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THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT

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THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

DEMOCRATIC SUPREMACY FOR THE GOOD OF ALL, AND A DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION ADMINISTERED BY DEMOCRATS.

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NEW SERIES, NO. 1,111

GREENSBORO, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1888.

Z. W. WHITEHEAD, Editor & Proprietor.
TERMS $1.50 Per Year, in Advance.

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT
CIRCULATES LARGELY IN THE COUNTIES OF GUILFORD, ROCKINGHAM, GRANVILLE, CASWELL, PERSON, ALAMANCE, ORANGE, CHATHAM, RANDOLPH, MOORE, FORSYTH, DAVIDSON, SURRY AND STOKES.
Pittsylvania, Patrick and Henry Counties in Virginia.
ADVERTISERS STICK A

W. P. BEALL, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
Drug Store of Porter & Tate. Residence on Asheboro street. 4-4y

J. K. GREGORY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Opposite Benbow House, Greensboro, N. C.

Dr. G. W. Whitsett,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Lindsay Corner,
GREENSBORO, N. C.

DR. R. W. TATE,
PRACTICING PHYSICIAN.
GREENSBORO, - NORTH CAROLINA.
Offers his Professional Services to the citizens of Greensboro and surrounding country.
Office at Porter & Dalton's drug store. When not professionally absent may be found at his residence on Asheboro street. Office for T. B. Keech's. junl1-tf

Clement G. Wright,
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Practices in the State and Federal Courts. Office with Porter & Dalton's drug store. feb17-1y

ROBERT M. DOUGLAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WINSTON, - NORTH CAROLINA.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts. Office in the Store of Guilford, Randolph and Porter & Dalton's drug store.

F. T. BALDWIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HIGH POINT, N. C.
Practices in the State and Federal Courts. Attention given to the collection of claims.

JAMES W. FORBIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Careful and prompt attention given to all business placed in his hands. Office opposite the Court House. jul2-tf

BARTLEY SHIPP.
BYNUM & SHIPP,
ATTORNEYS and COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.

THE MARTIN HOUSE,
DOBSON, N. C.,
Accommodations for the reception of guests with first-class table. Servants polite and attentive. Rooms well furnished.
HENRY SNOW, Prop'r.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL,
MT. AIRY, N. C.,
Has been remodelled and newly furnished and is now the leading hotel in town. Fare first-class. Servants at a moment's call. Also has large sample room for drummers.
J. V. ITCHELL, Prop'r.

The Wentworth Hotel,
WENTWORTH, N. C.,
Is a first-class hotel. Rooms furnished in the best manner of style. The table is always supplied with the best the county affords. Servants polite and attentive. Is located near the court house and convenient to all business.
W. P. HANCOCK, Proprietor.

THE COVE HOUSE,
WALNUT COVE, N. C.,
Is now open for the reception of guests, with first-class accommodations. Servants polite and attentive. Stable large and well ventilated.
J. W. LEWIS, Proprietor.

Pilot Mountain Hotel,
PILOT MOUNTAIN, N. C.,
Caters to the traveling public, and especially commercial travelers, being near the famous Pilot Mountain, and first class rooms. Conveyance to and from the mountain at any and all times.
DANIEL MARIAN, Prop'r.

THE DALTON HOTEL,
DALTON, N. C.,
Is now open for the reception of guests. A "Bus" meets all trains. A livery stable is kept in connection with the Hotel to carry drummers and others to all points in the county.
D. N. DALTON, Proprietor.

The Arlington Hotel,
DANVILLE, VA.
Under New Management. Thoroughly renovated and refitted with all modern improvements. Table supplied with the best the market affords. Large wagon yard.
SCOTT CARTER, Prop'r.
W. T. Manager.

The Merchants Hotel.
MADISON, N. C.,
Situated in the business part of town, is now the leading house in Rockingham. Rooms well furnished and good fare. Accommodations for drummers. Don't fail to stop at the Merchants.
N. M. McGEHEE, Proprietor.

