THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1892.

NEW SERIES, NO. 1,[illegible]

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An Old Played-out Song.

It's the purtiest thing in creation,
Whenever I hear that old song,
"Do They Miss Me at Home?" I'm so
[illegible]
My life seems as short as it's long!
For everything pears like a dreamy
It pears in the years past and gone,
When I started out sparkin' at twenty,
An' had my hair twicher on.

Though I'm wrinkled, older and grayer
Right now than my parents was then,
You strike up this song, "Do They
Miss Me,"
And I'm jest a youngster again!
I'm standin' back there in the furrow
A wishin' for evening to come,
And a-whispering over and over
Them words, "Do They Miss me at
Home?"

Yes, Martha Ellen she sang it
The first time I heard it, and so,
[illegible] was her very first sweetheart,
[illegible] me of her, don't you know,
Her face used to look in the twilight,
As I took her to spellin'; and she
Kep' a-hummin' that song till I met her,
Postbank, if she ever missed me.

I can shut my eyes now, as you sing it,
And hear her low answerin' words;
And then the clad chirp of the crickets
As clear as the twitter of birds;
And the dwell in the road is like velvet,
And the rutted and fenced and grass
Is as sweet as the scent of the lilies
In Eden of old, as we pass.

Do They Miss Me at home? Sing it lower—
And softer—and sweet as the breeze
That pondered our path with the scenty
White blossom of the old locust trees.
Let the mockingbirds help you to sing it
And the robins away over the hill,
Till the moon bulges out in a chorus
Of stars, and our voices are still.

Do They Miss Me at home? Sing it softer
Till the music is [illegible] to a moan;
Though I know from midnight till morning
And dawn, to the close of the day,
And I grope through darkness, leaning
towards
And on through the lone way ahead,
With my heart in my throat and soldin'
The words, Do They Miss Me at Home?

Jason Walrond in Ritzy.

MR. GLADSTONE WOUNDED.

A Woman Throws a Piece of Ginger-Bread at Him and Injures his Left Eye.

While Rt. Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, the liberal leader, was driving through Chester, England, Saturday to attend a meeting of a liberal club, a woman threw a large piece of hard ginger-bread and threw it with considerable force and struck Mr. Gladstone on the nose, just beneath the left eye, and then dropped upward, grazing the eye and cutting the aged statesman quite badly.

Mr. Gladstone endured great discomfort throughout his drive to the place where the meeting was held. As the pain increased he began to fear that the eyeball was seriously injured and decided to seek medical assistance as soon as possible. When Mr. Gladstone arrived at the headquarters of the Liberal club two doctors were immediately summoned. They made a careful examination and found that the injured eye was considerably inflamed and that the sight of the eye was greatly impaired. The physicians operating upon and succeeded in moderating the pain which the patient was suffering, after copiously bathing his eye with a wash prescribed by the doctors. Mr. Gladstone then seemed much relieved and decided to address the meeting in spite of the disturbing incident which marked his visit to Chester. Mr. Gladstone made a spirited speech, which was greatly applauded throughout, and at its conclusion the speaker received an ovation.

[illegible] of the two great political parties in this country may well regard the attempt of the Chicago City Council to determine the nominations for the presidency by popular vote, instead of by the national conventions, as a most unfortunate proceeding. Every editorial in the [illegible] and every speech of Mr. Cleveland, then [illegible] of the Democratic national committee, made the humiliating confession that the principles advocated by the Democratic party were almost without influential newspaper support. He pointed out that nearly all the great papers and magazines of the country were opposing the reform of the tariff, that the leading college presidents and professors of this country take the same view of the question, that there can be no doubt, and ever since the tariff was taken up for some its reform has been demanded by a majority of one-sixth or eight millions of the white people of this country. The leading advocates of the high-protection theory are its beneficiaries—those who have been enriched at the expense of the masses of the people—and it is safe to say that among the hundreds of thousands of honest men who take the reform view of the tariff question a large proportion have been driven to it by any question of tariff policy so much as by political feeling and hereditary antagonism to the party in power. The preponderance of intelligence favors tariff reform, and the breaking down of the influence that surrounds the [illegible] country [illegible]

The Cannons on Columbus Flagship.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Two of the historical cannons which were at one time mounted on board "Christopher Columbus" flagship were received at the Fort Wayne depot today. Nothing but the body of the guns remained, the wood work having rotted away centuries ago. The guns were covered with rust, worn to pieces and [illegible] much more than huge [illegible]. The guns were found by a naval officer on one of the West India Islands.

