THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

NEW SERIES, NO. 1,185

GREENSBORO, N. C., WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 6, 1893.

By the Patriot Publishing Company, in Advance
TERMS $1.00 Per Year

PEOPLE'S COLUMN.

5 Cents Per Line Each Insertion.

WANTED

To insert notices under this head at 5 cents per line first insertion. After first week at 2½ cents per line—tf.

—If you have a cow, pig, goat, horse, wagon, farm, house and lot to sell, advertise in this column.

FOR SALE.—A Farm of 220 acres at reasonable price, on easy terms. Write at once to PATRIOT, Greensboro, N. C.

FOR SALE—A Victor Pneumatic High Grade Bicycle—brand new. Cheap as dirt. Write to the PATRIOT, Greensboro, N. C.

WANTED—A granddaughter of Dr. David Caldwell would like to obtain a copy of his life, also a copy of "Alamance." Address, stating condition and price, MRS. HENRY H. DEANE, Nov 1-tf. Nashville, Tenn.

For Sale—At a Bargain

A Spring Sulky—Used as New. For $75.00. Also a new Milk-Shaker, original price, $17.00, for only $10.00. Call, or write to this office.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. WM. T. WOODLEY,

Physician and Surgeon.

Office of the late Dr. C. M. Glenn.

R. A. SHAW. N. M. SCALES.

SHAW & SCALES,

Attorneys at Law

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Careful attention given to all business.

Office in Wharton Building, No. 117, Court Square.

Oct. 25, 1893-tf.

JOHN T. BRITTAIN. O. L. SAPP.

BRITTAIN & SAPP,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Will be present at every term of Court, and offers his professional services to the people of Guilford county.

April 5, 1893.

Dr. W. H. Wakefield.

Will be at Mendenhall House in Greensboro on the 8 and 22nd of December. The 2nd and 4th Saturdays.

PRACTICE LIMITED TO

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Dr. W. J. RICHARDSON,

Office over Porter's Drug Store

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Will attend to Medicine and Surgery in Greensboro and surrounding country.

The EYE A SPECIALTY.

Do not complain about your blindness, headache or any eye trouble that you may have in any way but go to W. B. FARRAR & SON at once, and they will give you relief if it is possible. They are well prepared with all the

Latest and most Improved Opthalmic Instruments,

and will do you justice in examining the eyes. Spectacles or any foreign substance removed without pain. Glasses fitted to relieve all abnormal visionary troubles, such as Astigmatism, Hyperopia, Myopia, Presbyopia, Hypermetropia, Lateral Slit, Cycloplegic Muscular Insufficiency, or any compound troubles. We are agents for the great GERMAN EYE WATER, prescribed by Dr. AGNEW. The best remedy for inflamed eyes, granular or sticky eyelids, and never fails to cure, and gives no pain.

Office hours from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

W. B. Farrar & Son,

JEWELERS,

102 South Elm Street, Greensboro, N. C.

POMONA HILL

NURSERIES,

Pomona, N. C.,

Two and one-half miles west of Greensboro, N. C. The main lines of the R. & D. R. R. pass through the grounds and within 100 feet of the office and residence, where trains make regular stops twice daily each way.

THOSE INTERESTED IN

FRUIT OR FLOWERS

Are cordially invited to inspect our stock.

YOU CAN FIND

Over One Million Fruit Trees, Vines Evergreens, Shade Trees, Nuts, Roses etc. In fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Nursery.

Three Green Houses

Full of a great variety of Flowers and Foliage Plants. Fine Roses for Spring planting a specialty.

Catalogue No. 1 on Fruit Trees, Vines etc., and Catalogue No. 2, Green House Catalogue, furnished Free to applicants. Correspondence solicited.

J. VAN LINDLEY, Prop'r.

Pomona, N. C.

WILSON NEWELL. WM. H. MATTHEWS.

NEWELL & MATTHEWS,

(Successors to L. T. Ross.)

Wholesale and Retail dealers in Carriages, Phaetons, Buggies, Spring wagons, road carts, Harness, Saddles, &c. This stock was bought at a discount and we are selling them for much less than the regular prices. Come and see us at ROSS'S OLD STAND, Depot Street, Greensboro N. C.