JOHN JAMES,
House and Decorative Painting, Glazing, Kalsomining,
Paper Hanging, Greensboro, N. C.

L. OAKLEY,
ARCHITECT and BUILDER,
Greensboro, N. C.
Correct drawings and specifications, business houses and residences a specialty. All work intrusted to him receives prompt attention. with satisfaction. July3
C. S. LINDLEY.

J. C. Lindley & Bro.,
NURSERYMEN,
Greensboro, N. C.
Have Millions and Thousands of Grapes Vines and Plants for sale. Nurseries four miles west of Market House on South Elm street, Greensboro. jul15-tf

INSURANCE AGENCY!
LIFE, LIFE & LIFE. FIRE, TORNADO, TORNADO.
INSURE WITH—
J. W. Carr & Co., Agents,
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Represent European and American Companies. Combined assets over
TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS.
J. W. CARR, Agent,
Greensboro, N. C.—and—High Point, N. C

EDITORIAL BRIEFS AND POINTS POLITICAL.

DANVILLE has organized a camp of Confederate Veterans. The camp is in fine condition.

A WRITER wants to know "How should a young manenter society?" At an entertainment.

"OHIO has just begun her second century"; but sad to relate, she doesn't improve with age.

CAN it be possible that BLAINE has carried Toledo, O.?—beaten SHERMAN in his own bailiwick?

"AUT BLAINE aut SHERMAN seems to be the Republican slogan in Arkansas." At Chicago it will be 0 SHERMAN.

A NEW England paper wants to punish the Rhode Island bribe-givers and bribe takers. What, put the whole State in jail?

BOULANGER may be a patriot, but unquestionably the impression is gaining ground that he has very poor way of showing it.

THE Philadelphia *North American* says: "Thirteen divorces were granted in this city on Saturday." Only thirteen? Philadelphia is improving.

IT is now in order for the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* to prove that the buying of negro votes in Rhode Island was another Southern outrage.

"THE King of the Sandwich Islands threatens to abdicate and go to raising coffee." But if all reports be true raising thunder is more in his line.

"BALD mountain, in Western North Carolina, is showing signs of a commotion in its interior." Probably the moonshining season has opened briskly.

"THE richest woman in Kansas" has distinguished herself by marrying the head waiter of a hotel in Wichita. Probably she found that cheaper than tipping him.

Whitehead's Democrat says that MAHONE is the Republican party of Virginia, and it is no use for any of his lieutenants to kick against his edicts, however arbitrary.

THE Ohio *State Journal* says: "The price of liberty has been advanced from eternal vigilance to $25 and costs." Fifteen dollars is the average price in Rhode Island.

"MATTHEW ARNOLD says the American funny man is a national misfortune." Right, MATTHEW. The American funny man is a national miss fortune. He generally dies poor.

A CALIFORNIA paper says: "Certain it is that a Southern negro in Georgia or Louisana is a very different person when in California." Oh, no; the difference is in the employers.

"A CROSS-EYED reformer is one who has become so by watching for two parties to pick him up"—or by watching for two parties to kick him out. BEN. BUTLER will serve as a good type.

"THERE is nothing in the world that makes a polician so mad as to have the people pack a convention on him." The chances are that SHERMAN will be very mad at Chicago.

"THE female municipal administration of Oskaloosa consists of the mayoress and five councilwomen." The first appropriation will doubtless be for a municipal cradle to be kept in the Council chamber.

"THE KEELY motor is to be examined by four experts." But whether the experts will know any more after they have examined it than they do now is exceedingly doubtful.

"A YOUNG man in Main is accused of having voted thirteen times at one election." BOUTELLE should see that his friend is sent South to teach the people honest election methods.

