some damage by washing.

On the 16th N. G. Gray shot and killed a fowl in the creek at Clapp's mill that no one that has seen it knows what to call it, but think it's some sea fowl. It weighed eight pounds and was 4 feet 9 inches from tip to tip.

### Gray's Chapel Items.

Mr. C. L. Trogdon has bought a reaper.

An extremely heavy rain fell here last Friday.

Apples have blighted and are falling off considerably.

Mr. A. G. Hough and family have moved to High Point.

A lightning-rod agent struck this section recently but did no damage that we have heard of.

J. A. Routh has been appointed postmaster here to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of A. G. Hough.

Messrs. John Aldridge and Geo. Pugh, of Milboro, came out to the Routh millpond last Friday on a fishing expedition. I haven't heard, but suppose they had fisherman's luck.

The General Assembly of the Northern Presbyterian Church, in session in St. Louis, declared for a stricter Sabbath.

IF YOU HAVE A THOUGHT THAT LEANS  
.....TOWARD A.....

# SPRING SUIT

The Garments are here to Clinch it.

Our Display of  
MEN'S SUITS at  
\$8.50, \$10, \$12.50,  
\$15 and \$18.50,  
has NO EQUAL  
in this city.

The styles and patterns are entirely away from the ready-made idea, and outside of this store can only be had at the first-class merchant tailor shops by paying double our prices.



WEAR one of these Suits this season and you will give the Merchant Tailor the go-by hereafter.

They are sure to please.  
Men's and Boys' Straw Hats.  
All the latest styles in Neckwear.  
A full line of Negligee Shirts at 75c., \$1 and \$1.50.

## VANSTORY CLOTHING CO.,

The Low Price Cash Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers,

236 and 238 South Elm St.,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

### The Lights Turned On.

GIBSONVILLE, May 15, 1900.

EDITOR PATRIOT:—Your correspondent last week seems to have been mounted on a high horse, wielding his wooden sabre in various directions. We think both sides have a right to be heard and will in a brief way state the facts.

As for H. W. Steele, E. L. Smith and J. A. Davidson, they are too well known to need comment. Dr. Bowman is a young M. D., a native of Guilford, and has by his own ability and energy built up a nice practice here. W. N. Forbis and Z. R. Younts are young factory men who have for some time been settled among us, and by their industry and economy have built themselves nice cottage homes. There was nothing political or sectional in this tickle.

As for the improvements made by the last board, it was generally conceded to have been the most inactive that has wielded the municipal sceptre in quite a while, hence their signal defeat at the polls.

In regard to the great plethora of the treasury, as alluded to by your correspondent, two of the largest taxpayers of the town, for reasons best known to themselves, withheld their taxes till near the election. The two combined amounted to \$189.98. This with other smaller taxpayers makes up the plethora alluded to.

Yours truly,  
DIXIE.

In recent conflicts of Americans with Filipinos 324 of the natives were killed without any losses to Americans, except the wounding of three men.

M. G. NEWELL.

### 7 Per Cent Investment

WITH TAXES PAID BY COMPANY.

OFFICERS:  
J. C. Drewry, Pres.  
J. S. Wynne, Vice Pres.  
B. S. Jerman, Treas.  
J. N. Holding, Atty.  
Geo. Allen, Secretary.  
C. G. Latta,  
W. S. Primrose.

**Ten-Year \$100 Coupon Certificates.** with 20 Semi-Annual Payable in June and December at Commercial and Farmers Bank of Raleigh. Secured by first mortgage on residence property worth nearly double amount of loans, with principal payable ten years after date of issue, are being sold for a cash payment of \$55.00, which gives to the owner five and one-third per cent. per annum free of taxes on first cost, and a profit of nearly twenty per cent. at maturity, making a total of more than seven per cent. per annum. This is one of the safest and best investments on the market. Loans made on residence property on eight years' time. For further particulars, address

MECHANICS AND INVESTORS UNION,

George Allen, Secretary, Raleigh, N. C.

THE

## GLOBE

## CULTIVATOR

Is still in the lead. This Popular Implement, invented and manufactured in Guilford county, still holds the first place. It is too well known to require description. Buy it from :::::

**Odell Hardware Co.**

## IF YOU BUY A Binder or Mower

This year be sure it has on it in large letters,

# "McCORMICK"



And you will be pleased. It is equal to any and better than many. It is not necessary for us to write a long story of reading matter about this machine, as it is the leader of the world. Your neighbor has one. Ask him how he likes it. We would be pleased to have you call and examine our sample.

**M. G. NEWELL & CO.**



# THIRTY DOLLARS IN GOLD

Offered in Prizes for the Best Articles on Road Improvement in Guilford.

GREENSBORO, N. C., May 1st, 1900.

EDITOR PATRIOT:—In order to arouse and increase the interest of the people of Guilford county on the subject of the benefits of macadamized roads and the importance of the question of issuing bonds by the county for the construction of the same I respectfully offer the following cash prizes, subject to the conditions adopted by the committee:

Thirty dollars in gold to be divided equally between the eastern and western portions of Guilford county as follows:

Ten dollars in gold for the first prize article from the eastern portion of the county.

Five dollars in gold for the second prize article from the eastern portion.

Ten dollars in gold for the first prize article from the western portion.

Five dollars in gold for the second prize article from the western portion.

The money is on deposit in the Greensboro National Bank, subject to the check of the chairman of the committee on awards.

Very respectfully,  
C. G. WRIGHT.

The points to be brought out especially are:

1st. That money spent on macadamized permanent roads increases the wealth of the county and is therefore a good investment.

2d. That the proposed bond issue is the best way to secure macadamized roads for the present as well as future generations, and at the same time not increase the present authorized tax.

The conditions for competition are as follows:

1st. The articles shall not exceed eight hundred (800) carefully written words.

2d. The writer must sign an assumed name to his article and place his own name and the assumed name with it in a separate sealed envelope. The committee will decide which are the best articles and then open the sealed envelope containing the real name and the assumed name.

3rd. The articles must be submitted to the editor of the PATRIOT on or before the 1st of July.

4th. Any bona fide resident of Guilford county may compete, except those living in the city of Greensboro.

5th. The awards will be made by a committee of five business men of Greensboro, chosen from this locality that they may act in concert and with dispatch.

6th. A line passing north and south through the center of the county divides the east from the west. For instance, Monroe, Gilmer, Fentress and all townships east of them are in the eastern portion, and Centre Grove, Morehead, Sumner and all west of them are in the western portion.

Persons desiring further information on this subject can address or call on the GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

J. VAN LINDLEY, Chm.,  
TYRE GLENN,  
E. P. WHARTON,  
W. O. STANTFORD,  
J. M. HENDRIX,  
Committee on Awards.

## BLACKS AGAINST THE WHITES.

A Race Riot Occurs at Four Oaks—Insolence of Eighteen Drunk Negroes.

RALEIGH, May 16. — Eighteen drunken negro railroad hands and timber cutters went to the little village of Four Oaks, threatening to kill every white man there. They were armed. The crowd commenced to curse and raise a disturbance. The town policeman attempted to arrest a negro for disorderly conduct, whereupon the negroes mobbed the policeman, whose name was Sanderlin, and beat him almost insensible. His face was badly disfigured and he was bloody almost from head to foot.

Some white men attempted to aid the policeman, but were either knocked down or shot at. Much mischief would have been done by the negroes, who were drunk, but for the action of the white merchants and railroad employees of the town. Several negroes were wounded, but not fatally, and several white men were injured.

The negroes sent word that they intended to visit the town again and kill the policeman. The action of the negroes was totally without excuse or provocation, and was a complete surprise to the whites. At least 15 or 20 people on the two sides were injured.

The United States Supreme court decided that the inheritance tax law is constitutional, but that it applies to the amount of the legacy and not of the estate as a whole.

## The Situation at Manila.

The Springfield Republican prints a letter from Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, of Boston, which presents a shocking picture of the demoralization in the Philippines consequent upon the presence of an American army in the islands. Bishop Potter, of New York, who recently returned from Manila, spoke highly in a recent interview of the sobriety and good habits of American soldiers in the Philippines. Mr. Garrison, however, has information from a reliable source which shows a fearful condition of affairs at Manila. His informant is an army official who has spent six months in the islands, and who, Mr. Garrison says, "is a man of medical education, a careful observer, of reflective mind and exceedingly deliberate in speech." The revelations made by this gentleman to Mr. Garrison are a sad commentary upon our boasted "Christian civilization." It appears that the American occupation of Manila has introduced among a "chaotic and temperate" people licentiousness and drunkenness upon a scale which is almost inconceivable, but which is vouched for by Mr. Garrison's informant as in no degree exaggerated. "Drunkenness, lust, gambling, brutality and other vices," Mr. Garrison alleges, "are in full swing at Manila. Not only are the natives polluted by this contact with superior civilization, but the soldiers who return to the United States bring with them the seeds of disease and contagion to be spread broadcast." Imperialist orators in and out of congress, as well as President McKinley, have lost no opportunity in the past to emphasize the "blessings which American civilization would bring to the Filipinos." But, up to the present time, our soldiers, according to Mr. Garrison, have spread only vice and drunkenness among the natives. There are over four hundred "groghops" in Manila alone, it is charged, established since our army occupied the city, although before the arrival of American troops few places existed where liquor was sold. "The soul-degradation and dissemination of vice through the machinery of the army," declares Mr. Garrison, "entails an incalculable curse." Mr. Garrison holds Mr. McKinley responsible in large measure for the conditions existing at Manila. "The President," he says, "has but to speak the word to close every groghop in the city."