Platform of Democracy.

The main points of the platform adopted by the National Democratic party are given below. The principal sections are given entire, and only such parts as are of minor importance are abbreviated. It is as follows:

Section 1. The representatives of the Democratic party of the United States in National Convention assembled, do reaffirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified and illustrated by the line of his successors in Democratic leadership from Madison to Cleveland. We believe that the public welfare demands that these principles be applied to the conduct of the Federal government through the accession to power of the party that advocates them and we solemnly declare that the need of a return to the fundamental principles of free, popular government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize all power at the Federal capitol has become a menace to the reserved rights of the States that strikes the very roots of our government under the Constitution as framed by the fathers of the republic.

2. We warn the people of our common country, jealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of Federal control of elections to which the Republican party has committed itself, is fraught with great danger scarcely less monstrous than would result from a revolution, practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of the republic. It strikes at the North as well as at the South, and injures the colored citizens more than the whites. It means a horde of deputy marshals at every poll, armed with Federal authority, the outrage of the Federal authority, the outrage of the electoral rights of the people in the several States, subjugation of the colored people by the control of the party in power, and the reviving of race antagonism, now happily abated. It is of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of all, a measure deliberately and justly described by a Republican Senator as "the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate." Such a policy if sanctioned by law, would mean the dominance of a self-perpetuating oligarchy of office holders and the party first entrusted with its machinery could be dislodged from power only by an appeal to the reserved rights of the people to resist oppression which is inherent in all self-governing communities. Two years ago this revolutionary policy was emphatically condemned by the people at the polls, but in contempt of that verdict the Republican party has defiantly declared in its highest authoritativ utterance that its success in the coming election will mean the enactment of a force bill and usurpation, and a despotic control over the elections in all the States. Believing that the preservation of a republican government in the United States is dependant on the defeat of this policy of legalized force and fraud we invite the support of all citizens who desire to see the Constitution maintained in its integrity with the laws pursuant thereunto which have given our country a hundred years of unexampled prosperity, and we pledge the Democratic party, if it be entrusted with power, not only to the defeat of the force bill, but also to a relentless opposition to the Republican policy of prodigate expenditure which in the short space of two years has squandered an enormous surplus, emptied an overflowing treasury, after piling new burdens of taxation on the over-taxed labor of the country.

We denounce Republican protection as a fraud on the labor of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of a few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect a tariff duty except for the purposes of revenue only. And we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly administered.

4. Trade interchange on the basis of reciprocal advantages to the countries participating is the time honored doctrine of Democratic faith, but we denounce that sham reciprocity which juggles with the people's desire for enlarged foreign markets and free exchanges, in pretending to establish closer trade relations for the country whose articles of export are almost exclusively agricultural products, with other countries that are agricultural, while erecting a custom house barrier of prohibitive tariff taxes against the richest countries of the world that stand ready to take our entire surplus of products and to exchange therefor commodities which are necessary to the comforts of life among our own people.

5. We recognize in trusts and combines which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint product of capital and labor, the natural consequence of the prohibitive taxes which prevent free competition, which is the life of honest trade; but we believe their worst evils can be abated by law, and we demand a rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent and control them, together with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experience may show to be necessary.

6. The Republican party, while professing the policy of reserving the public land for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage till now a few roads and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas. The last Democratic administration reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred million acres of valuable land, to be sacredly held as homesteads, for our people, and we pledge to continue this policy till every acre of land, so unlawfully held, shall be reclaimed and restored to the people.

7. We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly make shift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future, which should make all of its supporters as well as its authors anxious for its repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal, or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit for the coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangable value, to be adjusted through an international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the purity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the payment of debts, and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par redeemable in such coin. We insist on this policy as especially necessary for the protection of farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable and a fluctuating currency.