We are Agents for OLD HICKORY WAGONS, and ANDERSON ROAD CARTS. Emerson and Fisher Buggies, and Spring Wagons, which are too well known to the public to need recommending.

NEWELL & MATTHEWS.

Nov. 1st, 1893.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

IT HAS BEEN PUBLISHED—CHAIRMAN WILSON'S STATEMENT.

A Free and Frank Discussion of the Intents and Purposes of the Wilson Bill—It is Evidently a Tariff Which is Intended to Benefit the Masses and Not the Classes—Raw Materials Generally on the Free List—The Bounty Taken Off of Sugar—The tariff on Liquors Doubled—Reductions on Imported Tobacco—Diamonds, Pearls and Luxuries Get Increased Duties—Many Other Important Changes—The Committee Members Present Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The tariff bill prepared by the Democratic members of the ways and means committee was given to the public to-day. It deals entirely with the customs and administrative branches of the subject. The internal revenue portion is left in abeyance. Chairman Wilson has prepared the following statement which was given out this morning with the bill: "The Democratic members of the committee on ways and means have felt as none others could feel, the momentous responsibility resting upon them and the surpassing magnitude, difficulty and delicacy of the duty assigned to them of framing a tariff bill for a nation of seventy millions of people. The bill they were to reform is a vast and labyrinthian system of class taxation, the culmination of 80 years control of the taxing power by a few great interests, gathering into their train a host of petty toll gathers. It was carefully framed to prevent, as long as possible, what its author called monkeying with the tariff,' by which he meant any successful effort of the people to undo or to lessen the bounties which its beneficiaries were permitted to write therein, in their own words and their own figures. It transferred to the free list proper and fruitful revenue articles, where most of the taxes, paid by the people were received by their government, and greatly increased the rates on those articles where all or most of the taxes paid by the people went into private offers, and it was bolstered about by many defects, chief among which are a swept and garnished treasury and a swollen and colossal scale of permanent expenditure. Such are the conditions that confront us at the threshold of our word.

"The committee have welcomed information and counsel from every trustworthy source, and while they do not expect their bill to escape just criticism in all of its details they do present it to the country as the result of months of patient, anxious toil and of an honest discharge of their duty, purged of all taint of local and personal favoritism or prejudice.

"Its main features are two. First the adoption, whenever it seemed practicable, of advalorem, instead of specific duties; secondly, the freeing from taxes of those great materials of industry that at the basis of production.

"Specific rates of duty are objectionable for these reasons: They frequently conceal a rate of taxation too enormous to be submitted to if expressed in advalorem terms, as the duty of 8 cents on a hundred pounds of salt in bulk, which amounts to over 80 per cent, on a commodity of necessity of life. They always bear heavily on the common articles used by the masses, and lightly on the expensive articles consumed by the rich, as a tax of $30 on all houses would be little or nothing on the great mansion and very high on the humble home. And contrary to common belief, specific studies lead to greater frauds in administration, for counting and weighing at the custom house is done by the cheapest and most easily corrupted labor, while advalorem rates are assessed by the best paid and most responsible appraisers.

"The advalorem system has worked well in practice, is essentially the fair system because it is a tax upon the actual value of an article and was declared by Mr. Clary himself to be in theory and according to every sound principle of justice entitled to the preference, and vindicated by long trial.

"The boldest innovation of the bill is its large free list of raw materials. Taxes upon production are double wrongs they gather accumulation on the consumer of the finished product. They hurt labor by narrowing the market for what it produces. Coal and iron are the foundations of modern industry. Material progress is measured by the amount of their consumption. No other country can supply them as abundantly or cheaply as we can. No possible competition can interfere with our own producers, a few miles in the interior of the country. Remoteness from the sources of supply is in itself enough disadvantage to any section of the country without further burdens in tariff taxes. Untaxed ores, coal, lumber, wool and other fibres would immensely stimulate production in certain parts of our country. The thin edge of the American manufacturer has entered every country. With release from taxes upon their materials there is no limit to the growth of our foreign trade. This will more than compensate to the home producers of raw material who, tariff or no tariff, control all the interior of the country, for any apprehended loss of markets any where along the seaboard. Its incalculable advantage to labor is apparent. Its every great line of manufacture we can produce in six months to nine months enough for our home market. We can get rid of our surplus only by foreign trade. As long as we have taxes on the material of industry we cannot build up that trade. Hence the other alternative of trusts keep down production to the home market. The workingman can see whether his interests are with a system that represses production and robs him of employment, or with a system that gives natural and healthy play to production and emancipates him from trusts and like combinations of capital.