## LUTHERAN SYNOD MEETS.

A Hundred Delegates in Attendance Upon the Sessions in Winston-Salem.

WINSTON, May 16.—The United Lutheran Synod opened at 3 o'clock this afternoon. One hundred delegates are in attendance, many of whom are distinguished divines, representing nearly every Southern state. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. J. B. Greiner, of Rural Retreat, Va., president of the Synod. It was followed by synodical communion.

At 4:30 o'clock Bishop Rondthaler, in behalf of the pastors of the Twin City, delivered a beautiful address of welcome. He was followed by Mayor O. B. Eaton, who extended a hearty and royal welcome to the synod in the name of Winston. The response in behalf of the synod was made by Hon. E. L. Greener, of Tazewell, Va. Rev. J. B. Greiner was re-elected president of the synod for two years.

Tonight Rev. Dr. R. A. Yoder, of Hickory, and Rev. J. B. Greener, D. D., of Tennessee, delivered addresses on Christian Education. Two sessions of the synod will be held daily. At night addresses will be delivered by members of the synod on important subjects. The synod will not adjourn before Saturday night or Monday.

The Lutheran synod south of Mason and Dixon's line belonged to the General Synod North until 1862, when the civil war cut off all exchange of delegates. The Southern Lutheran synods then organized a General Synod South, which has since been merged into the United Synod of the Lutheran Church, South.

## An Epidemic of Whooping Cough.

Last winter during an epidemic of whooping cough my children contracted the disease, having severe coughing spells. We had used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy very successfully for croup and naturally turned to it at that time and found it relieved the cough and effected a complete cure.—John E. Clifford, Proprietor Norwood House, Norwood, N. Y. This remedy is for sale by C. E. Holton, druggist.

**Write Quick** For FREE POSITIONS GUARANTEED, Under \$3,000 Cash Deposit. Railroad Fare Paid. Open all year in both sexes. Very Cheap Board. Georgia-Alabama Business College, Macon, Georgia.

## TALE OF LOVE AND MURDER

Old Man Turner's Protege Kills Him Because He Loved His Daughter.

A murder trial which begins in Isle of Wight county, Virginia, to-day contains all the materials for an old-fashioned romance.

Beverly Turner, a rich and proud planter down in that county—a typical Southern gentleman of aristocratic lineage and pride of birth—had a beautiful daughter, Isabella, who was reared in luxury, educated with great care and was the idol of her father's heart. The overseer of Turner's plantation, named Carter Gilligan, of humble Irish origin, had a son about the age of Isabella in whom Mr. Turner took a great interest and furnished the means for his education. The planter's daughter and the overseer's son played together as children, and, living on an isolated plantation, were thrown together constantly for the lack of other playmates. When they reached a certain age both were sent away to school and saw little or nothing of each other for several years, and when their education was finished and they returned to the old plantation they frankly renewed their early companionship. Mr. Turner encouraged the ambition of his overseer's son to be a gentleman, while Isabella fell in love with the handsome manly protege of her father. Her affection was reciprocated secretly, because young Gilligan realized the social gulf that lay between them and knew the old man's pride and temper.

Last fall the secret of their love was accidentally discovered by Mr. Turner who flew into a furious rage, ordered the young man to leave the plantation forever and forbade his daughter seeing him or communicating with him in any way. Young Gilligan, however, found means to correspond with his sweetheart and last winter returned to his home to spend the Christmas holidays with his parents.

On the night of December 27, Mr. Turner was shot and killed on his own premises, and circumstantial evidence made it clear that Gilligan was his murderer. It is believed the father discovered his daughter holding a secret interview with her lover in the garden and the latter shot him in self-defense, but the daughter, Isabella, was the only witness of the crime, and upon her testimony alone her lover must be acquitted or convicted.—The Chicago Record.

I consider it not only a pleasure but a duty I owe to my neighbors to tell about the wonderful cure effected in my case by the timely use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I was taken very badly with flux and procured a bottle of this remedy. A few doses of it effected a permanent cure. I take pleasure in recommending it to others suffering from that dreadful disease.—J. W. Lynch, Dorris, W. Va. This remedy is sold by C. E. Holton, druggist.

## The Telegraphone.

A special kind of phonograph called the telegraphone has been invented by Mr. V. Poulsen, of Copenhagen. As described by the Electrical Review, the invention consists largely in substituting a steel ribbon for the wax cylinder used in the ordinary phonograph and in magnetizing points in this ribbon instead of marking it with a pointed rod, as is done in the case of the wax cylinder. The oscillations of a magnet near the ribbon when one talks into the instrument produce a permanent magnetic record in the ribbon which is given out as words when the ribbon is afterward moved near a similar magnet suitably mounted. An additional feature is found in the fact that the words spoken into the receiver can be recorded at a distance, at the end of a telephone and telegraph wire. A message arriving in one's absence will be impressed on the ribbon and can be read off when one returns home. By arranging the ribbon as a continuous band, like a band saw, a message can be sent to a large number of subscribers at the same time, each having a small vibrating magnet to take the message from the telephone wire. The steel ribbon used is about one five hundredth of an inch thick. After the record it contains has been read, the ribbon can be rubbed off, or cleaned, so to speak, by passing a strong magnet over it. Every trace of the "writing" is thus destroyed and the ribbon is ready for another impression. "Curiously enough," says the Review, "the inventor has had some trouble in obtaining patents in several countries, the scientific members of some patent commissions denouncing the invention to be a physical impossibility, till convinced by demonstrated facts."

The abandonment of the Port Royal dry-dock by the government means a clear loss of \$1,000,000.

## A Sure Cure for Piles.

Itching piles are known by moisture like perspiration causing intense itching. This form as well as Blind, Bleeding or Protruding piles yield to Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly on the parts; absorbs tumors, allays itching, and effects a cure. Price 50 cents a jar, at druggists or by mail. Circulars free. Address Dr. Bosanko, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by G. W. Kestler & Son.

## Tillman's Wit.

Tillman, of South Carolina, loves to have fun with anybody and everybody. Just now, while the naval appropriation bill is under consideration, the naval officers are the target for his sarcasm and wit.

There was laughter in the senate the other day when Mr. Tillman quoted the satirical lines of "Pinafore" and recited, with humorous effect, the lines about Sir Joseph, who never went to sea and was, for this reason, made admiral of "the Queen's navy." The climax came, however, when he ridiculed the proposition to commission the cadets before they had ever gone to sea. It reminded him, he said, amid much merriment, of the famous childhood rhyme:

"Mother, may I go out to swim?"  
"Yes, my darling daughter;  
But hang your clothes on a hickory limb,  
And don't go near the water."

This was funny enough, but when Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, whose solemnity is monumental, took the verse seriously and entered upon a long explanation to show that the cadets really did know how to swim, the grave and reverend senators made the usually sedate chamber echo with their hearty laughter.—Washington Post.

## NO CURE—NO PAY.

That is the way all druggists sell GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC for Chills, Fever and Malaria. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. Children love it. Adults prefer it to bitter nauseating tonics. Price, 50c.

## German Fight Paper Trust.

BERLIN, May 17.—Owing to the creation of a printing paper syndicate, German newspaper publishers have agreed to erect paper mills in order to protect themselves from extortion.



## Out in Kansas

lives a happy wife. She writes: "I have used Mother's Friend before two confinements. The last time I had twins, and was in labor only a few minutes. Suffered very little." The reason why

## Mother's Friend

does expectant mothers so much good is because it is an external liniment, to be applied upon the outside, where much of the strain comes. It helps because the pores of the skin readily absorb it, and it comes into direct contact with, and is absorbed by, the nervous system. Morning sickness is quickly banished, and nervousness is kept completely away. The sense of dread and foreboding is not experienced, even during labor itself. Confinement is short and almost without pain. Recovery is quick and sure. Best of all, Mother's Friend benefits the unborn just as much as the expectant mother, and when the little one comes it will be strong, lusty and healthy.

Druggists sell Mother's Friend for \$1 a bottle.

Send for our free book on the subject, finely illustrated.

THE BRADFELD REGULATOR CO.

ATLANTA, GA.

## N. J. SILER

Watch and Clock Repairing.

Mantel Clock Cleaning.....65c.  
Mainsprings.....60c.  
Watch Cleaning.....65c.  
Watch Mainsprings.....65c.  
Nickel Clock Repairing.....35c.

321 SOUTH ELM STREET.

Next door to Odell Bldg. Co.

## Kidney Troubles

Bright's Disease, Jaundice, Pains in Side or Back, Blurred Sight, Aching Bones, Swelled Feet, Urinary Disorders and Sallow Complexion, are caused by

**WEAK, UNHEALTHY KIDNEYS.**  
THE CURE IS FOUND IN  
**JOHNSON'S**  
**25 PILLS**  
**10 CENTS**  
**POSITIVELY GUARANTEED**  
The popular-priced remedy.  
None so Good and None so Cheap!  
By mail for five 2-cent stamps. Mailed at  
TEN JOHNSON LABORATORIES, INC., PHILADELPHIA.