8. We recommend that the prohibitory ten per cent tax on State bank issues be repealed.

9. Public office is a public trust We reaffirm the declaration of the Democratic National Convention of 1876 for the reform of the Civil Service, and we call for an honest enforcement of all laws regulating the same. The nominating of a President, as in recent Republican conventions, by delegations composed largely of his appointees, holding office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire on free, popular institutions and a startling illustration of the methods by which a President may gratify his ambition.

Weden ince the policy under which federal office holders usurp the control of party conventions in the States, and we pledge the Democratic party to a reform of these and all other abuses which threaten constitutional liberty and local self government.

Section 10 relates to our foreign policy and an adequate navy. Sec. 11 expresses sympathy for the Jew in Russia. Section 12 relates to immigration.

Section 13—This convention hereby renews the expression of appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the Union in the war for its preservation, and we favor just and liberal pensions for all disabled Union soldiers, their widows and dependents, but we demand that the work of the Pension Office shall be done indistriously, impartially and honestly. We denounce the present administration of that office as incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful and dishonest.

Sec. 14 favors improvements of important waterways.

Sec. 15 recognizes the importance of the Nicaraguan Canal; Sec. 16 concerns the World's Fair; Sec. 17, popular education and the common schools; Sec. 18 advocates admission of New Mexico and Arizona; Sec. 19 advocates legislation favorable to railroad employees; Sec. 20 is against contract convict system; Sec. 21 opposes all sumptuary laws.

22. Upon this statement of principles and policies the Democratic party asks the judgment of the American people. It asks a change of administration and a change of party, in order that there may be a change of system and a change of methods, this assuring the maintenance unimpaired of the institutions under which the Republic has grown great and powerful.

Political Points.

Those of the enemy who are calculating on the strength of the Third party in the South in the hope that it will seriously injure the Democrat will find themselves badly mistaken. There is no white man in the South who has arrived at that stage of idiocy as not to know that a Republican victory means Force Law and negro supremacy, they are hardly ready yet to put the feet of the negro on their heads by abandoning the Democratic party.—Richmond

Some of the best farmers in Granville county, prominent and influential members of the Farmers' Alliance, have within the past few days openly and strongly denounced the third party.

Dr. Mary Walker Wants a Job.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Dr. Mary Walker has written to Director General Davis asking that a costume department be established at the World's fair, and that she be placed in charge. Director Davis' private secretary says the application will receive due consideration

A BRIDE OF AGES AGO.

Letters of an Egyptian King Concerning a Matrimonial Project.

Tablets found in Egypt at Tel-el Amarna, says the New York Times, contain among other curious records the letters sent by a King of Egypt about 1500 before Christ to a King of Babylon denying that he had ill treated one Babylonian wife and asking for another. The Pall Mall Gazette gives the outline of some of these letters, which by Dr. Bezoid's care and scholarly translation now all those that run may read. Take the tablet of Nile mud, for instance, on which the scribe of Amenophis III. wrote the letter that was never dispatched to "Kallsmma Sin, the King of Karadumyash, my brother." After a characteristically Eastern and ponderous beginning, in which good health is wished to the King and the King's wives, the government, horses and carriages, the Pharaoh tries to clear himself of the charge brought against him that he has not treated well one of his wives, the sister of Kallima Sin. "From the time when my father gave thee my sister to wife," the Babylonian king had written, "no man hath seen her, and none knoweth whether she be alive or dead." Now the King of Egypt has asked in marriage Sukharta, "the little one," Killimma Sin's fair daughter. Hence these reproofs. The Egyptian thereupon challenged the Babylonian to send messengers who might convince themselves of the well-being of the wife whom "no man hath seen." The messengers come but cannot among the galaxy of the Queens of Amenophis, identify the Babylonian Princess, and Amenophis now writes in righteous indignation in the letter under consideration.

"Since thou sayest, "My messengers cannot identify her," I answer, 'Then who can identify her? and I ask further, Why dost thou not send a wise man who might give thee a trustworthy account and describe to thee the comfort and the good health of thy sister here? Command, then, one of thy wise men to come and examine her household, and let him see for himself the honor in which she is held by the King."