"As to the details of the bill, I will briefly recapitulate the salient changes of the several schedules: In the chemical schedule we have transferred to the free list quite a number of articles used in manufactures, the most important of which is sulphuric acid, one of the corner-stones of all chemical industry. The duty on castor oil is reduced from 85 to 35 cents per gallon, and the duty on linseed oil, which was secretly raised to 32 cents by the conference committee on the McKinley bill, after each house had openly voted for a lower duty, we put at 15 cents a gallon. Pig lead being reduced from 2 cents to 1 cent a pound, lead paints are correspondingly reduced.

"The McKinley bill increased the duty on opium prepared for smoking to $12 a pound in the vain hope of lessening its importation. The custom house officers on the Pacific coast declared that this increase of duty has simply placed in the hands of smugglers the bringing in of opium to the demoralization of the customs service and the loss of half a million in revenue. The duty proposed is believed to be collectable and will put the traffic under government control and supervision.

"In the pottery schedule substantial reductions are made. Plain white ware is dropped from the schedule in which it mysteriously crowded itself. Decorated ware is reduced from 60 to 45 per cent; undecorated from 50 to 40. In common window glass, where close combinations have kept up the prices to consumers under the shelter of duties averaging 100 per cent., a reduction of more than one half has been made in all the larger sizes. There is no doubt that these rates will permit a very healthy growth of the industry here. In plate glass reductions are made, the largest sizes from 50 cents to 30 cents per square foot; of silvered from 60 to 35 cents.

"In the iron and steel schedule we began with free ore. The discovery of the immense deposits of Bessemer ores in the lake region, and of foundry ores in Alabama, has rapidly swept us to the leadership of the world in the production of iron and steel and brought near at hand our undisputed supremacy in the great field of manufactures. The use of steam shovels reduces the cost of mining to a point where the wages paid 'natural labor' are irrelevant. Pig iron we reduce from $6.75 per ton, which is from 50 to 90 per cent., to a uniform duty of 22½ per cent., a rate somewhat higher in proportion than the rest of the schedule, because of cheap freight rates on foreign pig, it being a favorite freight on westward voyages. Steel rails we reduced from $13.44 per ton, now 75 per cent., to 25 per cent. As the pool which has kept prices up so many years in this country seems now disorganized, the other producers will soon need protection more against Mr. Carnegie, at Pittsburg, and Mr. Stirling, at Chicago, than against foreign producers.

"The residue of the schedule varies from 25 to 30 percent., wood screws being put at the latter figures. Iron beams and girders are 35c per cent. because of the waste in cutting beams; and the variety of length and sizes, and also of the frequent necessity of changing the rolls in making beams and girders, because of the irregular quantities and lengths and sizes of orders. Tin plates are reduced to 40 per cent. ad valorem, more than one half of the McKinley rate. This is a revenue duty, and at the same time enough to permit any existing mills to live and flourish. Cheaper grades of pocket cutlery are 35 per cent.; higher grades 45. Table cutlery is put at 35 per cent. These are very substantial reductions from present rates, which, being specific, reach in some grades of pocket cutlery as high as 90 per cent. but with release of taxes on raw materials, especially on pearl and ivory for handles, they seem ample.

"Both copper ores and pig copper are made free, we being large exporters of the latter, and the duty serving to enable the producers to sell higher to our own people than to foreigners. Nickel is free. Lead ore has a small duty of 15 per cent. Pig lead is 1 cent a pound. Silver lead ores are restored to the free list.

"Unmanufactured lumber is free. Manufactured is put at 25 per cent with the proviso that if any export duties are charged on foreign lumber, it shall be admitted only at the rates which are now existing.