HALSTEAD says that the Providence (Rhode Island) *Journal* will not do on political issues. Perhaps. But it is certain that Rhode Island will do on political issues—that is, if HALSTEAD's idea of political issues is to be accepted.

Gentlemen of the committees, the chairmen, you are too slow. To secure victory at the next election, sound, pure and intelligent men must be selected, men of ability who are acquainted and can explain and thoroughly discuss before the people, the tariff and internal revenue questions, for these we regard as the only issues.—Hillsboro *Recorder*.

TOO MUCH ROTATION.

The Sentinel has noted with regret the tendency in North Carolina political life to divide out the spoils and "take turn about" going to the legislature and to congress. For instance, it seems to be an unwritten law in the 4th district that no congressman shall go more than twice. Last year, when General Cox had secured large influence in Washington and had been placed as chairman of one of the most important committees of the House, it was decreed that this gentleman's political head must come off by the half dozen political aspirants in his district, and it did. And the result was, the district was lost and a radical of the blackest dye, named John Nichols, was sent to Washington in the place of such an able man and thorough gentleman as Gen. Cox.

We complain that North Carolina gets little recognition at Washington, that so few of our men get on important committees. It is true that we have little influence there, but it is our own fault. Of course if we send men to Washington like Brower or Nichols we can never expect recognition and not much respect, but if we send a man like Cox, or Henderson, we ought to let him stay until he fails in his duty. Occasionally there are men who go, and do nothing but vote for northern jobs, wear white cuffs, and look handsome, and these we ought to get rid of just as soon as possible, but the majority of our representatives and Senators are worthy men who can serve us better the longer they stay.

The immediate cause of these remarks was an article in one of the state papers, saying that Hon. Jno. S. Henderson would be opposed in his district next time by Mr. Bradshaw, a gentleman whom we know to be able, but who could not, for some time, wield the influence which Mr. Henderson does.

The retirement of Mr. Henderson would be a calamity to the entire people of North Carolina. We have watched the public course of Mr. Henderson and desire to say this: there is not a man from North Carolina in either the House or the Senate who does as much work for North Carolina as Mr. Henderson. He fought the Revenue system last year and was only defeated by the narrowness of a faction Speaker. This time he has succeeded in passing a revenue modification bill through the House that ought to become a law, and he is doing some earnest faithful work for the Mills bill. The older he gets the better work he does. He is an honest, earnest Christian man and has the confidence of the people. Although we know full well nobody will succeed in ousting him, yet we want to express our antagonism to the rotation system and ask at the hands of his people next time a unanimous, earnest support.—Winston Sentinel.

THE PATRIOT heratily subscribes to the above, and without disparagement to Mr. BRADSHAW, we entreat the people of the 7th district to rise up in *en masse* and demand Mr. HENDERSON's renomination; then his election is assured. Mr. HENDERSON is a born statesman, patriotic and gentleman, and withal, a most worthy exponent of the great National Democratic party. By his industry he has made a reputation in Congress that crowns him an honor to the halls of National Legislation, such as has given him prominence throughout the United States as a worker, a logical thinker, faithful in the discharge of his manifold duties, and never tiring in his efforts to relieve the people of the burdensome taxes fastened around our necks by the republican party. As a debater, he has few equals and no superiors, and is the match for any one of his adversaries on the floor. Having served his people faithfully for two terms, his record in Congress, which is the best platform for the Democratic party in the approaching campaign, is the best recommendation for his return. Would to God that every Congressional District in North Carolina possessed a JOHN HENDERSON.

"Compliments of the Mountains to the Seacoast," via C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

The sparkling dew floats down the plane,
To mingle with old ocean's spray:
The iron horse wi h flowing mane
Comes neighing on his joyous way.

He slakes his thirst on the ocean's strand,
And he steams for the mountains high,
Where cool inviting shades, and land
Of wonders kiss the sky.

Jubilant brooks and rivers pure,
Babble their welcome as they run,
"The mountain blue with its azure hue,"
Wafts a welcome warm as the sun.

