THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

VOL. 75. GREENSBORO, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1896. NO. 11.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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, March 11th.

PRACTICE LIMITED TO

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

mar 2-1

T. J. SHAW. A. M. SCALES

SHAW & SCALES,

Attorneys at Law

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Careful attention given to all business.

Office in Wharton Building,

No. 117, Court Square.

Oct. 26, 1893-1y.

DAVID SCHENCK, SR. DAVID SCHENCK, JR.

SCHENCK & SCHENCK,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Have opened a law office in the old Scott building, on North 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.

JAMES D. GLENN,

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CHINAWARE, LAMPS AND FURNITURE IN THE STATE.

E. M. CALDCLEUGH & BRO.

Greensboro Nurseries

GREENSBORO, N. C.

I have a large surplus of the finest late Apple Trees of the very finest varieties for the spring trade of '96. These trees are first class in every respect. This is a chance to get the very finest varieties at a reduced price. I also have a very choice lot of Poland China Pigs, entitled to registration, at reasonable prices.

John A. Young.

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 feet of the office and residence. Salem 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. Pot 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,

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Cotton.

With careful rotation of crops and liberal fertilizations, cotton lands will improve. The application of a proper fertilizer containing sufficient Potash often makes the difference between a profitable crop and failure. Use fertilizers containing not less than 3 to 4%

Actual Potash.

Kainit is a complete specific against "Rust."

Our pamphlets are not advertising circulars booming special fertilizers, but are practical works, containing the results of latest experiments in this line. Every cotton farmer should have a copy. They are sent free for the asking.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,

93 Nassau St., New York.

MYSTERY OF MYSTERIES.

Curse not the web of circumstance.
Is God no God to thee?
A brooklet ripples not by chance
To join the brimming sea;
By law its babbling waters dance
And skip in minstrelsy.

And are the laws of sea and brook
But fables in thine eyes?
And are the leaves of nature's book
Writ with eternal lies?
Is there no God of law to look
On man and sympathize?

Are great worlds moving without plan?
Were they by chance begot?
The smallest insect doubt may scan
Shows wisdom without blot.
Then, be patient, foolish man—
God is, or law were not.

—BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

HAWAII, THE "PEARL OF THE PACIFIC."

Hawaiian Holidays and How They are Observed.

[Eighth of a series of letters by John R. Musick—Copyright.]

The Hawaiian holidays are twelve in number, and are a strange mingling of American, European, and Asiatic civil and religious observances. January 1st is a holiday, being New Years day; January 17th is a holiday, in celebration of the downfall of monarchy; February 12th is Chinese New Year; March 17th, Kamehameha III's. birthday; Good Friday; May 24th, birthday of Queen Victoria; May 30th, Decoration Day; June 11th, Kamehameha Day; July 4th, Birthday of the Republic and American Independence; November 28th, Recognition of Hawaiian Independence; Thanksgiving Day and Christmas. If all holidays are kept as Christmas, the Hawaiians will not soon forget the several events they celebrate.

I left Kailaua on December 23, 1895, on the Inter-Island Steamer W. G. Hall, for Honolulu, and was surprised to find the steamer crowded with people of all possible shades of complexion and stations in life, all bound for Honolulu to spend the holidays. The school teacher from Hawaii, the clerk and plantation manager from Maui, all boarded the Hall for the capital city. Quite a gay party of fair and dark ladies and gentlemen were assembled on the deck of the steamer as she plied the waters, and guitars and banjos were brought out, singing and instrumental music being the order until a late hour.

By daylight on the 24th we were at the dock in Honolulu. The day was as warm as one in July. Men went about in white duck suits and straw hats, many of the natives were bare-footed, and, so far as the weather was concerned, there was no indication whatever of Christmas. But the shops displayed the usual amount of Christmas toys, the churches were decorated with Christmas trees, and it only lacked cold weather and winter garb to make one sure it was Christmas indeed.

When evening came on I walked out on the streets and found them all brilliantly lighted up, and the shop men doing a thriving business. Fort street and Hotel street, and other principal streets, were thronged with men, women and children so that one could scarcely squeeze his way through. It almost reminded one of Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets, New York, during the holiday trade.

Shop windows were filled with toys, trinkets and holiday presents, some displayed with the most excellent taste. Articles of bright colors seemed to attract the natives most. The Hawaiian loves the beautiful, the gaudy, the brilliant. He does not always display the most approved of tastes in the selection of colors, for blue and pink, red and yellow are liable to be mingled promiscuously in the makeup of his or her dress.