"Sugar has been a difficult subject to deal with. Raw sugar was transferred to the free list by the McKinley bill, because nearly all the taxes paid on it went to the public treasury. A strong desire among some members of the committee was to put an ad valorem duty of 20 to 25 per cent. on it and to abolish the bounty at once. After much consideration it was decided to reduce by one half the duty on refined sugar, and to repeal the bounty of one-eighth of a cent a pound, leaving raw sugar untaxed for the present.

"In the tobacco schedule those rates were sought which would bring the most revenue. The present taxes of $2 and $2.75 a pound on wrapper leaf have blotted out many small establishments and actually impaired the revenue. We make the rates $1 and $2 25 per pound on wrapper leaf and 35 cents and 50 cents per pound on filler tobacco unstemmed and stemmed in each. Manufactures of tobacco are put at 40 cents Cigars are reduced from $4.50 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem to $3 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem, which is believed to be the most productive revenue rate, and is higher than the law of 1883.

"Live animals are put at 20 per cent.

"Barley is reduced from 30 cents per bushel to 20 per cent., which is about 12 cents. Breadstuffs, of which we are immense exporters, are made free, except when imported from countries putting duties on our like products in which case the duty is 20 per cent. Fresh vegetable, fruits, eggs and like food products are untaxed for the benefit of our consumers, largely the working people of the cities. Salt in bulk is free; in packages the salt is free, but the covering dutiable at rates prescribed for like articles. The tariff on spirits is put at double the internal revenue rates on like spirits, and some slight reduction is made on small wines, malt liquors, ginger ale and like beverages, in the interest of increased revenue. The duty on sparkling wines is likewise slightly reduced for the same reasons, that on champagne being put at $7 per dozen quarts, as against $8 in the McKinley bill, and $6 in the law of 1882.

"In cotton manufactures substantial reductions are made, especially on cheap cloths and prints, and the existing system of taxing by a count of threads in the square inch is retained. Hemp and flax are made free; dressed line of hemp and flax 1 cent and 1½ cents respectively. Burlaps and cotton and grain bagging are put at 15 per cent., but when imported for covering articles to be exported, are duty free.

"Wool is made free. This takes the stilts from under woolen manufactures and begets the hope that they may recover from the languishing condition in which they have been for a quarter of a century, and that we may get woolen goods at reasonable rates instead of at duties that on the common grades frequently reach one hundred per cent., and in cases, two or three times that merciless figure. Cloths and dress goods are put at 40 per cent. Clothing at 45 per cent., rates higher than the committee desired, but deemed temporarily necessary because our manufactures have so long been excluded from two-thirds of the wools of the world that they will have to learn the art of manufacturing with free wool. A sliding scale is therefore added by which the rates in the woolen schedule are to come down five points, with the lapse of five years.

"Carpets, an industry in which we will soon be independent of competition, are put at 35 per cent. for Axminster, Moquette and Wilton; 30 per cent. for Brussels, while common grades go down to 20 per cent.

"The bill provides that the duties shall be removed from wool, March 1st, and reduced on woolen goods July 1st. In the schedule the reduction of rates is smaller than in cotton or woolen fabrics.

"Sole leather is reduced from 10 to 5 per cent. Leather gloves are classified according to material and length, and are uniformly received at specific duties which average not over 25 per cent. on the common varieties, and near 40 per cent. on fine lamb and kid gloves.

"In the schedule of sundries, many articles like haters' plush are put on the free list. The duty on cut diamonds, pearls and other precious stones is increased. Works of art are, I am delighted to say, put back on the free list.

"The above is rapid summary of the chief changes made by the proposed bill and will give a satisfactory idea, I believe, of its general structure. It is estimated that it will reduce the revenue on the basis of the importations of 1892 about fifty millions, with an immensely larger decrease of tax burdens to the American people. The administrative law is reported with a few amendments, suggested by experience of its operation. That law was chiefly prepared by Mr. Hewitt, when he was in Congress, and the changes proposed in our bill are to make it more effective, while at the same time softening some of the features added by the McKinley bill that would treat the business of importing as an outlawry, not entitled to the protection of the government."