The little birds from all the trees,
Chirp out their merry notes of song,
The sweetest flowers kiss the bees,
As the iron horse steams along.

Maidens fair decked out in gems,
All come to greet them with their charms,
Crowned with health and diadems,
Of beauty, wealth, and outstretched arms.

The babies all doth cry with joy,
As in their mothers' arms they nestle.
The gray-haired man and little boy,
Hug each other for a wrestle.

Old Pilot—grand—majestic sight,
Hath stood for ages the lightnings flash,
It now looks down with grand delight,
On all this roar, and din, and crash.

Old Sauratown doth echo back
From all its coves, and crags and towers,
And welcome all on the iron track,
From Seaboard towns to mountain bowers.

The Ararat glides gently near,
O'er rocky beds and verdant banks,
And adds its welcome soft and clear,
As it ripples onward on its pranks.

Old Fisher's Peak no longer frowns,
As 'twas wont to do in days of yore,
But thunders back its tones and sounds
Its welcome—welcome by the score.

Welcome, welcome from cove and hill,
Rings out on all the moun ain air,
From river, lake and mirthful rill,
And gallant men and maidens fair.

The history of North Carolina is as yet imperfectly written. The labors of authors on tue subject have gone only to the extent of gathering material for that historian who shall at a future day collate and condense with intelligence the mass of what might properly be called the *disjecta membra* of a body to be built up in solid form and substance. Williamson's, Hawks, Wheelers', Moore's, can neither of them, be accepted as full complete histories of North Carolina. Yet each and all of them, from their several points of view, have gathered up invaluable information—a mine from which the future laborer in the important field may draw his treasures. So in a later stage of progress, in fact, in this contemporaneous period, come the researches of Col. William L. Saunders into the old colonial records, each of which is prefaced by his able and admirable chapter of comment and explanation, with interesting and reliable sketches of men and events.—Asheville *Citizen*.

TIME TO STOP.

STRIKES AND TRUSTS CONDEMNED BY GENERAL MASTER-WORKMAN POWDERLY.

He Says Lockouts Never Pay as the Wives and Children of the Strikers Attest.

Perhaps the most important document issued by General Master Workman Powderly during the nine years that he has been chief of the Knights of Labor. It is a "special call" to the members of the organization to return to the first principles of the order, live up to them, study the preamble and its requirements and take leave of the folly of striking in vain.

Mr. Powderly goes right over the heads of the members of his cabinet, the district master workmen and other officials, and addresses himself squarely to the rank and file whose verdict he asks upon the various questions submitted at the close of his circulars, as follows:—

"From the 5th of September, 1870, your General Master Workman has written, talked against and opposed strikes. He believed that they were ruinous under the old system; he believes they are doubly so to-day. Years ago a strike on a railway or in a manufactory was carried on between the men and the employer. To day, when a strike takes place, the railway company or the manufacturer may belong to a 'trust,' and may actually realize a profit, while those engaged in the strike are starving. Pools, combinations and trusts, are the unions of capital against which unions of laborers are pitted. The one with millions at its back can and does lie idle until—as Superintendent Sweigard, of the Reading company, said in his sworn testimony before the Congressional Investigating Committee—starvation does its work and compels the men to go back.

"Austin Corbin, in his letter to William T. Lewis, the District Master Workmon of District Assembly 135, concerning the settlement of the miners' strike, said that he would pay as much as his competitors, but could not be expected to pay more. In truth, the company Mr. Corbin represents has no competitors, for the anthracite coal mining companies are in a combination to ship but a certain quantity of coal each year, in order that the amount shipped to market may not become great enough to reduce the price. Each coal company binds itself to ship a certain quantity and they dare not exceed the quota agreed upon. Mr. Corbin could well afford to say that he would pay as much as his competitors, since all of the anthracite companies are united as one and competition is dead."