After a great deal of haranguing in which he of Mesopotamia asserts that his daughter Sukharti was "not beautiful," and after endless haggling over the loan of a quantity of gold, the marriage settlement is satisfactorily concluded, and Kallimma Sin writes to the King of Egypt: "If thou wilt write unto me, she shall be brought unto thee."

Ten years after Amenophis III. had begun to reign, when as it is stated on several large steatite scarabs, he had slain 102 lions with his own hand, he added another wife to his harem, and Queen Thi on whose tomb we read that she was a "royal daughter, royal sister, royal mother, royal wife, great lady, lady of the North and South," the acknowledged Queen of Amenophis and of Egypt. Again and again the name of the fair-haired Queen Thi is mentioned in the Tel-el-Amarna tablets, and it also occurs often on the vases, rings, etc., of the reign of Amenophis III.

Incongruity of Things.

An Englishman who, after grumbling about his native country for more than half a lifetime, at last made up his mind to emigrate to New Zealand, was asked, says the Youth's Companion, why he chose that far away part of the world for a residence.

"Why," said he, "it is because nature has made a much better arrangement of the seasons there than it has here."

"What do you mean?"

"What do I mean?" Why it's a great mistake of nature, as any one must see, to have the cold weather come in the winter and hot in the summer. How delicious it must be to have it hot in December now, which is the cold freezing season, and what a blessing to get bracing cool in July, when everybody needs it! Now that is the way they have it in New Zealand, and that's what I call a sensible arrangement of the seasons."

Culture and Money Getting.

A man may get ever so much culture and never get rich; and a man may get ever so rich and never achieve culture enough to speak polite English, or know good poetry from bad. Now, a money maker who has no culture is liable to be put hard to it to get his money's worth out of life; and the upshot of his embarrassments usually is, that not being fitted by education to enjoy the things that give pleasure to cultivated minds, he either takes up with less innocent amusements, or else sticks to business because it is the only thing he likes to do. At best he divides his time between money-making and the cultivation and enjoyment of that wonderfully remunerative animal, the horse. When the money has been made in a business of large speculative possibilities, there are disadvantages about going on, merely for amusement, after one has won enough. Many men could speak eloquently of the disadvantages of being driven by defective culture to buy and sell wheat for recreation.—From "The Point of View," in July *Scribner*.

Waiter: Would you like some cod tongue, sir? Mr. Henpeck: No, no! for heaven's sake, no! That is why I'm living at a restaurant. My wife's mother is visiting us.—Judge.

The Baby.

When morning broke, and baby came,
The house did scarcely seem the same
As just before. The very air
Grew fragrant with the essence rare
Of a celestial garden, where
The angels, breathless, leaned to hear
The youthful mother's fervid prayer
To God to guard her first-born care,
And with what diligence each ear
Did listen, as her lips did frame
The helpless little stranger's name,
When baby came!

When darkness came and baby fled,
The misty grief that fell behind
The transient joy that filled the room
But just before; where brooding gloom
Now dumbly spake the baby's doom.
We hid away the little things
Woven by Nature's matchless loom—
A woman's hands! The amber bloom
Waxed dimmer on the finch's wings;
The flowers, too, in sorrow vied.
As if kind Nature dropped and cried—
When baby died!

CHARLES GORDON ROGERS.

Cleveland.

It is claimed by some of Mr. Cleveland's Democratic opponents that he represents only the money power of Wall street, hence his attitude on the silver question. Is this charge borne out by facts? We should like these gentlemen to tell us wherein Mr. Cleveland has ever shown himself amenable to such influence. Who are those among the money kings of New York or the country favorable to his election? Why, pray, are the Astors, Goulds, Vanderbilts, Mills, Rockfellers, and all other multi-millionaires, with the assistance of all the different trusts and combines protected by the Republicans for? Will not every man of them vote and live of their gains to the perpetuation of Harrison's power? How then can Cleveland be the candidate of Wall street. Do not these men shape its policy and control its methods? Cleveland is essentially, in every attitude that goes toward the the make up, the friend of the masses. He wears no man's collar, as was shown by his acts while President.