Those present in the committee room to-day when the seal of secrecy was removed were: Mr. Wilson, chairman; Messrs. Tarsney, Breckinridge, Bynum, Turner and Bryan, Democrats, and Messrs. Reed, Burrows, Dalzell and Hopkins, Republicans. The corridors in the neighborhood of the room were filled with newspaper men, representatives of some of the protected industries, and others interested in tariff legislation.

Following are some of the principal articles named in the bill and the rates of duty imposed: Alcoholic perfumery, $2 a gallon and 25 per cent; chloroform 25 cents per pound; morphia 50 cents per ounce; opium, aqueous extract and tincture, 25 per cent; opium containing less than 9 per cent, of morphia and opium prepared for smoking, $6 a pound; varnishes, 25 per cent; 32 per cent. additional on the alcohol in spirit varnishes; sponges, 10 per cent.; sulphur, 20 per cent.; brick, 20 per cent.; decorated, 40; tiles, plain, 25 per cent.; glazed, 40 per cent; marble rough, 40 cents per cubic foot; dressed, $75 cents per cubic foot; free stone, granite and other building stone, not specially provided for, dressed, 20 per cent.; iron, pig and scrap, and scrap steel, 22½ per cent; steel blooms, 25 per cent.; bar, 10 per cent; beams, girders, etc., 35 per cent.; forgings of iron or steel, 30 per cent; railway bars, iron or steel, 25 per cent.; sheet iron or steel, 35 per cent.; sheet iron, galvanized, 85 per cent.; tin plates, 40 per cent; steel ingots, blooms, etc., 25 per cent.; wire rods, 30 per cent.

O, this dull, depressing headache,
That won't wear off:
This hawking and this spitting,
And this hacking cough.
I've lost my sense of smelling,
And taste's going too.
I know catarrh's what ails me,
But—what shall I do?
My hacking and my hawking
Keeps up a steady din;
I'm haunted by the fear that
Consumption may set in.
I feel supremely wretched;
No wonder I'm blue,
I know my health's failing,
But—what can I do?

Do? I'll tell you what to do, my friend, if you'll lend me your ear a minute. Go down to the drug store and buy Dr. Sages's Catarrh Remedy, and take it according to directions given, and you'll soon find that this miserable headache is a thing of the past; the hacking, hawking and spitting, so disagreeable to others as well as yourself, will come to an end, and in a short time you will like a new man. A new man—think of that—and all for fifty cents, which is the price of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, the unfailing cure for this terriple disease.

There was no Money in it.

A farmer living near Shorterville Ala., took some cotton to market the other day. The next day he left home, and shortly afterward two men; with their faces blackened appeared at the house and ordered the farmer's wife to give them the money. She protested that there was no money in the house, but they proceeded, nevertheless to ran sack the place. Finding no money, they ordered the woman to get them a dinner as they were hungry.

She did so, but when they found there was no sugar for the coffee they were angry and ordered her to produce some. She said that she had but very little in the house which she was saving for her baby One of them struck her and ordered her to fetch the sugar. She went into the closet to get it, and her eye happened to light on a package of strychnine, which was there. She mixed it in the sugar, set it on the table, and taking her baby, slipped out of the house and hurried to a neighbors. In the evening when she returned in company with the neighbors, the robbers were found dead on the floor. It was ascertained that they were white men and lived in the neighborhood.

Sweeter Than Honey in the Honeycomb.

'What in life is half so sweet,
As the hour when lovers meet."

Nothing is sweeter to the youthful and robust in health, but, alas! too many "Court in poetry and live in prose" after marriage. This is especially true of the wives whose changed relations bring on weakness and derangements peculiar to married momen, so that their lives become "prosy." To all such, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a great boom. It cures weak backs, headaches, neuralgic and "bearing down" pains, displacements and irregularities of the female organs. It is likewise a restorative and invigorating tonic, strengthen the nerves, and imparting new life to the tired and debilitated, bringing back the "roses to the cheek," and the "rainbows to the eyes." Sold by all druggists, under guarantee from its makes of satisfaction in every case, or price (1.00) refunded.

"We Girls"

Myrtle: You had a wonderful recovery, hadn't you dearest?

Mabel: Yes; that hateful Mrs. Croker came in one day and hinted that if I died Charlie would probably marry that odious Cunningham girl, and I made up my mind then I'd live if I died in the attempt.