LEGISLATION NEEDED.

After elaborating this thought by illustrations of the Reading strike, Mr. Powderly continues:—

"We must have legislation which will compel individual and corporation to transact business on a basis of real property—dollars and cents, instead of what the world calls paper credit or fictitious values.

"How can this be done? By whom will it be done?

"Not by strikers; not by wasting our energies on the line of abuse of each other. It cannot be done by men who have no higher conception of Knighthood and citizenship than to expose themselves and families to the pangs of hunger in a suicidal strike. It is argued that strikes do good; so does a fire. Strikes do good! Go to the coal fields of Pennsylvania and count the victims. Go through the Lehigh region and count the sufferers. Go into the homes of the brave, heroic men who waged the unequal battle and ask of the wives and children you will find there if strikes do good, and note the answer. Let the ones who have felt the pangs of hunger testify. Do not go to those who, standing far from the scene of conflict, will say strikes do good.

"This is a large country; ours a large organization Convulsions may take place in a dozen callings at the same time. Unfortunately each one feels that it alone is in trouble and knows nothing of the troubles of others. Your General Master Workman, to whom complaints come, can tell, which is entitled to first consideration, and knowing how many cases the order can succesfully attend to at once, is in a position to say that the order cannot sustain all of them at one time. Would it not be criminal in him to encourage all of them to hope for aid when he knew it could not be had? His experience teaches him that battles are not fought with fine words, false promises and bolstered hopes. He knows that what is called 'moral support' is to the man in trouble what watered stock is to the man in business—a promise to pay, with nothing as a fund to draw upon."

ALWAYS OPPOSED STIKES.

Mr. Powderly adds:—"I will never hold out a hope of assistance when I am not in possession of money to carry on the strike—when the men and women upon whom we must rely for the funds to carry on the struggle are as poor as those engaged in the trouble. The General Master Workman has received his share of censure for not encouraging certain strikes. He never did encourage a strike and never will do so, nor will he ever vote to order a strike until every known remedy short of a surrender of the manhood of the men engaged has been tried. Was he right? Is he right! We have had strike after strike. What good have they done? Here is an illustration. A man is receiving $2.50 a day. He wants a ten per cent advance, which would raise his wages to $2.75 a day. His demand is refused and he stops work, remains out a month—two, three or four months, and then returns to work at the old figure. At the end of the first month he has lost his wages at $2.50 a day, averaging twenty-six working days to the month, just $65; at the end of two months, $130; at the end of three months, $195, and at the end of the fourth month, $260. What has he gained? Nothing. Should his demand be acceded to at the end of the first month he will have to work ten months to make up the loss. Should it not be granted until the end of the second month he will have to work twenty months, and so on till the end of the chapter. But a dull season usually follows a strike, and in less than ten months men have to fight a reduction of ten per cent. What has been gained?"

MONEY FOR INSTRUCTION—NONE FOR FOLLY.

Mr Powderly asserts that he believes strikes are weakening the labor movements in America, and this is his reason for calling a halt on them. He continues:—

"If our membership of 500,000 is instructed in the full meaning of the preamble of the Knights of Labor we will do a work which all the strikes of ages, had they all proved successful, could not do. We heard a great cry go up because $10,000 went to pay lecturers last year, but not a word against the $300,000 that went into the maelstrom of strikes. It would be better to reverse the order of things and spend $300,000, or as many millions if obtainable, to put lecturers and teachers in the field. We have none now. Will a rigorous policy of educational work be sustained? Will our members consent to an educational fund by contributing ten, fifteen or twenty cents apiece? If so a number of good, competent speakers can be sent out at once through the order to educate and instruct members in the principles on which it is based. Will the order do so? In my opinion no wiser step can be taken. If the majority of our members vote to do this it will be done, and the speakers sent out at once to talk and work, not for one man or set of men, but for the brotherhood of men and women.

MR. POWDERLY'S ATTITUDE EXPLAINED.

