THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

VOL. 75. GREENSBORO, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1896. NO. 2.

THE PIEDMONT BANK

OF R EENSBORO. N. C.

Capital, $70,000.00. Surplus, $7,000.00.

J. M. WALKER, *President.* S. L. TROGDON, *Vice-Pres.*
R. G. VAUGHN, *Cashier.*

DIRECTORS:

J. M. WALKER, Leaf Tobacco, of Bevill & Walker.
S. L. TROGDON, Clerk of United States Court.
LAWRENCE S. HOLT, Capitalist and Manufacturer of Cotton Goods, Burlington, N. C.
JOHN N. WYLLIE, Tobacco Manufacturer, of J. N. Wyllie & Co., Danville, Va.
J. S. HUNTER, Wholesale Jobbing, of J. W. Scott & Co.
ROBT. M. SLOAN, Agency Southern Express Company.
H. W. COBB, Leaf Tobacco, Buyer for American Tobacco Company.
DRED PEACOCK, President Greensboro Female College.
R. M. DOUGLAS, Counselor at Law.

Accounts of Farmers, Merchants, and Manufacturers solicited. We shall be pleased to correspond with any who contemplate opening bank accounts or whose present bank accommodations are not satisfactory.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. M. HAYS, M. D.,
GREENSBORO, N. C.,

Offers his services to the public as a practitioner of medicine in all its branches, including diseases of the EYE, EAR and THROAT.
Office hours—9 to 12 A. M., 4 to 5 P. M.
Office over the Piedmont Bank.

Dr. W. J. RICHARDSON,
Office over Porter's Drug Store.
GREENSBORO, N. C.
☞ Will practice in Medicine and Surgery in Greensboro and surrounding country.
jan31-1y

Dr. J. E. WYCHE,
DENTIST.
☞ Office in Savings Bank Building, South Elm street, Greensboro, N. C.

Dr. W. H. Wakefield,
Now of Charlotte, will be in Greensboro at the McAdoo House on Wednesday, January 15th.
PRACTICE LIMITED TO
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
aug27-1

DAVID SCHENCK, SR. DAVID SCHENCK, JR.
SCHENCK & SCHENCK,
ATTRNEYS AT LAW,
Have opened a law office in the old Scott building, on 4th Elm street, opposite the Court House, and will practice in the State and Federal Courts. Corporation cases made a specialty. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

T. J. SHAW. A. M. SCALES.
SHAW & SCALES,
Attorneys at Law
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Careful attention given to all business.
Office in Whitson Building, No. 117, Court Square.
Oct. 28, 1895-1y.

Brick! Lime! Cement!
Brick! Lime! Cement!
Of best quality at lowest prices, at Headquarters for all kinds of Building Materials.
Thos. Woodroffe.
Brick! Lime! Cement!
Brick! Lime! Cement!

POMONA HILL
NURSERIES,
Pomona, N. C.
Two and one-half miles west of Greensboro, N. C. The main line of the R. & D. R. R. passes through the grounds and within 100 yards of the office and residence. Safe trains make regular stops twice daily each way.
THOSE INTERESTED IN
FRUIT OR FLOWERS
Are cordially invited to inspect our stock.
YOU WILL FIND
Over One Million Fruit Trees, Vines Evergreens, Shade Trees, Nuts, Roses etc. In fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Nursery.
Three Greenhouses
Full of a great variety of Flowers and Foliage Plants. Potted Roses for Spring planting a specialty.
Catalogue No. 1 of 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.

LUMBER!
When in need of Lumber call on or address
W. M. LOVE,
Manufacturer of and dealer in all kinds of
ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER,
Shingles, Lath, Siding, Ceiling, Flooring, and all kinds of Building Materials.
Greensboro and Red Springs, N. C.