An incident attracted my attention which will illustrate what it is to be in a tropical country during the Christmas holidays. I saw a great throng of natives gathered in front of a confectionery shop on Fort street, who seemed to be greatly excited and talking rapidly in their native language, the object which was attracting their attention being evidently on the sidewalk. One put his finger forward as if to touch some object and suddenly jerked it away again as if the creature was alive and had bitten him. I pressed forward to get a glimpse of the wonder and it proved to be—a large square cake of ice. That ice attracted more attention than anything on exhibition that evening. In the center of it was frozen some California fruit, and the natives stood around it, occasionally touching it with their fingers, until it melted entirely away, which was late in the night.

Christmas was celebrated here more as Fourth of July than Christmas. The Kanaka boy does not know how to celebrate if he cannot make a noise, and fire-crackers are his heart's delight. He discharges them by the bunch in imitation of the Chinese, and not singly as the American boy does. All night long on Christmas Eve the fire crackers were popping, and they continued during all the next day. There were services in all the churches and Sunday schools similar to such services in the United States on Christmas Day. The native churches had their Christmas trees, the different American and the European churches their trees and appropriate ceremonies. The Chinese and Japanese Christian churches, in imitation of their white brothers, also had Christmas trees and devotional services.

I attended the Japanese M. E church Christmas tree. The hall in which the services were conducted was beautifully decorated with a large fern tree in one corner, ornamented with candles and tinsel paper, loaded with pretty presents. The entertainment began by singing by the Japanese. The music was familiar but the words were not. Then K. Kahasaki, one of the Japanese workers, read a chapter from the Bible in his own language. This was followed by prayer from S. Nishi, an opening address by A. Iwamoto, a hymn, "Yes, Jesus Loves Me," by seven Japanese boys; this followed by recitations in Japanese and English by several little boys. H Nakano, a boy not over twelve or fourteen years of age, delivered an address in English to the Americans present, which might have done credit to one much more advanced in years.

After the benedition came the presentation of gifts. This was novel, amusing, and expensive to a congregation as small and poor as the Japanese, as in addition to the special gifts on the Christmas tree for individual friends, they provided gifts for visitors and all, and the house was well croweded with visitors. The pastor of the church, Rev. H. Kihara, delivered an address to his people in Japanese, and he was followed by Rev. H. W. Peck, of the Methodist church. Then four young Japanese went through the audience and distributed little rolls of paper about the size of a pipe-stem. When unrolled each paper was found to have a number on it, there being a corresponding number on each package brought for distribution. Some of the presents were quite costly and others cheap. The calling off of numbers of packages and disbution of presents caused quite a little flutter of excitement, as there was considerable incongruity in the directions they went, many grown men drawing tin horns or sewing baskets, while some ladies received cavalry spurs. My prize was a set of doll dishes, while Mrs. Jenkins, from New York, who was on her way on a missionarry tour to Japan, drew a boy's sword. I asked her if she proposed to take Japan with the sword in the way Mahomet established his faith.

Hawaii is truly a missionary country. The influence of the missionary is felt on the streets, in the stores, shops, and offices. As a consequence Christmas is a holiday almost as sacredly kept as the Sabbath, and I have never been in any land where the Sabbath was so sacredly observed. Honolulu has saloons, but there is little visible drunkenness. I don't remember having seen any man under the influence of liqur, except a few sailors. The enemies of the present government contemptuously call it the "missionary government," because most of the officials and heads of departments are the sons of missionaries.

During the latter part of Christmas week a rumor got abroad that President Dole was going to begin the new year by granting a free and full pardon to all the remaining political prisoners. He had pardoned seven on Thanksgiving Day, but eight of those who had been the most dangerous rebels in the outbreak of January, 1895, still remainined on "The Reefs," as the prison here is called.

The rumor proved to be well founded. President Dole, who is one of the kindest men I ever met, had determined to set free the remaining prisoners, who were Chas. T. Gulick, W. T. Seward, John F. Bowler, Robert W. Wilcox, John H. Wise, Joseph Clarke, J. W. Bipikane, and John Lilikoi. At nine thirty on New Year's Day, the eight prisoners were called from their cells into the prison yard, and there heard their pardons read with great interest. The government was represented by Minister man, Attorney-General W. O Smith, and Judge J. A. Magoon for the Board of Prison Inspectors. The attorney-general read the pardons, and made a few remarks in kind tones, which were answered by Major Seward with sentiments of regard for the clemency extended by the government, the others showing their appreciation by grasping the hands of the officials. A large crowd of interested natives were gathered at the outside gates, and when the Hawaiian prisoners emerged from their confinement of eleven months, they were greeted with loud cheers.