"We have reason to be proud of the order to day. It has passed through a storm of ridicule, slander and calumny such as no other institution ever received that lived. The shafts that have been aimed at the General Master Workman have done him no harm. He has not changed his course a particle in consequence thereof, and intends to obey only one command in the exercise of his duty, and that the command of the order. If he is no longer of service the order has only to vote to have him turn his office over to another and it will cheerfully be done. He then takes his place as a private in the ranks, to use pen and effort the same as before for the success of the principles of Knighthood. If the practice of rushing into reckless strikes is to continue I would rather stop at once. If our order believes that the policy of enforcing discipline and obedience to law in regard to strikes should be carried out and will so vote, the General Master Workman will endeavor to carry it out; but he believes it to be criminal in him to lend his sanction, even by his silence, to violations of law by members going on strike against the laws of the order and of common sense."

PUBLIC OPINION.

There are men all over the South who are manly, and gifted and true. They cannot be persuaded to stay by the most indirect way, or otherwise, the dead heroes or the living who stood up in the perilous times for right and home and country. They have not become enamored of Northern applause, and have no patience with those who are so degenerated as not to glory in a noble, patriotic, heroic ancestry.—Wilmington *Star*.

While the newspapers are enumerating the States that have recently declared for Mr. Cleveland's renomination, is it not a fact that the Democratic State Executive Committee of North Carolina, in session at Raleigh on the 23d day of February, 1888, was the first political body in the United States, this year, to endorse President Cleveland. If North Carolina is entitled to such honors let her have them.—Charlotte *Democrat*.

Some years ago a member of the General Assembly called on a gentleman in Raleigh to draw a bill for him. "What do you want?" asked the gentleman. "Well," said the member, "I want to do something"—after a moments reflection—"repeal or amend some chapter of Battle's Revisal." The people had better keep such members at the plow handles. There they can do something that will not hurt others thonge it may not amount to much good for themselves.—New Berne *Journal*.

How many editors in North Carolina have held their pencils back when their argus eyes beheld men in high places, committing blunders and depredations against the welfare of society? How many editors have looked at the telling of the truth from the standing point of getting bread? It is a lamentable fact that much high handed meanness is permitted, because there is not moral character enough to expose it and make it odious. Many a scribe will reap his full reward, not so much from what he writes but from what he fails to write with the light before him. We have seen North Carolina exchanges on our tables fulsome of the praises of men that no doubt ought to be in the work house.—Sanford *Express*.

IMPROVEMENTS

MADE IN NORTH CAROLINA SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

As Reported by the Baltimore "Manufacturer's Record."

Addie—Flour Mill.—R. P. Potts will erect machinery for a flour mill.

Asheville—Street Railroad.—The Asheville Street Railroad Co., are about commencing work on their road, previously reported.

Asheville—Residence.—Edwin H. Herrick will build a $7,000 residence near Asheville.

Barnard—Factories.—Michigan parties are negotating for the land of O. H. Nichols with a view to starting manufactories, it is said.

Carthage—Turpentine Distillerles.—C. S. Jones has erected a turpentine distillery, and Muse Bros. contemplate erecting one.

Charlotte—Hotel.—The Buford Hotel Co., capital stock $150,000, has been organized by R. M. Miller, D. A. Tompkins and others, to manage the Buford House. They will add a wing to the hotel, put in elevator and make other improvements.

Piedmont Springs—Hotel.—The Piedmont Springs Co., reported last week as to build a hotel, will build it at Piedmont Springs. The office of the company will be at Winston.

Davidson College—Cotton Mill.—The Cornelius Cotton Mill, reported last week as chartered, will build at once a mill with a capacity of 2,000 spindles. An 80 horse-power engine is wanted.

Fayetteville—Cotton Mill.—The Fayetteville Cotton Mills have commenced work on their buildings, previously reported.

