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GREENSBORO, N. C.

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DENTIST
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Dr. W. Griffith,
DENTIST
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Dr. E. Leibetter,
DENTIST
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Robert M. Douglas,
DENTIST
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Prices Low and Satisfaction Guaranteed.
ONLY OFFICE IN PIEDMONT NORTH CAROLINA RUNNING THEIR PRESSES BY WATER POWER.

Notice!
My Farm for Sale, known as the "Old Hendrix place," 2 1/2 miles East of Greensboro, My reason for selling is I want to go West.
Dec. 11-1m. A. H. MURRAY, Cashier.

Western Insane Asylum.
The board of directors of the Western North Carolina Insane Asylum at Morganton held its last meeting for the year at the institution last week. The superintendent and subordinate officers submitted their reports to the board and the board prepared its report to the Governor, to be by him transmitted to the General Assembly. All of these reports are for two years' operations of the asylum, and it is hoped that every member of the Legislature now soon to assemble will read them carefully.
The General Assembly at its last session appropriated for the support of the institution for two years, \$175,000. It was allowed to retain for betterments a small surplus which had been enabled to carry over from the biennial period 1888 to 1889, and the total expenses from December 1, 1888, to November 20, 1890, were \$178,882.96. The difference between this amount and the amount appropriated for the period, viz.: \$175,000, came out of the surplus just referred to, and a deficit surplus is again carried over after all expenses are paid. The reason for this surplus is that the appropriation was based upon an estimated average population of 500 for 1888 and of 500 for 1889 and the average was not so high as had been calculated. The number of patients remaining November 20, 1890, was 490.
The result of two years' operations have been most gratifying in every particular. The recoveries and admissions of patients have been 107 per cent, and the death rate 1.07 per cent—the other number being the other much below the average of similar institutions. The superintendent and medical work have been of the highest class, and the subordinate officers and employees have discharged their duties with fidelity and intelligence. This institution is one in which mechanical restraint is not employed. Up to about three years ago light form of restraint was, in a few very violent cases, resorted to, but even this has been abandoned and the raving maniac has as free use of the body and limbs as the quiet and harmless incurable. The patients are treated with the utmost kindness and consideration, and are more effective agents for cure and cure of the insane than the boot or the straight-jacket, and those who doubt this should visit the Western North Carolina Insane Asylum. The patients are kept in the best possible physical condition. The building is in perfect repair and the grounds have been brought into a high state of improvement. The whole institution is a model of cleanliness and order—law gentlemen's parlors are cleaner or in more orderly state than the average of such places. The improvements during the period have been numerous and important. What is probably the best macadamized and graded road in the State has been made from the asylum and the railroad station, a distance of one mile through the asylum grounds, and over a right of way generously donated by Maj. J. W. Wilson, the enlightened and large-hearted president of the board of directors. The water supply is brought through pipes from the mountains five miles from the asylum, and has been found insufficient for the needs of the increasing population of the institution. An immense reservoir has therefore been built on the grounds to take the water which would otherwise be wasted during the night. This involved large expense but will insure an ample supply of water. Efficient fire apparatus has been purchased and the danger of loss of lives or property from fire has been reduced to a minimum; this precaution is saving in another direction, as it is not thought necessary to carry more than a minimal insurance on the property. During the year a considerable body of real estate—farming, meadow and wood lands—contiguous to the asylum grounds has been purchased. This was felt to be justified by the excellent results which have attended the farming and gardening operations of the institution. During the past two years the farm and garden yielded products of the value of \$12,276.47.
The items mentioned cover the extraordinary expenses of the biennial period.
The asylum is now about full. Great care has been exercised to properly regulate admissions. If any applicants were received without discrimination, the institution would have been filled to its capacity two years ago. The jails have been relieved and all acute or supposed curable cases have been received, but during the ensuing year some applicants even of these classes it is feared will have to be turned away. Other State charities are, however, in more need of legislative help than the Western Insane Asylum—the North Carolina Asylum, the Eastern Asylum and the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution, for instance. The Western Asylum, always modest in its requests, will therefore ask the Legislature for nothing in the way of money excepting for the support of its inmates and to keep up necessary repairs. Two years ago it received an appropriation equal to \$187.50 per capita of its inmates. As its equipment has been improved and its population increased, its superintendent and directors feel that during the next two years