Howard Gardner, Cor. Opp. Postoffice.

## Mortgage Sale.

By virtue of a power of sale given in a mortgage executed by Jesse Thomas and wife, Nancy Thomas, on the 26th day of May, 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Guilford county, N. C., in book 105, pages 250 et seq., the undersigned will offer for sale on the premises, at 12 o'clock noon, on

MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1900,

the following described property, to-wit: A tract of land located in Oak Ridge township, Guilford county, N. C., adjoining the lands of Wm. Pegram, H. McGary and others, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a rock north of the spring, running east along the old line 57 poles to a rock, thence south 55 poles to a corner, thence west 87 poles to a rock, thence north 55 poles to the beginning, containing thirty acres more or less. Terms made known on day of sale.  
This 11th day of May, 1900.  
J. W. THOMAS, Mortgagee.

# Farmers' Warehouse,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

J. H. WHITT & CO., Owners and Proprietors.

## A WORD OF INFORMATION FOR THE READERS OF THIS PAPER:

Every farmer who will bring his tobacco to the Farmers' Warehouse, Greensboro, shall have the very highest market price for each and every pile on the floor of our house.

We thank all customers for past favors and patronage and will appreciate any trade they may favor us with in the future.

We also promise that we will not neglect anything that will enable us in getting the highest prices at each and every sale. We expect to buy tobacco largely again this year, so if you sell with us you get the benefit of one more straight out buyer, as we shall confine our purchases entirely to our own floor. We invite every farmer who visits our market to attend our sales and they will be convinced of the above statements, and we believe after seeing for themselves by attending our sales from day to day when on our market, they will favor us with their trade.

To those who have never sold with us, we will say: If you will bring us or ship us some of your crop this season, we will prove to you that it will be to your interest to patronize us in the future, as our efforts to obtain for you the very highest prices shall not be surpassed by anyone on this or any other market.

Again thanking all for past favors, hoping in the future we may be favored with your custom and support, we remain,

Truly your friends,

J. H. Whitt & Co.

### RAMON'S Chill Tonic

Pepsin

Is Tasteless and Guaranteed to Cure Chills and Fever and all Malarial Troubles.

Does Not Contain Quinine Nor Other Poison. Does Not Injure the Stomach Nor Effect the Hearing.

W. A. McLarty & Son, Dime Box, Tex., say: "Ramon's Pepsin Chill Tonic is the best we have ever handled. My son prescribes it in his practice, and says it is the only Chill Tonic which a child can take without injury to the stomach." Price 50c. BROWN MFG. CO., Prop'rs, Greenville, Tenn.

Our General Agent Offers

# \$1,000 CASH REWARD!

This sum will be paid to any citizen of North Carolina who can obtain a policy in any company, other than the PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Philadelphia, which will meet the following requirements:

1. The Company must be as safe as the PENN MUTUAL.
2. The Company must be as old and conservative as the PENN MUTUAL.
3. The Company must have as clean a record as the PENN MUTUAL.
4. The Company must be as liberal as the PENN MUTUAL.
5. The Company's expense ratio must be as low as that of the PENN MUTUAL.
6. The Company's death rate must be as low as that of the PENN MUTUAL.
7. The Company's interest earnings must be as great as those of the PENN MUTUAL.
8. The Company's dividends must be as large as those of the PENN MUTUAL.
9. The Policy must be as free from restrictions as those of the PENN MUTUAL.
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**GREENSBORO PATRIOT.**  
ESTABLISHED 1821.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1900.

### LOCAL NEWS ITEMS.

—Gen. and Mrs. J. D. Glenn went to Washington Monday.

—The banks of the city were closed Monday, it being a legal holiday.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Rankin are in Charlotte attending the celebration.

—Major Charles M. Stedman and Mr. John N. Wilson went to Graham yesterday.

—At bargain prices, three good second hand top buggies at C. C. Townsend's. 19-4t.

—Mr. J. Ernest Howard, now a traveling salesman in Georgia, spent Sunday here.

—The Brown Mercantile Co. is closing out their stock of furniture. See their new adv.

—Dr. N. D. York has moved his stock of merchandise and drugs from Elion College to Mebane.

—A bouquet of very fine roses came in this morning with the compliments of Mr. S. L. Trogon.

—When you want Nissen wagons (either round or square hounds) be sure to call at C. C. Townsend's. 19-4t.

—Miss Mary Williams, who has been visiting friends in the city, returned to her home in Reidsville yesterday.

—Use Elastic Carbon Paint on tin, iron and shingle roofs. It is the best. 20-2t. WAKEFIELD HARDWARE CO.

—Miss Holand, of Boston, Mass., has taken a position as stenographer for the Hague-McCorkle Dry Goods Company.

—Mr. W. M. Wiley, of Jamestown, was in the city Monday accompanied by one of his daughters, Miss Carrie Wiley.

—Prof. J. A. Holmes, of the University of North Carolina, was in Greensboro Sunday night on his way to Washington.

—The Gate City Band assists in furnishing music for the carnival at Charlotte this week. The boys went down yesterday.

—Rev. W. L. Grissom and Fred Stockton returned Sunday from Asheville, where they attended the Epworth League Conference.

—Miss Jarvis, of Washington, a niece of Mrs. R. F. Dalton, came up Saturday to spend a month at the State Normal and Industrial College.

—Miss Grace Strader, who has been visiting relatives in the city for the past two weeks, returned to her home at Manchester, Va., Saturday.

—Having sold my farm, I now have a McCormick reaper and binder, in first class condition, to sell cheap. 20-2t. D. E. THOMAS.

—The Vanstory Clothing Company's new adv. tells about some desirable new spring suits. Of course they have everything else that belong to their line.

—Mr. P. A. Mitchell, who has been for some time at Republican headquarters here, has been appointed office deputy for United States Marshal H. C. Dockery at Raleigh.

—Miss Ava Lawrence Pleasants, of this place, will be married to Mr. Edgar James, of Florence, Ala., May 30th, at the home of Mrs. Cornelia Pleasants, on Edgeworth street.

—At a meeting of the Daughters of the Confederacy Saturday afternoon six delegates were elected to attend the reunion at Louisville, Misses Fry, Small, Pleasants, Mebane, Baisley and Staples.

**A Keen Clear Brain.**  
Your best feelings, your social position or business success depend largely on the perfect action of your Stomach and Liver. Dr. King's New Life Pills give increased strength, a keen, clear brain, high ambition. A 25 cent box will make you feel like a new being. Sold by C. E. Holton, druggist.

—The firm of Vuncannon, Cannady & Co., which has been closing out its grocery business, has sold out to Mr. J. A. Cannady, a member of the firm. He will continue business at the present location.

—The U. S. Circuit court adjourned sine die on the second day's session because of the absence of the district attorney and other attorneys who were interested in cases to come before the court. The various attorneys were attending courts at Winston, Asheville and Salisbury.

—The home of Dr. W. P. Knight, Haw River, was the scene of a lovely wedding at 10.30 o'clock Monday morning. Miss Ora Knight, sister of Dr. Knight, was united in marriage to Mr. J. M. Rhodes, of Mill Creek. Miss Knight is well known and has many friends in western Guilford.

—You must remember that I will take in exchange for anything I sell, corn, oats, peas, wheat or anything I can handle and allow you highest market prices for same. Come in and look at my machinery whether you need any or not. You shall be shown through and not dogged to buy. W. O. STRATFORD.

—At the Epworth League and Sunday School Conference at Asheville last week, Mr. L. W. Crawford, Jr., was elected a delegate to the International Epworth League Conference to be held in San Francisco, Cal., in the summer of 1901. Mr. C. H. Ireland was elected a delegate to attend the Southern Sunday School Conference, to be held in Atlanta, Ga., next month.

—Mr. G. Washington Plunkett, aged nearly seventy-eight years, died at the home of his only son, Mr. A. L. Plunkett, four miles south-east of the city, last Wednesday and was buried Thursday at Moriah church, Rev. H. J. Hartwell conducting the service. Mr. Plunkett was born in Alabama, but spent most of his life in Guilford. His wife died about three years ago. The deceased was a good christian in faith and works, never shirking the obligations of the Master. He was a brave soldier in the war between the states, and has since lead an active useful life, accumulating a fair share of this world's possessions. Truly it can be said of him, "Well done." For the many acts of kindness on the part of neighbors and friends during the last days of the deceased, Mr. A. L. Plunkett and family wish to render public thanks.

#### Captain Fitzmaurice Dead.

Capt. John R. Fitzmaurice died at his home in this city late Thursday afternoon after a short illness of pneumonia. Mr. Fitzmaurice was an Englishman by birth, a civil engineer by profession and honored and respected by all who knew him. He was seventy-two years old, came to this country some thirty years ago, and settled in this county near Guilford College. He moved to Greensboro some fifteen years ago and has since made this place his home. The funeral services over his remains were held in St. Andrew's Episcopal church Saturday morning being conducted by the rector, Rev. J. D. Miller, assisted by Rev. H. W. Jones. The floral offerings were numerous and beautiful. The pall bearers were: Messrs. W. P. Bynum, Jr., H. L. Fry, W. E. Stone, J. D. Glenn, W. H. Wetmore and J. D. Kase. The funeral services were concluded by Rev. Mr. Jones at the burying ground at Guilford College, where the body was interred.

