

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT

VOL. 80.

GREENSBORO, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1901.

NO. 4.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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RESIDENCE: 615 W. GASTON ST.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

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Prescription
Glasses Only.

TAR HEEL
COUGH SYRUP

NORTH CAROLINA'S WON-
DERFUL COUGH REMEDY.

Made from pure Pine Tar from the pine
regions of North Carolina. It positively
cures Coughs, Colds in Chest or Lungs, Sore
Throat and Incipient Consumption.

Price 25 Cents

Sold at Ward's Drug Store, Green's old stand,
and South Side Pharmacy, opp. water tower.

HARRY POEZOLT.

Merchant Tailor,

217 1/2 S. Elm St., GREENSBORO.

Latest Styles of Suits and Trous-
ers to select from. Fit guaranteed.

GEO. W. PRITCHETT,

Greensboro, N. C.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL AGENT FOR
ENGINES, BOILERS, ANY SIZE, WOOD AND
IRON WORKING MACHINERY.

Gas and Gasoline Engines a specialty. Esti-
mates furnished upon application. Has always
on hand Second Hand Engines and Boilers.
Write for prices.

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS.

—There are now 21 prisoners in the
county jail.

—There is said to be a well defined
case of smallpox at Kernersville.

—Mr. J. S. Barnes is reported criti-
cally ill with typhoid pneumonia.

—Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Vaughn spent
Sunday in Madison visiting relatives.

—Mr. Charles H. Ireland is attend-
ing a missionary convention in Hick-
ory.

—Clerk of the Court Nelson is walk-
ing with the aid of a cane these days,
the result of a sprained knee.

—Mr. J. Van Lindley went to Rale-
igh Monday on business connected
with the State Horticultural Society.

—Mr. Sam F. Vance, deputy clerk of
the Superior court of Forsyth county,
spent last night in the city on busi-
ness.

—The Guilford Lumber Company is
preparing to build a storage warehouse
at the concern's factory on South Ashe
street.

—Rev. C. A. Jenkins, of Bristol,
Tenn., preached two sermons in West
Washington Street Baptist church
Sunday.

—Mr. J. P. Moore, secretary and
treasurer of the Daisy hosiery mills, at
Burlington, was in the city yesterday
on business.

—WOOD FOR SALE.—Fine lot of ashe
wood, four feet long. Will deliver any
amount. Write George L. Morris,
Guilford College, N. C.

—Each week of court brings scores
of new faces to town, among them
many of our country friends who are
serving as witnesses and jurors.

—The PATRIOT is told there is not a
Democrat magistrate in Monroe town-
ship. It is probable that the legisla-
ture will be asked to appoint one.

—Rev. Dr. W. C. Tyree, of Durham,
has declined the call, recently extended
him, to the pastorate of West Wash-
ington Street Baptist church, in this
city.

—Mr. Clark Coletrane, who went
from this county to Kansas soon after
the civil war, is here on a visit. This
is his first visit since he left Guilford
years ago.

—Mr. E. K. Huff, who has been
manufacturing buggies and carriages
here for some years, is preparing to
engage in business at East Bend, Yad-
kin county.

—Dr. W. T. Whitsett, of Whitsett
Institute, addressed the Forsyth Coun-
ty Teachers' Association in Winston
Saturday on the needs of the public
schools in North Carolina.

—The condition of Mr. J. W. Scott,
which has been critical in the extreme
for several days, is thought to be
slightly improved. Hopes are now
entertained of his recovery.

—The Southern Express Company's
Greensboro office has been moved into
the building on the corner of East
Market and South Davis streets, un-
der the telephone exchange.

—Several members of the order in
Greensboro went to Miller City Friday
night to assist in instituting a lodge of
Knights of Pythias at that place. The
new lodge starts off with seventeen
charter members.

—Mrs. Mary E. Cartland, state pres-
ident of the Woman's Christian Tem-
perance Union, went to Raleigh Mon-
day to appear before a legislative com-
mittee in behalf of a reformatory for
youthful criminals.

—In preaching to the prisoners in
the county jail a few days ago a col-
ored minister of this city chose a most
appropriate text, basing his sermon on
the familiar words, "The way of the
transgressor is hard."

—The Methodist ministers of Greens-
boro have organized a Preachers' Con-
ference, with the following officers:
Rev. J. R. Scroggs, president; Rev. Dr.
L. W. Crawford, vice-president; Rev.
H. K. Boyer, secretary.

—George Martin, a white man from
near Stokesdale, was brought to
Greensboro and placed in jail Monday,
charged with assaulting a man with a
pitchfork. He was unable to give
bond for his appearance at court.

—The Mount Vernon Roller Mills,
located about a mile outside of High
Point, were destroyed by fire last Wed-
nesday night. A considerable quantity
of flour and wheat were consumed.
The loss was partially covered by in-
surance.

—The open letter from the Colum-
bia Carriage Co. to M. G. Newell & Co.,
published in the latter firm's advertis-
ing space this week, makes very inter-
esting reading matter, especially to
persons who are contemplating pur-
chasing new buggies.

—The old adage, "Be sure your sins
will find you out," was exemplified last
week, when Raymond Hayes, a young
negro, was arrested and jailed for
stealing several articles from a trunk
in Mr. John Orrell's boarding house at
the Finishing Mills about three years
ago.

—Mr. G. C. Cumble, of Omega, Va.,
is here as a witness in a railroad case
coming up at the present term of court.
He is well known among railroad men
here, as he was for many years a con-
ductor on the old R. & D. and later on
the Southern, retiring a year ago to his
farm near Omega, where he is "liv-
ing easy."

—We have just put into commission
a lot of handsome new subscription re-
ceipts which we are anxious to scatter
among our readers. As the typog-
raphical design is somewhat out of
the ordinary, a full realization of the
artistic beauty of this new receipt can-
not be had unless your name occupies
one of the blank spaces on it. It is
really a pleasure to us to give out these
receipts, so don't hesitate about calling
for them.

—The cigar factory recently started
here by Mr. W. F. Clegg, proprietor of
the Hotel Clegg, is rapidly building
up a good trade. The three expert
cigar makers employed are kept so
busy with orders they can scarcely
find time to work up a reserve stock.
Better cigars were never made in
Greensboro. The ten-cent goods turned
out by this establishment are not
surpassed in quality by the more pre-
tentiously imported cigars.

—The Farish - Stafford - Campbell
Company, the new cotton commission
company recently organized here, has
elected the following officers: W. W.
Farish, president; J. W. Menefee, vice-
president; G. A. Stafford, secretary
and treasurer. The principal offices
of the concern will be in New York
and Philadelphia, though Mr. Menefee
will have an office in Greensboro, and
a considerable part of the company's
business will be transacted from this
place.

—No. 1 of our new subscription re-
ceipts went to Mr. S. T. Pidgeon, a new
subscriber at Jamestown, Ohio, who is
evidently a North Carolinian and knew
the PATRIOT in days gone by, judging
from his letter. Living in the same
county with Mr. Pidgeon is another
good friend of the paper, Mrs. James
A. Pearson, of Bowersville. She was
born near this city and first heard the
PATRIOT read by her father in the 60's,
when she was a little girl. She moved
to Ohio before she was out of her teens
and is evidently well pleased with her
surroundings in the fertile Scioto val-
ley, although she has never lost inter-
est in her native county and state.

Much to Answer For.

Mr. W. P. Hutton's store, on Spring
Garden street, was entered Saturday
night by a thief who stole fifty dollars'
worth of goods, including a quantity of
fruit, sugar, coffee, tobacco, cigars,
flour, etc. Sunday afternoon the stolen
goods were discovered in the house of
Henry Berry, a negro residing in the
eastern part of the city. With his
step-son, he was arrested and placed
in jail to await a preliminary
hearing before the mayor Monday
afternoon. At the hearing the step-
son proved an alibi and was released,
Berry being remanded to jail to await
the next term of Superior court.

When the officers were searching
Berry's house they discovered several
articles which had been stolen from
various persons in the city, including
a carpet on the floor. When the ac-
cused was confronted with all these
charges he waived examination and
was bound over in each case. It is be-
lieved that he has been implicated in
many cases of larceny which have oc-
curred in Greensboro during the past
few months.

Berry was employed by the city,
working on the street force, and was
considered a reliable negro.

Turner-Lindley.

The marriage of Dr. J. P. Turner, of
this city, and Miss Eva Lindley, of
Pomona, which was solemnized at the
home of the bride's parents, Mr. and
Mrs. J. Van Lindley, last Wednesday
evening, was a very happy event. The
ceremony, which was performed by
Rev. T. A. Smoot, of Fayetteville, was
witnessed by a number of relatives and
friends of the contracting parties.
After the marriage an elegant supper
was served. The bride and groom
have gone on an extended southern
tour. They will be at home in this
city after the first of February.

Dr. Turner has resided in Greens-
boro for the past four or five years and
is recognized as one of the leading
physicians of the city. His accom-
plished bride is popular in a large
circle of friends, who esteem her for her
many admirable traits of character.

MORE WHISKEY AGITATION.

The Aldermen Requested to Call a
Primary to Determine the Question
of Issuing Saloon License.

It appears that there is to be a re-
newal of the agitation over the whiskey
question, which has so stirred Greens-
boro at intervals for the past two years.
After the defeat of the dispensary last
August it was thought, as a matter of
course, that saloons would again be li-
censed in Greensboro in accordance
with what was considered to be the
wish of a majority of the people as
expressed at the polls, but occurrences
of the past few days indicate that the
authorities will have pressure brought
to bear on them to not issue any license
whatsoever.

In response to a call issued Saturday,
a mass meeting was held in the court
house Sunday afternoon for the pur-
pose of considering the matter and tak-
ing such steps as might be deemed ad-
visable. The meeting was well attend-
ed, the court room being crowded. In
the audience were a number of ladies.
Mr. Charles H. Ireland was elected
chairman and Mr. S. A. Kerr secretary
of the meeting. Many speeches and
a number of motions were made, a motion
to request a white primary finally be-
ing adopted. A committee was ap-
pointed to circulate petitions among
the qualified white voters of the city
requesting the mayor to call the board
of aldermen together for the purpose
of considering the request for a primary
to determine whether barrooms shall
be licensed.

Among those who spoke during the
meeting were Rev. T. M. Johnson, Rev.
C. E. Hodgins, Rev. J. F. McCulloch,
Prof. P. T. Claxton, Alderman William
Love, G. T. Glascock, Esq., Dr. D. W.
C. Fenbow, and Messrs. C. H. Ireland,
Walter Greene, A. W. McAllister, S. A.
Kerr and J. Norman Wills. While all
the gentlemen were pronounced in
their views and expressions on temper-
ance, considerable difficulty was ex-
perienced in getting together on any
plan for making a fight against the
licensing of saloons.

There was a wide divergence of opin-
ion as to whether the work should be
undertaken through a primary or peti-
tions, or whether, in the event of the
adoption of either course, the negro
voters should be allowed to partici-
pate. Mr. A. W. McAllister, who
doubted the propriety of making any
fight at all at the present time, made
the point that, if the negro voters were
excluded now, they would probably
become offended and vote practically
solid in the municipal election in May
for a whiskey board of aldermen, thus
destroying the good effects of any-
thing accomplished for temperance in
the fight about to be inaugurated. It
was generally conceded that, if the
movement were successful in prevent-
ing the opening of saloons at the pres-
ent, the fight would come up again in
the spring campaign. In spite of this,
however, Mr. McAllister was unable to
carry his point, and when a vote was
finally taken on Mr. S. A. Kerr's mo-
tion looking to a primary it resulted
in a victory for "white supremacy."

It was stated by several of the speak-
ers that there was a difference of opin-
ion as to just what was meant by the
vote by which the dispensary was de-
feated—whether it was a victory for the
prohibitionists or the liquor men.
It seemed to be the consensus of opin-
ion that, since all the liquor men and
those who favored saloons voted against
the dispensary, while the great ma-
jority of the temperance people of the
county voted for the dispensary, it was
the liquor men's victory. The chair-
man of the meeting gave that as his
view and stated that, inasmuch as he
was a member of the convention that
submitted the dispensary question to a
primary, he was compelled to abide by
what he considered the wish of a ma-
jority of the people and could there-
fore sign no petition asking the alder-
men and commissioners to withhold
license. He was forced to submit, he
said, until he could get another chance
to cast his ballot against the whiskey
traffic. There were quite a number in
the meeting who held similar views,
and hence refrained from participat-
ing in the proceedings.

"Economy is wealth." A splendid
definition of this familiar and true ex-
pression may be found in a clothing
advertisement on the second page of
the PATRIOT. The application of the
trite expression is pointed. It is hardly
necessary for us to say that anything
this firm advertises may be relied upon
implicitly.

—Mr. D. E. Allred, of this city, and
Miss Espie Hendrix, of Archdale, were
married in High Point last Wednes-
day. The marriage was a quiet affair
and took the relatives and friends of
the contracting parties by surprise.

TOBACCO NOTES.

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

MARKET REPORT.

The receipts on the Greensboro mar-
ket for the past week have been the larg-
est since the holidays; in fact, they have
been very heavy, and the tobacco men
have been kept busy all the while
handling their purchases.

The quality of offerings has improved
to some extent, with considerable more
good wrappers among the receipts.

All the buyers seem to be very hun-
gry for the weed, and the large receipts
have been readily absorbed at very
much better prices. Some regard the
prices paid during the week as the best
for several years.

J. H. Thompson, from southern Ala-
bama, sold a good lot the other day at
an average of \$16.50.

P. W. Isley, a Guilford farmer, was
here a few days ago with a big load
that sold from 6 1/2 to 30.

E. M. Huffines, of eastern Guilford,
sold yesterday at an average of about
\$18, all grades being included in the
sale.

J. R. Brown, formerly of Thompson-
ville, Rockingham county, is now a
member of the clerical force at the
Banner warehouse.

The formation of the American Cig-
ar Company makes the tobacco trust
complete. It is now organized for the
manufacture of tobacco in all its forms.

Holt & Gilbreath, of Guilford coun-
ty, brought 2,000 pounds of the weed
to market a few days ago and made an
average of \$11.50. The lot included all
grades.

It is estimated by some of the tobac-
conists that about 40 per cent. of last
year's crop in this section remains un-
sold. There is also a good deal of the
crop of 1899 still in the hands of the
growers.

H. W. Lambeth was one among the
many pleased Guilford growers who
patronized the market during the past
week. He sold at good prices on Sat-
urday and was back with another load
Monday, receiving for the load \$17.20,
an average of \$16.

Col. John S. Cunningham is interest-
ing himself in an effort to have the
government establish an experimental
tobacco farm in the bright tobacco
belt of North Carolina. Such a farm
would doubtless be beneficial to the
growers in this section.

A FEW OF THE WEEK'S PATRONS.

Guilford county—O. C. Brown, E. D.
Miles, D. M. Hubbard, Enoch Shelley,
W. H. Farrington, J. F. Doggett, Man-
dy Whitsett, B. J. Wyrick, W. H. Case,
J. F. Warren, Lloyd & Peden, Gant &
Whitesell, J. M. Morgan, Robert Bevil,
Turner Thacker, C. T. Weatherly, C.
L. Paschal, T. M. Webb, W. S. and H. A.
Busick, L. E. Howerton, T. A. Stuart,
W. G. Cobb, W. O. Doggett, W. A.
Chilcutt, J. W. Green, J. G. Gamble,
Thomas B. Doggett, J. D. Cobb, R. W.
Coble, Ed. Coble, J. W. Geringer,
W. R. Geringer, W. M. Michael, J. A.
Cook, W. T. Cummings, O. A. Rudd,
London Turner, J. D. Sockwell, J. A.
Terry, J. D. Clapp, J. H. Fryar and R.
A. Kirkman.

Alamance county—J. B. Terrell, J.
D. Barnett, Walker & Grier, Barber
Brooks, Alphonso Garrison, L. E.
Walker, J. W. Wiley, Kernodle & Pin-
nix, W. E. Wiley, R. A. C. Kernodle,
J. C. Whitesell, M. A. Huffines, W. D.
Whitesell, H. F. Garrett, Isley & Tur-
ner, W. J. Fitch, J. J. Foster, Z. B.
Foster, Wilson & Enoch, C. G. Lind-
ley, Tate & Lee, G. R. Maynard, Long
& Faucett, W. P. Barham and John
Enoch.

Rockingham county—Z. W. Griffin,
W. A. Sharpe, B. B. McKinney, Brad-
shaw & Williams, S. L. Walker, A. D.
Chatham, L. W. Everett, A. Wall, B.
F. Turner and J. N. Southard.

Chatham county—Joe Dark, Dock
Griffin, Bruce Ballard and James Grif-
fin.

—The Groome Broom Company is
doing a rushing business this winter.
An output of a hundred dozen brooms
a day is insufficient to supply their or-
ders and further enlargement of the
plant is necessary to keep pace with
the increasing business.

A Deep Mystery.

It is a mystery why women endure
Backache, Headache, Nervousness,
Sleeplessness, Melancholy, Fainting
and Dizzy Spells when thousands have
proved that Electric Bitters will quick-
ly cure such troubles. "I suffered for
years with kidney trouble, writes Mrs.
Phebe Cherley, of Peterson, Ia., "and a
lame back pained me so I could not
dress myself, but Electric Bitters whol-
ly cured me, and, although 73 years old,
I now am able to do all my household
work. It overcomes Constipation, improves
Appetite, gives perfect health. Only
50c at Holton's drug store.

Bonds for Schools and Roads.

One of the most important problems
confronting the people of North Caro-
lina at the present time is the best
method of securing means for extend-
ing and improving the public school
system of the state. There is practi-
cally no opposition to the movement, the
only difference of opinion being as to
the source from which the needed
revenue is to be derived and the method
of raising it.

Prof. P. P. Claxton, of this city, who
has given considerable thought to the
matter, advocates a bond issue, the
proceeds to be devoted to public road
improvement, the public schools and
colleges and the state's charitable in-
stitutions. He suggests an issue of
\$1,000,000 of 50-year 3 per cent. bonds,
the proceeds to be applied as follows:
\$350,000 to supply the immediate needs
of the hospitals for the insane, the
North Carolina College of Agriculture
and Mechanic Arts, the University of
North Carolina, the State Normal and
Industrial College and to purchase and
improve property for a reformatory;
\$250,000 to be used to encourage and
aid in building good school houses in
villages and rural districts, the state
bearing one-fourth the expense of
building, the community paying the
additional three-fourths; \$400,000 to
aid and encourage in the making of
good roads, the state paying one-
fourth the cost of every mile of perma-
nently improved roadway.

The suggestions of Prof. Claxton
have met with favor in the eyes of
some of the state's law-makers.

In the Superior Court.

Business is moving along rather
slowly in the special term of Superior
court. The middle of the second week
finds a few important cases off the
docket, it is true, but it looks as if the
good work had just begun.

The case of H. G. Brown against the
Greensboro Water Supply Company
resulted in a verdict of \$3,000 for the
plaintiff. There are two or three other
cases of the same character to come up
during the term.

Yesterday a judgment was given in
two cases against Register of Deeds
Kirkman for issuing licenses for the
marriage of girls under age. The
judgment in each case was for \$200,
the penalty prescribed by law. The
licenses were issued by magistrates who
kept a supply on hand already signed
by the register of deeds.

The case of J. S. Cox, receiver of the
Bank of Guilford, against the heirs of
the late D. F. Caldwell has been set for
trial on Monday, February 4th. The
sum of about \$10,000 is involved and
the case will be very hard fought.

The special term will continue
through the first week in February
and will be followed by the regular
term, which will open on the second
Monday in February. This will give
Guilford six continuous weeks of court.

Blown to Atoms.

The old idea that the body sometimes
needs a powerful, drastic, purgative pill
has been exploded; for Dr. King's New
Life Pills, which are perfectly harmless,
gently stimulate liver and bowels to ex-
pel poisonous matter, cleanse the sys-
tem and absolutely cure Constipation
and Sick Headache. Only 25c at Hol-
ton's drug store.

—Buy your piano and your organ
from your home dealer. You may need
him in your own business some day.

W. H. ELLER,

Pianos and Organs.

at Southern Loan & Trust Building.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

City National Bank
OF GREENSBORO, N. C.

AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS APRIL 26, 1900.

Condensed from
Report to Comptroller of the Currency.

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts	\$291,324.00
Overdrafts (secured and unsecured)	7,175.50
U. S. Bonds and Premiums	164,881.81
Banking House, Furn. and Fix.	8,000.00
Revenue Stamps	133.28
Cash on Hand and in Banks	72,880.07
Total	\$544,717.26

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock	\$100,000.00
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GATES ARE WIDE OPEN

NO MAN IS BARRED FROM RECEIVING GOD'S GRACE.

Dr. Talmage Says Christ's Sheepfold Contains Flocks of All Denominations—Churches Should Be in Sympathy With the Outside World.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—On the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Bowery mission, Jan. 13, Dr. Talmage preached to a vast audience at the New York Academy of Music. Ministers of all denominations were present. The text was, John 1, 16, "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold."

"There is no monopoly in religion. The grace of God is not a little property that we may fence off and have all to ourselves. It is not a king's park, at which we look through a barred gateway, wishing that we might go in and see the statuary and the deer and the royal conservatory. No; it is a Father's orchard, and everywhere there are bars that we may let down and gates that we may swing open."

In my boyhood next to the country schoolhouse there was an orchard of apples owned by a very lame man who, although there were apples in the place perpetually decaying and by scores and scores of bushels, never would allow any of us to touch the fruit. Sometimes the lads of the school, in the sinfulness of a nature inherited from our first parents, who were ruined by the same temptation, invaded that orchard, but they soon retreated, for the man came after them at a speed reckless of making his lameness worse and cried out, "Boys, drop those apples or I will set the dog on you."

Well, my friends, there are Christian men who have the church under severe guard. There is fruit in this orchard for the whole world, but they have a rough and unsympathetic way of accosting outsiders, as though they had no business there, though the Lord wants all to come and take the choicest and the ripest fruit on the premises. Have you an idea that because you were baptized at 8 months of age and because you have all your life been under hallowed influences you therefore have a right to one whole side of the Lord's table, spreading yourself out and taking up the entire room? I tell you no. You will have to haul in your elbows, for we will place on either side of you those whom you never expected would sit there; for, as Christ said to his people long ago, so he says to you and to me, "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold."