Desirable Farm for Sale.
A farm of 225 acres, with two story eight room dwelling, large barn and all other necessary outbuildings fine young orchard of best selected varieties of fruits, grapes, &c., 25 or 30 acres bottom meadows, also Clover, Orchard Grass and Timothy, about 100 acres of fine wood land. The farm is well adapted to the growth of wheat, oats, corn, tobacco and all kinds of grasses and especially clover, and is located in one of the best sections in the South. Churches, schools, mills, markets, Railroad depot conveniently located. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply at PATRIOT office. 4-tf

THE PALACE OF THE YEAR.

An open door, where God's great angel stands;
Without, the star-sown midnight and the cold,
A shroud of darkness round the dead world rolled;
Within, a many-chambered palace fair;
Along the walls, like painted tapestry,
Waver the shadowy shapes of things to be—
Love self-surrendered, crowned with golden hair,
The sacrifice of married lips and hands;
There, foe with foeman meets in ghostly fight,
On strange dim fields in lands unknown, afar—
There Victory's lifted helm shines like a star;
Or over some dead passion falls the night
Of silence and defeat and vanquished Right.
And every chamber is a fair new day,
Full of all power and possibility.
And in our hands Gods lays the golden key.

—By G. A. DAVIS.

LANGON'S MILL ROMANCE.

A Story from Old North Carolina Mountains.

In a picturesque corner among the Carolina hills there is an old mill, concerning which strange traditions are told. The lower story is built of unhewn rock, while the upper story consists of two substantial rooms. One of the rooms is larger than the other, the smaller one being a mere closet in comparison with the front apartment. The mill looks as though it had been built to resist a siege, and it surely has witnessed many strange and horrible scenes, even if but the half that is told is true.

The mill was built just before the war of the Revolution. It is appropriately situated at the foot of a red hill. The trees that stand around are massive, but few. A gray and solitary sycamore grows near the little bridge and stands like a shrouded form; the rest of the trees are oak. The trumpet vine is now rank near the entrance to the building, and its blooms are to the fanciful mind the gory fingers of a murderer, reeking with the fresh blood of his victim. The pork weed is there, too, with its red stalk, red berries and reddish leaves. The little stream almost encircles the mill in a sinuous line.

About the beginning of the Revolution several Tory families inhabited the country. A young man of one of these families loved the daughter of a zealous Whig, and the day had been appointed for the marriage. When it was first whispered among the neighbors that the youth had sided with the Tories, the girl was almost broken hearted, but declared that she would not believe the fact till she had heard it from his own lips.

Sooner than she expected she had the chance. One evening as she was milking the cows her lover jumped over the fence and stood before her. She told him instantly what she had heard, expecting a vehement denial.

"Yes," he said; "it is all true, and before another year your father will wish he was as I am."

"He would see his grave first," the girl indignantly replied.

"He may not have far to go to find it," the young man avowed, with a peculiar intonation in his voice.

He persisted in following the girl, against her will, to the house. The girl's father was there and he forbade his neighbor entrance, saying an enemy to his country was not welcomed in his house. She ardently sanctioned, by word and manner, the action of her father. Tradition does not tell all that followed. However, the young man, whose name was Jack Colton, left in a towering rage, swearing that when next he returned he would enter if he pleased; went away and was seen no more until a year afterward. Pretty Nancy Langon continued to milk her cows.

There was so much tumult and confusion in the country that people became inured to danger and were not afraid. And Nancy, a large buxom maiden of 18, was proud of her own courage. Her mother was an invalid and timid, and she closed the shutters if the wind was heard among the pines.

"It all sounded like the groans of dying men," she would say. Her husband and four sons were with General Greene, and even the slightest suggestion of their death was terrible to her. Her younger daughter Eva was of her temperament. She shivered, too, when the wind blew too hard or when a neighboring woman brought in the tidings of the disastrous result of some far-off battle. Little Eva would crouch closer to her mother and they two, with hands clasped, would pray for their far-off loved ones, and that the merciful Father would not forget them in ther helpless condition.