they will be able to do even better than this, and the Legislature will be asked to merely continue the present appropriation of \$90,000 per year. This is \$150.00 per year per capita for 500 inmates, and should be understood that this amount not only feeds and clothes the patients, but provides skilled treatment, pays all salaries, pays for drugs, fuel, lights, repairs, and meets all expenses of every sort whatsoever. The jailer of Iredell county is paid 25 cents per day for boarding the prisoners in the county jail and all concede that the figure is very low—some counties pay 40 cents and others as high as 50 cents. This 25 cents per day makes the board of a prisoner cost \$91.25 in a year. But had clothes been bought for him, if he becomes naked clothing must be bought for him, if he gets sick a physician must be paid and so must the drug bill, and all this is extra. When the State can provide everything in the way of comfort, care and skillful treatment for its unfortunate insane at less than double what it costs to feed a prisoner in a common jail, it will be admitted that it is doing its humane work at a very small cost. One hundred and eighty dollars per capita is indeed much below the average of the running expense of the asylums of the United States, but the management of the Western North Carolina Insane Asylum will undertake to provide for its inmates for the next two years at this figure, and moreover will, if allowed to retain its savings, undertake, by economical management, thus adding to these savings, to construct during the next two years, apart from the main building, a congregate dining room, which will enable them to convert the present dining rooms in the building into 60 more patients.
The General Assembly will be asked for some legislation regarding the institution which will involve no expense, but which will increase its usefulness, and to this legislation it is supposed there will be no objection from any quarter:
(1.) It will be asked that the name, "The Western North Carolina Insane Asylum," be changed to "The State Hospital at Morganton." The words "insane asylum" have a terror for the people, and many patients feel that a stigma attaches to them as inmates of an institution so called. "Hospital" is a pleasanter to the ear and is of less terrible significance to the mind. It is believed that this change of name will have a good effect upon the patients; already there is rejoicing in the ward in prospect of it.
(2.) Certain rooms of the institution—twelve on the male and an equal number on the female wing—were constructed as private sections where patients who might pay their own expenses and have their own attendants could be cared for. The institution, however, having been built and being supported by the money of all the people, it is not the policy of the directory to charge some patients and treat and care for others without charge. Hence these private sections are unavailable for the general purposes of the institution and it is proposed to open them to inebriates and victims of the opium habit to the number of twelve of each sex. It is proposed to charge the patients of these classes an amount for board equal to the expense of caring for and treating them, and it is felt that in this way a good work may be done in reclaiming men and women who have become disqualified for usefulness through the drink and opium habits, and this without expense to the State and without excluding insane persons who might otherwise be admitted.
This, then, is the statement of the case to the Legislature for the Western North Carolina Insane Asylum, an institution which is doing a glorious work in ameliorating the unhappy condition of a great many of our fellow-citizens. It is an honor to North Carolina and no North Carolinian can regard it otherwise than with pride. Dr. P. L. Murphy, its able superintendent, is eminently fitted in every particular for the important trust which he exercises with such wisdom and conscientiousness; Drs. Ivey and Taylor, the assistant physicians, are accomplished medical men, fond of their specialty and ambitious in it; the positions of steward and matron could not be more acceptably or more worthily filled than they are by Mr. F. M. Seroggs and Mrs. C. A. Marsh, and all the subordinates are chosen with reference to their fitness and take a just pride in their work. The institution is controlled by a board of eight directors, whose traveling expenses to and from the meetings are paid and who serve without compensation. As citizens and tax-payers they have just the same interest in the institution that other patriotic and enlightened citizens should have. They desire to see it reach the highest measure of usefulness and at the same time have the same interest that all other tax-payers have that it should be conducted with the utmost economy consistent with good service. Neither upon this nor upon any other point of management do they fear to meet the Legislature, and the most they have to ask of this honorable body is a rigid investigation of their management in the past, feeling confident that the closer the inquiry the more ready the General Assembly will be to accept what they now have to say as to what is necessary