Knowing no North, no South, no East, no West, he was alike just to the whole of our common country, and every act of his official career can only lead to this conclusion.—*Durham Sun.*

A Southern Editor's Reflections.

We have just arrived from Chicago, where we lost one hat and our clothes on the nomination. We telegraphed Senator Hill about it and he wired us a linen duster and a palmetto fan. That's a first class summer suit. No collection will be taken up in church today, as a Cleveland man is wearing our hat and the minister also sent his to keep ours company. This is a tough world, and no friend to grace and politics. We stopped in a hotel in Chicago where they had a sign up: "Don't blow out the gas." So we just hit it a lick with our breeches and it went out without blowing. We know all about gas. During our absence the Governor made us a Colonel, not knowing that all our family were born Colonels, and that the thing runs in the family.—*Gainesville, Ga., Banner.*

New Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of John W. Foster, of Indiana, to be Secretary of State.

PROMPT CONFIRMATION.

The Senate this afternoon promptly confirmed the nomination of John W. Foster to be Secretary of State, and the President also this afternoon signed his commission. This is probably the quickest case of the kind on record.

WHY ACTION WAS SO PROMPT.

The action of the Senate in confirming Mr. Foster's nomination almost immediately upon its reception and without reference to the Foreign Relations Committee is almost without precedent, as heretofore it has been customary to reserve this honor for senators in active service who are nominated for office.—*Raleigh Gazette.*

Selections from Dr. G. J. Holland's Writings.

In the blackest soils grow the fairest flowers, and the loftiest trees spring heavenward among the rocks.

Hearts, like apples—are hard and sour,
Till, crushed by pain, resistless power,
And yield their juices rich and
Hand,
To issue but serfon's heavy hand.

I count this thing to be grandly true,
That a noble deed is a step toward God,
Lifting the soul from the common
sod
To purer air and broader view.

Though it is over all the earth,
That which we call the purest,
And prize for its surpassing worth
Is always rarest.

Mothers! The grocer sends words that he gave you an extra dozen of eggs by mistake. Where are they? Small son: I sold I had a dozen to spare, so I threw 'em at some boys wot was kickin' me. You oughter to see 'em scud.—Good News.

On, what a Cough.—Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 c., to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million Bottles were sold the past year. It relieves croup and whooping cough at once. Mothers, do not be without it. For lame back, side or chest use Shiloh's Porous Plasters. Sold by Richardson & Fariss.

BIG Bargains IN WHITE GOODS.

A DOUBT
THERE'S A SHADOW OF A DOUBT

Special Sale OF Black Lawns AT Reduced Prices.

About the wisdom of doing it but we cut down the prices of our SUMMER DRESS GOODS to meet the prices of Inferior GOODS, sold by some competitors. The more we think about it the more we are inclined to think that we've rather over stepped the mark. You know how it is when you think you've gone too deep. However, everything goes as the earthquake said when it swallowed a whole town; the reduction is there and there it stays. Do you know it almost justifies that almost and rather impertinent question: "What more do you want?"

NOT CHEAP GOODS, BUT
GOOD GOODS CHEAP!

Checked white Nansook for Children's dresses Regular price 6 cents per yard, will go at this sale at 3 cents per yard. Checked Nansook Regular price 8 cts. per yard will be sold at 5 cents per yard. We have all the grades and latest styles in Hosiery. We have goods and now we propose to sell

FIRST CLASS GOODS

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If you buy your SHOES before seeing our Stock you lose money.

They are all in Regular Numbers, NO OLD SHOES or ODDS AND ENDS to offer you, they are Dear at any price.

Big Stock and LOW PRICES.

Only Exclusive SHOE HOUSE in Greensboro. You can see Why we can sell SHOES CHEAP.

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Prices as low as Richmond for same quality of goods. We can save you something in Time and Freight.
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20,000 Roll Stock to Select From.
We take back remnant rolls, and sell you just the number of yards of border or your walls. All kinds of Ceiling Decorations in stock. Paper is cheaper than dirt.
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