THE BEST PLASTER.—Dampen a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind it on over the seat of pain. It is better than any plaster. When the lungs are sore such an application on the chest and another on the back, between the shoulder blades, will often prevent pneumonia. There is nothing so good for a lame back or a pain in the side. A sore throat can nearly always be cured in one night by applying a flannel bandage dampened with Pain Balm 50 cent bottles for sale by Ward & Watkins.

THE WALDENSAN COLONISTS.

MEETING OF OLD SETTLERS AND NEW.

The Trials of the Journey Across the Waters—Two Little Children Died Aboard Ship and Were Buried in the Deep—The Vandalism of Quarantine Officers at Genoa—The Parting at Torre Pellice and the Meeting at Valdese—Gov. Carr Interest in the New-Comers.

Your correspondent has devoted some time during the present week to gathering facts about the new Waldensan colonists, whose arrival at their home in Burke county has already been mentioned by the OBSERVER.

On the 2nd instant a party of 178 Waldenses gathered at the beautiful little city of Torre Pellice, far up among the great Italian Alps. Many of these people came from their little farms, perched high upon the mountain sides in the realm of the glacier and the avalanche. At Torre pellece they were met by their pastor, Signor C. A. Tron, who accompanied them on their journey by rail to Genoa. At Genoa they were confined five days in quarintine, and the books they had brought with them (many of these new Bibles presented by friends left behind) were almost destroyed by the quarantine officials with disinfectants.

On November 8th the colonists sailed from Genoa on the splendid steamer "Kaiser Wilhelm," of the North German Lloyd Line, and sailing through the Mediterranean and the straits of Gibraltar and across the Atlantic, landing safely in New York last Monday, the 20th. Part of the voyage was stormy and two children died on the steamer and were buried at sea.

Before the landing of colonists in New York, officers of the Old Dominion Steamship Company were informed that an attempt would be made to show that the Waldenses were contract laborers, and this information having been communicated to friends of the movement in North Carolina, affidavits were prepared by Rev. E. Vinay, the resident pastor at Valdese, and Gov. Carr, who has taken a deep interest in the movement and who visited the colonists last summer, wrote an official letter to the Bureau of Labor Inspection in New York, telling them what he knew of the Waldensan settlement in North Carolina, and stating that they were not contract laborers, but that they came to North Carolina to settle on lands already purchasd for their use. Dr. Senner, Chief Commissioner of Immigration, after receiving Gov. Carr's letter, was very kind to the Waldensans and sent Gov. Carr a message stating that he would be glad to co-operate with him in turning southward the most desirable class of immigrants. From New York the colonists were transported by the Old Dominion Steamship Company to West Point Va. At this point they were taken on board a special train of four cars and carried to their destination without change, arriving Thursday afternoon, November 23 at their own village of Valdese, after having been three weeks on the way. The officers of the Old Dominion Line showed the Waldenses every attention and transported them from New York to West Point for less than half their usual rates, and the Richmond & Danville Railroad carried the colonists from West Point to Valdese free of charge. Too much praise cannot be given the officials of this company for their liberal action in this matter.

The meeting between the new colonists and those who came before was very affecting. Many of them had relatives—brothers, sisters, fathers and mothers—among the new arrivals and all had many acquaintances and friends. A very impressive service of prayer and song was conducted by the pastor as soon as the colonists arrived, after which all partook of the feast which had been prepared for the occasion. Among the new arrivals here are carpenters and stone-masons, who will find ample work for some months to come in building homes for their countrymen. The houses already built on the Waldensan lands will afford shelter for the colonists until the new houses are ready.