Christ's Sheepfold.

McDonald, the Scotchman, has thousands of head of sheep. Some of them are browsing on the heather, some of them are lying down under the trees, some are strolling over the mountains, some of them are in his yard. They are scattered all around in many places. Cameron, his neighbor, comes over and says: "I see you have 36 sheep. I have just counted them." "No," says McDonald, "I have a great many more sheep than you found in this yard. Some are here, and some are elsewhere. I have 4,000 or 5,000 in my flocks. 'Other sheep I have which are not of this fold.'" So Christ says to us. Here is a knot of Christians, and there is a knot of Christians, but they make up a small part of the flock. Here is the Episcopal fold, the Methodist fold, the Lutheran fold, the Congregational fold, the Presbyterian fold, the Baptist and the Pentecostal fold, the only difference between these last two being the way in which they wash the sheep, and so they are scattered all over. And we come with our statistics and say there are so many thousands of the Lord's sheep, but Christ responds: "No, no; you have not seen more than one out of a thousand of my flock. They are scattered all over the earth. 'Other sheep I have which are not of this fold.'"

Of all the merciful institutions which bless this city not one more thoroughly enters into the spirit of the text than does the Bowery mission, whose twentieth anniversary we today celebrate. During the past year 3,000 souls have been saved through its instrumentality, and during its existence it has put its temporal and spiritual benediction upon hundreds of thousands of the poor and suffering and lost. With the bread of this life in one hand and the bread of eternal life in the other, it is doing a stupendous work, and to all of its patrons Christ is saying: "I was hungry, and ye fed me; naked, and ye clothed me; sick and in prison, and ye visited me. Inasmuch as ye did it unto me, one of the least of these, ye did it to me."

Welcome the Sinner.

We need, as churches, to go into sympathy with the great outside world and let them know that none are so broken hearted or hard beset that they will not be welcomed. "No," says some fastidious Christian, "I do not like to be crowded in church. I do not put any one in my pew." My brother, what will you do in heaven, when a great multitude that no man can number assemble? They will put 50 in your pew. What are the people assembled in Christian churches compared with the mightier millions outside? Some churches are like a hospital, that should advertise that its patients must have nothing worse than toothache or runarounds, but no broken heads, no crushed ankles or fractured limbs. Bring there for treatment moderate sinners, velvet coated sinners and sinners with a gloss on.

It was as though at a great battle there were left 10,000 wounded and dying on the field, and three surgeons gave all their time to a half dozen patients in a barn hospital. The major general comes in and says to the doctors: "Come out here and look at the 10,000 dying for lack of surgical attendance." "No," say the three doctors standing there fanning their pa-

tients, "we have a half dozen important cases here, and we are attending to them, and when we are not positively busy with their wounds it takes all our time to keep the flies off." In this awful battle of sin and sorrow, where millions have fallen on millions, do not let us spend all our time in taking care of a few people, and when the command comes, "Go into the world," say practically, "No, I cannot go; I have here a few choice cases, and I am busy keeping off the flies." We need, as churches, to stop bombarding the old ironclad sinners that have been proof against 30 years of Christian assault and take aim in other directions.

The Happy Side.

Years ago I visited a New England factory village. I went up to the door of a factory, and I saw on the outside the words, "No admittance." Of course I went in and coming to the second door I saw the words, "No admittance." Getting clear on into the factory, I saw they were making pins, useful pins, and nothing but pins. So I think there is sometimes an exclusiveness among some of the churches. The outside world comes up and looks at the door and there is something which seems to say, "No admittance," and the world comes up to the pew door and sees written over it, "No admittance," and looks at the pulpit and there is something there which seems to say "No admittance," while we stand inside of the same churches hammering out our little niceties of religious belief, making pins. Oh, for deeper appreciation of the sentiment of my text, "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold."

I have to remark that the heavenly Shepherd will find many sheep amid the nonchurchgoers. There are congregations where they are all Christians, and they seem to be completely finished, and they remind one of the skeleton leaves which by chemical preparation have had all the greenness and verdure taken off them and are left cold and white and delicate, nothing wanting but a glass case to put over them. The minister of Christ has nothing to do with such Christians but to come once a week and with ostrich feather dust off the accumulation of the last six days, leaving them bright and crystalline as before. But the other kind of church is an armory, with perpetual sound of drum and fife, gathering recruits for the Lord of Hosts and saying to every applicant: "Do you want to be on God's side, the safe side and the happy side? If so, come in the armory and get equipped. Here is a bath in which to be cleansed. Here are sandals to put on your feet. Here is a helmet for your brow. Here is a breastplate for your heart. Here is a sword for your right arm, and yonder is the battlefield. Quit yourselves like men."

Succor the Sinner.

When the steamer Atlantic struck Mars rock and the people clambered up on the beach, why did not Mr. Ancient, that heroic minister of the gospel of whom we have all read, sit down and take care of those men on the beach, wrapping them in flannels, kindling fire for them and seeing that they got plenty of food? Ah, he knew that there were others who would do that. He says: "Yonder are men and women freezing in the rigging of that wreck. Launch the lifeboat." Now I see the oar blades bend under the strong pull, but before they reach the wreck a woman was frozen and dead. She was washed off, poor thing. "But," he says, "there is a man to save." And he cries out: "Five minutes longer, and I will save you. Steady, steady! Give me your hand. Leap into the lifeboat. Thank God, he is saved!" So there are those who are safe on the shore of God's mercy. They are as safe as though they had been 1,000 years in heaven, "kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation." But there are some who are freezing in the rigging of sin and surrounded by tempest. Pull away, my lads! Let us reach them. Alas, one is washed off and gone. There is one more to be saved. Let us push out there for that one. Clutch the rope, O dying man. Clutch us as with a death grip. Steady, now, on the slippery places! Steady! They are saved, saved, just as I thought, for Christ has declared that there are some still in the breakers who shall come ashore. "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold."

Christ says that ministers of the gospel are to be fishers for men. Now, when I go fishing I do not want to fish in anybody else's pond. I do not want to go along Hobokus creek, where there are half a dozen men fishing, and drop my line just about where they drop their lines. The lines would get tangled. I should like to get in a Newfoundland fishing smack and push out to sea 50 miles beyond the breakers. I do not think the church of God gains a great deal when you take sheep from one fold and put them in another fold, and yet you and I have sometimes seen pastors fishing in other people's ponds. They throw a line into one pond and they jerk out a Methodist, they throw a line into another pond and they jerk out a Presbyterian, or there is a religious row in some neighboring church, and a whole school of fish swims off from that pond, and we take them all in with one sweep of the net. What is gained? Absolutely nothing for the cause of Christ. It is the lost sheep on the mountains that you want to bring back—the lost sheep on the mountains. And they are coming now. You are this hour in the tide of Christian influences. Your voice will yet be heard in public prayer. You will die in peace, your bed surrounded by Christian sympathies, and you will be carried off by devout men to the burial, and over your grave will be chiseled the words, "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints," and on resurrection day you will get up with the dear children you have already buried and with your Chris-

tian parents who have already won the palm. And all that grand and glorious history begins today. "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold."

Hunting For Lost Sheep.

I remark again the heavenly Shepherd is going to find a great many of his sheep among those who are now rejecters of Christianity. Some of the mightiest advocates of the gospel were once skeptics. Thomas Chalmers once a skeptic, Robert Hall a skeptic, Christmas Evans a skeptic, Charles G. Finney a skeptic, Paul, the apostle, once a skeptic. But when once with strong hand they laid hold of the gospel chariot they rolled it on with what momentum! I do not know how you came to reject Christianity. It may have been through the infidel talk of some young man in the store or shop or factory. It may have been through the trickery of some professed Christian man, who disgusted you with religion. It may be that 30 years ago you lost all faith by what happened in an oil company which was formed amid the petroleum excitement. The company owned no land, or, if they did, there was no sign of oil produced. But the president of the company was a Presbyterian elder and the treasurer an Episcopal vestryman and one director was a Methodist class leader and the other officers prominent members of Baptist and Congregational churches. Circulars were got out telling what fabulous prospects opened before this company. The circular had all the hues of earth and sea and sky. The letters flamed with all the beauty of gold and jasper and amethyst. Innocent men and women who had a little money to invest and that little their all said, "I do not know anything about this company, but so many good men are at the head of it that it must be excellent, and taking stock in it must be almost as good as joining the church." So they bought their stock and perhaps received one dividend to keep them still. But after awhile they found that the company had reorganized and had a different president, a different treasurer and different directors. Other engagements or an overcoming modesty had caused the former officers of the company, with many regrets, to resign, and all that the subscribers of that stock had to show for their investment was a beautifully ornamented certificate. Sometimes that man, looking over his old papers, comes across that certificate, and it is so suggestive that he vows he wants none of the religion that the president and directors of that oil company professed.

Forsoke the Desert of Unbelief.

But I do not stop now to know how you came into rejection of Christianity. You frankly tell me that you do reject it. You do not believe that Christ is a divine being, although you admit that he was a very good man. You do not believe that the Bible was inspired of God, although you think there are some very fine things in it. You believe that the Scriptural description of Eden was only an allegory. There are 50 things that I believe that you do not believe, and yet you are an accommodating man. Everybody that knows you says that of you. If I should ask you to do a kindness for me, or if any one else should ask of you a kindness, you would do it. If when you are ill I should come to you with a phial of medicine and say: "This kind of medicine has cured 50 people who were just as badly off as you are. Take it," and you replied: "I do not want to take it. I have no confidence in it," I would say, "Take it to oblige me," and you would say, "Well, if it will accommodate you I will take it." Now, you have found that this world is insufficient, and you are sick of sin. I come to you with a gospel medicine. It has cured hundreds and thousands and millions. Will you take it? "No," you say, "I have no confidence in it." Take it, then, to oblige me. I tell you of a physician who has cured more blind eyes and bound up more broken hearts and healed more ghastly wounds than all the doctors since the time of Aesculapius. Be obliging, and just make the experiment. If you are not acquainted with the ordinary modes of prayer, say in substance: "Oh, Lord Jesus, this is a strange thing for me to do. I know nothing about the formulas of religion. These Christian people have been talking so long about what thou canst do for me, I am ready to do whatever thou commandest me. If there be any power in religion, as these people say, let me have the advantage of it." Will you not try that experiment?

I do not now say there is anything in religion. Do not take my counsel or the counsel of any clergyman, for you may dislike clergymen. Perhaps we may talk professionally. Perhaps we may be prejudiced in the matter. Perhaps, our advice is not worth taking. Then take the counsel of some very respectable layman, as John Milton, the poet; as William Wilberforce, the emancipator; as Isaac Newton, the astronomer; as Robert Boyle, the philosopher; as Locke, the metaphysician; as Morse, the telegrapher; as Washington, the statesman. They never preached, or pretended to preach, yet, putting down one his telescope and another his parliamentarian's scroll and another his electrician's wire, came forth and commended the religion of Christ as the best thing for the cure of the world's woes. If you will not take the recommendation of ministers of the gospel, take the recommendation of highly respectable laymen.

Oh, men, skeptical and struck through with unrest, I beg you come off that great Sahara desert of doubt into the bright and luxuriant land of gospel hope and peace. You do not want your children to come up in that skepticism. If you do not believe in anything else, you believe in love—a father's love, a mother's love, a wife's love, a child's love. Then let me tell you that God loves you more than all these together. The great heart of



YOU ARE FAMILIAR WITH THE EXPRESSION—

"Economy is Wealth."

None truer, but the trouble with the bulk of the people is that they get hold of the wrong end.

Economy is Doing Without

that which you DO NOT really need. If you do not need a good warm Suit, Overcoat or Underwear at our reduced prices, then you would be in your own light to buy them. But if you do need these articles and don't buy them of us, then you are again in your own light.

Always a reduction of prices after the holidays. We are now making preparations for spring. Don't miss us. We are on the corner.

RANKIN, CHISHOLM, STROUD & REES.

Christ aches to have you come in, and he looks into your eyes this moment, saying, "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold."

Gloriously Rescued.

Again, I remark that the heavenly Shepherd is going to find a great many of the sheep among those who have been full of evil habit. They were all cheated into sin. The spider does not say to the fly, "Come into the web where I kill insects." Oh, no. The spider says, "Dearest fly, come and take a morning walk with me on this suspension bridge of gossamer, glittering with diamonds of dew." Do not be hard on those gone astray. It makes me sad to see Christian people give up a prodigal as lost.

People tell us that if a man has delirium tremens twice he cannot be reclaimed; that if a woman has sacrificed her integrity she cannot be restored. The Bible has distinctly intimated that the Lord Almighty is ready to pardon 400 times. Why do I say 400 times? Because the Bible says "70 times 7." Now figure that out. You do not think a man can fall 4 times, 8 times, 10 times, 20 times, 100 times, 400 times and yet be saved. Four hundred and ninety times! There are men before the throne of God who have wallowed in every kind of sin, but, saved by the grace of Christ and washed in his blood, they stand there radiant now. There are those who plunged into the very lowest depths of the slums and who have for hundreds of times been lifted up, and finally, by the grace of God, they stand in heaven, gloriously rescued by the grace promised to the chief of sinners.

I want to tell you that God loves to take hold of a very bad case. When the church casts you off and when the clubroom casts you off and when society casts you off and when business associates cast you off and when father casts you off and when mother casts you off and when everybody casts you off, your first cry for help will bend the eternal God clear down into the ditch of your suffering and shame. The Good Templars cannot save you, although they are a grand institution. The Sons of Temperance cannot save you, although they are mighty for good. Signing the temperance pledge cannot save you, although I believe in it. Nothing but the grace of the eternal God can save you, and that will if you will throw yourself on it.

They talk about the catacombs of Naples and the catacombs of Rome and the catacombs of Egypt, the great burial places under the city, where the dust of many generations passed on, but I tell you New York has its catacombs and Washington its catacombs and all our cities their catacombs. They are underground liquor dives, full of dead men's bones and all uncleanness. There is no need of going into the art gallery to see in skillful sculpture that wonderful representation of a man and his sons wound round with serpents. There are fami-

lies represented here today that are wrapped in the martyrdom of fang and scale and venom—a living Laocoon of ghastliness and horror.

Trust the Eternal God.

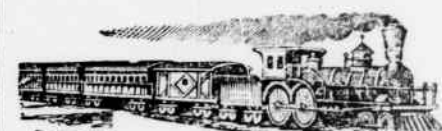
In the attempt at reformation do not put your trust in bromide of potassium or in anything that apothecaries can mix. Put your trust only in the eternal God. With some of these men it is a periodic temptation that comes every six weeks or every three months, when it seems as if the powers of darkness kindle around about your tongue the fires of the pit. It is well at such a time, as some of you do, to call on medical counsel, but your first and most important cry must be to God. If the fiends will drag you to the slaughter, may they do so on your knees. O God, now that the paroxysm of thirst is come again on that man, help him! Fling back into the pit of hell the fiend that assaults his soul this moment!

There is only one class of persons about whom I am disheartened, and they are the gospel hardened. They have been faithful in attendance at churches for 20, 30 and 40 years, yet never have surrendered themselves to God. As Christ says, "Publicans and harlots go into the kingdom of heaven before them." They have resisted all the importunity of divine mercy and have gone through most powerful earthquakes of religious feeling, and they are further away from God than ever. After awhile they will lie down sick, and some day it will be told that they are dead. No hope!

But I turn to outsiders with an expectation that thrills through me, body and soul. "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold." You are not gospel hardened. You have not heard many sermons during the last few years. You feel the Holy Ghost this moment in your heart. You do not weep, but the tear is not far off. You sigh, and you have noticed that there is always a sigh in the wind before the rain falls. There are those here who would give anything if they could find relief in tears. They say: "Oh, my wasted life! Oh, the bitter past! Oh, the graves over which I have stumbled! Whither shall I fly? Alas, for the future! Everything is so dark, so very dark! God help me! God pity me! Thank the Lord for that last utterance. You have begun to pray, and when a man begins to petition that sets all heaven flying his way, and God steps in and beats back the hounds of temptation to their kennel and round about the poor wounded soul puts the covert of his pardoning mercy. Hark! I hear something fall! What was that? It is the bars of the fence around the sheepfold. The Shepherd lets down the bars, and the hunted sheep of the mountain bound in, some of them their fleece torn with brambles, some of them their feet lamed with the dogs, but bounding in. Thank God! "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold."

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Southern Railway



IN EFFECT JULY 22, 1900.

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

Trains leave Greensboro, N. C.: 5:38 a. m.—No. 33 daily, Florida Express, south for Charlotte, Columbia, Savannah, Augusta, Jacksonville and Tampa. Pullman Drawing Room Buffet Sleeping Cars.

7:06 a. m.—No. 37 daily, Washington & Southwestern Limited, for Charlotte, Atlanta, Birmingham, Memphis, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans and all points south and southwest. Connects at Jacksonville for Columbia, Augusta, Savannah, Jacksonville and Tampa. Through Pullman Sleeper New York Drawing Room, New York to Memphis; Pullman Observation Car New York to Macon; Dining Car and Vestibule Coach Washington to Atlanta. Tourist Sleeper Washington to Jacksonville. Through sleeper New York to Nashville.

7:55 a. m.—No. 8 daily, for Danville, Richmond, Norfolk and local stations. 12:22 p. m.—No. 36 daily, United States Fast Mail for Washington, Richmond and all points North. Carries through Pullman Drawing Room Buffet Sleeper New Orleans to New York all meals.

9:35 p. m.—No. 12 daily, for Reidsville, Danville, Richmond and local points north.

7:10 p. m.—No. 35 daily, United States Fast Mail for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest. Connects at Charlotte for Columbia, Augusta, Savannah, Jacksonville and local stations. Pullman Sleeper New York to New Orleans; New York to Jacksonville; Charlotte to Birmingham; Charlotte to Augusta.

10:47 p. m.—No. 38 daily, Washington and Southwestern Limited for Washington and all points North. Pullman Sleepers to Washington, Baltimore and New York. Tourist Sleeper from San Francisco, Saturday, Monday, Wednesday.

11:44 p. m.—No. 34 daily, Florida Express north; carries through Pullman cars for Jacksonville, Richmond and Norfolk; Charlotte to Norfolk.

6:40 p. m.—No. 7 daily, for Charlotte and local points; connects at Salisbury for Knoxville and Chattanooga. Pullman sleeper operated from Salisbury to Memphis.

7:55 a. m.—No. 5 daily, for Raleigh, Goldsboro and local points. Connects at Selma with train for Tarboro, Norfolk and local points; at Goldsboro for Newbern and Morehead City.

No. 10 leaves Greensboro 12:25 p. m. daily for Raleigh, Goldsboro and local points. 12:01 a. m.—No. 12 daily, for Raleigh and local points. Pullman Sleeper Greenboro to Raleigh.

8:25 a. m.—No. 105 for Winston, Raleigh, and local points. Daily to Winston-Salem. Daily except Sunday to Wilkesboro. 12:35 p. m.—No. 107, daily except Sunday for Winston-Salem.

12:20 p. m.—No. 106 daily for Winston-Salem. 12:25 p. m.—No. 52 for Sanford. Connects with A. C. L. for Fayetteville and local points south.

4:12 p. m.—No. 53 for Mt. Airy and local stations. First sections of all scheduled freight trains carry passengers between points at which they are scheduled to stop.

S. H. HARDWICK, FRANK S. GANNON, Gen. Pass. Agt., 30 V. P. & Gen. Mgr., Washington, D. C. R. L. VERNON, T. P. A., Charlotte, N. C.

WEALTH IDEAS Can you think of something to patent? I protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Before applying for patent, get our liberal offer. Inventor's Assistant and handbooks sent free. Public buildings, stations and Washington City sent free on request. Write us to-day. We can help you. COPP & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

MR. DOUGLAS' REPORT.

HE ADVOCATES THREE VERY IMPORTANT MEASURES.

Reform School, Judges and Code-- These Questions All Receive Attention in the Report Which Has Been Very Ably and Carefully Prepared-- It Will Be Acted Upon By the Legislature.

The report of Attorney General R. D. Douglas is in the hands of the printers. Mr. Douglas' report is somewhat later than the other State officers' reports, but this is due to the fact that Mr. Douglas only took charge of the office about the first of November and the work of preparing the entire report, with the exception of that part relating to criminal statistics, fell upon him. This work necessitated a large amount of investigation, and overhauling of records.

The report is a very able one, and deals with questions of vital importance and interest to the State. He discusses the need of a new Code, more Superior Courts and the reform school. The recommendations are as follows:

As is common knowledge, there has been no codification of the statute law of this State since the Code of 1883; while every session of the Legislature since that time has modified, repealed or added to existing enactments, until, at the present time, the judge, lawyer, magistrate or county official is often obliged to search through eight different volumes, in addition to the Code, in order to ascertain what the law now is on any subject. This necessarily requires much labor, and even after careful investigation sometimes results in serious mistakes being made.

I believe that all those whose official or professional duties require them to be familiar with the law, or to search it up when occasion demands, are practically unanimous in favoring a codification; and the only argument, so far as I am able to see that can be advanced against the proposition is the argument of expense.

This is undoubtedly a thing to be considered in public measures; but the expense of preparing a new Code need not be very considerable.

By far the greater part of the work, and therefore the greater part of the expense, in the making of our present Code was the annotation; and while annotations are helpful to lawyers, they are by no means essential to them and of no use to others.

This phase of the question is especially to be considered since a larger part of the edition of a Code would naturally come into the hands of Justices of the Peace, clerks of the Superior Court and the various other county officials, who are almost without an exception men without any special legal training. To such men, however great may be their natural ability or stock of common sense, annotations would be absolutely useless, as they have not the Reports to which the annotations would refer, and would not know how to use them if they had. But their official duties require them to know the law, and to them, even more than to the lawyers, a compilation of the various laws in the form of a Code would be of service.

In view of these facts, taken in connection with the item of expense, I would suggest that the Legislature create a Code Commissioner or Commission to prepare a Code which will contain simply the statute law of the State as it now stands, leaving to private enterprise the work of annotation. This work, I feel sure, could be and would be successfully done by some member of the legal profession, many of whom are well qualified to do it by both ability and learning, as well as experience in such work.

MORE SUPERIOR COURTS.