to conduct the Western Insane Asylum in the future with the same measure of efficiency that has marked its operations in the Statesville location.
BIG FOOT SURRENDERS
150 Warriors and 250 Women and Children.
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 29.—A dispatch from Wounded Knee, S. D., gives details of the surrender of Big Foot's hands as follows: Sunday morning dawned bright and warm as a Summer day. Every one of the soldiers had his own tent pitched, and was talking weather. Fifteen Indian scouts had been gone two days, and there was no word from them. Little Big Foot started out at daylight, and at 10:30 he was seen dashing over the ridge for the camp waving his hat. In a few minutes he was at Whiteside's quarters, with the good news that Big Foot was only eight miles away.
"Boots and Saddles" was ordered, and if ever a lot of men got out of camp in a hurry, it was the veterans of the 7th Infantry. In a few moments they were sweeping over the ridge eastward toward Porcupine Butte, passing that they turned north and east down the slope to Porcupine Valley, where soon Big Foot's band was driven up in line, like soldiers, and apparently ready for battle.
There was over 150 warlike bucks heavily armed facing the cavalry that they met in Little Big Horn. One shot from any source and a tragedy would have occurred. Big Foot advanced from his side, and Major Whiteside from the Boys' side. Big Foot started in for a long talk on how weary he was of fighting around, and said he wanted to open his heart to the Chief of the soldiers.
Whitesides was there, however, for business, not talk, and said that he must surrender or fight. Big Foot went the flag of peace, and Big Foot surrendered his band of over 150 warriors and 250 women and children.
The prisoners marched over the old camp on Wounded Knee. The battalion has surrounded the Indian camp and will keep a strong guard over them until more troops arrive. The prisoners include Sitting Bull's gang, that is, after their Chief's death.
Scouts just in report that Bull and his braves on their way to the agency, and are in camp, at the Catholic mission, only a few miles away.
THE GREAT GROWING SOUTH.
No Booming or Abnormal Development—A Year of Activity.
Baltimore, Dec. 29.—The Baltimore Record publishes this week its annual review of the industrial progress of the South for 1890, showing great activity and prosperity throughout that section. The total assessed value of property for 1889 is \$4,500,000,000, a gain of \$276,000,000 over 1888, and of \$1,600,000,000 over 1880.
The past twelve months have been a period of unprecedented activity in every department of industrial and commercial enterprise in the South. Every factor of business reflects the general activity. The railroads have been loaded with freight beyond their capacity, the banks have transacted business more than ever, and have earned handsome returns upon their capital. Agricultural and manufacturing products have been put forth in great quantity and there has been a tremendous flow of capital, in every direction to the South, seeking investment. The past year is not one of booming nor of abnormal development; but it has been essentially a period of steady growth upon solid foundations. The South has been put to severe tests during the past year, but it has stood them all without strain or injury, and stands them in the eyes of the world better than ever before. An abundance of everything that the fields, the forests, or the mines yields has given the South ample resources with which to stand all strains and to meet all demands.
He Superintends His Own Cafe, Making.
George W. Piper, of Shewa, Michigan, formerly a merchant, is dying of consumption. A week ago he took a laborer with him into a swampy piece of woods, and put down a lot of red cedars, which he had sawed into boards and taken to his sawing cabinet there. He surprised the workman by ordering him to build a coffin to measure. "Who for," asked the carpenter. "For myself," replied Piper, and he insisted on having his orders carried out. He says he does not propose to have any undertakers make anything out of his dying, and has made a contract with the village expressionist to carry that box to the grave. Piper watches that cabinetmaker, and sees to it that the job is not shoddy. He is growing weaker every day, and cannot totter to the workshop to superintend the job only once or twice more.
Craved by Drink.
New York, Jan. 1.—James Kanter, a middle aged German, while crazy drunk this evening, ran amuck on 35th street and stabbed four passers-by with a butcher knife. He was arrested. The victims were not seriously injured.