But on such occasions Nancy would throw open the windows and wish that she were a man that she might be with her father and brothers, to fight for the country she loved so well.

One day their father returned quite unexpectedly. The news had just preceded his arrival that Jack Colton and a dozen other Tories were in the neighborhood. The women were torn by conflicting emotions; joy upon the return of the father and husband, mingled with fear for his safety.

There was a neighbor's daughter spending the night with Nancy and Eva, and early the next morning the two girls started to accompany their friend a part of the way home, which was not far distant. The direction lay toward the old mill. Under the shadow of the building lay the bridge, and as the two girls stood bidding their friends goodbye Jack Colton, with a half dozen comrades, ran down the stone steps and seized them.

The three girls were borne screaming to the rooms above.

Their little brother, a lad of 9 or 10, who had trailed after his sisters, but had lingered behind throwing stones and eating the wayside berries, saw the terrible scene.

He was at the top of the hill and was not seen or could not be caught, or perhaps Jack and his followers did not care.

The child ran back and told the terrible tale. The old father started after his daughters. From the window of the mill he was seen, but not until he had taken his stand under a straight tree, whose branches were all far above his head.

He was now plainly visible and was a clear target. He appeared unarmed. But he might have stood there; he was safe. It was not his blood the neighbor wanted, knowing as he did that life and consciousness was such agony to the stricken father as a thousand bullets could never produce.

He heard his daughter's screams. One was allowed to appear for a moment at the window that he might see her, and still he stood, appearing not to have the power to move.

Jeering faces appeared at the window, and taunts were hurled at him. Then suddenly Jack Colton flung wide open the door and appeared standing on the threshold. With a laugh and a curse he cried out to the old man to come and join them.

Quick as a flash the old flint and steel was caught up from against the dark trunk of the tree, where it had unperceived been placed. In an instant there was a flash, followed by a report, and Jack Colton's brains and blood stained the door against which he was leaning. The stain is pointed out to this day.

Nancy and her friend lived and married. Eva died soon after the terrible catastrophe that unhinged her mind. It is said that the devil was seen soon afterward walking through that room, which had been and remained as long as they were in power, a rendezvous for fairies.

It is said that Satan was seen, heard and the sulphur smelt, and his tracks burned in the solid floor that are pointed out as evidences of the truth of this assertion. The natives point out the track of his club foot, then of his other foot, and so on. There, too, are the prints where the red hot chain touched the floor as he dragged it behind him. Some believe. "Else," they say, "how were those tracks made?" And looking upon them burned into the floor, as they are, they do send a strange thrill of belief through the one beholding them and knowing the story of the unfortunate girls to be a true one.—Philadelphia Times.

Anthracite Coal in Madison.

Col. James M. Ray tells the Asheville Citizen of a find recently made in Madison county that will, if it develops as fully as it now gives indication of doing, prove of vast importance to Western North Carolina at least. While some laborers were at work cutting out a new road on the property of Thos. Garrett indications of coal were found. Mr. Garret began an investigation, invoking the aid of an expert, with the result that the deposit was pronounced anthracite coal of good quality and apparently in practically inexhaustible quantity. Workmen have been tunneling into the mountain in exposing the deposit and have gone in some forty feet. Mr. Garret is the owner of a considerable tract in the vicinity of Hot Springs. The land on which the coal was found lies three or four miles below the Springs, and about half a mile from the Western North Carolina railroad.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowls and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents per bottle at C. E. Holton & Co's. Drug Store. 5.

THE EXPOSITION CLOSED.

Atlanta's Great Fair a Financial and Artistic Success.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 31.—The International and Cotton States Exposition, which was opened September 18, was closed to-night after a most successful career of 100 days.

The final day opened clear and bright. During the early morning the temperature was very low, but after the sun rose the weather moderated rapidly and the grounds were thronged. Many of the exhibitors had a large harvest in the sale of souvenirs, while the Chinese village auctioned off the bric-a-brac. The exhibits were all in good shape and were not disturbed until after dark.