—Wanted, at the Houston Bros. old stand, 500 nice fat hens within the next 30 days, and eggs in any quantity. We are never over stocked. Bring us your produce.

W. L. WHARTON & CO.

Commencement at the A. & M.

The second annual commencement of the Agricultural and Mechanical College for the Colored Race is being held May 20-24.

The exercises began Sunday at 3 P. M. with the baccalaureate sermon by Rev. Livingston Johnson. It was an eloquent and impressive sermon.

The anniversary exercises of the Young Men's Christian Association and Christian Endeavor Society were held Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The address was delivered by Rev. S. A. Peeler, pastor of St. Matthew's M. E. church, colored.

Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, at the closing exercises of the two literary societies, Mrs. James B. Dudley, of Wilmington, delivered the address.

Senior preparatory class day exercises will be held this afternoon, and a lecture tonight, by Bishop G. W. Clinton, of Charlotte.

Tomorrow will be commencement day proper, the exercises of the graduating class being held at 2:30 P. M. and concluded at night.

#### A Woman's Awful Peril.

"There is only one chance to save your life and that is through an operation," were the startling words heard by Mrs. I. B. Hunt, of Lime Bridge, Wis., from her doctor after he had vainly tried to cure her of a frightful case of stomach trouble and yellow jaundice. Gall stones had formed and she constantly grew worse. Then she began to use Electric Bitters which wholly cured her. It's a wonderful Stomach, Liver and Kidney remedy. Cures Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Try it. Only 50 cts. Guaranteed. For sale by C. E. Holton, druggist.

—Dr. George A. Mebane left yesterday for a northern trip.

**CHOICE Vegetables**  
will always find a ready market—but only that farmer can raise them who has studied the great secret how to obtain both quality and quantity by the judicious use of well-balanced fertilizers. No fertilizer for Vegetables can produce a large yield unless it contains at least 8% Potash. Send for our books, which furnish full information. We send them free of charge.

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110 SOUTH ELM ST.,

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JOHN B. WRIGHT,  
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Or funds that you are holding until you can find a proper investment may be made to yield you an income if deposited with

## THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK

Greensboro, N. C.,

Which pays 4 per cent. interest, compounded every six months, on time or savings deposits.

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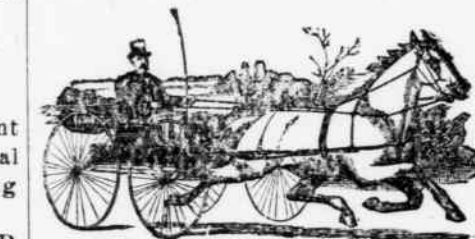
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Prices for Dental Work should be higher on account of fluctuations of prices for materials, but my prices will remain the same.

PLATES FOR \$10.00

And all other things proportionately low.

**DR. GRIFFITH,**  
DENTIST.



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**Buggies and Harness of**  
**TATUM & TAYLOR.**

Agents for the best Buggy on earth—the COLUMBUS.

## SPRING AND SUMMER Millinery!

ALL THE LATEST AND NOBBIEST STYLES.

Call and inspect my stock before you buy. We will make it worth your while.

**Mrs. Rosa Hamner-Carter.**

107 WEST MARKET ST.

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We may not have the biggest store On earth, but write it down, In bargains we will give you more Than any store in town.

## OUR STOCK.

Our stock is fine, and large, and new,— In every line complete. It's just the stock, my friend, if you Want goods that can't be beat.

## OUR QUALITY.

For quality we rank A 1. In style and prices, too, And better bargains there are none, Than those we offer you.

## OUR PRICE.

Although our quality's so high, We want you all to know, Ours is the cheapest place to buy, Our price is always low.

## THE TIME TO BUY.

If you are wise you'll not delay, While bargains still abound, There's bargains for you, anyway, Whenever you come around.

## J. M. HENDRIX & CO.,

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY SAVING STORE FOR DRY GOODS . . . AND SHOES.

221 South Elm St.,

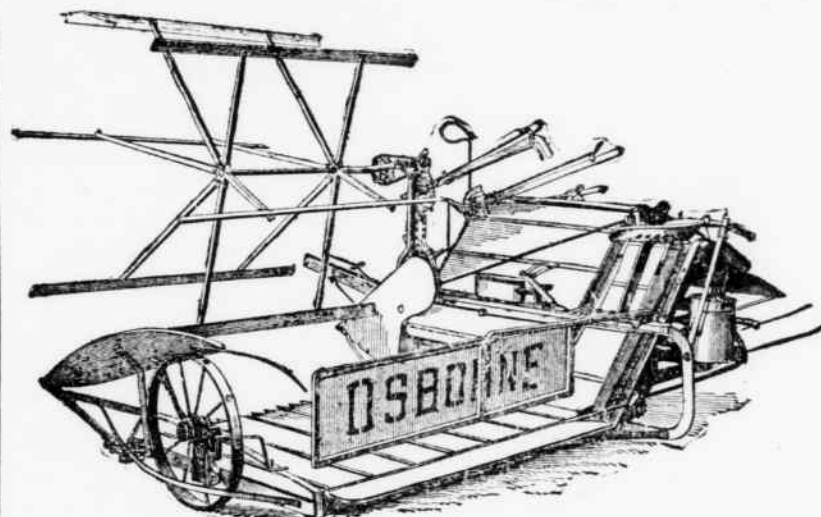
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**Lightest Draft Machine**

On this market.



And we are ready at any time to

Accept **CHALLENGE** from  
**PLANO, McCORMICK,**  
**DEERING, CHAMPION,**

or any others that may wish a test.

We are also anxious to compare **PRICE LISTS** of **REPAIRS.** Yours for business,

## THE GREENSBORO HARDWARE CO.

## Bedford's Little Liver Pills

—CURE—

**Headache, Dizziness, Biliousness,**  
**Constipation, Indigestion.**

**PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE**  
**OF FIFTY PILLS.**

Free Sample at the Store.

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**JOHN B. FARISS,**  
**DRUGGIST,**

121 South Elm St., - - Greensboro, N. C.



# CONVENTION SPEECHES

OF

## MESSRS. SIMMONS, TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN WEBB, PERMANENT CHAIRMAN OVER- MAN AND AYCOCK.

### CHAIRMAN F. M. SIMMONS' SPEECH

#### IN CALLING THE CONVENTION TO ORDER.

On calling the Democratic State Convention to order, Chairman Simmons said:

Gentlemen of the Convention:

"This Convention is assembled by order of your Executive Committee for the purpose of nominating candidates for State offices, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented for its consideration. A call of the roll of counties discloses a fact never before, so far as I can remember, presented in a Democratic State Convention; it is the fact that every county in North Carolina is represented by duly accredited delegates, and no contest from any county.

"The Convention is, therefore, ready to proceed to perfect its temporary organization. It is my duty, as Chairman of your Executive Committee, to name the temporary presiding officer of this Convention. But before doing that I wish, with your permission, to submit some general observations concerning matters of party policy, party work, party organization and party achievements since the last Convention. When your Executive Committee met in this city on the 11th of last December, for reasons then announced and well understood, and which, therefore, need not be repeated now, after due consideration of the political conditions then existing in the State, it was decided that the campaign in favor of the amendment should be at once opened, and I was directed as your Chairman to open the campaign and prosecute it without interruption until the meeting of this Convention. From that day to this I have given my undivided attention and time to this work. Acting under this command of the committee, the work of organization has been persistently pressed in every county. Great volumes of literature discussing and explaining the amendment and germane subjects have been scattered broadcast throughout the State. The press of the State, both daily and weekly, without a single solitary exception, has co-operated in this work with your committee, it is but just to say, with a degree of zeal, enthusiasm and helpfulness never before excelled and seldom ever equalled in the history of campaigning in the State. There has been some public speaking, but there has been no regular and systematic attempt at 'stumping.' As a result of these combined efforts, I am glad to be able to report to you that in every county of the State, with possibly one or two exceptions, our organization is in a state of unusual excellence and efficiency. The people have generally been brought to a correct understanding of the objects and purposes of the Legislature in submitting the amendment, and what will be its effect when ratified upon the rights of the individual citizen and the general welfare of the State. I do not mean to say that the influence of the falsehoods and misrepresentations which have been promulgated by the opponents of the amendment have been altogether overcome, but I do mean to say that the leaven of truth and of fact which has thus been put in motion is rapidly leavening the whole loaf, and the ready and hearty response of the people to the work that has already been done gives abundant and satisfactory assurance that when the work which is yet to be done by the press, the candidates of this Convention, candidates of the State and Senatorial Conventions, our White Supremacy Clubs, the committees and the legion of individual workers throughout the State has been done, before the election, there will be such a coming together of white people of the State in favor of the amendment as has never before taken place in favor of any measure submitted to the people; and on the day of the election the white people of the State, irrespective of party, will roll up a majority in favor of White Supremacy and the candidates nominated by this Convention, which will be absolutely crushing to the advocates of negro rule and negro suffrage.