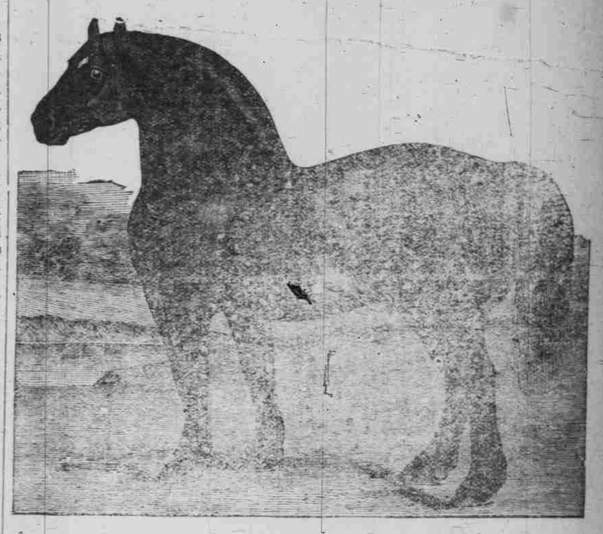
The new arrivals are a fine lot of people, strong, energetic and full of enthusiasm. Our people have been particularly struck with the beautiful faces of the children, all of whom are taught to read and write when very young. They jabber away at a lively rate in either French, Italian or their native patois.

There are about 250 Waldenses on their lands in Burke county, and they are working away with a will, sawing lumber and shingles, building houses and barns, clearing lands and planting out trees and vines.

The success of this colony means a good deal to North Carolina, as the best of German and Swiss emigrants can be brought to the State if the Waldenses are once firmly planted in our midst. The coming winter will have its hardships for the colonists, as a matter of course, but a helping hand extended by the people of the state will carry them safely through, and by next autumn they will be comfortably established in their new homes.

Torpid Liver is cured by Tutt's Pills.

Clydesdale Stallion.



Laird of Duncan, No 4561

Having Purchased the above Horse from Hon. L. Banks Holt, of Graham, North Carolina,

I Offer his Services to the Horsemen and Farmers of Guilford County and Vicinity.

He is a DARK BAY with black points save a white high hind fetlock and small star in forehead; is 16½ hands high, WEIGHS FOURTEEN HUNDRED POUNDS, is active, of good disposition, a sure foal getter and not yet six years old.

LAIRD OF DUNCAN is at my GREAT OAKS Plantation, (formerly known as the FOULKES PLACE) near Brown's Summit, N. C.

TERMS OF BREEDING.

Services $10 CASH to be paid at time of service. I ASSUME no RESPONSIBILITY for ACCIDENTS. Owners of mares must send their own men in charge of their animals.

J. W. M. CARDEZA,

Brown's Summit,
Guilford County, N. C.

Nov. 8, 1893-3m.

A COMPLETE STOCK.

We are receiving daily our FALL STOCK of CLOTHING, HATS and FURNISHING GOODS. We have just returned from the Northern Makers where we spent about two weeks in selecting our stock, and we have bought goods at the VERY LOWEST CASH PRICES and expect to give our customers the benefit of these low prices.

We have sold our spring and summer goods down very close, so our stock this fall will be a complete New Stock.

We can show you all the Latest Styles in Mens' and Childrens' Clothing, Hats, and other goods carried in our line. We have given special attention to our Boys' and childrens' Department this season. We are handling a line of Rough and Tumble Suits—the pants are made with double seat and knees—they are the best suits for children that have ever been brought to this market.

All we ask of you is to give us a call and see our New stock and we will have no trouble in selling you.

Very truly,

E. R. Fishblate.

First Class Clothier, Hatter and Furnisher.

WILL R. RANKIN, Manager.

230 South Elm St., GREENSBORO, N. C.

May 24th, 1893.

D. N. KIRKPATRICK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FURNITURE

Carpets, China Matting and Baby Carriages of Every Kind and Style.

We also Carry a full line of PICTURE MOULDINGS and FRAMES.

COME AND SEE US.

E. B. KIRKPATRICK, Manager.

SALESMEN:—Matlock, and Overhouse.

DO YOU NEED

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding, Brackets, Mantels

SIDING OR FLOORING, FRAMING, SHINGLES AND LATHES.

GUILFORD LUMBER MANUFACTURING CO.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Can supply you with anything in this line on short notice and on the most reasonable terms. See our EMBOSSED WOOD, something new, being highly ornamental and costs very little more than ordinary lumber. Used for decorative work. Agents for Hill's INSIDE SLIDING VENITIAN BLIND, best ever made, and costs very little more than the old style.

Any Size Glass Kept in Stock.