I would even more strongly recommend an increase in the number of our Superior Court judges, solicitors and judicial districts. This I regard as perhaps the most urgent need of our State at the present time. The speedy administration of justice is second in importance only to its impartial administration, as justice delayed is often justice denied. No one conversant with the facts will dispute the statement that in many of the counties the civil docket is in an almost hopeless state of congestion. Cases often remain for years untried, through no fault of either counsel or suitor, but simply because our State has outgrown its judicial system the large and steady increase in population and business not having carried with it a corresponding increase in the number of our trial courts.

It cannot be denied that increasing population and business mean increasing litigation, and must at some time require an increase in the number of courts. That this time has already come, the numerous petitions for special terms constantly coming from all parts of the State bear witness.

The only new offices to be created would be the additional number of judges and solicitors, and the only added expense would be the salaries of the additional judges, as the solicitors have no salary and the sum total of their fees would remain the same, the only change being that the fees would be divided among a greater number of solicitors.

I therefore respectfully recommend that the number of our Su-

perior Court judges, solicitors and judicial districts be increased from twelve to sixteen or eighteen; and that the system already inaugurated and recently approved by the Supreme Court (State vs. Brown, 127 N. C., 37 S. E. Rep., 330), of dividing the Superior Courts into civil and criminal terms, be extended to all of the most populous counties.

The disadvantage of these changes would be nothing; the added cost inconsiderable, and the advantages great and manifold to lawyers, litigants, witnesses and the general public. If we take into consideration the great expense, trouble and loss of time incurred by suitors and witnesses in being compelled to attend court term after term vainly seeking a trial, it is evident that speedier trials would be a great saving to our people, much greater in fact than the increased costs of the courts.

Moreover, the impossibility of obtaining a speedy trial tends to encourage needless and oppressive litigation, as it enables a defendant to resist for years a just demand upon merely a technical defense. In such cases there is always danger of the subject matter of the action being lost pending trial unless protected by costly receiverships and other expenses, which materially impairs its ultimate value.

REFORM SCHOOL.

My third and last recommendation is that the Legislature establish a reform school for the punishment of youthful criminals. At present this class of offenders must necessarily, if punished at all, be sent to the county jail or State's prison, to be there in the constant company of old and hardened criminals, subject to all the degrading and brutalizing influences of that companionship. And when we consider the well known fact that the first criminal offense is often induced more by evil surroundings and companions than by innate viciousness, we must come to an appreciation of the tremendous effect for evil which the surroundings and companionship of the penitentiary must have upon youthful natures already weakened and depraved by crime.

I do not desire to be understood as casting any reflection whatever upon the management of our penal institutions, for a certain amount of harshness is there necessary for the maintenance of the proper discipline; and evil companionship for the inmates is unavoidable; nor do I advocate a reform school from motives of mawkish sentimentality, but purely because I believe that confinement in a reform school is the best method of dealing with a certain class of offenders; best for them and best for the State.

As I understand the subject, the State has three objects in view when it punishes a violation of its criminal laws: First, to deter others from the commission of crime; secondly, to protect society from the criminal; and, thirdly, to reform the criminal and prevent him from again falling. A reform school answers the first two objects fully as well as the penitentiary, and is far more efficacious in bringing about the third.

It is true that a reform school would cost something; how much I do not know. But all government costs something, and one of the large items in keeping men and women in the jails and penitentiary who have been sent there for their second, third or fourth offense; and from this item I feel sure that a considerable sum would be deducted by a reform school.

It might perhaps cost a little more to send a criminal to the reform school once than to send him to the penitentiary once, but it would certainly not cost as much to send him to the reform school once as to send him to the penitentiary two or three times. Nor is there any reason why it should be very expensive. New York's reform school only cost the State \$4.13 per capita during the past year, while in a number of States the cost per capita is less in the reform school than in the penitentiary.

In investigating the subject, I have written to the Attorney General of every State in the United States asking questions about the cost of their reform schools, the qualifications for admission, the results accomplished, etc., and have received replies from thirty-eight States. Of these thirty have reform schools, to-wit: Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, while of the others North Dakota sends her youthful criminals to the South Dakota reform school, and Wyoming sends to the Colorado reform school. The Governor elect of Arkansas, now Attorney General, writes me that he will recommend a reform school in his inaugural address. And I may add that in every single instance the Attorney General, or other officer to whom he referred my letter for reply, says that the reform school in his State has been an unqualified success.

In our own State nearly all of the churches have in their conventions, conferences, or other official meetings, strongly urged the establishment of a reform school; and various societies and orders have done likewise.

In looking over the letters and pamphlets sent me in response to

my inquiries referred to above, I find that various rules and regulations are adopted in regard to causes for which persons are sent to the reform schools, as well as to the duration of the sentence and mode of discharge. In some States commitments are only made upon conviction of crime, while in others vicious and incorrigible children may also be sent. The maximum age of admissions also varies. In one State it is as low as fifteen years; in one as high as twenty-five, with the age in others ranging between these two. In some cases the commitment is for a fixed period; in some it is for an intermediate period not greater than the maximum nor less than the minimum period of punishment in the penitentiary for like offenses, with power vested in a board of control to release at any time between these limits; while in others all commitments are made until the person committed is twenty-one years of age, with power in the board to patrol upon good behavior and recommend if the conditions of the patrol are broken.

In several instances the parties in charge of these schools have written me that they have tried both the determined and indeterminate methods of commitment and strongly advise the latter.—Raleigh Observer.

MOST SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Greensboro Insurance Companies.

There was held in Greensboro today, the annual meetings of the two Greensboro insurance companies, the Southern Stock Mutual and the Underwriters. These meetings are of more than local importance because the stockholders of these companies represent nearly every section of the State of North Carolina and larger business interests and a greater aggregation of capital than any organization in the State. Besides there are upwards of 10,000 people in North Carolina who are interested directly as policyholders in the profits of the companies.

These companies have just completed the most successful year since their organization. One of the companies is just entering upon its seventh year, the other upon its fourth year. During the year 1900, the two companies increased their assets from \$253,278.87 to \$271,950.51, and their reserve for reinsurance (emergency fund) from \$43,415.41 to \$53,201.06, and their surplus from \$17,816.81 to \$23,736.81. The year 1900 shows an increase in premium receipts from \$58,543.62 to \$66,380.37, being an increase of 14 per cent. The record which these companies have made since their organization is a very remarkable one, and the figures given below challenge comparison:

Total premiums since organization, \$251,520.36. Total losses since organization, \$57,236.44. Dividends to policyholders since organization, \$39,645.75.

These companies deserve all the success they have achieved, and more, for the thousands of dollars they are annually returning directly to property owners in dividends, and for the large amount of money kept at home and invested in the State, which has heretofore been drained out by foreign insurance companies.

The most important business transacted at these annual meetings was the declaring of a 15 per cent. dividend to policy holders by both the Southern Stock Mutual Insurance Company and the Underwriters of Greensboro.

Mr. B. D. Heath, of Charlotte, N. C., was elected president of the Southern Stock Mutual Insurance Company, to succeed Dr. J. M. Worth, deceased; and Mr. E. P. Wharton, of Greensboro, N. C., was elected vice president, and Mr. A. W. McAlister, of Greensboro, secretary and treasurer.

The old officers of the Underwriters of Greensboro were re-elected: J. Van Lindley, president; E. P. Wharton, vice-president; A. W. McAlister, secretary and treasurer.

The following were elected directors of the Southern Stock Mutual Insurance Company: Lawrence S. Holt, J. S. Carr, J. S. Spencer, B. D. Heath, Wm. E. Holt, A. W. McAlister, Edwin Shaver, F. J. Murdoch, Jos. G. Brown, Bennahan Cameron, James P. Sawyer, E. P. Wharton, L. Banks Holt, J. W. Scott, J. Van Lindley and L. M. Scott.

The following were elected directors of the Underwriters of Greensboro: L. M. Scott, E. P. Wharton, J. S. Carr, W. H. Worth, Cary J. Hunter, B. D. Heath, J. Van Lindley, T. J. Hackney, J. W. Cannon, W. P. Beall, A. W. McAlister, G. A. Norwood, Jr., H. W. Jackson, J. S. Spencer, J. P. Caldwell, M. R. Braswell, H. W. Fries, J. M. Hendrix, J. Y. Joyner, R. P. Walker, A. H. Shuford, R. S. Strong, Wm. E. Holt, D. A. Tompkins, and C. G. Wright.—Daily Record, 17th.

Dr. Charles F. H. Wilgohs, of Akron, Ohio, has just celebrated his ninety-seventh birthday. The venerable physician still attends to his patients, even visiting them at night when called upon to do so. He was born near Kiel, Germany, and came to this country in 1835.

Pepsin preparations often fail to relieve indigestion because they can digest only albuminous foods. There is one preparation that digests all classes of food, and that is Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It cures the worst case of indigestion and gives instant relief, for it digests what you eat. Howard Gardner.

REIGN OF TERROR IN KENTUCKY.

A Building Wrecked by Dynamite and Several Killed and Wounded.

Corbin, Ky., Jan. 17.—Two persons were killed, one mortally wounded and three or four others wounded in a building wrecked by dynamite, the result of a reign of terror here yesterday afternoon and last night.

James Shotwell was shot mortally at noon yesterday by Rolla White, who was angered because Shotwell told him that he could not keep company with his daughter any longer. White immediately went to the store of his brother, where he surrendered to a deputy sheriff. Shotwell's family swore they would kill White if an attempt was made to remove him to the county seat at Williamsburg. The Shotwells were concerned in the recent killing of Police Judge Moffatt, Marshal Henry Hartford and the wounding of William Holland.

Telegrams were sent to Judge Morrow and a posse was ordered to the scene from the county seat. In the meantime White was barricaded with his friends and the deputy in the store.

When night fell the friends of Shotwell charged the store and wrecked it with dynamite, firing upon it at the same time.

All the casualties have probably not been learned, but these are known: Miss Susan Cox, an innocent bystander, killed by a stray bullet; Sulten Faris, killed by the explosion; Hadley Bradley, Trasy Cooper, and an unknown travelling salesman were wounded.

The posse arrived at midnight, but the Shotwells had left town. They fired into the home of the White family.

Rolla White is now in custody of the sheriff, who began holding an inquest at midnight. Shotwell is unconscious and death is expected.

Johann Faber, noted as a manufacturer of lead pencils, died at Nuremberg, Bavaria, last week.

WOMAN

IS LIKE A DELICATE MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

In good condition she is sweet and lovable, and sings life's song on a joyful harmonious string. Out of order or unstrung, there is discordance and unhappiness. Just as there is one key note to all music so there is one key note to health. A woman might as well try to fly without wings as to feel well and look well while the organs that make her a woman are weak or diseased. She must be healthy inside or she can't be healthy outside. There are thousands of women suffering silently all over the country. Mistaken modesty urges their silence. While there is nothing more admirable than a modest woman, health is of the first importance. Every other consideration should give way before it. Bradfield's Female Regulator is a medicine for women's ills. It is the safest and quickest way to cure leucorrhoea, falling of the womb, nervousness, headache, backache and general weakness. You will be astonished at the result, especially if you have been experimenting with other so-called remedies. We are not asking you to try an uncertainty. Bradfield's Regulator has made happy thousands of women. What it has done for others it can do for you. Sold in drug stores for \$1 a bottle.

A free illustrated book will be sent to all who write to THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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Greensboro, N. C.

We have a large surplus of

Standard Winter Apples

Now is the time to set; place your order before the assortment is broken. Special terms to those wishing to plant largely. Address

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J. WILLIE SMITH.

ROBERT O. GAMBLE.

BANNER WAREHOUSE!

GREENSBORO, N. C.

To our Friends, the Tobacco Growers:

We are grateful for your kindness in the past in extending us a liberal patronage, and take this opportunity of assuring you that it shall always be our aim to merit a continuance of the same. We know you cannot do better than sell your tobacco on the Greensboro market and at the Banner Warehouse. We believe the sales made here during the present season will prove that you cannot.

Since the holidays tobacco has been selling well and our patrons have all been well pleased. We think it advisable for you to sell as fast as you can get your tobacco ready for market.

It is hardly necessary to remind you to drive to the Banner Warehouse if you would receive entire satisfaction and the best results in every respect.

SMITH & GAMBLE.

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

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Young Man! Would You Realize Your Ambitions?
Young Woman! Would You Attain Lofty Ideals?

Possibly you wish to win greater honors, or desire to MOUNT HIGHER IN YOUR ACCEPTED CALLING. It lies within you to be what you will. That force which will enable you to accomplish all these things lies dormant within you and only wants developing. What you need is to muster up courage to make a beginning.

A hint to the wise is sufficient. CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE is located at 116½ West Market street, Greensboro, N. C. Announcement and full information for the asking.

GEO. W. BROYLES, Principal.

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I CURE RHEUMATISM, CROUP, COLDS, GRIPPE AND ALL PAINS.

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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 any other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

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Address all letters to

THE PATRIOT,
Greensboro, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23, 1901.

THE LIBEL BILL.

Introduced in the Senate by Mr. London, of Pittsboro.

At the last session of the Legislature, that body adjourned without acting upon the libel bill which had been introduced at the request of the North Carolina Press Association. It was generally believed that the legislators would have passed the bill if it had come to a vote. In order to give time for early action, State Senator Henry A. London, editor of the Chatham Record, has introduced the same bill in the Senate. It ought to become a law before the month of January expires. The bill is as follows:

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That before any proceeding, either civil or criminal, shall be brought for the publication of a libel, the plaintiff or prosecutor shall at least five days before instituting such proceeding serve notice, in writing on the defendant or defendants, specifying the article and the statements therein which he alleges to be false and defamatory. If it shall appear upon the trial that said article was published in good faith, that its falsity was due to mistake or misapprehension of the facts, or that there were reasonable grounds for believing that the statements in said article were true, and that within a reasonable time after the service of said notice a full and fair correction or retraction was published in the same editions of corresponding issues of the newspaper or periodical in which said article appeared, and in as conspicuous place and type as was said original article, then the plaintiff in such case, if a civil action, shall recover only actual damages, and if in a criminal proceeding a verdict of "not guilty" shall be rendered.

Section 2. That in every prosecution or action for libel, the defendant may show in his defense that the matter complained of was published in his paper or periodical without his knowledge or fault and against his wishes by another who had no authority from him to make the publication and whose act was disavowed by him so soon as known.

Section 3. That any person who wilfully states, delivers or transmits by any means whatever, to the manager, editor, publisher or reporter of any newspaper or periodical for publication therein any false and libelous statement concerning any person or corporation, and thereby secures the publication of the same, is hereby declared guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 4. That no indictment or civil action for libel contained in a newspaper or periodical published within this State shall be instituted except in the county where the newspaper or periodical was printed and published, or in the county where the person libeled resided when he offence was committed.

Section 5. That this act shall be enforced from and after its ratification.

RESCUED BY LIFE-SAVERS.

Captain and Three Men Taken From a Wrecked Newbern Schooner, Off Atlantic City.

Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 20.—Over 2,000 persons saw the Atlantic City life saving crew rescue Captain Bernain Sharp, of Dorchester, N. J., and his crew of three men, Marie Sharp, a brother, Jacob Willis, of Atlantic City, and Joseph P. Harris, of Augusta, Ga., from the two masted schooner A. P. Coleman, which struck on the bar off the inlet and sank about 4 o'clock this afternoon. A heavy gale prevailed and the sea was very rough. After taking the crew from the schooner the latter went to pieces and disappeared from sight before the lifeboat reached the shore.

Captain Sharp said the schooner left Newbern, N. C., on January 5th and met with foul weather during the voyage. She was lumber laden for Philadelphia. Upon arriving at the Delaware Breakwater, the owner of the cargo ordered the vessel to come to Atlantic City. The schooner took yesterday's gale off Cape May and nearly foundered. She anchored off Hershford inlet, during the hurricane, and then sprung a leak. When brought up at Atlantic City she was waterlogged and nearly unmanageable. The attempt to get into the Atlantic City inlet ended in the wreck. The Coleman was 76 feet long, 23 feet in width and 55 deep.

AGAINST CIGARETTES.

Committee Unanimously Asks Senate to Pass the Bill Prohibiting Sale of Cigarettes in North Carolina.

The Senate Committee on Propositions and Grievances at its session yesterday decided unanimously to report favorably the bill introduced by Senator Brown, of Columbus, to prohibit the sale of cigarettes in North Carolina.

This important committee is composed of Senators Brown, chairman, Ward, Broughton, Miller, of Pamlico, Arrington, Stringfield, McNeill, Bobeson and Marshall, and they resolved without a dissenting vote to report the anti-cigarette bill to-day with the recommendation that the same do pass. A majority of the committee was present.

The following is a copy of the bill:

An Act to forbid the sale of cigarettes in North Carolina.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That it shall be a misdemeanor for any person, firm or corporation, to sell, offer to sell, or bring into the State for the purpose of selling, giving away, or in otherwise disposing of any cigarettes, cigarette paper or substitute for the same; and a violation of this act shall be punishable by a fine or imprisonment or both at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2. That this act shall be in force from and after July 1st, 1901.

Senator Brown, the introducer of this bill served in the Senate of 1899 with signal ability and was chairman of the penitentiary investigating committee. The anti-cigarette bill that he is now urging is a copy of the present law in Tennessee and the introducer is confident that it will pass the Senate of North Carolina. His bill, as is noted from its text, does not interfere with the manufacture of cigarettes in North Carolina, but only prevents their sale.

REPEAL DIVORCE LAW.

House Committee Wants no Grounds For Divorce Except Those in the Code.

The question of divorce laws in North Carolina was brought strongly before the Judiciary Committee of the House last evening and the section of which Judge Allen is chairman and Representative Wright vice chairman passed favorably upon a measure to abolish all grounds for divorce in the State except that provided by the Code. This committee had two divorce bills for discussion, the one by Mr. Gaither for some reasons. Mr. Wright concurring, and expressed their opinion that all grounds for divorce other than provided by the Code should be stricken from the statute books. Mr. Simms and others strongly favored this action, Mr. Simms stating that he would offer an amendment on the floor of the house to any divorce bill which might come before the body. If the House concurs in the view of this committee regarding divorce then three grounds upon which the bond of matrimony is now based will no longer exist and abandonment and fleeing from the State for a felony are two of the three causes the committee has doomed for slaughter. It is believed that the action of the committee will be endorsed by the House and no more divorces will be granted except for causes in the code.—Raleigh Observer.

WAR TAX ON TOBACCO.

Senators Pritchard, Tillman and Martin See the Senate Finance Committee.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—The senate committee on finance to-day granted a hearing to a delegation from the tobacco-growing states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, West Virginia and Georgia in support of the proposition to reduce the tax on tobacco, in connection with the legislation on the war revenue. The delegation was composed entirely of members of congress, and was headed by Senators Pritchard, Tillman and Martin.

They represented that the tax had been doubled in the war revenue act and that over \$35,000,000 of the revenue of the country is raised upon tobacco, and they asked for a reduction from the present tax of 12 cents per pound to 8 cents. The committee did not commit itself, but some of the members indicate that there probably would be some reduction. The argument for a reduction was made upon the theory that it would be in the interest of the consumer and also that it would benefit small manufacturers.

Mrs. Lease Sues for Divorce.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 21.—Mary E. Lease today filed suit for divorce from Charles L. Lease, in the District court of Sedgwick county. The petition charges the defendant with "being guilty of gross neglect of duty," in that defendant has neglected for more than 12 years to support the plaintiff and her family and to supply them with the ordinary and necessary conveniences of life. Mr. Lease signs a waiver of contest.

It is said that money is a drug on the New York market.

THE CUBAN CONSTITUTION.

May be Completed in Time to be Considered at the Present Session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—The report from Havana that the Cuban constitution may be completed in time to be considered at this session of congress has led to discussion in congressional circles as to the procedure likely to be adopted on a document of this character. It is expected that the constitution will be forwarded to the President and by him submitted to congress, probably without recommendations. In the house, the understanding prevails that any action on the subject would be framed by the insular committee, but it is not clear what action, if any, is called for relative to the construction of what is held to be foreign territory, except as it contains provisions regarding the United States.

Chairman Cooper, of the insular committee, says it would not be for congress to pass upon, or ratify the constitution, as it is for the Cubans to do this for themselves. He thinks it probable, however, that a declaratory resolution could be framed expressing the views of congress as to the sufficiency of the constitution in ensuring a stable and pacific government for Cuba and perhaps laying down the general plan of turning over the island affairs to the Cubans as soon as their constitutional system is put into practice. In this, however, the purpose would not be so much to pass on the constitution as to see that the United States' pledges of a pacific government were carried out. In case the constitution provides for an American protectorate or gives other provisions relating to the United States, special action might be required, beyond the mere resolution approving the system proposed.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN.

England's Ruler Passes Away—Succeeded by Edward VII.

Victoria, queen of England and empress of India, died yesterday at Cowes, Isle of Wight, where she had gone a week or more ago. She was stricken with paralysis several days ago and it was then known that the end was near.

The dead queen will be succeeded by her son, the Prince of Wales, who will be styled Edward VII.

Queen Victoria was 81 years old and had reigned for 64 years, a longer period of time than any other ruler of Great Britain.

WANTED Maple Wood

Will pay spot cash for 500 cords of Maple, 40 inches long and not less than 8 inches in diameter, sound, straight and reasonably free from knots. \$5.00 per cord of 128 cubic feet, delivered at : : : factory : : :

SHERWOOD BOBBIN AND MFG. CO.

Near Furniture Factory, Greensboro.

New Winter Millinery!

MRS. GORRELL & DORSETT

Are showing a complete line of the most correct styles in

Fall and Winter Millinery.

Belts, Collars, Fancy Neckwear, Etc.

Also a full line of the celebrated Centemeri Kid Gloves

In all the new Fall shades. Every pair guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Call and examine their stock and prices.

109 West Market Street.

Road Notice.

Whereas, a right of way for a public road leading from a point on the public road leading from Brown Summit to High Rock, near Locust Grove church, and connecting with the county road east of the residence of J. Richard Moore, a distance of approximately three-fourths of a mile, has been tendered to the county of Guilford, notice is hereby given that the same will be formally accepted by the Board of County Commissioners at their next regular meeting on the first Monday in February, 1901, unless objection thereto is raised on or before that date.