This evening the beautiful illumination was given and the electric fountain displayed its charms for the multitude. To-night a force of experts began packing up the pictures in the art gallary and a similar work was begun on the government exhibit and the Mines and Forestry Building.

Mr. Inman, chairman of the finance committee, said the exposition, when all the debts are paid, will have cost the city of Atlanta about $200,000, or less than 10 per cent. of the money expended on the enterprise. This includes the original subscription and the appropriation made by the city. The result is regarded as very satisfactory. It is estimated that the immediate benefit to Atlanta in money expended here by exposition visitors amounts to $5,000,000 and that the ultimate benefits to the city and the cotton States are immeasurably beyond this or any other conservative figure that could be approximately stated.

The last day of the exposition was devoted to the women. It is a day held in honor of the work done by the committees of ladies in the different departments and the members of the women's board. The tickets were of attractive form, bearing the likeness of Mrs. Joseph Thompson stamped thereon.

The women have achieved an important part in the Atlanta Exposition. By their aid many pleasant features have been added to the programme each day.

All of the directors of the exposition and all members of the women's board held a final reunion in the assembly room of the woman's building.

Mr. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, has sent his check for $1,000 to Mrs. Joseph Thompson to be used in the maintenance of the woman's building for some permanent enterprise for the advancement of women, or for any other object of charity to which Mrs. Thompson may elect to apply it.

It has not been determined what will be the fate of the woman's building. The original intention of the board was that it should be a permanent building and should be utilized in some appropriate way. It has been impossible to consider this question, however, during the busy exposition days, and it is therefore a matter for after consideration.

The old Liberty Bell, which has been an object of veneration at the exposition, will be returned to Philadelphia in state. A committee will leave Philadelphia January 16 and arrive here on the following day. The return trip will be begun on the 18th.

The South Ignored.

A careful examination of the composition of the committees of the House by Speaker Reed shows that not a single first or second or third class chairmanship is given to the South, and that in all the states that seceded in 1861 only one little tenth-rate chairmanship is bestowed. New England got eleven, including such important committees as the Ways and Means, Naval Affairs, Banking and Currency, Patents.

The South gets one little insignificant committee, that of Expenditures on Public Buildings, it going to Mr. Settle, of North Carolina. This is not the committee on Public Buildings, as has been supposed. That important committee goes, of course, to a New Englander, Mr. Milliken, of Maine. The committee, of which a North Carolinian is chairman, merely examines and looks after the expenditures on public buildings, and is about the most insignificant committee in Congress. Mr. Settle deserves better than this. The 18,000,000 people of the South deserved better representation, if they were to be given anything at all.

If Speaker Reed had studied to ignore and insult the South, he could not have succeeded better.

And yet the Southern men are advised that if they want the recognition they merit, they ought to go into the Republican party. That advice was taken in some of the Southern States last year, with the recognition above stated.

Mr. Settle's pride and his public exhibition of toadyism to Reed will shut his mouth, but the people of all parties in the South will be indignant at the Speaker's studied policy to ignore Southern men, and to make it impossible for Southern Republicans to exercise the least influence in shaping legislation.—News and Observer.

For Over Fifty Years.

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

The Lease Suit May Be Dropped.

In the Superior Court clerk's office here the case involving the North Carolina Railroad lease is docketed as follows: "State of North Carolina on relation of John Graham, against the North Carolina Railroad Company. Bond in $200 to indemnify State against costs, filed December 24th, 1895, with W. B. Fleming, W. L Baxter and M. F. Batton as sureties. Bond for costs filed and summons issued to Mecklenburg county, with copy thereof for defendant. Summons returned served December 31st, 1895, by reading and delivering copy of same to W. C. Maxwell, one of the directors of the North Carolina Railroad company."

The bond is given in Warren county, where John Graham lives.