SENATOR VANCE.
He is a Man of the People in Every Sense of the Word.
Senator Vance today spoke for a little over an hour to the most attentive Senate of the present decade. As usual, his speech was replete with philosophy and poetry. His analysis of the Force bill was brief, but complete and pointed. In fact it was the best description of the bill that has yet been rendered. He is a member of the committee on privileges and elections, and consequently devoted unusual study to the true inwardness of the bill. He laid it bare in phases in a manner that will be understood by the people. There is no more attractive speaker than Vance in the Senate of the United States, and no man with more general influence. He is a man of the people in every sense of the word. There is no man in Congress who has more sympathy with the farmers and laborers of the country. The Republican side of the Senate was deserted as usual when Senator Vance took the floor, but gradually the Republicans began sneaking back when the word was passed around that Vance was speaking. The Republicans, while pursuing a policy of obscurantism and dodging debate in discussion, are still not insensible to a literary treat, and consequently the North Carolina Senator was done the honor of their return to the chamber and hearing him.—St. Louis Republic.
WILL COME TO NAUGHT.
The Farmers Will Drop the Third Party Scheme.
Topeka, Kan., Dec. 30.—The following interview with President McGrath, published today, would indicate that the alliance has, for the present, decided to drop the third party movement. He says:
"The agitation in the south over the Lodge bill precludes the possibility of any independent movement at this time. While in Ocala I investigated the conditions as thoroughly as my limited stay would permit, and I came to the conclusion that more time was needed. It will come about in time, but the time is not this year."
A delegation of Kansas editors which has returned from a tour through the south, having made a thorough investigation of the farmers' move there, found that a large majority of southern farmers believe in working for their reforms within the democratic party. In Louisiana, for example, the editors found few advocates of the third party move.
The president of the alliance in that state, Thomas S. Adams, secretary of the state board of agriculture, in a conversation with a correspondent, who accompanied the Kansas delegation, said:
"The political condition in this state precludes the possibility of an independent move at this time. With us it is a battle for white supremacy, and any movement which will divide the white people politically will not find favor."
The editors found that Mr. Adams expressed the sentiment pretty generally held by southern farmers, and for this reason they also concluded that it would be impossible to do anything with the new movement at this time.
WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE.
He Celebrates His Sixtieth Anniversary of His Birth and His Golden Wedding.
London, Dec. 29.—To-day occurs the sixtieth anniversary of the birth of William Ewart Gladstone, who is spending the day in the midst of his family and surrounded by friends at Hawarden.
The Welsh village is crowded with visitors who have come from far and near to pay their respects and tender their congratulations to the victorious old statesman. Among the throng who visited Hawarden Castle to-day were many of Mr. Gladstone's American allies, political enemies as well as admirers. A number of the number who most cordially saluted the distinguished host.
Later in the day Mr. Gladstone drove in an open carriage to attend the unveiling of a beautiful fountain which the people of Hawarden, irrespective of politics, have erected to commemorate his golden wedding, and which is placed just outside of the chief entrance to the castle. In his speech accepting the gift and thanking the donors, Mr. Gladstone said that after 50 years of repose in their midst he had become so warmly attached to Hawarden that he hoped to continue with them during the remaining years of his life.
Mr. Cleveland to Speak in Chicago.
Chicago, Dec. 29.—In the course of lectures which was inaugurated last year by Chauncey M. Depew under the auspices of the Press Club of Chicago, the next address will probably be given by ex-President Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland told the financial secretary that he would endeavor to arrange his affairs so as to enable him to accept the club's invitation late in February or early in March.
The Richmond papers state that Governor Fowle has been asked to be the orator of the day at the celebration of the birthday of General Robt. E. Lee. The date of this celebration is January 19th and the arrangements will be in charge of the Camp, Confederate Veterans.

300 "GOOD INDIANS."
That's the Number Slain in the Battle Monday.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Commissioner of Indian affairs this morning received the following dispatch from agent D. F. Royer, dated at Pine Ridge Agency, December 29: "On Wounded Knee Creek this morning, while the soldiers were disarming Big Foot and his band after their surrender, a fight took place which resulted in the killing of about three hundred Indians and several of the soldiers, including Captain Wallace, with a number wounded."
"Two Strike and his party who were camped on White Clay Creek, just below Red Cloud's house, opened fire on the Agency from a hill opposite the boarding school, wounding two soldiers. The police returned the fire, killing two of Two Strike's Indians and wounding two others."
"Two Strike and his band have retreated in a northwesterly direction from the Agency, and it is supposed, is trying to make his way back to Bad Lands."
"Thus far the Pine Ridge Indians have taken no active part in the war, but Big Foot, Slow Bear, Kicking Bear and Two Strike bands have been and are active Indians."
A Story of the Johnstown Flood.
In May, 1889, a young man named John A. Little who worked for the L. A. Smith Wooden Ware Company of Pittsburg, left for a short vacation, and as he was going he said to Christian McKee, a fellow workman: "If anything happens to me take care of my family." McKee promised that he would, and Little went away. He was lost in the Johnstown flood. A wife and eight children were left without support, and McKee set about redeeming his promise. He sent out more than a thousand letters to relatives near and distant, and to friends of the family, and nearly all responded with small sums of money. The amount collected was \$5,620.
Mr. McKee has purchased a house with part of the money, which has been decided to Mrs. Little, and the rest has been placed to her credit in a bank. Two of the children have been provided with employment.
FIRE IN TARBORO.
The Oldest Academy—An Old Historic Mark—In Tarboro Burned.
TARBORO, N. C., Dec. 30.—The Female Academy of this place, Prof. D. G. Gillespie principal, was destroyed by fire about half past one o'clock this morning. All efforts to save the building were ineffectual, and it was soon consumed by the flames. Quite a number of the citizens reached the building in time to render aid in saving much of the furniture.
The building was burning rapidly when the inmates were awakened and notified of their imminent peril.
The origin of the fire is unknown, but there is every reason to believe that it was the work of an incendiary. The building was insured for \$2,000 and the furniture for \$500.
FIGHTING THE ROBBERS.
The Cashier Stunned by a Blow—One of the Robbers Wounded.
Chicago, Dec. 30.—Three men entered the South Chicago National bank about 1 o'clock this afternoon. Two of them engaged the cashier's attention, while the third slipped through the door and coming up behind the cashier, dealt him a blow which knocked him senseless. Then the three quickly rifled the bank and dashed away in their hurry. After a chase of seven miles, the police captured two of the robbers at Fifteenth street and recovered all the money—\$4,500. Several shots were exchanged between the police and the fleeing robbers, and one of the latter was seriously wounded in the thigh. The third robber is still at large.
A Bloody Encounter With Indians.
OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 29.—A special to the Bee from Pine Ridge Agency says: "Outraged by the Bad Lands who arrived here this morning announced a bloody and desperate conflict between the United States troops and the hostiles. Big Foot's band had been surrounded by the troops, and when the former were being disarmed by Col. Forsyth, a bloody encounter took place. Capt. Wallace, commanding Co. K of the 7th Cavalry, was killed. Lt. Galloway, of the same regiment, was shot in the arm. Several soldiers were killed and a number of Indians hit the dust."
Big Fire in a Prison.
PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 1.—A fire broke out in Clinton prison about midnight last night and when discovered it was impossible to check the flames and at 5 o'clock this morning the new portion of the prison, the kitchen, the hospital, the store-rooms, the State shop, and the machine shop, were in ruins. The new portion of the prison contained 370 prisoners and they made a regular stampede to escape but the panic was soon checked and the prisoners were transferred to the old prison in good order. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