"When your last State Convention met in this city, two years ago, every department of the State was in the hands of the fusionists. Not less than one thousand negroes were holding public offices in North Carolina. The then most influential man in the Republican party, the recognized leader of its 120,000 negro voters, that bright particular star in the Republican firmament, the negro Congressman George R. White, was defiantly inviting the race issue, and insolently declaring that the negroes in North Carolina did not hold as many offices as they were entitled to hold, and demanding in their name that they be given more offices than they then held. We accepted this issue; upon it we went to the people, and they declared that negro rule in North Carolina must and should cease, and negro office-holding in North Carolina must and should stop. Negro rule in North Carolina has ceased, and negro office-holding in North Carolina has practically stopped. Our oppo-

nents are trying now to reverse that decree of the white people. They are even boasting that they will reverse it. In this they are mistaken. I want to say to the advocates of negro rule in this State if they can secure enough white votes added to the 120,000 negro votes in the State to reverse this decree, it will take more soldiers than McKinley can spare from fighting negroes in the Philippines to force the white men of North Carolina to again submit to negro rule. There are still some negro magistrates here and there in the eastern part of the State, elected by the fusionists, whose terms have not expired, but, thank God, they are not doing any business now. There are still some negro postmasters holding offices in Eastern North Carolina, the appointees of Pritchard and White, but there are not so many as there once was; many of them have been sent to the Penitentiary for corruption in office.

"As a result of the election of 1898 White Supremacy has been restored, and we now have White Supremacy in the State. If the white people of the State would always stand together and vote together as they did in 1898, we would always have White Supremacy without the necessity of a constitutional amendment; but the white people will not always stand together and vote together as they did in 1898, and in that way preserve White Supremacy; and if they would always stand together and vote together as they then did upon all public questions, without any reference to differences in opinion and interest, that in itself would be a bad and undesirable condition, both to the individual and to the State, because there can be no healthy growth, moral, intellectual or material while the mind is not free to act as judgment and conscience direct. For the purpose of restoring White Supremacy without making it necessary that white men should always vote together and act together without reference to the impulse of heart and dictates of head, the last Legislature, representing the white manhood and white womanhood of the State, submitted the constitutional amendment. This amendment embodies our plan for establishing White Supremacy upon a permanent basis, and at the same time freeing the mind and conscience of the white man. The way in which it accomplishes this object can be stated in one sentence: It does it by disfranchising the ignorant negro without disfranchising the uneducated white man. This discrimination against the ignorant negro in favor of the uneducated white man we maintain is not violative of either the statute or moral law, because it is not a discrimination on account of 'race, color or previous condition,' but on account of well recognized and essential differences in the moral and intellectual attributes of the two races.

"The Democratic party says, as a result of long trial, that the ignorant negro is not fit to vote, and is not entitled to vote, because he neither seeks to understand, nor is he capable of understanding the object and effect of the ballot. The Democratic party maintains that the uneducated white men of the State are fit to vote and are entitled to vote, and it intends that they shall vote, because they always seek to understand and they are capable of understanding the object and effect of the ballot. The opponents of the amendment do not take into account this essential difference between the races. There is a distinction between the ignorant man and the uneducated man, not a fanciful or theoretical distinction, but a real living distinction, and in this distinction is found the foundation principles of our amendment. The uneducated white man of North Carolina, though he has no book-learning, is seldom ever an ignorant man; he is generally well informed; he is generally well posted; he cannot read the newspapers, but he can understand them when he hears them read; he may not be able to discuss questions of finance and tariff, but he understands them when he hears them discussed. He is a man of independence of thought and independence of action. He seeks to understand, and he is capable of understanding the effect of public questions upon him and his interests. He loves his family and his home and his country, and because he loves these, before he casts his vote he seeks diligently to understand its effect upon family, home and country; he not only seeks to understand, but he has the capacity of understanding its effect upon these sacred interests. He is a good citizen in peace and splendid soldier in war. The uneducated white men of North Carolina are descended from a race who before the art of reading and writing was known had established an orderly system of government, the basis of the system under which we now live and the envy of the world. The uneducated white men of North Carolina are descended from a race who, before their proud-

est chief could read or write, had produced orators, statesmen and warriors whose names and fame live in history until this day. The uneducated white men of North Carolina are descended from a race which is to-day the dominating power in the world; the world's great civilizer, the world's great christianizer; a race of State builders and State constructors; the fear of the oppressor and the hope of the oppressed throughout the earth. The white men of North Carolina are descended from a race which, not only here but elsewhere, not only to-day but at all times in their history, have shown their capacity for the ballot and self-government in their uneducated as well as in their educated condition. On the other hand, the uneducated negro is nearly always an ignorant man, dull, heavy, without opinions, without convictions, with but little judgment and scarcely any independence in thought or action.

Here some one in the audience said, 'And he has no conscience.' Mr. Simmons stopped and, turning in the direction of the interrupter, said with solemnity and with much firmness, 'I cannot say that, and I will not say that.' Then proceeding, he said: 'He has comparatively no love of family, home or country, and because he cares little for these he is indifferent as to the effect of his vote upon them, and therefore neither seeks to learn nor has the capacity of understanding its effect upon these interests. He is descended from a race, the lowest in order of intelligence and moral perception among the races of men. Sometimes indeed he attains to a measure of civilization, but it is always the result of contact with the white man, and as soon as that contact is withdrawn he rapidly returns to his original condition of barbarism. He is the child-man of the ages. Shall we longer continue this vain effort to preserve political equality between these two peoples made by God so unequal, between this giant of the centuries and this child-man of the dark continent? For thirty-three years we have taxed ourselves in our poverty to educate his children, to build asylums and institutions of charity for his unfortunate and afflicted; we have protected him in his life, liberty and prosperity; we have administered to him equal-handed justice in the court-house. It is not our purpose to take from him any of these rights or privileges. During these thirty-three years he has also been allowed to vote. Some of them have measurably prepared themselves for a reasonably intelligent exercise of the suffrage and it is not proposed to take the ballot from these, but the great mass and body of them has remained as ignorant as in the beginning, and have exercised the ballot only for their own hurt and to the injury of the white men and of the State. After this long and patient experiment we now propose to take from this persistently incompetent mass the ballot just as we would take a pistol from the hand of a child for his own protection and the protection of the State. We do not do this in anger, but in mercy; we do not do it in the spirit of an enemy, but of a friend; we do not desire to do injustice to the negro; we do not intend to do injustice to the negro, but if we cannot do full justice to the white people of North Carolina without doing incidental injustice to the negro, then the law of the survival of the fittest must apply. If it be injustice—and we deny that it is—to the ignorant negro to take the ballot from him, it would be a greater injustice to the white men of North Carolina not to do it. There is no equality between the black man and the white man. You cannot make them equal without pulling the negro up to the level of the white man or pulling the white man down to the level of the negro. You cannot pull the negro up to the level of the white man, and what white man wants to see his race pulled down to the level of the negro?

"The amendment is our plan for removing all possible danger of future negro domination; for establishing upon a permanent basis White Supremacy, and for freeing the white man to the end that he may vote his judgment and convictions upon all public questions. We say it is lawful; we say it is just, and with entire confidence, both in its wisdom and its justice and its righteousness—righteousness to the white man without being unjust to the negro—we submit it, not only to the white people of the State, irrespective of party, but to the judgment and conscience of the world.

"Gentlemen of the Convention, it will be the duty of this Convention to appoint delegates to the National Convention of the Democratic party, which will meet in Kansas City on July 4th. Four years ago, when you met in this city and appointed delegates to the Chicago Convention, there were doubts and misgivings as to what Democracy had come to mean. The party was in the hands of false leaders, who had betrayed its principles; there was doubt as to whether the National Convention, which was to meet that year, would adopt the Democratic principle of bimetalism or the Republican doctrine of gold monometallism. There were even doubts as to whether that Convention would have the courage to nominate straight Democrats for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. That great Convention, the most representative of the masses in the history of the party, met the issue squarely, de-

posed these false leaders, brought the party back to its first principles, and re-established it upon the ideals of Jefferson and Jackson. There is now no doubt about what Democracy means. The delegates which this Convention shall appoint when they meet with their associate delegates in Kansas City this year will meet, not to quarrel about what Democracy means or to discuss whether it will be expedient to nominate a straight Democrat for the Presidency, but to reaffirm the great principles of the party as they live in the hearts of the Democratic masses, and to ratify the nomination which has already been made by the people of that great tribune of the people—Wm. Jennings Bryan.

"I bring you a message—it is a message of gladness. I believe I have some little reputation in the matter of prophesying. With a reasonably thorough understanding of the situation—after careful investigation—I am able to say to you that the constitutional amendment is safe; that every nominee of this Convention will be elected, and while I cannot venture to speak with certainty about the result in the nation, I can,

and do say, that the prospect grows brighter and brighter day by day, and if I were not afraid of the joyous disorder which the mention of his name a few minutes ago evoked, I would say that there was abundant reason to believe that William Jennings Bryan will be your next President.