The summons is drawn by ex-Judge Schenck and is to the sheriff of Mecklenburg county, commanding him to summon the North Carolina Railroad company to appear before Wake Superior Court on the 24th day of February and answer the complaint within the first three days of the term. Charles A. Cook, Spier Whitaker and Schenck & Schenck are named as plaintiff's attorneys.

President Alexander, of the North Carolina Railroad, was here yesterday, accompanied by James S. Manning, Esq., of counsel for the defence, and had a conference with Governor Carr.

Your correspondent is informed today that, perhaps within 48 hours, this suit against the North Carolina Railroad will be stopped. This news came from three persons, each presumably well informed. Ex-Judge Spier Whitaker returned from Washington, D. C., today and an attorney said he believed one of his objects in going there was to see Senator Butler about this case. It was further remarked that some time since Sen. Butler had expressed a desire to have this suit pushed.—Raleigh correspondence in Charlotte Observer.

Facts About Last Year.

Last year in this country various persons gave $12,379,820 to colleges; $5,745,670 to charities; $2,089,150 to churches; to museums and art gallaries $1,724,500; to libraries $530,439; and to other institutions $6,471,976; a total of $28,943,543, which is nearly $10,000,000 more than was given the year before.

Against this bright record we must contrast a very different chapter of statistics. Last year this country lost 4 250 lives by ship wreck, about 2,000 fewer than were lost in 1894. Our railways killed 3,600 persons, about 550 more than were killed in 1894. We lost by fire last year $131.578 206, about $15,000,000 more than the previous year.

In the world at large 79,461 persons lost their lives in epidemics, a falling off of 50 per cent. from the year before. In war 157,986 lives were lost last year.

Suicides and murders have largely increased. Last year there were 5,759 suicides, and for the past ten years they have increased at a fearful rate. In 1895 we had 10,500 murders, an increase of 700,

Lynchings show a decrease. In 1895 there were 171 persons lynched as compared with 194 the year previous.

Embezzlements are also on the decrease, the defalcations for last year amounting to less than half of the total for 1894.

Upon the whole, it is a record of light and shade. Some of it is very black, but the bright spots will encourage those who maintain that the world is growing better.

To Mine Virginia Gold.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 1.—A special dispatch to the Manufacturers' Record says that N. K. Fairbank, the millionaire lard refiner of Chicago; Messrs. E. K. Willard and L. D. Hooper, bankers of New York; Gen. L. M. Logan, of Richmond, Va., and others have organized, at Richmond, the Piedmont Gold Belt Chartered Company, with a capital stock of $2,000,000, for the purpose of developing, on a very extensive scale, large gold mining properties, covering several thousand acres, in Buckingham county, Va. These capitalists, it is reported, have made a thorough investigation of the gold-bearing ores of that territory and have found such remarkably favorable conditions that it is claimed they have secured control of the entire district and that their operations will be very large. Investigations of experts and analysis of the ores, it is claimed, show that the average of these ores gives a very much better percentage of gold than either the South African or the Cripple Creek districts.

Large numbers of the Atlanta Exposition fakirs are going to Cuba to join the insurgent forces.

The Modern Pandora's Box.

The modern Pandora of fashion and folly
Has opened the box of the ills of her kind:
Hence weakness and sickness with acute melancholy,
Much suffering of body and worry of mind.
This host of complaints, this legion of pain,
Has harassed the lives of all of the sex,
For relief shall they seek forever in vain?
And must they still suffer disorders complex?
Ah! No! For Pandora has left in the box
A sure cure for ills of all such description.
Of its wonderful virtues each purchaser talks,
'Tis Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription!

DR. R. V. PIERCE: Dear Sir—I have taken the "Favorite Prescription" and I can recommend it to any body that suffers with any female disease. I have tried several doctor's prescriptions but none did me the good that yours did.
Your respectfully, LATTIE TERRY,
Postmistress, Sherrer Hill, Dallas Co., Ala.