FISHBLATE'S FALL OPENING!

—OF—

CLOTHING,

Hats and Furnishing Goods.

OUR OPENING For the Fall and Winter of 1890-'91,

IS OF MORE THAN USUAL INTEREST.

And the most important it has ever been our pleasure to make, having had the ADVANTAGE of buying some of the

BEST AND LATEST STYLES


From the Factories, for much less than the regular factory prices, and this will enable us to sell goods to our customers almost as cheap as our competitors can buy them. We have had an experienced buyer in New York for three months, who has picked up for us the CREAM OF METROPOLITAN OFFERINGS.

We are prepared to please in TASTE and PURSE the fancy of every customer. Our stock is large and complete in every line. If you want to buy CLOTHING and HATS all we ask is just come and see our stock and learn our prices, and you will buy from us.

Very Respectfully,

F. FISHBLATE,

The Leading Clothier and Hatter of Greensboro.
C. M. VANSTORY, MANAGER.



Street Cars.
Get on the new street car line and go at once to

W. B. Farrar's Jewellery Emporium
and get a new present for your wife, husband or best girl. You will find the latest designs in diamond rings, watches and chains, spectacles, gold pens, and tablet sets in gold and silver. Finest sterling silver coffee spoons, butter knives and tea spoons in blush case, in intricate plated ware. You will find beautiful designs in Tea Sets, Coffee Sets, Water Sets, Cake Baskets, Bonbon Boxes, Smoking Sets and many other things that you will like and the prices are low as can be for the quantity of goods that I carry. I respectfully invite you to call at once and select your Christmas Gifts and Bridal Presents, as I have the largest and best selected stock ever brought to this city.
Respectfully,
W. B. FARRAR'S

ROUSTON & BROS.,
Wholesale Grocers, Greensboro, N. C.

Stockholders Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the National Bank of Greensboro, will be held at their Banking House at Wednesday, January 7th, 1891, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
NEIL KELLINGTON, Cashier.

The Union Land Co.,

GREENSBORO, N. C.
Capital Stock, \$250,000
25,000 Shares at \$10 each.

J. VAN LINDLEY, President	G. W. E. JONES, Vice-President
W. R. BURGESS, Sec'y and Treas.	J. S. HUNTER, General Manager
R. M. DOUGLAS, Attorney	

DIRECTORS:
J. W. FRY, O. W. FARRAR, H. L. FAY, J. W. WOOD, O. R. COX, A. Y. VENABLE, W. M. HOBSTON, W. E. BEECHER.

The company has valuable lands and residences for sale on the town and street of this city, including South Hill and Anderson roads. A limited amount of the Capital Stock has been had upon application to the Treasurer (not cash in the meantime). Office, 221 S. Elm Street.

Dividend Notice!

At a recent meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Guilford, a Semi-Annual Dividend of 4 per cent. was declared payable on and after the first Thursday in January, 1891.
WM. B. BOGART, Cashier.

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