"I did not intend to say as much as I have said. I am no speaker of set speeches. As I have proceeded you have encouraged me to say more than I had contemplated saying. If I have spoken too long you are responsible for it and not I.

"It is my duty, as I stated in the outset, to name your temporary presiding officer. In doing that it is also my pleasure to introduce him to you. When you see him you will say he is a young man for such a responsible position. He is indeed young in years, but he is mature in judgment. He is a representative type of the young Democracy of North Carolina, and I could not pay any young man a higher compliment than to say that. I now present to you your temporary presiding officer, Mr. E. Y. Webb, of Cleveland."

### MR. E. Y. WEBB'S SPEECH

#### UPON ACCEPTING THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE CONVENTION.

In accepting the temporary chairmanship of the Convention, Mr. Webb spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

I appreciate very much the high privilege of presiding, even temporarily, over this, the greatest convention that has assembled since the days of '76, when the immortal Vance was nominated by acclamation to be the standard-bearer of the white forces of North Carolina.

In those days the Anglo-Saxon race of our common State was set about by black hosts until their fate seemed sealed; but this "brave man" arose as Elisha arose in beleaguered Samaria, and touching the eyes of his people with faith, bid them to look abroad to see the very air filled with the chariots of Israel and the horsemen thereof.

Under his matchless leadership our State government was "wrested from the horde of carpet-baggers and plunderers who had debauched the government of the State and disgraced its fair name. Whenever our people have contended with a condition that vitally affects their homes and their civilization an All-wise and Overruling Providence has raised up and put forth a pre-eminent leader of his people. This was so in 1876. It is equally true in this year of our Lord 1900, and following the illustrious example of the assembled patriots of '76, whose united and harmonious act thrilled North Carolina from the highest mountain peak to the quietest ocean cove, this tremendous convocation of equally patriotic sons, with an equally unanimous voice, will nominate to be the standard-bearer of the white forces of North Carolina in the coming campaign North Carolina's second son and greatest son, Charles B. Aycock, of Wayne.

The finest spectacle of human charity and forbearance that the world has ever seen has been exhibited by the white men of North Carolina toward the negro since the war. Without stint or murmur they have paid four-fifths of his school taxes, built him splendid schools and asylums, secured him equal justice in our courts, and preserved his rights before the law.

But in the face of all this munificence the negro has always cast his full race strength against the white people almost as solidly as if one man cast the vote. Like the plant, which in its wild and native state grows quietly and harmlessly, but when transplanted in the garden there it produces thorns and thistles to prick the hand that tends and cultivates it. This is the the negro's record.

Ever since the hour when, at the point of the bayonet, tens of thousands of black men were forced upon a political equality with the Southern whites, the devoted father and faithful husband, with one arm around his home and with the other toiling for his daily bread, for these thirty years past has been battling with an ever-increasing black wave, which in 1898 broke at our very feet and threatened to submerge the land of our nativity. Then the crime and degradation of carpet-bag, scalawag and negro rule had returned upon us, and North Carolina to-day finds herself in a position where she must do something for her people or our civilization and prosperity will be destroyed. Something must be done to keep back the African inundation; something will be done; the amendment will be adopted.

It was not politics in the modern accepted sense of the word that inspired it, but it was the concentrated voice of the white people

everywhere, speaking through their patriotic representatives in the Legislature of 1899, and that great body of men immortalized itself by submitting this timely measure and by appropriating \$100,000 extra for the education of the children of North Carolina. By these two acts they have builded to their names a monument more lasting than stone, more durable than brass, and the manhood of the State will approve their course in thunder-tones at the polls. The Legislature was elected distinctly upon a white supremacy issue, and had they failed to pass a measure that carried with it substantial and permanent relief they would have been swept from power by an outraged people.

But, thank God, they forgot self, forgot politics, and rose to the supreme importance of the hour, and in the wisdom of their statesmanship gave us a measure which, if adopted, insures white government in our State for all time to come. And it will be adopted, notwithstanding the fact that certain individuals high up in anti-amendment councils are fighting it with all the power that in them lies, and are declaring in one breath that it will disfranchise all illiterate white men, and in the next breath are declaring that it is unconstitutional because under it all white men can vote and a large bulk of the negroes is disfranchised; yet, regardless of this blowing hot and cold process, the people will pass the measure in the coming election.

This inconsistent argument of the anti-amendmentites reminds me of the story told by Congressman Otey.

A hunter up in Virginia possessed a fine greyhound, and once while out hunting the dog, in pursuit of his prey, running by sight and not by scent or instinct, suddenly came in collision with a perpendicular strand of wire fence, which split him open from the end of his nose to the tip of his tail. The fond hunter ran up and saw the terrible plight of his dear dog, and thinking of the principle of osmosis, that when members are severed if placed quickly back together the exosmosis and endosmosis will cause them to cohere and grow again, he slapped the two sides of the hound together and bore him home. But on reaching the kennel he was amazed to find that in his haste he had placed the tail part of one half to the head part of the other. But in spite of this awful deformity the dog grew and prospered. Some years afterward the hunter was asked how his dog was getting on. The hunter replied that he was doing finely; that he was the best dog in the pack; in fact, he was his stand-by. When asked how this was, the hunter said: "Well, you see he can run both ways and bark at each end."

Despite Mr. Pritchard's Senate resolution and Mr. Holton's threat of Federal troops, the white people of this grand old State are going to stand together in the coming campaign and pass this great measure. And though the cannon of this republic should thunder in every voting precinct in North Carolina, we would still find in the mercy of God the means and the courage to adopt the amendment by 50,000 majority and prevent forever the re-establishment of negro rule as it existed in 1896-'98.

Never again shall any portion of this fair State of ours be turned over to the control of an ignorant and inferior race; and we of the West are ready here and now to covenant with the East on bended knees that such a shame shall never, no never, recur! The yeomanry of the West will never be content until every foot of Carolina's sacred soil is



from the blight of negro rule and the last vestige of African supremacy is swept away forever.

Butler may threaten and Blackburn may speak, yet, undeterred, in the language of the great Morgan, North Carolina will proceed to the adoption of her proposed constitutional amendment. Let us make good this prophecy.

It is said that the founder of the Moslem religion once, while engaged in battle, had the flag-staff shot from his grasp. He seized it again and his right hand was shot off; yet undauntedly he grappled it with his left and it too was instantly shot away; whereupon he embraced the religious ensign with the bleeding stumps and held it triumphantly over the battlements until victory was won.

With a zeal and determination akin to that which inspired the great Mahomet, let us gird up our loins and after our ticket is nominated go forth from this hall determined to wage an unceasing struggle until

we shall have taken forever George White from Congress and planted the flag of white supremacy on every court-house in the land.

#### MR. OVERMAN'S SPEECH UPON TAKING THE CHAIR AS PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

Gentlemen of the Convention:

"The constitutional amendment that we offer to the people of North Carolina is not only a political necessity, but it is a social necessity. Our manhood demands it; our womanhood demands it; our women and our children demand it; our institutions demand it; good government demands it. Down with Russellism and Butlerism. Twice we have redeemed North Carolina from negro rule, and we will redeem it twice and redeem it forever.

"The next business before this Convention is the nomination for Governor."