W. H. RAGAN,
Chm. B. C. C.

ANOTHER BIG SLASH

In the already mutilated prices. Broken lots in every department cut to the quick. Goods bought for this season's sale must be sold this season. Most of them have been sold. Here are some hurry-out prices for the remainder. So be on hand early and catch the plums as they fall.

Specials in Dress Goods.

Line of Plaids, worth 50c., at 25c.; Golf Plaids, formerly 98c., now 50c.; one piece all wool, 56 in. wide, worth 60c., at 37 1-2c.

Specials in Dry Goods.

Special line of Outings, 4 1-2c. per yard; Flannellette, the 12 1-2c. and 15c. kind, at 10c.; Gingham, 2 1-2c.; Good Calicos, 3c.; 12 1-2c. Percales at 10c.; 8 1-2c. Percales at 5c. Bleaching, Sheet, &c., at less than manufacturers' prices.

Our Job Shoe Counter.

Cast your eyes on it. Shoes on it worth \$2.00 and \$2.50. Your choice, 98c. And, by the way, they are being picked up.

Don't miss our Clothing Department, as we have bargains there to interest you.

Look the town over, get prices on anything, then come and see how much lower our prices are—take the savings and start a bank account. Don't miss this chance to secure the most wonderful bargains ever offered.

Harry - Belk Bros. Company

CHEAPEST STORE ON EARTH,

225 South Elm St.,

Greensboro, N. C.

GREENSBORO MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

JOHN J. PHOENIX.

Who. sale Receivers and Shippers of Country Produce.

BUYING PRICES.

Beeswax	23
Chickens—old per lb.	5
Small spring chickens lb.	6
Eggs	12 1/2-14
Butter	9-10
Feathers	11-12
Hides—dry	6
Green	6
Wool—washed	Unwashed
Wheat	
Oats	
Sheep Skins	15@40
Tallow	3 1/2
Corn, new	1 1/2
Rags—Cotton	1 1/2
Bones lb.	1 1/4

The American Bonding and Trust Co. OF BALTIMORE CITY.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.00
STOCKHOLDERS LIABILITY, 1,000,000.00
SURPLUS AND RESERVE, 583,570.40

Writes all Classes of Bonds at Reasonable Rates.

The recent organization of the Greensboro Local Board enables us to execute and deliver Bonds the same day the application is filed with the agents.

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C. M. VANSTORY, of Vanstory Clothing Co.

MURRAY BROTHERS, Agents.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

YOU DON'T KNOW TILL YOU COME AND SEE US

What you want is your money's worth. Do you want more? We can give it to you. Our closing sale has been more than satisfactory so far. But law! we haven't got started. Bargains upon bargains are stacked up in our store. They are for you. Come and get 'em. White Goods, Dress Goods, Blankets, Carpets, Shoes and everything else at

ACTUAL COST

You know that we told you we were closing out our entire stock. We are doing it. WE ARE GOING TO ENGAGE IN OTHER BUSINESS. Don't wait. Come now!

Johnson & Dorsett

206-208 SOUTH ELM ST.

IMPORTANT MEASURES.

The Legislature Getting Down to Business—Election of Senator Simmons—Proposed Labor Legislation and Other Matters.

Correspondence of the PATRIOT

RALEIGH, January 21.—During the past week the general assembly has passed a number of more or less important acts, while as many more are in the hands of the committees or on the calendars of the two houses.

Those of special interest to the readers of this paper are noted in the legislative summary of the editor, and a repetition here would be superfluous.

Some of the most important bills of a general character yet to be considered are:

Senate bill providing for the establishment of a reform school for young degenerates, introduced by Senator Broughton, of Wake. It is the intention of the two committees on penal and charitable institutions to hold a joint session early this week and give this measure and the subject generally earnest and full consideration. It is hoped and believed that a reformatory institution that will meet the demands and needs of the state will be provided for during the session. Several bills have been introduced designed to provide liberally for the public free schools—one of them appropriating as much as \$300,000, another \$250,000 and a third \$100,000—and I find upon inquiry that the legislators, of all parties, are disposed to vote as large appropriation as the state can find the means to provide.

On Friday Senator Travis, of Halifax, introduced a meritorious bill designed to provide four months' school in counties not now having them, and appropriating \$200,000 to carry out the provisions of the proposed act.

The bill introduced last Friday by Senator Aycock, of Wayne, to secure a uniform series of text books in all the free public schools of the state is another highly important measure. That such a law is necessary seems to be recognized generally and this bill, with probably some changes, or a similar one, will doubtless become a law.

The bill contains excellent provisions, and among other things provides for a state commission, of which the governor is to be ex-officio chairman, with the state superintendent of instruction and three members of the state board of education as the other members; bids are to be received and contract awarded to lowest bidder for a satisfactory series of school books for five years, and the price must be as low as the same books are furnished to the schools for any other state. Machinery is provided for the proper distribution of the books and all public free-school teachers will be required to use the books adopted, etc. All this means cheaper school books—and that is what has been needed in North Carolina for many years. The competition among publishers, it is hoped, will be lively—despite the "book trust," for that trust does not include all the school-book publishers, I believe.

Tomorrow the legislature will formally elect Hon. Furnifold M. Simmons to be United States senator and his six years term will begin March 4. At the Democratic caucus he received the unanimous vote of the legislators present. Senator Simmons was called to his old home in Craven county last Friday by the death of his mother, who had been ill for some time.

The Republicans will bestow the empty honor of their votes upon Hon. Richmond Pearson, of Asheville. Whether the five Populists will vote for him is not known. If they do, and all the anti-Democrats are present, Pearson will receive only 29 votes of the 170 in joint session, at best, and if the Pops cast their five votes for Butler, Pearson cannot get more than 24.

Fives votes for Butler! What a change in conditions from those existing in January, 1895.

The present occupant of the executive mansion is going to make the greatest governor North Carolina has had, in all our history, in some respects—or else disappoint a great many people. All indications now point to the fulfillment of the first prediction, and the realization of the hopes and belief of those who knew him best.

Dr. Murphy asks for \$170,000 appropriation this year for the Morganton hospital for the insane. A portion of it is wanted for an electric light and power plant, and for the completion of an addition to building under way. Mr. Kirby, of the Raleigh hospital, I have heard, will not ask for more than one-half that sum, including an appropriation for additional female ward building to cost about \$20,000. The latter is absolutely necessary, if the splendid record of this institution is to be maintained. The percentage of cures at the

Raleigh hospital (about 66 per cent.) is the highest in the history of the institution, or of any other in the south, to my knowledge—a fact which has enabled Dr. Kirby (with a hospital half the size of the one at Morganton) to care for nearly or quite every deserving applicant in his half of the state. There is not one insane white person in a jail in the district allotted to the Raleigh hospital. Dr. Murphy has done and is doing a great work, too, and the state should be as liberal as possible in caring for all these afflicted wards of the commonwealth.

The question of enacting what is known as a "labor law," designed to fix the maximum hours of labor for cotton mills and other manufacturing plants, is being earnestly discussed by the legislators in private conversation. Several bills have been and will be introduced along this line. A committee representing the cotton mill owners is expected here this week. They will, in pursuance to the action taken at Greensboro last week, oppose any legislation on the subject at all.

There is an evident disposition among many legislators to curtail the legal causes for divorce in this state, and last Saturday the house judiciary committee No. 1 had the question up and practically decided to recommend that grounds for divorce be limited to those stated in The Code. This would eliminate several legal grounds as the law now stands, including those of abandonment, flight from state after commission of felony, etc.

Another boggy man has been dug up by the fellows who lay awake o' nights conjuring up visions of the "designs" of the "soulless corporations." The latest spectre is a villain who is alleged to be going about and seeking to ascertain if the legislators and other leading citizens think it would be a good idea for the state to sell its equity of redemption in the stock it owns in the North Carolina Railroad. And actually using the mail for such base purpose! Suppose we could raise a million and more of dollars by such a course at this time, surely no spectre conjurer would for a moment admit that we should do it for the light and airy purpose of carrying out a few party promises—such as the better education of the white boys and girls of North Carolina, for instance.

Get thee behind me, Satan. I mean to continue to be a "bloated bondholder" as well as you. We'll not sell you our equity of redemption—that is all we own (and after the difference between the 7 per cent. 99 year lease income and the 6 per cent. interest on construction bonds outgo is paid, we net only \$46,000 a year by holding our bonds) and I know it would take a life-time to pile up a million—but we'll not sell, if the white children of North Carolina never learn to read and write and the negro beats the white boy in qualifying to become a voter because of better chances.

That's the argument the boggy manufacturers are throwing at the vile rascal as this letter drops into the mail bag—and its soundness and patriotic ring will not fail to impress those who know no better. There may be something in the enquiry, and there may not be. If there is, then it might be considered, and probably will be later on.

MORE STEALING IN HAVANA

Money Order Clerk Confesses to the Theft of \$1,300.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—John Sheridan, who has been in charge of the money order department of the Havana postoffice, was arrested today and formally accused of the theft of \$1,300 sent from the postmaster at Guantanamo, on December 6—\$1,230 in cash and a check for \$65. He has confessed his guilt and admits having destroyed the check. Sheridan was appointed from the Boston postoffice on the organization of the service in Cuba. He was made postmaster at Matanzas. About a year ago he was placed at the head of the money order department at Havana, with a salary of \$1,700. He seemed a trustworthy man and the authorities considered the expediency of appointing him postmaster at the time former Postmaster Thompson was removed. An investment of \$800,000 in stocks in Boston first attracted suspicion to Sheridan. He now offers to refund what he has taken.

A mass meeting of planters, merchants and representatives of the various political parties, held in Havana today, adopted resolutions asking the United States to lower its duty on Cuban products and advocating the suppression of the export tax on tobacco. One member of each of the bodies participating in the meeting was appointed as a delegate to go to Washington to lay before congress arguments in favor of the tariff reduction.

IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Anti-Trust and Anti-Cigarette Laws—School Book Question—To Tax Dogs—To Provide Convict Farms in Each County.

During the past week many important measures have been introduced in the legislature and much interest has been manifested in the proceedings. Business is beginning to accumulate, and from now until the end of the session there will be an abundance of work for the legislators.

One of the most important measures introduced during the week was an anti trust bill, by Senator Ward, of Washington county. It is modeled after the present anti-trust law of Texas and is especially intended to prevent the formation of a combination to control the price of pine lumber in eastern North Carolina. The measure has strong support and will probably become a law.

Another bill of interest introduced in the senate is a measure prohibiting the sale of cigarettes in North Carolina after the first of next July. The bill does not prohibit the manufacture. It is generally believed that the measure will be enacted into a law. It is similar to the anti-cigarette law in force in Tennessee.

The school book question has also come up and is claiming its share of attention at the hands of the law-makers. Under the present law, enacted by the fusionists six years ago, each county board of education selects the books to be used in the schools of the various counties. To secure uniformity it is now proposed to pass a law providing that the state board of education shall select the books to be used in all the public schools of the state. This matter promises to cause one of the hardest fights of the present legislature. It is stated that a number of agents of the various school book publishing companies are in Raleigh to look out for the interests of their companies.

Representative Garrett, of Rockingham county, has introduced a bill to tax all dogs in North Carolina \$1 each. The introducer claims that the tax will bring over \$100,000 revenue to the public schools and that it will save the lives of thousands of young turkeys, quail, sheep and deer. The dog has friends in the legislature and a fight will be made against the bill. There are men in the state who care more for dogs than for sheep, or for public education, for that matter.

Representative Willard, of New Hanover, is the father of a bill to prevent lobbying.

Representative Winston, of Bertie, has introduced a bill which provides for the various counties of the state to purchase farms and work all convicts sentenced for less than ten years on such farms and on the public roads. The bill provides that the products from the farms be devoted to the maintenance of the inmates of the poor houses, convict farms and jails. It authorizes justices of the peace to sentence convicted defendants to the farms to work out fines and costs. Section 6 of the bill provides: "That all farming operations now conducted by the authorities of such state prison shall cease after the year 1901, and the authorities of such state prison are authorized to employ the convicts now under their charge and those hereafter sentenced to said prison."

The house judiciary committee has agreed to favorably report the bill giving the Superior court jurisdiction of the offence of cruelty to animals, taking it out of the magistrate's hands, as the latter do not enforce the law.

Death Revealed Sex.

It has taken death to reveal the fact that a person who was a member of the Iroquois Club and a voter for more than thirty years, a successful person of business in lower Sixth Avenue and the respected husband of two women was a woman. Her daily associates far more than twenty five years were astounded to-night when they learned the facts and refused to believe them.

Murray Hall, proprietor of an intelligence office, at 145 Sixth Avenue, had been a well known character in Sixth Avenue for more than thirty years and had furnished many bail bonds in Jefferson Market police court. Two wives had borne the name of Hall, and there was an adopted daughter, Minnie, a pretty young woman, about 23 years old.

It was not until death came to Hall, at 10:30 o'clock Monday night, that the true state of affairs became known through a report made to the coroner owing to perplexity in filling out the death certificate.—New York Herald, 19th.

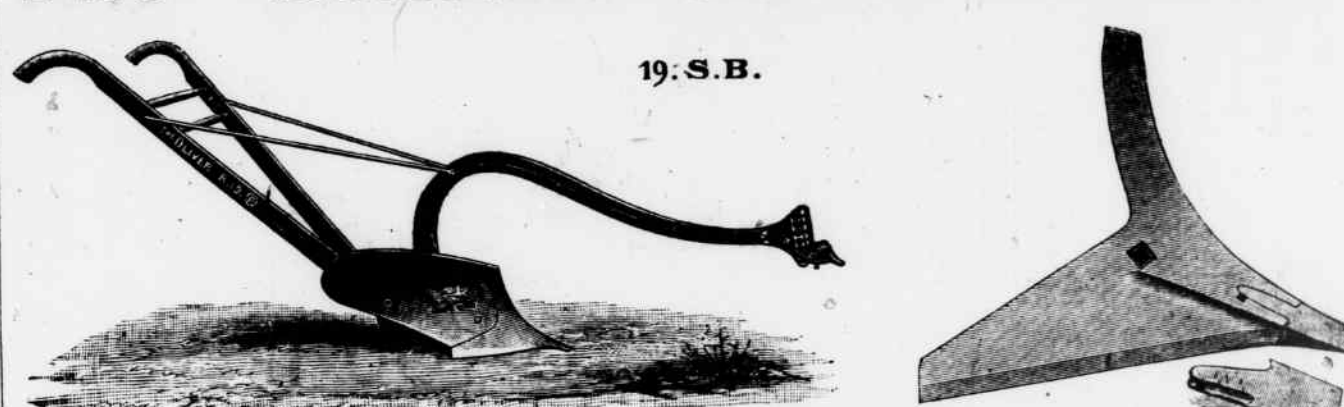
WANTED—ACTIVE MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER to deliver and collect in North Carolina for old established manufacturing wholesale house, \$800 a year, sure pay. Honesty more than experience required. Our reference, any bank in any city. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manufacturers, Third Floor, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago. 37-167

SUBSCRIBE TO THE PATRIOT.

This is to Certify That We Sell the Best Plow on This Market, viz:

The "Genuine Oliver Chilled."

19: S.B.



Time and experience has taught many a good farmer the truth of this claim. When you buy an Oliver Plow you are sure of getting--

A Genuine Chilled Plow.

A Plow which will scour in any soil.

A Plow which will cost less to keep in repair.

A Plow which will give entire satisfaction.

A Plow which is the cheapest because it's the best.

Don't think of buying any Plow but the "Oliver." We keep them in all sizes, wood and steel beam and repairs for same. Yours for good plowing,

WAKEFIELD HARDWARE CO.

Western Rates Reduced.

Greatly reduced one-way rates will be in effect from Chicago via the Wisconsin Central Railway to points in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia each Tuesday, commencing February 12th and continuing until April 20th.

For detailed information inquire of nearest ticket agent, or address C. E. Johnson, Dist. Passenger Agent W. C. Ry., 621 Park Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., or Jas. C. Pond, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

One of the most stringent anti-polygamy laws ever proposed has been introduced in the Utah legislature by speaker Glassman, of Ogden. The bill provides a maximum penalty of 20 years in the penitentiary for any man having more than one wife.

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.

Executrix's Notice.

Having qualified before the Clerk of the Superior court of Guilford county, North Carolina, as executrix of Jesse F. Hoskins, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned on or before January 30, 1902, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

This January 8th, 1901.

2 1/2% ANNE M. HOSKINS, Executrix.

\$60 PER MONTH \$60

AND EXPENSES

Can be made by a capable woman. Permanent position. Experience unnecessary. Write at once for particulars. Clark & Co., 234 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 40-3m

Capital Paid In, \$25,000.

Surplus and Profits, \$70,000.

Your Money

Will yield you a nice income if deposited in the Savings Department of the

Southern Loan and Trust Co.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

4 PER CENT.

Interest paid on Deposits remaining three months or more.

Deposits made on or before February 1st will draw interest from that date.

R. G. VAUGHN, Treasurer.

E. P. WHARTON, President.

"CAP SHEAF"

Means top of the heap. You will be on top--the Cap Sheaf--so to speak, if you buy Dress Goods from us now. Here are some special offerings:

One pair 54-inch Wool Plaids, sold at \$1.00, now	50c.
Two pairs 50-inch " " " "	65c. " 39c.
Two pairs all Wool Stripes, " " " "	50c. " 35c.

Lots of Remnants in Lengths, just right for Skirts and Children's Dresses.

S. L. GILMER & CO.

IT MEANS DOLLARS AND DOLLARS

TO YOU IF YOU NEED CLOTHING.

NEVER BEFORE HAVE WE MADE SUCH A CUT IN PRICES. WE HAVE ABOUT

150 PAIRS ODD BLACK PANTS
THAT ARE WORTH \$2.50 TO \$6.
OUR PRICES NOW ARE FROM
\$1.50 TO \$3.00

The reason for such a
cut in these prices is
that the coats and
vests have been sold
: : : from them : : :

200 PAIRS OF ODD PANTS,
STRIPES AND CHECKS, WORTH
FROM \$1.50 TO \$6.50, NOW
\$1.00 TO \$3.00

Should you come to town this or next week note prices quoted in our south window on Ready Made Suits. Original prices, \$10, \$11.50, \$12.50, \$13.50 and \$14, all for \$7.50. They can't last long at such prices. We also have cheaper grades at greatly reduced figures. We quoted similar prices one year ago. Some of our customers came two weeks later and asked, "Where are those goods you have been advertising?" Our answer was, "SOLD--could not stay at the prices." Don't let it be this way with you.

WILL H. MATTHEWS & CO.

THE ONE PRICE CASH CLOTHIERS,

304 S. ELM ST., GREENSBORO, N. C.

TRUCKLING TO ENGLAND.

Attitude of the Administration in Reference to the Canal Criticized—"Pull" Stronger Than Civil Service Law.

Correspondence of the PATRIOT.

WASHINGTON, Jan 21, 1901.

Oh, no! The McKinley administration has no understanding with England, and does not act for the preservation of English interests. It just happened that the administration bosses forced a caucus of Republican senators to decide to take no action upon the Nicaragua canal bill while the Hay Pauncefote treaty is under consideration by the British government. In other words a majority of the United States senate informs the world that it has turned the question of whether the Nicaragua canal shall be provided for at this session over to the British government. All and all this is one of the most remarkable instances of truckling to a foreign nation in the history of the senate, and it is not surprising that four Republican senators should have revolted and openly said that they would not be bound by the action of the caucus. The surprising thing is that a majority of them should have been willing to make such an exhibition of themselves. If the British government wishes to prevent Nicaragua canal legislation at this session of congress, it has only to defer making known its action on the treaty until after the 4th of March. Naturally the Panama lobbyists are jubilant. This is playing right into their hands.

As the administration doesn't wish to take any more chances, the conferees on the part of the house on the army bill have orders to agree to the bill as it passed the senate. It is expected to go to Mr. McKinley in a day or two, and mouths are already watering for the nice little commissions he will distribute under the new law.

The ship subsidy bill has been patched up so as to placate Republican opposition, and it is now claimed that it will get the vote of every Republican senator, if it gets voted upon. It is to be considered in the senate whenever no regular appropriation bills are on hand, for a time, but Senator Aldrich reminded Senator Hanna that the time would be limited when he gave notice that the finance committee would, during the present week, report the revenue reduction bill. The predic-

tion has been made by a senator that if the ship subsidy bill was not passed before the revenue reduction bill, which will have the right of way, got before the senate, it would not pass at all. If the Democratic senators choose they can easily prevent the ship subsidy bill getting to a vote, but they may conclude that it will be good party policy to allow the Republicans to pass it.

While protesting all the time that he would not be a candidate, Senator Hanna is constantly busy laying wires to bring about his nomination for President by the Republicans in 1904. His latest move in that direction was to make a bid for the soldiers' vote, by announcing his intention to join the G. A. R. If the Democratic leaders can help Hanna get the nomination, they will certainly do so, because of their belief that his nomination by the Republicans would assure the election of any Democrat.

That "pull" under this administration is stronger than the civil service law is nothing new, but a disgraceful proof of it has just been given by the appointment of William Hamlet, of Maryland, who was forced to resign as a general inspector of the post office department, for having hired out his government railroad pass, to be an inspector in the Baltimore custom house. In other words, a man who has shown his unfitness for a position under one department of the public service, has been given an equally responsible position in another. The secret of Hamlet's "pull" is his ability, or his supposed ability, to control the negro voters of Maryland.

Senator Teller said of the Filipino petition, presented by him, which he wishes to have printed as a public document, and which is now in the hands of the senate committee on the Philippines: "My Filipino petition represents what might be called the great middle class of the Philippine islands. It is no protest from the National Filipino government. There is not in the list of 2,000 or more names that of one office-holder under the Filipino government. No one can charge that the document emanates from Aguinaldo or his followers. It is a sincere and unbiased protest from the business men and respectable citizens of the island against the treatment they are receiving from the United States, and it is in the nature of a petition for redress. I

consider that in its way, it is one of the most conclusive documents that has yet been put in the hands of the American people. It is the last word from the main body of educated, business-like Filipinos. The original document was, of course, in Spanish. It was delivered to me by Inestizo, himself a most brilliant specimen of the well-educated, half-Spanish and half-Filipino business man. The document has been carefully translated, and every American should have an opportunity to read it."