Goldsboro.—Implement Factory.—An agricultural implement factory is reported to be established soon.

Greensboro—Paving.—The mayor is receiving bids for paving streets and sidewalks.

Greensboro—Corn and Flour Mill.—Pegram & Pipkin have completed their corn mill and will shortly add the flour mill previously reported.

Lenoir—Mining.—Charles Murtagh is developing the Hayes-Spainhour mine.

Mebane—Dry Kiln.—White Bros. are building a new dry kiln.

Mebane—Cotton Factory.—There is talk of building a cotton factory.

Mebane—Grist Mill.—J. B. Warren has refitted his grist mill with new machinery.

Oxford-Buildings.—R. E. Young will erect 8 store buildings.

Oxford—Armory.—The Granville Grays will erect a $10,000 armory.

Oxford—Machine Shop.—A. J. & W. R. Kivett will add more machinery to their machine shop during the summer.

Rutherfordton—Gold Mining.—It is stated that a party will erect $15,000 of machinery to develop a gold mine 4 miles from Rutherfordton. A. Weaver can give information.

Salisbury—Gold Mining.—It is reported that an English company have purchased machinery to develop a gold mine near the Stanly Freehold Gold Mines.

Shelby—Church.—The Baptists will build a church to cost $7,500.

Tarboro—Canning Factory.—One of the factories reported last week as to be started will be a canning factory. A $15,000 stock company has been organized and will start it this season if machinery can be purchased in time. Machinery is wanted. Address W. E. Fountain.

Thomasville—Gotton Factorry.—There is talk of building a cotton factory. J. T. Cramer can probably give information if anything is done.

Thomasville—Flour Mill.—R. W. Thomas & Co., will shortly bogin work on a flour mill.

Thomasville—Residence.—J. T. Cramer will, it is reported, build a residence to cost $15,000.

Thomasville—Stamp Mill.—The New Russell Gold Mining Co., have contracted for machinery to erect a 40 stamp mill.

Toisnot—Cotton Factory.—A cotton factory is projected and parties are reported as corresponding with a view to purchasing machinery. R. S. Wells can probably give information.

Wilmington—Truck.—The Wilmington Hook & Ladder Co., will purchase a truck at a cost of about $2,000.

Wilmington—Building.—The Young Men's Christian Association contemplate erecting a building to cost $15,000.

We wish to give warning in time to all manipulators of party machinery. The people—the dear people—whose rights these same party managers are always talking about, and as constantly disregarding, are tired at and disgusted with their ways of packing delegations for particular candidates regardless of the wishes of the majority of their party. If the people are not heard in their conventions they will certainly be heard from at the polls. We are not saying this for the purpose of sowing discord, but with the sole desire of promoting harmony. We know the temper of a great many of our voters, and don't believe that they can always be whipped into ranks by applying the party lash.—Elizabethtown *Enterprise*.

I GAVE UP TO DIE.

KNOXVILLE' TENN., July 2, 1887.

BLOOD BALM CO. Atlanta. Ga—I have had catarrh of the head for six years. I went to a noted doctor and he said he treated me for it, but could not cure me, he said, I was over fifty years old and I gave up to die. I had a distressing cough; my eyes were swollen and I am confident I could not have lived without a change. I sent and got one bottle of your medicine, used it, and felt better. Then I got four more, and thank God! it cured me. Use this any way you may wish for the good of sufferers.

MRS. MATILDA NICHOLS,
22 Florida Street.

SUNDAY READING.

PREPARED SPECIALLY FOR THE "PATRIOT" READERS.