Magical little granules—those tiny sugar coated Pellets of Dr. Pierce's—scarcely larger than mustard seeds, yet powerful to cure—active, yet mild in operation. The best Liver Pill ever invented. Cure sick headache, dizziness, constipation. One a dose. Whole vial 25 cents.

ALL ABOUT VENEZUELA.

A Column Concerning the Country We Are Championing.

The length of Venezuela from east to west is 900 miles, and from north to south 775 miles.

Some of the most picturesque and loquacious parrots and lively cockatoos come from Venezuela.

There are fourteen varieties of monkeys in Venezuela and no cuckoos. The name Venezuela means Little Venice.

There are 200,000 acres of forest lands in the republic of Venezuela. Rosewood, satinwood, mahogany and white and black ebony are found.

The salary of the American minister to Venezuela is $7,500. The rank of Venezuela's representative at Washington is that of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

The area of Venezuela is 632,000 square miles, larger than that of any country in Europe except Russia, and larger than that of any State in the United States. The area of Texas is 265,000 square miles.

The distance from New York to La Guayra, the port of Caracas, is 2200 miles. In addition to coffee, gold and fine woods, Venezuela exports hides, cocoa and cattle. The distance from La Guayra to London is nearly 5000 miles.

The coffee crop of Venezuela amounts to $15,000,000 a year in value. The average crop is 60,000 tons of coffee. Two-thirds of this product is exported, mostly to England. Maracaibo is one of the centres of trade; Maracaibo coffee is known everywhere.

On the north shore of Venezuela, or rather to the north of that republic, are several islands of greater fame than large area, particularly the island of Curacoa, a Dutch possession; the island of Trinidad, a British possession; the island of Tortuga and the British isle of St. George.

The army of Venezuela, on a peace footing, consists of 1000 horsemen, 4,000 infantry soldiers, and 1000 artillerymen, exclusive of local militia and irregular troops. By the law of Venezuela all citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 (both inclusive) are liable to service in the national militia.

The mineral products of Venezuela, in addition to gold which English speculators are seeking by summary annexation of Venezuela territory to the British possessions, are iron, zinc, quicksilver, lead, tin and antimony. There are also extensive products of salt, alum, lime, sulphur, and asphaltum.

The population of Venezuela by the last census was 2,550,000. This is more than Denmark's and less than Switzland's. It is about the same as that of Massachusetts. The last official estimate of the population of Massachusetts, made on January 1, 1894, was 2,472,000. By the Federal census of five years ago, the population of Massachusetts was 2,238,000.

The average gold product of Venezuela in a year is $4,000,000. The standard of value in the republic of Venezuela is the bolivar, so called after Simon Bolivar, and the value of it is the same as a French franc—19.3 cents. Venezuela does not produce silver. Much of the foreign debt is held in England. The exports of Venezuela exceed the imports by $3,000,000 a year.

Venezuela first made declaration of its independence in 1810. The present republic was formed in 1830, the same year that Belgium became an independent monarchy. The rival political parties in Venezuela are the Unionists and Federalists. The former favor a centralized government; the latter are for home rule. Both are opposed to foreign invasion, encroachment or confiscation.

Venezuela imports from the United States in a year about $4,100,000 worth of goods, chiefly manufactured articles. From Great Britain it imports $3,800,000, from Germany $2,100,000, from France $2,000,000, and from Spain $300,000. This is the country from which Venezuela imports most, and this is the country to which Venezuela exports most. Venezuela's exports to the United States average $12,000,000, to France $7,000,000, to England $1,100,000, and to Germany and Spain $600,000 each.

The summer season in Venezuela lasts from November to April. The winter season lasts from April to November. The climate of the temperate part of the country is the finest in South America, the most equable and the most salubrious, outside of Peru. The women of Venezuela are of the Spanish type, and are celebrated for their beauty. The language of the country is Spanish; no language is sweeter. About 45,000,000 persons altogether speak Spanish as their native language, a majority of them living in South and Central America.