A sensational scandal in the dead letter office of the post office department has resulted in the dismissal of the chief in the property division and three clerks under him, and will probably result in the entire re-organization of the dead letter office. The clerks dismissed were guilty of conspiring to get valuable property for nominal prices, by means of bidding in certain packages, improperly described in the catalogue of the annual dead letter auction sale. One of them made a confession when cornered with a lot of the improperly described packages in his possession, and uncovered the conspiracy.

NO MORE HAZING.

Cadets at West Point Pledge Themselves to Abolish the Practice.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 19.—At the conclusion of the testimony before the investigating committee tonight the following communication was handed to General Dick, chairman of the committee:

"West Point, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1901. "To the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy: "Sir: Having become cognizant with the view that the system of hazing as practiced at the Military Academy is regarded by the people of the United States, we, the cadets of the United States Military Academy, while maintaining that we have pursued our system from the best motive, yet realizing that the deliberate judgment of the people should, in a country like ours, be above all other considerations, do reaffirm our former action abolishing the exercising of fourth class men, and do further agree to discontinue hazing, the requiring of fourth class men to eat anything against their desire and the practice of 'calling out' fourth class men by class action, and that we will not devise other similar practices to replace these abandoned."

THE TOBACCO GROWERS.

Col. John S. Cunningham Elected President of the Association.

At the meeting of the Tobacco Growers' Association held yesterday in the Agricultural department building, Col. J. Bryan Grimes tendered his resignation as president and Col. John S. Cunningham was unanimously elected to succeed him.

The following resolution was adopted, on motion of the retiring president:

"Resolved by the Tobacco Growers' Association of North Carolina, That we do earnestly ask our senators and members of congress to reduce the tax on manufactured tobacco. The tobacco growers and the small manufacturers need this relief."

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of our senators and members of congress, and that they urge immediate action."

President Cunningham was requested to appear before the legislative committee with the view of securing suitable legislation in the interest of the tobacco growers of North Carolina.

Upon the suggestion of the chair a fund for incidental expenses was raised.

Messrs. Cunningham, Grimes and Speight were appointed a committee to look after the interests of the tobacco growers during the present session of the General Assembly. Also to secure a charter at the hands of the legislature in the name of the Tobacco Growers' Association, to build and operate tobacco and cotton manufacturing, etc.

The new president of the association is known throughout the state as the largest tobacco grower in North Carolina. He has the interests of the growers and farmers generally at heart, and no better selection could have been made.

Mr. T. B. Parker continues as secretary of the association.—Raleigh Post, 17th.

Sigmund Hertz, formerly connected with a big New York clothing concern, was arrested in Liverpool last week for robbing his firm of \$50,000. He had forged checks on a big scale.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
the remedy that cures a cold in one day

A TAX ON CANINES.

A Corporation Tax Bill to Put a Graded License Fee on All Charters Issued.

The dog tax bill is inevitable. At every recurring session of the Legislature. It made its appearance in the House yesterday, and the author of the measure, Mr. Garrett, of Rockingham, is convinced that it will raise \$100,000 revenue for the public schools.

While this bill is an act to protect game, fowl and dogs in North Carolina, it is in reality a measure to tax dogs \$1.00 each. The said dogs are defined as personal property. In addition to raising a handsome fund for the public schools, the introducer claims that the bill will save the lives of thousands of turkeys, quail, sheep and deer. The debate on this measure is anticipated with interest.

An important bill was introduced yesterday, placing a graduated tax on corporations seeking charters from the State. This measure is now in the hands of the committee on corporations. It places a license tax on all corporations asking for charters, which is graduated all the way from \$25 to \$750. Corporations with more than a million dollars capital stock are required to pay a license of \$750.

The bill provides for the payment of fees for granting charters as follows: Companies with \$5,000 stock or more, a fee of \$25; \$10,000 and under, a fee of \$35; \$25,000 stock, a fee of \$40; \$50,000 stock, a fee of \$75; \$100,000 stock, a fee of \$100; \$300,000 stock, a fee of \$200; \$500,000 stock, a fee of \$300; \$800,000 stock, a fee of \$400; over \$1,000,000 a fee of \$750. For the purposes of the act, the amount to which the company is authorized by the terms of its charter to increase its capital stock shall be considered its maximum capital stock, but the fee is not to exceed \$750. No fee is required of companies organized for religious, benevolent or literary purposes.—Raleigh Post.

The Mother's Favorite.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the mother's favorite. It is pleasant and safe for children to take and always cures. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is the best medicine for these diseases. There is not the least danger in giving it to children, for it contains no opium or other injurious drug and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by C. E. Holton, druggist.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

WOOD WANTED.

WE WILL PAY SPOT CASH FOR

**500 CORDS
MAPLE and BIRCH**

40 inches long and not less than 8 inches in diameter, sound, straight and reasonably free from knots.

**MAPLE BIRCH
\$5 \$4**

PER CORD
of 128 cubic feet,
delivered at factory of

North State Bobbin Co.

Near the Water Works.

TYRE GLENN, Sec. and Treas.

North State Bobbin Co.

TOMATO

—AND—

CABBAGE SEED

FRESH

—AT—

GARDNER'S

Corner Opposite Postoffice

Executor's Notice.

Having qualified before the clerk of the Superior court of Guilford county as executor of Malinda Morgan, deceased, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the said estate to present them to me on or before the 26th of December, 1901, for payment or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery, and all persons owing the estate are requested to make immediate payment.
This December 17th, 1900.
S. S. MITCHELL, Executor.

Headache stopped in 30 minutes by Dr. Miles' Pain Expeller. "Once cent a dose."

THE WEEK ABROAD.

A Venezuelan politician aspires to the presidency of the republic chiefly for the money there is in it for him. On becoming the Chief Executive he usually finds nothing left in the public treasury to steal, but there is a constant influx of concession hunters, and of these the President soon makes enough to retire to Paris and spend the remainder of his days in luxury. The method is to sell the greatest possible number of concessions for spot cash, directly or indirectly, and then after a year or two cause the holder to abandon his concession by persecuting him with all sorts of taxes, legal quibbles and police visitations. Then the concession is for sale again, and so on *ad infinitum*.

As each revolution brings in a fresh brood of hungry office-holders who need to be bribed, and revolutions are frequent, the lot of the capitalist who is tempted by Venezuela's natural resources is not a happy one.

MUTATIONS.

A recent revolution deposed Andrade, who had been elected to the presidency, and installed Castro. When the latter was comfortably fixed at Caracas and was beginning to enlarge his bank account in the usual way one of his supporters, Hernandez, had the bad taste to start a new revolution and good money had to be taken out of Castro's balance to put him down. Then Andrade appeared on the scene again in an effort to regain the presidency, and another of Castro's lieutenants rebelled. Under these circumstances there is a dire need of cash, and it is sought in the usual way by the sale of a concession. This time, however, being in a hurry, the government sells an asphalt concession which has not been abandoned or forfeited, but which is held by a strong American company. It was thought to be a safe thing to do, as the new buyer was also an American company. Had the buyer been English, German or French interference from Washington might have been expected, but a new American company was expected to be able to beat an old one, and so the thing went on. But the Washington government insisted that the old concession must be treated as valid till a Venezuelan court pronounces it forfeited. Mere force would not do. Presi-

dent Castro persists and the United States now also threatens to use force to uphold the American company's legal right. Our warships are near the scene of the trouble and marines may be landed.

A SURPRISE.

This is a new twist of the screw of the Monroe doctrine. Venezuela was eager to get us to interpret it as meaning that British Guiana should not be permitted to do injustice to Venezuela by seizing Venezuela's gold mines, but the republic does not like our interpreting it to mean that we have power to prevent Venezuela from unjustly seizing asphalt mines. Arbitration was wanted in that case, but not in this. How is the state to get money in an emergency if it is not at liberty to squeeze its foreign concession holders? The home population was long ago squeezed dry. Patriotism will hereafter be a meaningless word in Venezuela if the United States persists. So discouraging is the situation that Castro's troops are said to be abandoning him.

COLOMBIA, CHILE AND PERU.

Fighting continues around Panama, Colombia. The losses on both sides have been considerable, though without advantage either way. The rebels have been largely reinforced and are well stocked with supplies. Business in Colombia is at a standstill everywhere, with a general enforcement of martial law, and the people are becoming disgusted with the government owing to its failure to crush the rebellion. The fighting is now over a wide field and the rebels have become more stubborn than ever.

Bad news unfavorable to the Bolivian forces, which are seeking to crush the so-called Republic of Acre, is continually arriving from Manaus. The Acre forces routed the Bolivians recently near Capatera, in the rubber forests. Dispatches add that the Bolivians treated to Puerto Alonzo and are now surrounded by the rebels, undergoing a siege. Gen. Luelo Velasco, vice president of Bolivia, is reported to be besieged at Rio Sines, where he took refuge with one of the armies operating in the forests.

ARGENTINE FLOUR.

Our minister at Rio has stirred up a hornet's nest, it seems, by his effort to get Brazil to import its flour from the United States only and not from Argentina. Mill owners at Buenos Ayres have held

a convention with the object of adopting measures for the exportation of flour especially to Brazil. The minister of agriculture has promised them to send a commission to the United States to study there the conditions of flour exportation. Mill owners also ask a reduction of railway tariffs and a bounty on the exportation of flour.

CHINA.

The Chinese government has, it seems, agreed finally to the terms of the demands made by the powers, hoping that their discords will yet prevent their carrying out their program. It remains to negotiate reforms, indemnities and new commercial treaties. Most of the envoys have received word from their government that the negotiations must be conducted in Peking, on the ground that other places suggested would be objectionable.

RUSSIA.

Russia gets Manchuria, but the costs are large. Some 220,000 men had to be hurried to the scene of the Boxer exploits at a cost of over \$31,000,000, besides \$11,000,000 advanced to damaged railways. Large economic and financial losses in Russia were caused by the outbreak and the settlement of Siberia has been delayed. Some 120 persons have been frozen to death in snow-bound trains in Russia. The blizzard raged continuously for more than 100 hours over Southern Russia, and persons on some of the trains were snowed in five days, fighting among themselves for the scanty food supplies provided at the railway buffets.

WAR SPIRIT.

In England there is a sustained determination to carry the war in South Africa to a complete finish. The government has called for a considerable new force of yeoman volunteers, and they come forward with rapidity, as also recruits for the large military police force for Baden-Powell. New Zealand, Australia and Canada are likewise sending fresh troops for "one year or during the war." This exhibition of determination produces a moral effect in South Africa, where the Boer movement in favor of submission grows in area as it is seen that the British are not relaxing their efforts on account of the difficulty of the job. Thus some of the colonial Boers who came into Cape Colony recently with the invaders have surrendered. Contact in Cape Colony with resources of information as to the prospect of

intervention, the animus of the British and the extent of their resources for the war—this serves to discourage patriots who till now have been imperfectly acquainted with the situation. Not many Cape Dutch are joining the invaders, of whom some are returning north. Others make for Dutch districts, but find all points protected by regular or local volunteers. The country is of vast extent and they keep out of reach. Such as return to the Orange and Transvaal colonies carry back news unwelcome to determined fighters like De Wet, who is said to be furious with Paul Botha for the arguments in his book for submission and to have flogged Boer peace envoys who went to him from Pretoria.

SOME WANT PEACE.

It is reported from many sources that the burghers avail themselves in increasing numbers of the offer of homes in the British lines, with their families and stock, till the war is over. Large camps are formed and food is given to the needy who abandon the guerrilla life. Many women whose husbands are on the warpath are thus fed, but it is said that they do not fare as well as those whose husbands have submitted. Kitchener's policy to make raids impossible by controlling the entire food supply thus works its result.

Boy Burned to Death.

Durham, Jan. 19.—About 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, Barney, the four year old child of Mr. and Mrs. M. Haskell, who resides on Pine street, was burned to death. It is not known how he managed to catch fire, but it is supposed that he and his brother were trying to make a fire, as an oil can was near by where the children were. Abe Goldstein, who lives near, saw smoke coming from the room and ran in and seeing the child on fire made an effort to extinguish the flames, which he finally succeeded in doing but not until the child was burned severely. Drs. Cheatham and Graham were called and did all in their power to save the child's life but to no avail.

Mr. Haskell is a prosperous merchant here and has many friends who greatly sympathize with him and his family. The funeral will be conducted at 10 o'clock a. m. Sunday, after which the interment will take place in the Hebrew cemetery of this city.—Charlotte Observer.

Ex President Cleveland's anti-imperialistic speech in New York on Thursday night has called forth a great deal of comment.

COITON MILL MEN MEET.

They Discuss the Labor Problem and Adopt Resolutions.

In response to a call issued by Capt. J. M. Odell, of Concord, a large number of cotton mill men assembled in Greensboro last Wednesday afternoon for the purpose of considering the labor problem. About a hundred manufacturers were present and the meeting was a very interesting one.

Capt. Odell, who called the meeting to order, stated that the purpose of the gathering was to discuss measures relating to the improvement of the condition of operatives in cotton mills and to formulate articles of agreement for carrying out such measures as might be agreed upon and also to petition the legislature to take no action relating to this subject, but permit the cotton mills to handle it themselves.

It was stated that the mills had in the past promoted, in every way, churches, schools and every other possible means of providing the facilities required for the moral and intellectual conditions of the cotton mill people. The kind of houses built has always been increasingly better. The hours of labor have already been materially reduced. It was stated that there was ample evidence to show that the mill men themselves were as much interested in this subject as the legislature or public sentiment could possibly be and they are in much better position to design the proper facilities for improvement and to carry them out.

A committee of six was appointed to draw up an agreement and a petition to be signed by the cotton mill people. This committee was composed of Messrs. J. M. Odell, W. A. Erwin, B. F. Long, J. S. Spencer, J. W. Cannon and D. A. Tompkins.

The following is the report of the committee, which was adopted without amendment:

"We, the undersigned cotton mill owners and managers, agree to the following, taking effect March 1st, 1901:

1. That one week's work shall not exceed 66 hours.
2. That no children less than 12 years old shall work in a cotton mill during the term of an available public school. Provided this shall not apply to children of widows or physically disabled parents. Provided further, that 10 years shall be

the lowest limit at which children may be worked under any circumstances.

3. That we will co-operate with any feasible plan to promote the education of the working people in the State and will cheerfully submit to our part of the burdens and labors to advance the cause of general education.

4. On the basis of the above agreements of the cotton mill owners and managers we hereby petition the Legislature not to pass any labor laws at this session of the Legislature.

The following resolution proposed by Capt. Clark was passed:

Resolved, That we appreciate fully the need of textile education in North Carolina and urge the present Legislature to provide suitable means for the erection, equipment and maintenance of a first class textile school at the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

The following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to present the above petition to the Legislature: J. M. Odell, John Q. Gant, Thomas Emory, Caesar Cone and S. B. Tanner.

HIS LAST OFFICIAL LETTER.

Retiring Superintendent of Public Instruction to County Superintendents.

Mr. C. H. Mebane, the retiring Superintendent of Public Instruction, issued his last official letter to the county superintendents Thursday. To it Mr. Mebane imparted his usual clear ring and deep interest in the educational welfare of the State. The letter is as follows:

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 15, 1901.

To the County Superintendent: I write you this my last official letter for two purposes—first to thank you for the hearty support and sympathy you have given me in my efforts to promote the cause of public education. We have had official troubles that were sometimes perplexing, and difficulties to overcome, and it affords me very great pleasure to know you have aided me so faithfully, and I shall ever remember your kindness.

Second, I want to bespeak for my successor in the educational work the same hearty sympathy and support that you have given to me during my term of office. The work must go forward. There must be no standing still. We must prepare the great mass of our children for duties required of them by our amended Constitution.

May God bless you in the work, and may you do greater service in this great cause than you have in the years past. Very truly,

C. H. MEBANE,
Supt. Public Instruction.

THE BEEHIVE!

Arbuckle · Coffee · Given · Away!

Every woman, man or child that spends \$1.50 or more in our store will receive, FREE OF CHARGE, one package of ARBUCKLE'S FINE ROASTED COFFEE.

WE MENTION A FEW PRICES BELOW.

Dress Goods Sale.

Good Dress Goods, asst of colors, 10
Fine Dress Goods, some all wool,
variety of colors, 25c quality, 15
40-inch Black Goods and colors,
50c quality, at, 25
42-inch all wool Mixtures at, 35
40-inch fine Homespun, all colors,
gray, brown, black, 65c quality, 48
40-inch all wool Homespun, all colors, 69
40-inch fine Crepon, 75c quality, 48
40-inch fine Crepon, \$1 quality, 69
40-inch very fine Crepon, \$2 quality, 98
Fine Black Mohair at, 29
42-inch fine Black Mohair at, 48
44-inch very fine Mohair, \$1 quality, 69
44-inch fine Silk and Wool Henrietta, \$1.50 value, at, 98
50-inch Ladies' Cloth, in garnet
and all colors, at, 98
40-inch fine Henrietta, in garnet, 48
42-inch fine Silk and Wool Henrietta,
in garnet, at, \$1.25
54-inch heavy all wool Cloth, \$2 val 1.48
40-inch all wool heavy goods,
65c quality, at, 39

Handkerchief Sale.

10 dozen fine 8c Handkerchiefs 05
15 " " 15c " 09
15 " " 20c " 12
20 dozen very fine Handkerchiefs
great assortment of styles,
39c value, at, 25
Silk Handkerchiefs at 15, 18 and 25
Men's Silk Mufflers at 48, 69 and 98

This is the greatest line you ever looked at.

Wash Goods Sale.

2,000 yards 5c Calico at, 03
4,000 yards 10c Percale yd wide 04
3,000 yards 6c Shirtings at, 04
5,000 yards Simpson's Prints at, 04
36-inch Domestic very heavy,
6c quality, at, 04
36-inch heavy 3-yard Domestics,
8c value, at, 05
Wide Curtain Serim, 6c quality, 03
2,000 yards 12c Flannelette at, 09
1,000 yards 6c Outing at, 04
2,000 yards heavy Suting for
shirts at, 09
2,000 yds fine Sea Island Percale, 09
1,000 yards of heavy Shirting
Cheviots, 12c value, at, 09
2,000 yards Amaskey Gingham, 04
1,000 yds heavy Cotton Checks, 04

Sale of Ladies' and Men's Hose.

50 dozen Ladies' Black all seam-
less Hose, double heel and toe,
15c quality, at, 10
50 dozen Ladies' fine 25c Hose at, 19
25 dozen fine 20c Hose at, 15
15 dozen very fine Hose, in black,
stripes, embroidered, polka dot,
75c quality, at, 48
100 dozen Boys' and Girls' heavy
ribbed, double heel and toe,
15c value, at, 10
100 dozen Men's heavy black and
tan Hose, 15c quality, at, 10
20 dozen fine fancy Hose, striped
and polka dot, 35c quality, at, 19

Underwear Sale.

50 dozen Ladies' fine Vests and
Pants to match, 40c quality, at, 23
25 dozen Ladies' heavy and laced
lined Vests and Pants, 75c qual 48
10 dozen Ladies' Union Suits; all
sizes, 50c quality, at, 35
Ladies' Wool Vests and Pants,
full quality, at 69c and, 98
Men's Fleece Shirts and Draw-
ers, the real 50c quality, at, 38
50 dozen Men's heavy Shirts
and Drawers, real 40c quality, 25
50 dozen Men's fine Shirts and
Drawers to match, 75c quality, 48
Men's half wool Shirts and Dws 69
Fine all wool Shirts and Draw-
ers, \$1.25 quality, at, 98
Boys' heavy fleeced Shirts and Dws 25

Sale of Embroidery and Laces.

500 yds fine Embroidery, 15c qual 10
1,000 " " 20c qual 12
2,000 yds 25c " 18
1,000 yds fine wide 40c Embdry 25
2,000 yds Torchon Lace, 10c qual 05
3,000 yds " " 15c qual 08

Ladies' Jacket Sale.

Fine \$4 Jackets are reduced to \$2.98
Fine \$5 " " 3.98
Fine \$8 " all colors " 4.98
Fine \$10 " are reduced to 7.50
Fine \$12.50 Box Coats " 9.00
Fine \$12.50 " " 10.00
Children's Reefers and Jackets
at half price.

Silk Sale.

27-inch Black Taffeta, \$1 value, 75
20-inch Black Taffeta, 75c value, 48
20-inch Silk in Stripes, Checks
and Solid Colors, 65c value, at, 39
Silk Flannel, \$1.50 quality, at, 98
Bliss Silk, beautiful colors, \$1 val 69
Foulard Silk for dresses, 75c qual 48
Fine Taffeta Silk, in stripes, at, 48
Fine Taffeta Silk, in all colors,
solid and stripes, at, 69
Fine black and white Satin, 75c val 48
Fine black and white Satin, \$1 val 75
Very fine black Satin, \$1.50 value, 98

Sale of Ladies' and Men's Shoes.

Thousands should smile when they read the prices we make on fine Shoes. None but good Shoes sold. We can save you money.
100 pairs Ladies' button and lace \$
Shoes, \$1 and \$1.25 quality, 69
200 pairs Ladies' good shoes,
button and lace, spring heel,
\$1.50 value, reduced to, 98
300 pairs Ladies' real fine \$2
Shoe, all styles, reduced to 1.39
200 pairs Ladies' fine kid Shoes,
lace and button, \$3 quality, 1.98
300 pairs Men's Shoes, odd lot,
all sizes, \$1.25 and \$1.50 val 98
200 pairs Men's \$2 all leather
Shoes, all styles, reduced to 1.48
300 pairs Men's \$2.50 Vic Kid
black and tan, reduced to, 1.98
200 pairs Men's fine Shoes,
\$3.50 and \$4 quality, Vic
and Calf, all styles, at, 2.98

Millinery Sale.

All goods in this department must be closed out regardless of what they cost. We have some beautiful Hats. You should see them before you buy. Our trimmer is one of the finest in the state.

Fine \$10 Hats reduced to, \$6.00
Fine \$8 " " 4.98
Fine \$6 " " 3.75
Fine \$5 " " 2.98
Fine \$3 " " 1.98
Fine \$2 " " 1.25

We can please you; come and see.

Sale of Men's Shirts.

10 dozen Men's fine Armor
Brand Shirts, \$1.25 value, at, 75
15 dozen International brand
Shirts, all sizes, \$1.50 value, at, 98
20 dozen Men's fine Shirts, pretty
colors, \$1 quality, at, 69
20 dozen Men's fine Shirts, 75c val 48
25 dozen Men's good Shirts, col-
lars attached, real 50c quality, 39
All wool Flannel Shirts at 69 and 98
Boys' fine Shirts at, 48

Canton Flannel Sale.