by Maj. H. L. Grant before the Republican Convention of Wayne county he declared "that the negro could no longer hold office, and that for twenty years he had fought to put down the idea of negro supremacy; that while the negro under the Constitution has a right to hold office, public sentiment was stronger than law, and public sentiment was opposed to the negro holding office." Indeed it has become the fashion among Republicans and Populists to assert the unfitness of the negro to rule, but when they use the word rule they confine it to holding office; when we say that the negro is unfit to rule we carry it one step further, and convey the correct idea when we declare that he is unfit to vote. The causes which have brought about this consensus of opinion have in large measure forced themselves on public attention within the last few years. We have had but two periods of Republican rule in North Carolina, from 1868 to 1870 and from 1896 to 1898. That party contains a large number of respectable white men, but the negro constitutes over two-thirds of its voting strength. Government can never be better nor wiser than the average of the virtue and intelligence of the party that governs. The Republicans insist that we have never had negro rule in North Carolina; that the Republican party elects white men to office, and that this fact gives us a government by white men. Governor Russell in his message to the last Legislature vindicates himself against the charge of appointing negroes to office and proudly boasts that out of 818 appointments made by him not more than eight were negroes. He misses the point which we made and make against him and his party; it is not alone that Governor Russell put the eight negroes in office, and his party a thousand more, but that the 125,000 negroes put HIM in office over the votes of WHITE men—it is the party behind the office-holder that governs and not the office-holder himself. There is no man in the State to-day more certainly conscious than Governor Russell that he has failed of his purpose because he had behind him the negroes of the State and not the white men. We had a white man for Governor in 1870, when counties were declared in a state of insurrection; when innocent men were arrested without warrant by military cut-throats; when the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended and the judiciary was exhausted. We had a white man for Governor in 1898 when negroes became intolerably insolent; when ladies were insulted on the public streets; when burglary in our chief city became an every-night occurrence; when "sleep lay down armed and the villainous centre-bits ground on the wakeful ear in the hush of the moonless nights"; when more guns and pistols were sold in the State than had been in the twenty preceding years; when lawlessness walked the State like a pestilence and the Governor and our two Senators were afraid to speak in a city of 25,000 inhabitants. It is the negro behind the officer and not the officer only that constitutes negro government. Major Grant now repudiates Congressman White and draws the color-line against negro office-holding, but it has not been two years since a Republican convention, composed in part of white men, applauded to the echo the declaration of White that the industry of negro office-holding had but fairly begun. We have taught them much in the past two years in the University of White Supremacy; we will graduate them in August next with a diploma that will entitle them to form a genuine white man's party. Then we shall have no more revolutions in Wilmington; we shall have no more dead and wounded negroes on the streets, because we shall have good government in the State and peace everywhere. The Governor of the State and the Senators will not be afraid to speak anywhere, for freedom of speech will become the common possession of the humblest of us. Life and property and liberty from the mountains to the sea shall rest secure in the guardianship of the law. But to do this we must disfranchise the negro. This movement comes from the people. Politicians have been afraid of it and have hesitated, but the great mass of white men in the State are now demanding and have demanded that the matter be settled once and for all. To do so is both desirable and necessary—desirable because it sets the white man free to move along faster than he can go when retarded by the slower movement of the negro—necessary because we must have good order and peace while we work out the industrial, commercial, intellectual and moral development of the State. The amendment to the Constitution is presented in solution of the problem. It is plain and simple. It proceeds along wise lines. It is carefully and thoughtfully drawn. It stays inside of the XVth Amendment and, nevertheless, accomplishes its purpose. It adopts the suggestion of Senator Cullom, and demands the "existence of sufficient intelligence, either by inheritance or education," as a necessary qualification for voting—it requires of the negro the qualification by education because he has it not by inheritance, and demands of the white man only that he possess it by inheritance—it does not sweep the field of exemptions to disfranchise the negro, which is held constitutional in the Mississippi case, but seizes upon his educational unfitness and saves the whites from participation therein by boldly recognizing the claim of their hereditary fitness. The amendment makes a distinction between a white man and a negro, but it does so on the ground that the white man has a knowledge by inheritance which the negro has not. Has the white man such superior knowledge? Will any man deny it? Will Senator Pritchard deny it? Hear what he said in his recent speech in the Senate: "It is absurd to contend that there is any danger of negro domination in North Carolina. In the very nature of things it cannot be. From the earliest dawn of civilization to this good hour the great white race has given to the world its history, its philosophy, its laws, its government, and its Christianity, its laws, its government, and its Christianity,

and it will continue to do so. Why, unless the white man is superior? Will Senator Butler deny it? Ask the *Caucasian*, evidently named in honor of the great race. Will Governor Russell deny it? Surely he will not assert that unlettered white men are no better than "savages." If then it be true that unlettered white men have a knowledge of government superior to that possessed by unlettered negroes, I want to know if Senators Butler and Pritchard and Governor Russell want the Supreme Court to hold that the XVth amendment demands a L.I.E. The Democratic party knows the truth—it is certain that the unlettered white man is more capable of government than the negro. It is so certain of it that it has put its opinion in writing—has printed it in the Laws of 1899—has submitted it to the people, and it now challenges any white man in North Carolina to deny it. Republicans are professing a special love for the poor and unlettered white man, but at the same time they assert that the law can make no distinction between him and the negro. The Democratic party takes the true, bold ground that a white man is superior to a negro and that the law of man will follow the law of God in recognition of it. If we are wrong about this, then God pity us for that sense of superiority which beats with our blood and boastfully exclaims with St. Paul, "I am free-born!"

But the opponents of the amendment attack it on another ground. They say that every child who comes of age after 1908, white and black, must be able to read and write before he can vote. This is true. The amendment does so provide. We recognize and provide for the God-given and hereditary superiority of the white man and of all white children now 13 years of age, but for the future, as to all under 13, we call on them to assert that superiority of which we boast by learning to read and write. The schools are open, and will be for four or more months every year from now to 1908. The white child under 13 who will not learn to read and write in the next eight years will be without excuse. But we are told that there are orphan children in the land. And there are. But the State and the Masonic fraternity support the Orphanage at Oxford, and they stand with open arms inviting orphan children to enter the doors of that noble institution. The Odd-fellows' Orphanage at Goldsboro is open for the sons and daughters of Odd-fellows, and the township in which I have the happiness to live in its public Graded School teaches, without money and without price, but not, thank God, without a blessing, the orphans assembled there. The Baptist Orphanage at Thomasville, with its 170 pupils, follows the Master and preaches the Gospel to the poor while it teaches to read and write. Barium Springs and the Thompson Orphanage and the Friends' Orphanage near High Point attest the interest of Presbyterians and Episcopalians and Friends in the education of poor orphans, while the Methodists are opening in this beautiful city a home and school for those to whom they owe a duty. The State and charity and philanthropy and Christianity all stand ready to aid our boast of superiority.

The man who seeks in the face of these provisions to encourage illiteracy is a public enemy, and deserves the contempt of all mankind. I have heard Republican speakers grow eloquent on the impossibility of the poor white children learning to read and write in eight years. The man who makes such a speech has no such opinion of the incapacity of his own children as to suppose that they cannot learn to read and write in 8 years. I would that I could reach the heart of every illiterate poor man in North Carolina and give him assurance that his children are as bright and capable as those of the demagogue who seeks to encourage him not to educate his children. I would assure him that these demagogues have their own children in school while seeking to keep those of the poor and illiterate out, their purpose being to gain a start in life for their children ahead of those whom they seek to mislead.

Gentlemen of the Convention, this clause of our amendment does not weaken but strengthens it. In your speeches to the people, in your talks with them on the streets and farms and by the fireside do not hesitate to discuss this section. I tell you that the prosperity and the glory of our grand old State are to be more advanced by this clause than by any other one thing. Speak the truth, "tell it in Gath, publish it in the streets of Askelon" that universal education of the white children of North Carolina will send us forward with a bound in the race with the world. Life is a mighty combat, and the people who go into it best equipped will be sure to win. Massachusetts has grown rich while we have remained poor and complained of her riches. She educated white and remained ignorant. If she has grown rich out of us it is because she knew how to do so and we did not know how to prevent it. With the adoption of our amendment after 1908 there will be no State in the Union with a larger percentage of boys and girls who can read and write, and no State will rush forward with more celerity or certainty than conservative old North Carolina. The day of the miserable demagogue who seeks to perpetuate illiteracy in the State will then have happily passed forever.

There is one other provision of the amendment to which I must advert, and that is the payment of the poll-tax by March 1st of election years as a condition to voting. The largest part of poll-tax goes to public education under the Constitution. If our boys are to be educated as a condition precedent to voting after 1908, then no man who will not contribute to that end ought to vote. Nearly all white persons liable to poll-tax pay it now. If the negro wants to vote it is no hardship on him that he should be required to pay his tax to the support of these schools in which his race gets more than it pays of the public fund. The various provisions of the amendment work together for good to all men. We are going to carry them through to success. The fight is on. We unfurl

anew the old banner of Democracy. We inscribe thereon white supremacy and its perpetuation. Under that banner we shall win, and when we shall have won we will have peace in the land. There will be rest from political bitterness and race antagonism. Industry will have a great outburst. Freed from the necessity of voting according to our color, we shall have intellectual freedom. Error will come face to face with truth and shall suffer that final crushing which the poet denies to truth. With freedom of thought will come independence of action, and public questions will stand or fall in the court of reason and not of passion. To these great ends I beg your unceasing activity during the present campaign. Let your words be with zeal and earnestness. Remember that the peace of the State is at stake. Do not forget that the safety of our women is dependent upon it. Ladies refugees from Wilmington in 1898 as they did before the advance of Sherman in 1865. The county in which we are assembled is named in honor of a woman, Esther Wake. The city in which we are named for that gallant gentleman whose most famous act among his many great and illustrious deeds is that he spread his cloak upon the ground in order that his queen might walk dry-shod. In North Carolina in every home there is a queen—wife, sister, mother or daughter, and in her name I demand your allegiance and service.

It is by no accident that the first child born of English parentage in America was born on North Carolina soil and was a girl—the event was both a prophecy and an inspiration—a prophecy in foretelling that modesty which, characterizing North Carolinians, has found its chief pleasure in doing things rather than in proclaiming them when done—an inspiration to all North Carolina white men to forever regard the protection of the womanhood of the State as the first duty which God in the birth of Virginia Dare laid upon us for all time. In the performance of this delightful duty the North Carolina Democracy claims no monopoly, but is willing and anxious to share with our Republican and Populist friends the glory of achieving it by establishing permanent white supremacy—there is work for us all, and in the language of Admiral Schley, "glory enough to go all around." If the Democratic party has seen with quicker, clearer vision the necessity for this amendment than either of the other parties, the fact has grown out of environment and gives us no right to boast over those of our race belonging to other parties who, seeing it now, shall join with us in perfecting the good work. Let the adoption of the amendment furnish us the occasion for a better understanding one with another, and while restoring to white men the rightful superiority which God gave them, let us in the assurance of better government learn, not toleration only, but respect as well for the views of those opposing us. In coming together for the common good we shall forget the asperities of past years, and shall go forward into the twentieth century a united people, striving with zeal and in generous rivalry for the material, intellectual and moral upbuilding of the State. May the era of good feeling among us be the outcome of this contest. Then we shall learn, if we do not already know, that while universal suffrage is a failure, universal justice is the perpetual decree of Almighty God, and that we are entrusted with power not for our good alone, but for the negro's as well. We hold our title to power by the tenure of service to God, and if we fail to administer equal and exact justice to the negro whom we deprive of suffrage we shall in the fullness of time lose power ourselves, for we must know that the God who is Love trusts no people with authority for the purpose of enabling them to do injustice to the weak. We do well to rejoice in our strength and to take delight in our power, but we will do better still when we come fully to know that our right to rule has been transmitted to us by our fathers through centuries of toil and sacrifice, suffering and death—and their work through all these centuries has been a striving to execute judgment in righteousness. That must likewise be our aim; that our labor.