In the man whose childhood has known caresses, there is always a fibre of memory that can be touched to gentle issues.—*G. Eliot.*

Happy is he whose good intentions have born fruit in deeds, and whose evil of ought have perished in the blossom.—*Scott.*

A more glorious victory cannot be gained than this, that when the injury begins on his part, the kindness should begin on ours.—*Tillotson.*

The Class in Scripture: A lady asked one of the children in her Sunday school class: "What was the sin of the Pharisees?" "Eating camels, ma'am," was the reply. The little girl had read that the Pharisees "strained at gnats and swallowed camels." "In what condition was the patriarch Job at the end of his life?" questioned a teacher of the stolid-looking boy at the foot of the class "Dead," was the quelt response. "What is the outward and visible sign in baptism?" asked a lady of her Sunday-school class. There was silence for some seconds, and then a girl broke in triumphantly with: "The baby, please, ma'am."—*Chambers' Journal.*

The most eminent graces, like the deepet rivers, generally pursue a silent course. They possess in a degree, the peace and immutability of their divine Author. A holy influence goes out, which is felt in its effects though it cannot be described in its source. It is that powerful and constant effusion of the spirit of God which transforms the heart of the new man, and continually abides therein; which does not dazzle by brilliant and remarkable actions, so much as it imparts a living unction and a God like dignity to the most common ones. It produces throughout the whole soul, mind and heart a certain simplicity, profound peace, gentle love, and immutable calmness that charms and elevates the heart of the observer, though he scarcely knows why. The perfection of saints on earth is more perceptible in what they do not, than in what they actually do. It consists in that spotless holiness which is best comprehended when we contrast it with our natural disorder and impurity. It is a participation on earth of the happiness of the blessed paradise. It is the beginning of that ineffable union with God which, though begun on earth, can only be consummated in heaven.—*Reminiscences of Port Royal.*

The man who believes that this life is a life of probation, that the gospel is true and that death, with the dreadful alternatives to which it leads, approached and does not act, is a constitutional fool, and not responsible for his acts. We have serious doubts if such a case ever existed. That stupendous mass of flame and heat, the sun, would be a *hiatus* in nature if its rays did not flash in every direction, bearing to every orb within its system both heat and light. If there is a piece of created matter within the solar system which receives light from the sun, but no warmth, we have a natural parallel to the piece of human clay which receives into an unresponsive soul the evidences of Christianity. The soul that does not feel the heat from this great centre of the moral universe lies in little danger of blindness from excessive light. Sam Jones says a man cannot be a thorough, earnest Christian these days without being called a crank and lunatic. These good believers who see no cause for immediate action are among the number who discourage thoroughness in religion. They simply reflect the average sentiment of the age. But the sentiment is wrong. If Christianity is true at all, it is tremendously true, and we must teach men so. Above all things, we must discourage a shallow faith.—*Richmond Advocate.*

A SPORTING MAN'S EXPERIENCE.

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You will pardon me for addressing you on a subject on which I know you must get numerous, if not innumberable, letters, but gratitude prompts me to tell you about what I regard my most remarkable cure of rheumatism by your S. S. S. For ten years I suffered with rheumatism. I had about "saturated" my entire body. I had pains in every part of it. My left leg was the worst affected. Even to-day, though I am entirely well, my left leg is a little smaller than the right, shriveled from rheumatism. For five years I may say that I was in danger of starvation from inability to work at my trade on account of this terrible disease. When I came to Corinth from Alabama I was on crutches for two years. Of course during all of these and years I was attended by good physicians. They gave me powerful doses of potash and sarsaparilla, which did relieve me some for awhile, but I got no permanent relief until, by a friend's persuasion, I used S. S. S. I determined from the benefit I received from the first few bottles to take a thorough course of your medicine, and I took about one dozen of the Specific. When I began taking the medicine I weighed 130 pounds, and when I finished the thirteenth bottle I weighed 22 pounds, and I weigh that yet.

I regard your medicine as the poor man's best friend, if no will only take it in time, and thus save him from extravagant doctor's bills and preserve his health. With gratitude and with best wishes, I remain. Your obedient servant,

T. J. McMULLAN.

Corinth, Miss., Feb. 17th, 1887.

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—LEPROSY—
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