Fine Canton Flannel, 8c value, 05
Fine heavy Flannel, 10c quality, 07
Fine heavy Flannel, 12c quality, 09
Fine Flannel, very heavy, 15c val 12
All wool Red Flannel, 20c value, 15
All wool Red Flannel, 40c value, 25
All wool White Flannel at 15, 19, 25
29, 39, 48

Blanket Sale.

10-4 heavy Blankets, \$1 value, \$ 69
10-4 heavy Woolly Blankets,
\$1.50 value, at, 98
11-4 very heavy Blankets,
\$2.00 quality, at, 1.48
10-4 very fine Blankets, \$2.75
quality, at, 1.98
11-4 very heavy Blankets, \$3 val 2.25
10-4 all wool Elkin Blankets, 2.98

Plush Cape Sale.

Fine Plush Cape, \$3 quality, \$1.98
" " \$5 " 2.98
" " \$8 " 4.98
Good Cloth Cape at 98c and, 1.48
Golf Capes, \$6 and \$7 value, at 4.98

Miscellaneous Items.

Men's 15c Collars at, 10
Men's 50c Neckties at, 25
Men's 50c Cuff Buttons at, 25
Ladies' 15c Collars at, 10
Ladies' 75c Neckwear at, 48
Ladies' 50c Belts at, 25
Ladies' 50c Neckwear at, 25
Two Spools of Thread, 05
One Spool of Silk, 05
Dress Patterns, all styles, at, 10
Large Combs at 5c and, 10
1.00 Armorside Corsets at, 89
\$1 Thompson glove fitting Corset 89
1.00 R. & G. Corsets at, 89
1.00 F. P. Corsets at, 89
75c Corsets at, 48
\$1.25 Straight Front Corsets at, 98

R. G. FORTUNE & CO.

320-322 SOUTH ELMA STREET.

A STATESMAN'S UTTERANCE.

GOV. AYCOCK'S INAUGURAL

Good Government, Universal Education and Obedience to the Law the Keynote of His Administration—The Consequences of the Amendment Must be Beneficial—Will be Governed or All the People.

RALEIGH, Jan. 15.—The following is in part the address of Governor Aycock, who was inaugurated today:

Gentlemen of the General Assembly, Ladies and Fellow Citizens:

Every four years brings us a change of administration but not always a change of policy. This year we meet under extraordinary circumstances—one party goes out of power and another comes in; one policy ends and a new one begins; one century passes away and a new century claims our service; a new constitution greets the new century. For thirty years of the nineteenth century we struggled in every way against the evils of a suffrage based on manhood only. We found in the first days of that struggle that theory had outrun practice and that reality had yielded place to sentiment. At that time we had just emerged from an unsuccessful and disastrous war. Our property had been swept away, our institutions had been destroyed, the foundation of our social fabric had been overturned. We were helpless. A victorious, but ungenerous political enemy had crushed us to the earth; they had forced upon us the recognition of theories that we knew could not be reduced to successful practice. We were poor, weak and defeated. We "accepted the situation." We did our best to prove the falsity of our convictions.

Negroes and Citizenship.

We endeavored with sincerity to bring the negroes to a realization of the true dignity of full citizenship. We urgently strove to instill into their minds that their true interests were likewise ours; we sought with great solicitude and with much sacrifice of toil and capital to convince them that parties were the servants and not the masters of the people, and that no past services of a party, however beneficial these services might appear, justified the destruction of good and safe and economical government in order to secure its success. We provided schools for them and spent for them as we spent for our own children. We cared for their insane and opened schools for the education of their afflicted and for the care and tuition of those who were left fatherless and motherless. We continued these efforts in the face of repeated evidence of their hostility and abated not our purposes when they repeated their follies. We still hoped that they would follow the example of the whites and divide their vote along the lines of governmental, industrial and moral issues. The result was a disappointment.

Negroes and Republicanism.

The negro was always to be counted upon and our opponents did not hesitate at any excess because they knew that they had 120,000 voters who could be relied upon to support any policy however ruinous which bore the stamp of republicanism. With this vote as a certainty our adversaries, when they came to power after twenty years of defeat dared new evils and wrongs. Under their rule lawlessness stalked the state like a pestilence—death stalked abroad at noonday—"sleep lay down armed"—the sound of the pistol was more frequent than the song of the mocking bird—the screams of women fleeing from pursuing brutes closed the gates of our hearts with a shock. Our opponents, unmindful of the sturdy determination of our people to have safe, good government at all hazards became, indifferent to or incapable of enforcing law and preserving order. Confident of the support of this ignorant mass of negro voters, the Republican party and its ally forgot the strength and determination of that people who fought the first fight in Alamance against bad government and wrote the first Declaration of Independence in Mecklenburg. They challenged North Carolinians to combat and the world knows the result. The campaign of 1898 ended in a victory for good government. That was not a contest of passion but of necessity. When we came to power we desired merely the security of life, liberty and property. We had seen all these menaced by 120,000 negro votes cast as the vote of one man. We had seen our chief city pass through blood and death in search of safety.

We did not dislike the negro but we did love good government. We knew that he was incapable of giving us that and we resolved, not in anger, but for the safety of the state, to curtail his power. We had seen what a struggle it required to preserve even the form of republican government with him as a voter. The negro was not only ignorant—he was clamorous. The educated among them who realized the danger to the state in mass voting were unable to free themselves from the power of its ostracism.

Disfranchisement of the Negro.

When the legislature of 1899 met it was confronted with these facts and was sincerely anxious to save the good and suppress the evil of those forces which had made our history. They, therefore, submitted to the people for their action an amendment to the constitution which forbids any man to vote who cannot read and write, but excepts from the operation of this restrictive clause all those who could vote in any state on January the first, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, or who are descended from any such voter. This provision excludes no white man, except persons of foreign birth not yet familiar with our institutions, and excludes no negro who can read and write, and no

negro whether he can read and write or not who could vote prior to January 1st, 1867, or who is descended from one who could vote at any time prior to said date. This amendment to our constitution eliminates no capable negro. Indeed, it sets free those negroes who, believing in certain principles of government, have been restrained by loyalty to the mass from voting their convictions. It does no injustice to the negro. It really benefits him. It does recognize the necessity for having some test of capacity and it prescribes two rules of evidence by which this capacity may be ascertained, and declares that any man capable of meeting either test shall vote. A white man can read and write he can vote; if a negro can read and write he can vote. If a white man cannot read and write, but is descended from one who could vote on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, or if he could himself vote before that time, he can vote. There is, therefore, in our amendment no taint of that inequality provided against in the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States; and in order that the question might not even be suggested and realizing the importance of educating the white and black alike, our amendment requires every boy of whatever color, now 13 years of age to learn to read and write under penalty of losing his vote. Interpreted in this fashion we may with complacency accept the declaration of the Republican national platform, that our amendment is revolutionary. So was the war of independence distinctly known as the Revolution and our liberties are founded upon it. Our amendment may be revolutionary, but it is a revolution of advancement. It takes no step backward, it distinctly looks to the future; it sees the day of universal suffrage, but sees that day, not in the obscurity of ignorance, but in the light of universal education. The twilight will grow into the perfect day with the sun of intelligence shining in the sky. That is our hope and promise. We shall not fail.

Will Fulfill His Promise.

On a hundred platforms, to half the voters of the state in the late campaign, I pledged the State, its strength, its heart, its wealth, to universal education. I promised the illiterate poor man, bound to a life of toil and struggle and poverty that life should be brighter for his boy and girl than it had been for him and the purifier of his sorrows and joys. I pledged the wealth of the state to the education of his children. Men of wealth, representatives of our great corporations applauded eagerly my declaration. I then realized that the strong desire which dominated me for the uplifting of the whole people moved not only my heart, but was likewise the hope and aspiration of those upon whom fortune had smiled. I had loved the North Carolina people before that time, but I never knew and appreciated the best qualities of many of our citizens until I saw the owners of many thousands as eager for the education of the whole people as I was myself. Then I knew that the hope and task before us, Gentlemen of the Legislature, was not an impossible one.

We are prospering as never before—our wealth increases, our industries multiply, our commerce extends and among the owners of this wealth, this multiplying industry, this extending commerce, I have found no man who is unwilling to make the state stronger and better by liberal aid to the cause of education.

Pleads for Education.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly, you will not have aught to fear when you make ample provision for the education of the whole people. Rich and poor alike are bound by promise and necessity to approve your utmost efforts in this direction. The platforms of all the parties declare in favor of a liberal policy towards the education of the masses; notably the Democratic platform says:

"We heartily commend the action of the General Assembly of 1899 for appropriating \$100,000 for the benefit of the public schools of the state, and pledge ourselves to increase the school fund so as to make at least a four months' term in each year in every school district in the state."

Poor and unlettered men, anxious about the privileges of their children and hesitating to vote for the amendment, were finally persuaded to accept our promise and place their children in a position in which they can never vote unless the pledges which we made are redeemed to the fullest extent.

If more taxes are required to carry out this promise to the people more taxes must be levied. If property has escaped taxation heretofore which ought to have been taxed, means must be devised by which that property can be reached and put on the tax list. I would cripple no industry; I would retard the growth of no enterprise; but I would by just and equal laws require from every owner of property his just contribution, to the end that all the children may secure the right to select their servants.

Favors General Education.

Appropriations alone cannot remove illiteracy from our state. With the appropriations must come also an increased interest in this cause which shall not cease until every child can read and write. The preachers, the teachers, the newspapers and the mothers of North Carolina must be unceasing in their efforts to arouse the indifference and compel by the force of public opinion the attendance of every child upon the schools. It is easier to accomplish this since the amendment to our constitution raises its solemn voice and declares that the child who arrives at age after 1908 can not share in the glorious privilege of governing his state nor participate in the policies of the nation unless he can read and write. This is, therefore, the opportune moment for the revival of educational interest throughout the length and breadth of the state. We shall not accomplish this work in a day nor can it be done by many speeches. It is a work of years to be done day by day with a full realization of its importance and with that anxious interest on our part which will stimulate the careless and will make all our people eager to attain the end which we seek. Our statesmen have always favored the education of the masses, but heretofore interest in the matter has not approached universality.

An Era of Industrial Development.

We enter an era of industrial development. Growth in that direction is dependent upon intelligence—not the intelligence of the few, but of all. Massachusetts realized this fact from the day when the Pilgrim Fathers landed

on Plymouth Rock and by that clear perception she has won wealth out of bleak coasts and sterile lands. Our forefathers acknowledged the same fact in their first constitution and from that time to the present our constitution and legislative acts have all looked towards this end; but the whole people have never before been awakened to its advocacy.

Care must be taken on your part, gentlemen of the legislature, to bring the schools in the remotest districts up to the standard of the constitution, that at least four months of school must be carried on in every school district in each year. Our party platform follows the constitution and we cannot afford to violate either. If there are districts which are weak they must be strengthened by those which are strong. The good book tells us that the strong should bear the infirmities of the weak, and the lessons of that great authority are of utility in our political life. There has grown up an idea among strenuous men that only the strong are to be considered and benefited; that the poor and weak are the burden bearers who deserve no aid and are weak because of their follies. A great state can never act on this theory, but will always recognize that the strong can care for themselves while the true aim of the state is to provide equal and just laws, giving to the weak opportunity to grow strong and restraining the powerful from oppressing the less fortunate.

Thousands of Republicans and Populists joined with us in securing our more than 60,000 majority. I shall, therefore, confidently expect you, gentlemen of the legislature, without regard to party, to frame an election law fair in every purpose, clear in every detail and to provide machinery by which every man qualified under our constitution shall be able to vote and shall know that his vote is effective.

We have a great state, rich in noble manhood, richer still in her high-minded womanhood; a state with countless treasures awaiting seekers; with riches in her fields and woods, streams and sounds, hills and mountains sufficient to satisfy our dreams of wealth; with a frugal and industrious population ready to toil just awakening fully to the possibilities before them. All that we need "to complete the circle of our felicity" is peace.

From Currituck to Cherokee the law must have full sway. The mob has no place in our civilization. The courts are the creation of the constitution and the juries are drawn from the people. If changes be necessary in order to secure a better and more certain administration of justice, you, gentlemen of the legislature, can make these changes, but it should be distinctly and finally understood of all men that safety can be found only in obedience to law.

I wish to say to the negroes of this state that they have been misinformed if they have heard that this administration will be unfriendly to them. Their every right under the constitution shall be absolutely preserved; they will find punishment in right conduct and certain security for failure to obey the law. Let them learn that crimes which lead to mob law must cease and then mob law shall cease and our state no more. I call upon all upright negroes to aid me in suppressing crime in all its forms. The white people owe a high duty to the negro. It was necessary to the safety of the state to base suffrage on capacity to exercise it wisely. This results in excluding a great number of negroes from the ballot, but their right to life, liberty, property and justice must be even more carefully safeguarded than ever. It is true that a superior race cannot submit to the rule of a weaker race without injury; it is also true in the long years of God that the strong cannot oppress the weak without destruction. I said on April 11, 1900, and I now repeat it as a deep conviction, that "universal justice is the perpetual decree of Almighty God, and we are entrusted with power not for our good alone, but for the negro as well. We hold our title to power by 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 fulness 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."

I come to the high task to which the people have called me with many misgivings. I know, if not adequately, something of my weakness and I likewise know, if not to the fullest extent, the many difficulties which will beset my way. I come to the work humbly, with deep anxiety and with an earnest desire to serve the people well.

Chosen by my party unanimously, elected by the people by a majority such as has never been given to any other man, I am bound by every obligation to serve to my utmost. The task is a difficult one. I shall make mistakes. When I shall have done the right thing I shall even then sometimes be misunderstood by my friends who will see my action, not from my standpoint as the governor of the state, but from theirs. When I shall have done wrong I shall not expect approval; I do not wish it. I want to know my mistakes to the end that I may correct them, because I am certain that I shall be judged at last by the whole tenor of my administration and by no one particular act.

I have been elected as a Democrat. I shall administer the high office to which I have been called in accordance with the policies and principles of that great party, but I wish it distinctly understood that I shall strive to be a just governor of all the people without regard to party, color or creed. The law will be enforced with impartiality and no man's petition shall go unheard and unconsidered because he differs from me in politics, or in color. My obligation is to the state and the state is all we care for. I shall need the support of every citizen in the state. My work is your work; I am but your servant and if I serve you wisely it will be because my ears shall be constantly open to counsel and my mind shall be, so far as in me lies, kept free from prejudice to the end that I may know wisdom. But with all the aid which can come from men I shall fail unless I have the guidance of that God who rules the destinies of states and nations and men, to whom with reverence I commend this good state and her gracious people.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, cures the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

THE NEW YEAR AND CENTURY

Both have started off very nicely with us, but just to put a little more "hustle" in our trade we have selected a number of Suits that we will close out at \$9.00, which is a great reduction. WHEN WE SAY REDUCTION, WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY. We have ONLY ONE PRICE, and you can see for yourself that they are just what we advertise. We do not advertise any "jokes" or "fakes" -- but only FACTS.

MERRITT, BROWER & CO.

308 S. ELM ST., GREENSBORO, N. C.



You Can Save Money if you buy Buggies and Harness of

TATUM & TAYLOR.

Agents for the best Buggy on earth—the COLUMBUS.

Rosenblatt & Ellington JEWELERS,

103 W. MARKET ST., GREENSBORO, N. C.

Our immense stock of new goods comprises

Gold and Gold Filled Watches and Jewelry, Sterling and Silver-plated Ware,

and the finest line of

CUT GLASS

in the city.

Fine Letter and Monogram Engraving.

Repairing in all its branches. All work guaranteed. Give us a call.

TIMBER WANTED!

The Excelsior Manufacturing Company, on the A. & Y. railroad, West Bragg street, want to buy

Poplar and Pine Timber.

For particulars call at the factory or at my office, No. 4 Katz building.

W. G. MEBANE, MANAGER.

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.

BROWN'S RACKET STORE

530 South Elm Street. (South of Railroad.)

We wish to announce to the people of Guilford county that we have opened a new store at above location and are prepared to offer such inducement in price as will insure us a full share of their patronage. Our buyer and manager, S. S. Brown, is one of the oldest merchants in Greensboro and is recognized among wholesale houses as the CLOSEST BUYER. If we buy lower we can certainly sell lower than our competitors. We shall endeavor to keep what the people want, and each day will have some SPECIAL BARGAIN on our bargain counter. We shall not spend a great deal in newspaper advertising, but depend upon our low prices to do our blowing.

We have today a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Underwear, Men's Working Shirts, Overshirts, Dress Shirts, Pants, Ladies' Hats, Feather Flowers, Veiling, Gloves, Glassware, Etc. Also at cost 1,000 pairs Shoes; 800 Ladies' Trimmed Hats, from 20c. to \$2.50. Come to see us and you will go away satisfied.

If you are not satisfied with anything bought from us return it and get you money. Your Truly,

BROWN RACKET STORE, SAMPLE BROWN, MANAGER.

HAVING purchased the stock of the Carolina Shoe Co. at a great reduction from cost price, we can offer best Shoes for least money.

WARD SHOE CO.

R. A. WARD, President and Gen. Mgr.

The Old Reliable Furniture Store

N. J. McDUFFIE

ALL GRADES OF FURNITURE. PARLOR AND BED ROOM SUITS, DINING TABLES, SIDE BOARDS, CHAIRS, HALL RACKS, DESKS, CENTRE TABLES, ROCKING CHAIRS, CHIFFONNIERS, CHINA CASES, PICTURES, EASELS, SCREENS, ETC.



WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF Burial Caskets, Coffins, &c.

RIGHT PRICES GUARANTEED BEST METALLIC TO CHEAPEST COFFIN

N. J. McDUFFIE

NEXT DOOR TO EXPRESS OFFICE.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Matters of Interest Reported by Our Corps of Correspondents.

Brick Church Items.

Miss Lillie Brown has returned from a visit to Rowan county.

Mr. Eli Euliss, of Indiana, will be seen in this community this week.

The Sunday school at Lowe's church will be in hibernation for a while.

The young people here are enjoying themselves socially these long winter evenings.

The moot court at New Hope last Saturday night was both interesting and instructive.

We welcome home Misses Etta and Hattie Clapp, who have been in your city for some time.

We take note of our visitor, Mrs. Ada Dixon, of Indiana, this week. Glad to see her back where she once lived.

We are told that some lucky fellow trapped a forty-seven pound beaver at Kimesville the other night.

Mr. A. H. Fogleman, one of our successful young men, returned from Virginia last week with a load of good horses.

Our beloved pastor, Rev. Geo. A. Stauffer, will be with us another year to proclaim the gospel. A more earnest worker can not be found.

Among our recent callers were Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Coble, of Burlington; Mr. J. F. Huffman, of High Point, and Miss Alma Stewart, of Graham.

We have some sickness in the community at present. Among the patients are Mrs. Martin Shoffner, Mrs. Elizabeth Greeson and Messrs. A. C. Coble and John Shoffner. A speedy recovery is hoped for.

Mr. A. J. Huffman and Miss Sue Pentecost were happily united in marriage last Wednesday by their pastor, Rev. H. M. Brown. Mr. Huffman is an excellent young man, a son of our miller, Mr. George Huffman, and a stockholder in the Beaver Creek roller mills. Miss Pentecost is both a charming and estimable young lady, the daughter of Mr. Joe Pentecost. We beg to offer congratulations and wish them a long and prosperous life with joy and happiness in abundance.

Julian Items.

We are having some cold weather. Just right for killing hogs.

Mr. Wm. Burgess is building a new room to his dwelling house here.

Mr. Oliver Staley is talking of selling out his property here and going to Arkansas.

Mrs. Hannah Deviney, who was reported right sick some time ago, is able to be up again.

We are sorry to hear of the serious illness of Mr. J. W. Scott. He is well known among our merchants.

Mr. William Brown, one of the Southern Railway's firemen, spent Wednesday night in town with his brother, Mr. M. Brown.

Mr. Wm. Tomlinson and Mr. G. N. Clemson, the club men here, have gone to the eastern part of North Carolina to hunt a few days.

You were informed wrong about Mr. Charley Henderson getting hurt. He was walking across the log yard at Mr. Coble's saw mill and a log rolled out from under him, letting another log roll down on him, seriously hurting him. He is paralyzed from his waist down.

One of our young men met with hard luck the other night. He borrowed a horse and started to see his best girl, and the horse fell down and got in a gutter and he had to call up the neighbors to help him get it out. He hired a man to bring the horse home while he went to see the girl.

Wood's Seeds

are grown and selected with special reference to their adaptability to the soil and climate of the South. On our seed farms, and in our trial grounds, thousands of dollars are expended in testing and growing the very best seeds that it is possible to grow. By our experiments we are enabled to save our customers much expense and loss from planting varieties not adapted to our Southern soil and climate.

Wood's Seed Book for 1901 is fully up to date, and tells all about the best seeds for the South. It surpasses all other publications of its kind in helpful and useful information for gardeners, truckers and farmers.

Mailed free. Write for it.
T. W. WOOD & SONS,
Seed Growers & Merchants,
RICHMOND, VA.
LARGEST SEED HOUSE IN THE SOUTH.

Oak Ridge Items.

Governor Aycock's inaugural address wins many compliments from his friends here.

Prof. W. K. Stone spent Saturday and Sunday in Greensboro with his family.

Rev. T. H. Pegram preached a good sermon at the M. E. church Sunday at 11 a. m.

George Hooker, of Hillsboro, student, got his jaw broken by a stray base ball last week.

A student came to school last week direct from Missouri. He is said to be a good base ball player.

Senator Brown's anti-cigarette bill is very popular here and everybody is praying for it to become a law.

Prof. J. A. Holt was in Raleigh at the inauguration and to attend a meeting of the executive committee of the Teachers' Assembly, of which he is president.

Prof. Whitaker has second place on the educational committee and good places on the judiciary and propositions and grievance committees in the house of representatives.

And the Guilford College Athletic Association met and resolved! They entered into definite contract to play Oak Ridge in base ball this spring if Oak Ridge would play them in foot ball last fall. Now, as usual, when they forecast defeat they play the "baby act" and dishonorably back out. Why don't they stick to the truth? It has been years since there was a simple unpleasant episode in athletic contests till last fall, and then they were the aggressors. The "O Shaw" of the Record was very expressive.