Caracas, the capital and chief city of Venezuela, has a population of 70,000, or, says the New York Sun, less than that of Fall River. It is built on an elevation of 3000 feet above sea level. It was founded in 1567. Caracas is an Indian name: the name of the Indians of the neighborhood which the Spanish pioneers affixed to the original title of the new town, Santiago de Leon. In 1812, the year of the latest American war with Great Britain an earthquake in Daracas buried 12,000 persons in the ruins of a part of the city. The date of this earthquake was March 26.

There are more than 200 lakes within the boundaries of Venezuela; one of the largest being 1600 feet above the level of the sea. The Orinoco River, the largest in Venezuela, is 1860 miles long. It is five times as long as the Hudson River, but less than one-third the length of the Amazon, and less than one-half the length of the Mississippi. The roads of Venezuela are inferior. Communication is difficult. The government, however, has expended large sums of money for the improvement of the approaches to some of the larger towns. There are twenty States in Venezuela, the official division being based on the Constitution of the United States. There is also a Federal district, corresponding to the District of Columbia, and there are several outlying Territories.

Chairman Dingley practically gives assurance that the republicans have abandoned the idea of any further tariff legislation at this session of Congress.

A RAILROAD CENTER.

Greensboro is the railroad center of North Carolina. It is the natural distributive point for the entire State, and is peculiarly well situated for manufacturing establishments of various kinds. It has a great abundance of raw materials close at hand at the lowest possible price. It has cheap labor, cheap coal, and a delightful climate. It has the very best school advantages and all modern improvements usually found in cities of double its size. These advantages deserve the careful consideration of capitalists and manufacturers, especially those contemplating a removal of their plants. For special or more complete information write to the Greensboro Industrial and Immigration Association.

"For Charity Suffereth Long."

Mrs. Laura C. Phoenix, Milwaukee, Wis.

"Matron of a Benevolent Home" and knowing the good Dr. Miles' Nervine has done me, my wish to help others, overcomes my dislike for the publicity, this letter may give me. In Nov. and Dec., 1893, *The inmates had the "LaGrippe,"* and I was one of the first. Resuming duty too soon, with the care of so many sick, I did not regain my health, and in a month *I became so debilitated and nervous* from sleeplessness and the drafts made on my vitality, that it was a question if I could go on. A dear friend advised me to try *Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.* I took 2 bottles and am happy to say, I am in better health than ever. I still continue *its occasional use, as a nerve food,* as my work is very trying. A letter addressed to Milwaukee, Wis., will reach me."
June 6, 1894. MRS. LAURA C. PHOENIX.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1. 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine
Restores Health

Dimes Save Dollars
—WHEN SPENT FOR—
DIAMOND DYES

Any Color for 10 Cents!

—FOR SALE BY—
SMITH & GARDNER,
DRUGGISTS.
Corner Opposite Postoffice.

NOTICE.
I WANT every man and woman in the United States interested in the Opium and Whisky habits to have one of my books on these diseases. Address B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga. Box 382, and one will be sent you free.

NEW YEAR'S GREETING!

China Hall
—AND—
New Furniture Parlor!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF CHINA IN THE STATE!

A LARGE STOCK OF FURNITURE!

Everything Nice for the New Year!

It is with pleasure that we return our thanks for the patronage that we have received from our friends and customers during the past year; we hope to merit the same for the New Year. Our trade has been large and beyond our expectations. A happy and prosperous New Year to all is our best wishes for 1896. Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Fine Lamps, Fine Chinaware, Glassware and House Furnishing Goods for the New Year.
Respectfully,

CHINA HALL AND FURNITURE PARLOR
219 SOUTH ELM STREET, GREENSBORO.
E. M. CALDCLEUGH & BRO., Proprietors.
December 26, 1895.

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City.

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