Can you wonder then, my friends, that I feel weighed down by the honor which you have done me? The task is great and I am weak. To be the first Governor of North Carolina under the new order in the State may bring honor, but it may bring the disgrace of failing rightly to interpret and adequately to express the high ideals and the noble purposes which I am certain thrill the hearts of North Carolinians as the sun of the twentieth century begins to brighten the eastern skies. The morning of the new century calls. There is work to be done—the old, old combat between freedom and force is even now upon us and the mighty roar of traffic and industry cannot drown the tremendous din of that conflict. Our industries are to be multiplied, our commerce increased. We are to have an educational awakening that shall reach every son and daughter of North Carolina. We may not grow in numbers as rapidly as some other States, but we shall multiply many times the effective power of the State in the next ten years by the strength which comes from the wide diffusion of knowledge.

It is my happiness to have been nominated by you for the Governorship of that State in which these things are to be done. I shall come to that great office, if elected, with an honest desire to serve faithfully and well. I shall have no enemies to punish and no private ends to gain. I shall be the servant of the whole people of the State. Are you rich and powerful? Then I shall meet you as your equal, for surely he who has garnered this harvest of hearts has a goodly heritage and possesses a power which only folly can dissipate. Are you poor? Still I am your equal, possessing no other riches than the love of my friends. I shall respect the rights of property and rejoice in property, but I shall not forget that they who toil constitute not only the largest class of our people, but from their labors can spare little time to urge their views upon those whom they have chosen to serve them.

## MR. AYCOCK'S SPEECH BEFORE THE CONVENTION UPON ACCEPTING THE NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

The language of gratitude ought to be brief, for inadequacy of speech is never so apparent as when it seeks to convey a sense of obligation. I am grateful to you and to the people whom you represent. I cannot tell you how deeply so. My past life and service to the State have so little justified the great confidence which you show in me to-day that I am made humbly anxious for all the rest of my life to approve to your judgment the action of your affections. This nomination has not come to me unsought, but I can say with truth that I have sought it in honorable fashion, and it has come to me free from the taint of contrivance and combination. For the office of Governor itself, dignified and honorable as it is, made glorious by the records of a long line of the State's greatest and best men, I have not wished, but I have earnestly desired that manifestation of affection on the part of the people of North Carolina which finds its expression in election to the Governorship. This unanimous nomination is a joy to me, because the good-will of my fellow-citizens has ever been a thing of delight to me. When I consider the character, the ability, the service, the fitness of the gentlemen who were named in connection with this nomination, any one of whom would have done honor to the State, I am oppressed with the consciousness of my obligation to you, and with fear of my inability to meet the demands which your kindness makes upon me. But the fight is not mine, nor shall I claim the victory when it is won. The contest this year is to be made by the people of North Carolina and the personality of men will count for little.

The question for settlement is of the utmost importance. It touches the race question and deals with conditions. For thirty years our political battles have been fought from time to time along race lines, while we have sought in vain to make the theory of universal suffrage work out good government and private virtue. We have found by actual trial that it cannot be done. Senator Cullom tells us in his report of the Hawaiian Commission that "the American idea of universal suffrage presupposes that the body of citizens who are to exercise it in a free and independent manner have by inheritance or education such knowledge and appreciation of the responsibilities of free suffrage and of a full participation in the sovereignty of the country as to be able to maintain a Republican form of government."

Our experience has taught us that the negro has not such knowledge either by inheritance or education. The whole people of North Carolina have undoubtedly come to this conclusion. All parties have in different ways and to different extents recognized the incapacity of the negro for government. In 1875 the people changed the Constitution at the instance of the Democratic party, and authorized the Legislature to provide for the government of the counties. Under that Constitution the Legislature provided a system of county government by which the justices of the peace in the various counties were appointed by the Legislature and not elected by the people. These justices in turn chose the county commissioners, who appointed the various school-committees and passed upon the bonds of the county officers chosen by the people. The counties of Western North Carolina gave up their much loved right of local government in order to relieve their brethren of the East from the intolerable burden of negro government. For twenty years the Republican party waged unceasing warfare upon us against the form of county government adopted by the Democratic party. They appealed to that desire which has always characterized our people to participate in the selection of the officers closest to them. When the Populist party came into existence it joined with the Republicans upon this issue, and together they won a victory over the Democracy. They came into power with the distinct pledge to restore to the people local self-government, and indeed the act changing the old system is entitled "An act to restore to the people of North Carolina local self-government," and yet, coming into power as they did upon this distinct pledge, they were afraid to trust the negro with the government, and put in the statute a provision for the appointment by a judge of the Superior Court of two ad-

ditional county commissioners, and clothed these two with more power than the other three chosen by the people possessed. Fear of negro rule compelled the Republicans and Populists to introduce for the first time in North Carolina since the Democratic party abolished it under the leadership of that true-hearted and great North Carolinian, Governor David S. Reid, a government by freeholders, for this act distinctly provides that the two additional commissioners shall only be appointed upon the application of 200 citizens, 100 of whom shall be freeholders. The Republicans and Populists themselves thereby, to some extent, restricted suffrage to those who owned land in order to escape from the unbearable burden of negro rule in the eastern counties. Is there any Republican, is there any Populist who will deny that this provision was put in the statute as a safeguard against the evil of negro suffrage; will any of them pretend that any such provision would ever have been made if only white men could vote? They thereby confess, and they have put this confession in the form of a statute and written it in the law books of North Carolina forever, that the negro, where he predominates in numbers, cannot be trusted to govern. They themselves declared his unfitness and published his incapacity.

Again in 1897 there came into the Executive chair in North Carolina a man who in a public speech had declared that he was not a friend to the white man nor a friend of the negro, but a friend of MAN. With his advent to power the negro naturally forgot the days when he was regarded as a savage, and with expectant joy listened to the inaugural address which was to usher in that new and glorious day of political equality, but before that address closed we hear this friend of MAN warning the Legislature not to turn the cities of the State over to the "ignorant and propertyless elements," and thereby this friend of MAN declared that fond as he was of universal mankind he realized that the negro is incapable of governing the cities in which he predominates, for surely it will not be contended by anybody that Governor Russell had other reference than to the negroes when he spoke of the "ignorant and propertyless elements." And the Legislature of 1897, violent as it was, determined as it showed itself to be to break all ties with the past and to repeal all Democratic legislation, followed the advice of the Governor to the extent of providing for the appointment by the Governor in the cities of New Bern and Wilmington additional aldermen to those selected by the people. This act of the Legislature and this idea of Governor Russell came before the Supreme Court of North Carolina in the case of *Harris vs. Wright*, from Wilmington, and that body sustained the legislation and recognized alike the unfitness of the negro to rule and the right of the State to protect itself against his incompetency. Every judge on that bench knew that, as a matter of fact, legislation was passed to discriminate against the incapacity of the negro, and yet the opinion of the Court does not mention the 15th Amendment nor declare the act unconstitutional. So I may be permitted to observe in passing that the court knows many things as facts which it can never know judicially. Further confirmation of the unfitness of the negro to govern may be found in the open-letter which Senator Butler addressed to the people of North Carolina just before the election in 1898, in which he pledged the Populist candidates for the Legislature to introduce bills providing a special form of county government for certain eastern counties where necessary.

In what eastern counties did Senator Butler suppose a special form of county government was necessary, and why was it necessary? Plainly he meant in those eastern counties where the negro predominated and because of the unfitness of the negro to rule. A more recent and convincing evidence can be offered. Senator Pritchard in his speech delivered in the United Senate on January 22, 1900, uses this language: "In the very nature of things it (negro domination) cannot be. From the earliest dawn of civilization to this good hour the great white race has given to the world its history, its philosophy, its laws, its government, and its Christianity, and it will continue to do so." In a recent speech delivered in Goldsboro

All of these speeches were liberally punctuated with applause. Frequently as the speakers proceeded there were wild scenes of applause and excitement. When the name of Bryan was first mentioned the Convention rose en masse and cheered for several minutes, then some one called for three cheers for Bryan and the scene was repeated. The first mention of Aycock's name was the occasion of another wild outburst of applause and excitement. There has never been such a pitch of enthusiasm seen in a convention in this State as when the Convention began to make nominations.