Ramseur Items.

We have a few cases of measles in town.

Mr. E. C. Watkins went to High Point last Saturday.

Mr. Thomas Lane, of High Point, visited relatives here last week.

Mr. Fletcher York, of Laurinburg, is on a visit to his parents at this place.

Mr. A. H. Thomas spent last week on the road in the interest of his broom works.

Messrs. Gerney Burgess and Herbert Burgess, two of our rising young men, visited High Point last week.

Mr. R. T. McIntyre, who spent the past three weeks with friends in Chatham county, returned home last Monday.

Presiding Elder J. R. Scroggs, of Greensboro, greatly endeared himself to our people here last Saturday and Sunday.

The services of Mr. James Pearce, of Greensboro, have been secured as the auctioneer for the big sale of goods of O. C. Marsh & Co. here the 23rd inst. and a big time and a big crowd are both expected.

Mr. Kirby S. Uzzell, representing the Union Indemnity League, of Virginia, wrote up a large number of policies for his company here last week. He is an educated gentleman and a fine insurance writer.

The following officers were recently installed in Ramsey Lodge K. of P. No. 63: Jas. T. Turner, C. C.; G. M. Kimrey, V. C.; C. C. Williams, M. A.; O. N. Rogers, M. W.; L. A. Bridgers, K. of R. and S.; T. E. West, P.; A. H. Thomas, M. E.; J. C. Reece, M. F.; J. A. Martin, I. G.; O. C. Marsh, O. G.

Liberty Store Items.

Mr. Frank and Miss Iola Kernodle have gone back to Elon College to attend school.

Mrs. J. J. Busick has gone to Greensboro to visit her daughter, Mrs. C. M. Thomas.

Mr. W. A. Kernodle and Jack Busick have gone to McLeansville to attend school at Jefferson Academy.

Messrs. J. J. and J. A. Busick went hunting recently and bagged a 13 pound coon, the largest of the season.

Some are digging wells in this neighborhood and others are deepening old ones. The water is still drying up in wells and springs.

Mr. J. Gerringer, who has been in very bad health for the past twelve months, walked into the office at this place last Tuesday, to the surprise of some of his friends.

A new roof has been put on the Busick school house. Mr. J. E. Kernodle is the teacher at this place this year. He seems to be getting along well. He is preparing to give an exhibition at the close of school.

WANTED—For U. S. Army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of the United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read and write English. Recruits specially desired for service in Philippines. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, First National Bank Building, Charlotte, N. C., or Southern Loan and Trust Building, Greensboro, N. C.

Whitsett Items.

Numbers of visitors have been here for the past few days.

Mr. J. B. Whitsett is a jurymen this week, and has been in Greensboro since Sunday.

Rev. J. D. Andrew filled his appointment here Sunday, and preached to a large congregation.

Mrs. Elizabeth Boon, aged 86, died last Friday and was buried at Frieden's church on Saturday.

There will be an entertainment given about once a month at the Institute during the spring term.

Whitsett Institute now has more students than ever before in all the history of the institution, and still they come.

Prof. Whitsett spent Saturday in Winston, where he delivered an address before the Forsyth County Teachers' Association.

The literary societies are doing fine work now.

Mr. W. J. Holt spent last Saturday in Graham.

Miss Mamie Dick, of your city, gave us a call last week.

Rev. J. D. Andrew preached in the reformed church here last Sunday.

Messrs. Charles Mener and Joe Grier are in the southeastern part of the state visiting.

There will be an entertainment in the chapel Saturday at 7.30 p. m. Your presence is requested.

About half a dozen of our boys ran up to Greensboro last Saturday; just to see the city, we suppose.

South Buffalo Items.

One of Mr. Will Buchanan's children has been very sick.

Mr. Bennie Reynolds, who has been sick with fever, has about recovered.

James B. Lineberry and W. L. Buchanan attended court the first week as jurors.

Mr. Ed. Cable is thinking of traveling this year as salesman for some nursery company.

M. R. P. Bell, of your city, has taken a position as guard at the convict camp of Mr. Stanley.

The weather has been so changeable the last few days that nearly everybody in this locality has severe colds, from the effects of it.

There was a sociable given at Mr. O. A. Anderson's on the night of the 11th inst. There was also one given last Wednesday night at Mr. Rice's. Both were enjoyed by the participants.

Hinton Items.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Starr's baby is sick, with symptoms of fever.

Mrs. L. H. Rankin, who has been quite sick, is able to be up again.

Quite a number of people in this community are sick, mostly with colds.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Plott, of Roan, are on a visit to Mrs. Plott's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Starr.

On the 20th Mr. J. A. Starr celebrated his birthday. All his children were present, with other invited guests.

Rev. H. D. LeQueux filled the pulpit at Alamance church Sunday, delivering a most interesting sermon to the young.

Mr. J. V. Donnell, of Montana, who is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. V. B. Donnell, is right sick with something like grip.

Sumner Items.

Mrs. J. C. Short is very sick with blood poison.

Mr. Simpson Newman, who lived near here, died last Thursday.

Mr. Samuel Roach's son has had the rheumatism very bad this winter.

Miss Mary Armfield is progressing nicely with her school at Concord.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A. Davis' little daughter, Radie, is very sick with pneumonia.

Mr. Jarvis Gray and sister, Miss Lillie, visited at Mr. S. H. Coltrane's Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Chas. Short came down from Guilford College and spent Saturday night and Sunday in this neighborhood.

Lego Items.

We are having some real pretty weather, after a heavy rain, followed by a cold wave.

Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Hodgins, of Centre, paid their relatives at Lego a pleasant visit last Saturday and Sunday.

Rev. C. E. M. Raper will preach his first sermon for the present year at Hickory Grove next Sunday at 11 o'clock.

Miss Bertha Edgerton was here Monday in the interest of a post office at Guilford College Station. We wish her success in her undertaking.

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

GREAT REDUCTION SALE OF OVERCOATS

Our great reduction sale of Overcoats is now going on, and it would pay you to look through our stock and see what good values in nobby up-to-date Coats are being sacrificed.

Genuine Meltons and Beavers, in Blues and Blacks,

\$4.30 TO \$4.50

Genuine high grade Meltons and Beavers, in Blues and Blacks,

\$6.75

Handsomeness Irish Friege, with Velvet Collar,

\$7.65

Genuine high grade Melton, raw edge silk shoulders and sleeves,

\$10.80 TO 15.00

Genuine high grade Melton quilted satin lining and silk sleeves,

\$10.80

Genuine high grade Melton, Silk lined sleeves and Chamois pockets,

\$9.00

Also a lot of Raglans in Oxford Greys, Long Paddocks, and Short Light Top Coats,

8.55 TO 16.65

This is a chance of a life time to reap such bargains.

VANSTORY CLOTHING COMPANY.

The One Price Cash Clothiers. 236-238 South Elm Street.

Vandalia Items.

Mrs. Elihu Russom is improving. Mr. James Seism and family visited in Greensboro recently.

Miss Tince Anthony, of Liberty, spent a few days at home this week.

Mr. Millard Taylor, who has been sick for some time, is able to be out again.

Mr. W. C. Rankin and Miss Lillian Glass visited in this neighborhood last week.

Mrs. J. M. Moon, Mrs. G. L. and Misses Eula and Hallie Anthony and Mr. W. A. Wright are on the sick list.

We are sorry to lose from our neighborhood the family of Mr. W. A. Elliott, who moved to your city recently.

Linthicum Speer recently sold his farm in Yadkin county and moved to Winston. His wife had the money derived from the sale, and Saturday she eloped with a married man named Knott, going to Illinois.

Fall and Winter Millinery!

I wish to announce that I have an exceptionally fine stock of Fall and Winter Millinery on exhibition at my store, 107 West Market street, and will be pleased to serve my customers and friends with the latest and best fashionable creations. Call early, while my stock is complete, and you are certain to be pleased in every particular.

Mrs. Rosa Hamner Carter.

Artists' Supplies.

We have just received a new supply of OIL COLORS, CRAYONS, BRUSHES, CRAYON PATERS, &c., and we respectfully solicit your patronage. We will sell you this material as cheap as first class articles can be sold for. Give us a trial.

THE ODELL HARDWARE CO.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

SCHOOL OF INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

At The State Normal and Industrial College.

LAURA L. BROCKMANN: Piano, Harmony and History of Music.
CHAS. J. BROCKMANN: Violin, Orchestral Instruments and Assistant Piano.

\$32 PER SCHOOL YEAR FOR TWO HALF HOURS A WEEK
\$24 FOR ONE THREE-QUARTER HOUR A WEEK.
Payable quarterly in advance.

Pupils in any grade will be enrolled. Young men can have lessons at teacher's residence. For further information write PRESIDENT MEYER.

AN OPEN LETTER

THE COLUMBIA CARRIAGE CO.

Wholesale Carriage Manufacturers,

HAMILTON, O., U. S. A., January 15, 1901.

M. G. NEWELL & CO., GREENSBORO, N. C.

Dear Sirs:—We have your order and contract given our Mr. Mullen for twenty five Buggies. We hope to be able to show you the best goods you have ever had in your house for the money, in Columbia work for 1901. The facts in the case are that a great many dealers do not appreciate the high grade of work we are manufacturing. When we make the statement that our Buggies from the ground up to the top of seat are equal in quality to any vehicle built in this country, regardless of price, we mean just what we say. Our wheels are the very best that money will buy; there is no better timber grown than we use in our wheels for spokes and rims. We have changed our body for the coming season, and the improvements throughout will readily verify our claims that we are making the best goods in the country for the money.

Hoping you will have occasion to order a great many more jobs during the season than the contract calls for, we remain,
Yours truly,

THE COLUMBIA CARRIAGE CO.

A NEW ERA.

In North Carolina a new era is dawning. The state has passed through the darkness of a black night and is witnessing the rising sun of a glorious day—a day that shall cause peace and prosperity to reign within the borders of the commonwealth. With this rich experience and broader life comes the knowledge that passion and prejudice have, to a great extent, been relegated to the rear to make room for tolerance and independence; that tolerance which will allow a citizen to think and act for himself without incurring the risk of damnation at the hands of those to whose policies he is opposed, and an independence which will save one from following blindly any leader or movement. In a word, the day has come in North Carolina when there is no excuse for a man not owning his own soul and exercising the prerogatives of proprietorship to the fullest extent.

The permanence and stability of this changed life of the commonwealth was assured when the management of the political affairs of the state was restored to that party which is responsible for all that is best and worthy of perpetuation in the political life of North Carolina. The Democratic party brings a new policy and a new constitution, and the promise that every pledge upon which the party was restored to power shall be sacredly fulfilled. This will be done, first, because it is for the good of the state, and secondly, because the honor of the Democratic party is behind the solemn assurance.

A good idea of the policy of the Democratic party in North Carolina may be obtained by reading the inaugural address of Governor Aycock, a synopsis of which is published in this issue of the PATRIOT. We doubt if a more statesman-like address was ever heard. It should be read and studied by every citizen. Much is promised, it is true, but then much is expected. And we have faith that, in the main, the hopes born of this address will be realized. Governor Aycock speaks from a knowledge of conditions as they exist and with an ambition to perform well his duties and assist in bringing the people to a realization of the better times that are promised.

The inaugural is wise, conservative, uplifting. It rises above politics and party considerations, and boldly asserts that parties should be the servants and not the masters of the people. A man making such an assertion in good faith and honesty cannot fail to be actuated by motives that will make him governor of the whole people. To be sure, Governor Aycock will do all in his power to carry out the policies of the Democratic party, especially of the platform upon which he was elected, but in the consideration of matters of state he will rise above party and act as he thinks his duty to the people demands.

We will not undertake a discussion of all the subjects embraced in the address, for the utterances are so plain that the careful reader cannot fail to understand just what is meant in every instance. Suffice it to say that we concur in Governor Aycock's declarations and suggestions.

The part of the address which appeals to us more strongly than any other is that relating to education. This is by all odds the most important problem confronting the new administration. Its first duty and greatest responsibility is in carrying out the pledge of the last Democratic platform, which pledged obedience to the constitution in reference to the public schools. Until this is done the people can afford to wait for other reforms. We are glad that the Democratic party has pledged its honor, by platform and by the adoption of the amendment, to universal education, and we are more than gratified that North Carolina has a governor who will exert every effort in his power to see that this pledge is fulfilled. He pledges the wealth of the state to the education of the people and

says that if more taxes are necessary to carry out the promise more taxes must be raised. His utterances along this line mark him as the broad gauged man and patriotic statesman.

MAJ. MOREHEAD'S OFFER.

In a communication in the Greensboro Telegram Maj. Joseph M. Morehead, vice-president of the Guilford Battle Ground Company, says the company will gladly tender the battle ground, free of all cost, to the government of the United States on the sole condition that it be preserved as a national park. If the government is really desirous of perpetuating in the form of a park one of the most important battlefields in the country this proposition should be accepted. We see no reason why, if the matter were properly brought to the attention of the authorities, this sacred spot should not be transferred to the care of the general government and transformed into a beautiful park. Battlefields of far less importance have thus been cared for, often being acquired at considerable expense. In this instance there would be absolutely no cost in acquiring possession of the property. The 75 acres of land embraced by the battlefield would be ample for park purposes, and the location is most desirable in every particular.

There is much in the history of the battle of Guilford Court House to commend the site of the memorable conflict to the consideration of patriotic persons. As Judge Schenck has said, without Guilford Court House there would have been no Yorktown. The government has established and maintains a park at the latter place, which is the more reason why the scene of the battle that resulted in the surrender of Cornwallis and the British forces should be likewise commemorated. In addition to this, much of the work of transforming the Guilford battle ground into a beautiful park has already been accomplished. The land has been cleared away, roads and avenues opened and graded, a museum established, and buildings and monuments erected.

Let the people of Guilford county and North Carolina come to Maj. Morehead's assistance in this matter.

When threatened by pneumonia or any other lung trouble, prompt relief is necessary, as it is dangerous to delay. We would suggest that One Minute Cough Cure be taken as soon as indications of having taken cold are noticed. It cures quickly and its early use prevents consumption. —Howard Gardner.

CULLINGS.

The British government has decided to send large reinforcements to South Africa.

It is said that a reorganization of the railroads included in the Plant system has been agreed upon.

Frederick Alexander, a negro, who was accused of assaulting several women, was burned at the stake by a mob at Leavenworth, Kan., last week.

Mr. Kruger is undecided whether to visit America. He will do so if assured that President McKinley will receive him, officially, as President of the Transvaal.

The longest electric railway in the world is to be built in Montana. It is to connect Billings and Great Falls, which are 200 miles apart. The power is to be supplied from generating stations on the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers, and the line will be utilized principally for the transportation of coal, ores and heavy freight.

The opening of a new cigarette factory seems to be an event of great importance in the City of Mexico. President Diaz attended such an affair last month, and addressed a great throng of distinguished guests of the proprietors of the establishment. The police turned out in dress uniforms, and a company of infantry paraded.

John Scott, of Randolph county, West Virginia, claims to be the head of the heaviest family in the United States. The combined weight of Mr. Scott, his wife and their eight sons is 2,796 pounds—an average of 279 3/5 pounds each. The sons, who jointly weigh over a ton, were all born in the house in which Mr. and Mrs. Scott now live.

Such little pills as DeWitt's Little Early Risers are very easily taken, and they are wonderfully effective in cleansing the liver and bowels. Howard Gardner.

OBITUARY.

MRS. CORNELIA H. HUFFINES.

Mrs. Cornelia H. Huffines was born August 12th, 1849, was married to Samuel Huffines March 17th, 1869, and died December 16th, 1900, aged 51 years, 4 months and 4 days.

She leaves a kind husband, one daughter and three sons to mourn their loss. In her family there were ten children, five boys and five girls, six of whom preceded her to the spirit land. One brother, the oldest, lived near her own home; two, the youngest, who are twins, live in the west.

In this case we mourn not as those who have no hope, for those whom she has left behind there remains something more valuable than silver or gold, or even anything purchased by them—a faithful life and example. She has shown to all how securely and serenely the faithful can pillow their heads upon the Savior's loving breast.

She is the first to sleep in the new graveyard at Peace E. L. church, Guilford county, N. C. Who will be the next? Watch for the Lord cometh.

Our sincerest sympathy is extended to the family and friends. May the dear Lord comfort and sustain them. W. W. J. R.

LILLIAN J. HODGIN.

Death has again saddened the home of D. S. Hodgin and taken for its victim his youngest daughter. Lillian J. Hodgin quietly passed away from earth to her reward December 29th, 1900, aged 15 years, 9 months and 22 days.

She suffered with that dreadful disease, typhoid fever. She was sick several weeks, but was always cheerful and patient, never murmuring. Her patience and cheerfulness during her severe suffering and the expressions she often made of "only trusting in Jesus" are a sweet evidence that she has entered through the pearly gates. She was a member of Centre Meeting and a regular attendant of Centre Sabbath school.

Lillie was the light and joy of her home, and her relatives and many friends sadly mourn her loss.

In life's springtime of beauty, Jesus called her spirit home; She could linger here no longer, For the guiding one had come.

And she whispered to her friends, Who were standing by her side, "I must leave you, only trust Him, And we'll meet beyond the tide."

With her beckoning hands extended, She bid us all farewell on day; Then she crossed them o'er her bosom, And she sweetly passed away.

S. A. H.

EXAM K. BUCHANAN.

Father, mother, three sisters and three brothers. He that was the youngest and pride of the household and loved by the many acquaintances and neighbors is now no more with us. Regular at the church and delighted in the Sabbath school lessons. The eight that are left have great reason to be sad. They have our sympathy and we hope they will be consoled in the one great fact they did what they could for Exam K. Buchanan while he lived. God doeth all things for the best. We may not know now why it is thus. Exam K. Buchanan, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. George Buchanan, died the 27th of December, 1900.

He was 21 years old on the 28 of October. Oh, for grace to enable us to say "Thy will be done."

R. R. MOORE.

Beat Out of an Increase of His Pension.

A Mexican war veteran and prominent editor writes: "Seeing the advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, I am reminded that as a soldier in Mexico in '47 and '48, I contracted Mexican diarrhoea and this remedy has kept me from getting an increase in my pension, for on every renewal a dose of it restores me." It is unequalled as a quick cure for diarrhoea and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by C. E. Holton, druggist.

A well known authority on bacteriology says that all kinds of diseases may be traced to the eating of unwashed fruit, and particularly of unwashed grapes. After washing some grapes which had stood for a long time in a basket on a fruit stand the man of science found that the water contained tubercle bacilli in sufficient quantities to kill a guinea pig in two days. Two other guinea pigs which were inoculated with the germ infected water died within six weeks.

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. Bo-sank'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.

A Prominent Chicago Woman Speaks.

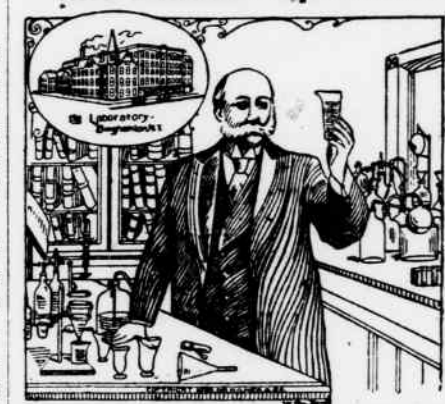
Prof. Roxa Tyler, of Chicago, Vice-President Illinois Woman's Alliance, in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "I suffered with a severe cold this winter which threatened to run into pneumonia. I tried different remedies but I seemed to grow worse and the medicine upset my stomach. A friend advised me to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and I found it was pleasant to take and it relieved me at once. I am now entirely recovered, save a doctor's bill, time and suffering, and I will not be without this splendid medicine again." For sale by C. E. Holton, druggist.

The capital stock of the Richmond Locomotive Works has been increased from \$2,500,000 to \$4,500,000.

The most soothing, healing and antiseptic application ever devised is Dr. Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. It relieves at once and cures piles, sores, eczema and skin diseases. Beware of imitations. —Howard Gardner.

Norman McKinney, colored, was last week lynched near Ocala, Fla., for wrecking a Plant system fast train.

The Eminent Kidney and Bladder Specialist.



The Discoverer of Swamp-Root at Work in His Laboratory.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell. Then the richness of the blood—the albumen—leaks out and the sufferer has Bright's Disease, the worst form of kidney trouble.

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GLENN'S Cough Syrup

The above remedy is one of Dr. Glenn's favorite prescriptions for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Sore Throat, Etc., and is well known in and around Greensboro. It is now put up in 4-oz. bottles and sold by G. W. Ward. Try a bottle for that cold and cough; you're sure to get your money's worth.

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AFTER RUSTLER GANG.

Perilous Chase of Detective After Border Ruffians—How They Were Run to Earth.

A man who has had probably as many hairbreadth escapes and adventures of the wild West sort as a human being could hanker for is J. V. Brighton, of 459 Avenue 21, East Los Angeles.

At the age of fifteen he ran away from home and joined the 115th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving two years and nine months in the Civil war, the last nine months being spent in Andersonville prison. At the close of the war he was ordered from Tennessee to Texas, and was discharged there at San Antonio in the winter of 1865.

"During the next nine years," said Mr. Brighton, "I was a cowboy in Texas, driving cattle from San Antonio to Abilene, Kans.

"In 1867-'68 my brother and I were living in Elk City, Kans. There was a big gang of cattle rustlers there who were called the Countryman and Gunn gang, which we helped to disperse. Several of them were killed and others were given long terms in the penitentiary. I served later as a state detective in Junction City, Kans., looking up cases of illegal whiskey selling and cattle stealing, and a little while after was appointed to investigate the Talbot murder case, and within ten days after I took it I had captured the murderers, two of whom were hanged.

"It was during the palmy days of Arizona that I saw exciting times, however. Those were the days when every man carried a gun in lieu of a buttonhole bouquet, and gave a bullet in place of a 'good morning.' I was sent there by the Continental Cattle Company, of Illinois, to do what I could toward breaking up a gang of desperadoes and cattle rustlers known as the Clanton gang. My wife and I drove from Pecos Station, Tex., to Arizona in a wagon, and went direct to Springerville, which was the gang's headquarters. They were a tough set, who would rather shoot a man than stop to argue a question. Indeed, it was customary in those days to 'have a man for breakfast' about six times a week.

"Their system of operating was to steal from the stock people, who were mostly Mormons, and then run the cattle down into Mexico, where they would be disposed of.

"I got in with the gang without their knowing who I was, and assisted in all their work, keeping in touch all the time with the proper authorities, but they finally got suspicious and laid plans to 'do me up.' They held me up one day at the muzzle of several guns and asked very emphatically if I was one of those 'dumbbells.' Of course I told them I was not, and they came to the conclusion that they had been a little hasty.

"All the time I was forming my plans to kill or capture the whole outfit, and an opportunity to partly carry out my plans came when a tenderfoot from the states came into that part of the country and bought up 200,000 head of cattle and started a ranch. The leaders of the Clanton gang applied to the tenderfoot for positions with his outfit to look after the cattle, but he refused to have anything to do with them. One day they sent him a note asking him to call at their ranch, and when he arrived they deliberately shot the man dead.

"The gang fled to the mountains, and wanted me to go along, too, but I excused myself by saying I was going 'hunting.' I meant it, too, for I jumped on my horse and rode to the county seat, where I talked up my plans to the sheriff. He wanted to send out a posse, but I said I could do better alone. I did, however, take one deputy along. I had been over the trail, of course, and also knew every member of the gang by sight.

We rode post haste to Wilcox, and were told there that the gang had fled to Mexico. I knew this was untrue, and on the way back to Solomonville I learned that they were hiding in the hills near there. I went to the sheriff of the town and notified him that the gang was there and to arrest any of them who come to town.

"While I was saddling my horse in the corral, the hostler told me he had seen one of the Clanton boys in town that very morning at the sheriff's office getting some checks cashed. I also learned that the sheriff himself was as tough a nut as any of the Clantons, and was told that he wanted me 'done up' and that several of his own deputies were cattle thieves and murderers of the toughest type.

"Miller straightened up and Clanton saw and recognized him immediately. He wheeled his horse and unsling his Winchester, starting to ride around us. I grabbed my rifle and covered him, shouting at the same time to hold up his hands and to halt. Miller yelled: 'Shoot the son of a—!' Clanton refused to halt, and I fired at him, hitting him under the arm. He reeled in the saddle, and I gave him another, which struck the cattle of the saddle and went through his body. He dropped, and when we ran up we found him as dead as a mackerel. One of the gang had been wiped out, and one of its worst members.

"Tying the body on his horse, we continued on our way, and soon met two cowboys, who helped us bury Clanton's body. As we were about to place the body in the grave I happened to think that Clanton had once told me that if I was present whenever he 'turned up his toes' to be sure and pull off his boots before he was buried, as his people had often declared that he would be buried with his boots on, and he wished to show that they were mistaken. I pulled off his foot-gear—high-top boots that cost Clanton \$12 and were inlaid with silver stars and had a fine pair of silver spurs at the heels—and put them on my own feet.

"When I got back to Springerville a man who was a friend of Clanton saw me and recognized the boots and asked me where I got them. I told him a hatched-up yarn, but he refused to believe it, and we came near having a fight over the matter. Clanton was an all-round bad man and had a record of nineteen kills to his credit. I saw him kill two men myself, just for the mere 'fun of the thing,' he called it.

"Springerville and Solomonville were at that time the two toughest towns in the United States without exception. After the Clanton gang were indicted I was arrested for the shooting of Ike Clanton, and while on my way to the fort told the officer who had charge of me that his deputies were all horse thieves and all-round desperadoes. I was released after six days' confinement and went to Solomonville, where I met one of these deputies, who asked me if I had told the sheriff that his deputies were desperadoes. I said I had done nothing of the kind. I had to lie more than once to save my life.

"While at breakfast this sheriff had taken me to the fort happened to ride into town and the deputy went to him with my denial of his story. He came tearing over to the restaurant and asked if I hadn't told him that his deputies were all desperadoes. I said I had done nothing of the kind—a bold bluff, by the way—and at the same time I jerked my gun, grabbed the fellow by the neck, shoved him back against a telegraph pole, and began to maul him over the head with the butt of the weapon. Some of the boys came rushing out of the saloon and grabbed me and threw my gun across the street, smashing the stock of the weapon. Then they held me while the sheriff turned the tables and belabored me to his heart's content, after which they let me go and gave me \$20 to buy a new gun, remarking that I would better be careful what I said in the future.

"I started for Tucson and on the way met Judge C. and told him what had happened. He advised me to swear out a warrant for the arrest of the sheriff on the charge of assault, and offered to help me carry out the warrant. We rode back to Solomonville and formed a plan to capture the sheriff. I was to enter into conversation with him and the judge was to come around the corner of the saloon at the proper time and cover him with a shotgun. Our plans worked to perfection. I found the man sitting out in front of the saloon alone with his guns strapped on ready for business. I sauntered up and engaged in conversation, and at the signal the judge poked his shotgun around the corner and yelled:

"Hands up, — you!"

"Yes," I laughed, "put 'em up good and high, too."

"The fellow began to beg like a good one as I put the irons on him, saying that he didn't want to be carried to jail with the bracelets on, and promising to give me no trouble if I would take them off. I did so and also gave him back his gun, and he kept his word.

"Another time a desperado who was a member of the old Quantrell gang who raided and burned Lawrence, Kans., with the Jesse James gang, was a justice of the peace at Springerville—nice office for such a character, wasn't it? Well, I had a lawsuit before him regarding a settlement of some ditches I was having dug. He was very friendly during the trial and would adjourn court with amazing regularity to

go out and take a drink with me at any time. At night he decided the case against me and I was mad, as I knew and every one else did that I should have been given the decision. After supper he came into the saloon and, swaggering up to me, said:

"Do you suppose a man who was with Quantrell and burned Lawrence, Kans., would give a — Yankee the decision in any case?"

"I pulled my gun on him and told him to reconsider that case instant. The fellow was scared at my bravado and promised to do the square thing. The next day he fixed the matter in my favor.

"Yes, shooting out the lights and 'taking the town' were common occurrences in those days, and I have often seen some of those half-drunken desperadoes ride their horses into a saloon and jump the animal upon a billiard table. Another trick was to cock a big revolver and set it spinning on the bar. When the thing fell to the floor some one generally got the contents."

Mr. Brighton was one of the men who were instrumental in running down the famous Evans and Sontag gang in the northern part of the state a few years ago.—Los Angeles Times.

This season there is a large death rate among children from croup and lung troubles. Prompt action will save the little ones from these terrible diseases. We know of nothing so certain to give instant relief as One Minute Cough Cure. It can also be relied upon in grippe and all throat and lung troubles of adults. Pleasant to take. Howard Gardner.

Mark Hanna is quoted as saying that if they put his statue in the Hall of Fame, he insists that it shall be made with horns, so the American people will be able to identify him when they see him.

Contagious Blood Poison

There is no poison so highly contagious, so deceptive and so destructive. Don't be too sure you are cured because all external signs of the disease have disappeared, and the doctor says you are well. Many persons have been dosed with Mercury and Potash for months or years, and pronounced cured—to realize when too late that the disease was only covered up—driven from the surface to break out again, and to their sorrow and mortification find those nearest and dearest to them have been infected by this loathsome disease, for no other poison is so surely transmitted from parent to child as this. Often a bad case of Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula or severe skin disease, an old sore or ulcer developing in middle life, can be traced to blood poison contracted in early

The Sin of the Parent.

life, for it remains smoldering in the system forever, unless properly treated and driven out in the beginning. S. S. S. is the only antidote for this peculiar virus, the only remedy known that can overcome it and drive it out of the blood, and it does this so thoroughly and effectually that there is never a return of the disease to embarrass or humiliate you afterwards.

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Our little book on contagious blood poison is the most complete and instructive ever issued; it not only tells all about this disease, but also how to cure yourself at home. It is free and should be in the hands of everyone seeking a cure. Send for it.

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Schedule in Effect
May 27, 1900.

WINSTON-SALEM DIVISION. DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

P.M. A.M.	P.M. A.M.
4:25 8:00 Lv. Winston	Ar. 9:50 8:40
5:08 8:43 Lv. Walnut Cove	Ar. 9:05 7:55
5:43 9:18 Lv. Madison	Ar. 8:28 7:18
5:48 9:23 Lv. Mayodan	Ar. 8:22 7:12
6:55 10:30 Lv. Martinsville	Ar. 7:15 6:05
..... 1:10 Ar. Roanoke	Lv. 4:35

WESTBOUND. LEAVE ROANOKE DAILY.

5:10 a. m. (Vestibuled Limited) for Bristol and intermediate points, and Knoxville and Chattanooga, all points South and West. Pullman Sleepers to Memphis and New Orleans.

4:23 p. m. for Bluefield, Pocahontas, Kenov, Columbus and Chicago and all points west. Pullman Sleepers from Roanoke to Columbus, also for Radford, Bristol, Knoxville, Chattanooga and intermediate points. Pullman Sleeper Roanoke to Knoxville.

NORTH AND EAST BOUND LEAVE ROANOKE DAILY.

1:50 p. m. for Petersburg, Richmond and Norfolk. Pullman Parlor Cars.

1:52 p. m. for Washington, Hagerstown, Philadelphia and New York. Pullman Sleeper to New York.

12:05 a. m. for Richmond and Norfolk. Pullman Sleeper Roanoke to Norfolk and Lynchburg to Richmond.

12:05 a. m. (Vestibuled Limited) for Washington and New York. Pullman Sleepers to Washington, Philadelphia and New York via Lynchburg.

DURHAM DIVISION—DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

P.M. A.M.	P.M. A.M.
4:55 7:00 Lv. Durham	Ar. 9:15 9:35
6:07 8:16 Lv. Roxboro	Ar. 7:48 8:16
6:37 8:45 Lv. Denniston	Ar. 7:15 7:45
6:55 9:12 Ar. South Boston	Ar. 6:55 7:25
..... 11:45 Ar. Lynchburg	Lv. 4:10

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LOCAL NEWS ITEMS.

—Mr. C. L. Sockwell, of Elon College, called on the PATRIOT yesterday.

—Mrs. Charles W. Hunt, of Charlotte, is visiting relatives in the city.

—Mr. Robert S. Phipps is confined to his home, eight miles south of town, by sickness.

—Wanted.—One 8 or 10 horse power engine and boiler. Address Box 720, Gibsonville, N. C.

—Prof. Arkison, of Elon College, will preach at Frieden's church at 11 o'clock on the first Sunday in February.

—Messrs. W. C. Russell, of Franklinville, and R. D. White, of Kimesville, were among our callers last week.

—Mr. G. C. Huntington, secretary of the Charlotte Y. M. C. A., is this week conducting a meeting among the students at Guilford College.

—Mr. J. W. Zink, who conducts a dairy just south of town, has recovered from a recent attack of illness and is again attending to his business.

—WANTED AT ONCE.—Good saw mill outfit, including log carts, etc.

GEORGE L. MORRIS,
Guilford College, N. C.

—Miss Maud Fields, a faithful employee of the PATRIOT, who has been out of the office for three months on account of sickness, has returned to work.

—Mr. Edney Ridge, a student of Oak Ridge Institute, is sick at the home of his parents in this city, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Ridge. It is thought that he has appendicitis.

—Mr. John C. Short, of Sumner township, has four stray hogs impounded at his place awaiting a claimant. Owner can secure same by paying property and paying costs.

—John C. Monnett, of Salisbury, who recently became violently ill, has been carried to the state hospital at Morganton. It is believed that the proper treatment will restore him.

—The three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Fenty, of Franklinville, died of malarial fever last Thursday morning. The body was brought to Greensboro Friday for interment.

—If you wish to be the "cheap ahead" on the top of the bargain heap, call at S. L. Gieger & Co's store, where special offerings in dress goods are being sold at half price. Their new ad. in this issue means just what it says.

—N. J. McPhail, the old reliable furniture dealer, calls the attention of the readers of the PATRIOT to his large and well selected stock of furniture. He also carries a full line of burial caskets, coffins and undertakers' goods.

—Burlington News: Mr. M. A. Coble, who has been clerking in Spoon's store, has resigned his position and taken another with J. Henry Phipps at Greensboro. Mr. Coble is a very pleasant young man and we are sorry to lose him from our midst.

—Miss Emma Waggoner, who has been employed as a stenographer at Washington Court House, Ohio, for some months, left there last week for New York City, where she has secured a good position. She expects to visit her home folks in this county soon.

—The Athletic Association of Guilford College has adopted resolutions suspending all athletic relations with Oak Ridge Institute. This is a result of the fierce rivalry that has existed between the two institutions for years, it apparently being impossible to engage in any athletic contest without engendering bad feeling and friction.

—"A miss is as good as a mile," and if you miss the values Johnson & Dorsett are placing with their friends and patrons it will be your own fault. As previously announced, the members of this firm are preparing to engage in other lines of business, and hence their entire stock is going at absolute cost. Read their new ad. in this week's issue of the PATRIOT.

—Mr. Robert A. Hester died suddenly Monday night at the home of his brother-in-law, Mr. A. S. Voss, superintendent of the county home. He had not been feeling well for several days, but his condition was not considered dangerous. He expired soon after supper, while sitting in a chair. The funeral took place today at Kernersville, the former home of the deceased.

—A good farmer of this county, in conversation with the PATRIOT yesterday, gave it as his opinion that the present public road law should be repealed and all the roads worked by taxation. He thinks the roads should be divided into sections and the working of each section be given out by contract to the lowest responsible bidder. The present system is unsatisfactory to a great many people and the work is often inefficient.

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BIG BLAZE IN GRAHAM.

Most Disastrous Fire in History of Town.

The most disastrous fire that ever visited Graham occurred Friday about noon. The large six room dwelling, occupied by J. J. Snyder and known as the Hunter House, occupied by the Misses Brooks as a millinery store, the Simmons drug store, Dr. Geo. Long's office, Mebane and Mitchell, brokerage office, and a general storage room were entirely consumed in about an hour and a half. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it began in an upstairs room of the Hunter house. There was a stove with fire in the room, but no one was in the room at the time that the fire began. The wind was blowing furiously and before assistance could arrive the fire was beyond control. The flames spread from this house to the millinery store of Misses Brooks, and from that store to Simmons' drug store. Desperate efforts were made to confine the flames to the first building, but all in vain. There was no means to fight the fire except buckets, and on such a day there was no hope of success.

Persistent work by a large crowd prevented four houses contiguous to Simmons' drug store from burning, although one, known as the P. R. Harden's stand, caught fire and burned through the boxing near the end.

The losses are as follows: Dwelling house owned by Mrs. C. L. Hunter, valued at \$1,000, insurance \$300. Personal property of Mr. Snyder valued at \$150 or \$200, no insurance. Building in which Simmons' drug store was situated, owned by Mrs. J. V. Pomroy, valued at \$1,000, insurance \$700. The contents of the drug store were insured for \$1,000, but there was very little damage. The building in which Misses Brooks had their millinery store, owned by Mrs. J. V. Pomroy, valued at \$500, no insurance. The goods were insured, but very little damage was done to them.

Graham Telephone Exchange was in Simmons' drug store and the company lost about \$100. The insurance companies involved are the Georgia Home, \$800; Virginia State, \$300, and the Greensboro Stock Mutual Company \$1,700.

TOOK THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Religion in the Public Schools in the Philippines.

Manila, Jan. 21.—The Philippine commission to-day passed the school bill, introduced by Professor Moses, after two weeks discussion, with a few amendments. The chief discussion came over the section permitting any denomination to teach religion in the school houses after school hours, on the same plan of Minnesota in American, Spanish and Filipino public opinion, was strongly opposed to this.

Commissioner Moses to-day offered an amendment that so far as religion was concerned the schools shall be conducted on the same plan as American schools, and that teaching religion in school is not allowed. Four hundred citizens of Malabon took the oath of allegiance after mass yesterday.

An Atlanta Man's Prescription For Insomnia.

Captain Evan Howell, of Georgia, was talking to Senator Platt, of Connecticut, about insomnia. "Now, suh," he said, "I have a sure cure for insomnia, and it is as simple as it is sure. When you go to bed and can't sleep, get up and take a drink. Go back to bed and wait half an hour. If you do not go to sleep get up and take another drink. Repeat this, suh, at intervals of half an hour. If you do not go to sleep for four times, making four drinks, then, suh, if you are not asleep you will not care whether you sleep or not."—Washington Correspondence New York World.

—Mrs. Mary Harrison died Monday night at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. E. Allen, after a lingering illness of consumption. She came here on a visit over a year ago and was never able to return to her home in Rockingham. The deceased was the widow of the late Rev. T. Harrison, at one time pastor of the Baptist church in Greensboro.

—There are many points of merit about the Chattanooga chilled steel beam plow, but only a few of them are mentioned in the Greensboro Hardware Company's new ad. If you are not acquainted with this plow, ask one of your neighbors who has used it or call on the dealers when next in Greensboro.

It Girdles the Globe.

The fame of Bucklin's Arnica Salve as the best in the world, extends round the earth. It's the one perfect healer of Cuts, Corns, Burns, Bruises, Sores, Scalds, Boils, Ulcers, Felons, Aches, Pains and all Skin Eruptions. Only infallible Pile cure. 25c a box at Holton's drug store.

WANTED—ACTIVE MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER to deliver and collect in North Carolina for old established manufacturing wholesale house \$300 a year, sure pay. Honestly more than experience required. Our reference, any bank in any city. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manufacturers, Third Floor, 311 Dearborn St., Chicago. 37-184

GENERAL NEWS.

There is talk of the organization, in New York, of a \$200,000,000 steel and wire trust.

It is reported that an immense deposit of coal has been discovered in Rancolph county, West Virginia.

It is predicted that in a few years Porto Rico will be a world renowned winter resort, rivalling Bermuda and Florida.

The legislature of South Carolina has unanimously re-elected Benjamin R. Tillman to the United States senate.

All social functions at the White House have been suspended for the season because of the President's and Mrs. McKinley's indisposition.

Lord Lansdowne, British foreign minister, is opposed to accepting the Hay Paunceforte treaty as amended by the United States senate.

The Goebel election law, which has been the indirect cause of so much political disturbance in Kentucky, has passed out of existence, its place being filled by the new law passed by the special session of the legislature.

A New Orleans special says: Rev. Hiram Revels, of this city, died suddenly while addressing his congregation from the pulpit. He was formerly United States senator from Mississippi and a leading negro politician. He was a native of North Carolina.

The contest among Illinois Republican candidates for the United States senate came to an end last week by the withdrawal of former Governor Tanner, and Messrs. Cannon, Hitt and Prince from the race. Senator Cullom was re-nominated in caucus by acclamation.

Gen. John W. Foster, secretary of state in the Harrison administration has been elected president of the American Bible Society, of which he has been for some years a vice president. He is active in the Presbyterian denomination and is especially interested in missionary work.

Brought Good Fortune.

A small item in his own paper lately brought amazing good fortune to Editor Chris. Reitter, of the Saginaw (Mich.) Post and Zeitung. He and his family had the Grip in its worst form. Their doctor did them no good. Then he read that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds was a guaranteed cure for La Grippe and all Throat and Lung troubles; tried it and says: "Three bottles cured the whole family. No other medicine on earth equals it." Only 50c and \$1.00 at Holton's drug store. Trial bottles free.

IDLE MONEY

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.

J. W. SCOTT, President.
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NEW MILLINERY!

Mrs. Nannie Weatherly has her usual large assortment of Hats, Bonnets and Notions for Fall and Winter. You will find the latest styles at popular prices. Call and see the stock before buying. It will speak for itself. Remember the place.

MRS. NANNIE WEATHERLY,
109 East Market Street.

EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

I try to convince the public that I am doing the VERY BEST DENTAL work at the VERY LOWEST PRICES and can convince you if you will call and give me an opportunity.

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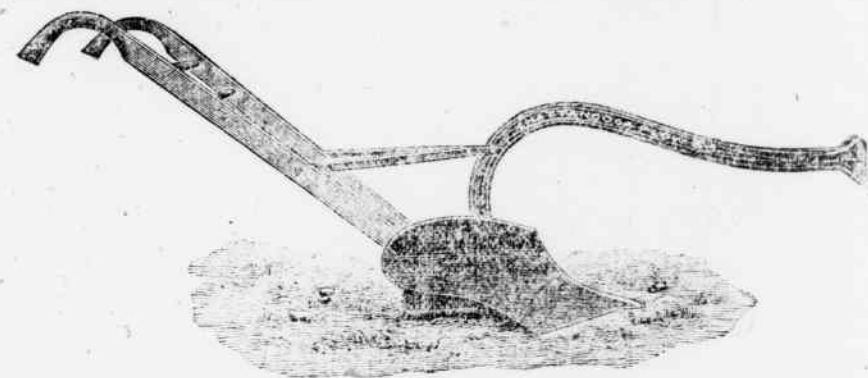
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- 2ND.—IT IS THE STOUTEST AND BEST MADE.
- 3RD.—IT IS BEST BRACED.
- 4TH.—SQUARE FIT MOULD BOARD IN POINT.

- 5TH.—TWO BOLTS FASTENING POINT, HOLDING POINT FIRMLY IN ITS PLACE.
- 6TH.—IT NEVER FAILS TO SHED THE SOFT RED PUSH DIRT WHERE OTHER CHILLED PLOWS FAIL.

One trial will convince you of the above facts. Ask your neighbor about it. You are specially and cordially invited to call at our place and see the many other points of MERIT not mentioned above. We also have a full line of all kinds of Farming Tools of the best makes, Meat Mills, Tinware, Steel Traps, Stoves and a full line of all kinds of Hardware. Come to see us. Yours for business.

THE GREENSBORO HARDWARE CO.

P. S.—Shot Guns and all Sporting Goods at cost.



CHILLS

We hardly need to dwell very extensively on this troublesome complaint. If you've had chills probably you know all about them without any outside assistance. What we want you to know is that

Bedford's Tasteless Chill Tonic

has been sold by us for a good many years to people all over our immediate territory. Every one who has used it speaks in the highest terms of it. We firmly believe that for CHILLS, AGUE and MALARIA there is no better remedy in this country. We know that we have not been able to get hold of one.

PRICE 50c. A BOTTLE—GUARANTEED TO CURE.

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