"The Republic is stronger to day than ever, was the universal opinion. That act of clemency on the part of Dole will heal over the old sores, and we will soon be a united people," said one of the spectators.

This statement was borne out by the number of royalists present at President Dole's New Year reception, the hearty congratulations and wishes of a happy New Year, and many of them both to the head of the Republic and the Republic itself.

President Dole's New Year reception, just referred to, was held in the Council Chamber of the Executive building, and was one of the most important and magnificent events in Honolulu society the writer has had the pleasure of witnessing. President and Mrs Dole showed that courtesy, dignity, and at the same time democracy due from the heads of a republic and leaders in society. Mr. and Mrs. Dole are in the prime of life, gifted with strong common sense, and what he possesses in executive ability she has as a leader of society. Mrs. Dole is a graceful and beautiful lady, noted for kindness of heart, and is as much admired as her excellent husband. Like him she is one of the few people in this world whose head cannot be turned by high political or social positions and honors.

Surrounding the President were the staff consisting of Colonel J. H. Soper, Major George C. Potter, Major C. P. Iankea, Captain J. W. Pratt, Captain M. A. Kinney, and a number of ladies representing the beauty and fashion of the city, making altogether a brilliant company. Among the distinguished visitors were the foreign ministers and consuls in the city. During the afternoon Mrs. Dole, Mrs. Paul Newman, Mrs. Lawrey, and several other ladies received the young men of Honolulu in Y. M. C. A. hall. Refreshments were served from twelve or two, and from three to five hundred persons were present, including the principal business men of the city.

In the evening a concert was given in the same building, which was attended by a large and appreciative audience, and was in every way a success. The Y. M. C. A. orchestra of twenty members rendered some excellent music.

On the whole, holidays in Honolulu, after all, do not so materially differ from holidays in the United States. In intelligence, morality, and sobriety Honolulu will favorably compare with any city of its size in America.

JOHN R. MUSICK.

Butler Makes the Republcans Mad.

The Washington correspondent of the Charlotte Observer, under date of February 28th, says:

The refusal of Senator Butler to keep his alleged pledges to Senator Pritchard and Maj Grant, and the swearing in today of Populist James B. Lloyd as a special employe to look after the Populist Senators, has so infuriated "the other end of the combination" that it is seriously feared I will be proved a bad prophet in prophecying ultimate harmony among the late fusionists. To day I have had interviews with a number of the latter. The Populists appear to be serene. Mr. Settle is not unduly excited, for both the man who receiveth something and the man who expecteth nothing are "blessed." The language of some of the Republican Congressmen is so unparliamentary it cannot find admittance in these proceedings. The east lobby door is a much frequented spot, but that did not prevent this afternoon a terrific explosion of vocables. The energy of the English language is great, but I will not take advantage of the heat in the blood of these members. I will merely say that the following statement is claimed by the offended parties to represent correctly their side in the case:

"It is announced that Senator Butler's friend, James B. Lloyd, the nominee of the Populists, has been appointed to a lucrative position in the Senate in the place of a Democrat transferred from the force of Sergeant-at-Arms Bright to the roll of Secretary of the Senate Cox. This arrangement, it is feared by the friends of Maj. H. L. Grant, of North Carolina, will prevent his election as sergeant at-arms; will also defeat the election of Mr. Shaw, of Montana, as secretary of the Senate, and keeps not only Messrs. Cox and Bright in office, but also the 200 other Democrats who were now in the employ of the Senate. This is said to be in accordance with an agreement between Butler and Ed. Chambers Smith, that in consideration of Lloyd's appointment Butler is to deliver the entire Populist vote to the Democratic party in North Carolina at the next election, and they (the Democrats) in turn are to elect Dr. Mott to the Senate."

To this documents a very prominent Republican adds this oral statement, repeated to make it impressive:

"You may say the Republicans think Senator Butler should carry out his pledges to Senator Pritchard or instantly resign his seat, to which he was chosen on a distinct understanding."

Horseless Electric-Motor Mail Wagons Will Soon be Used.

Horseless mail wagons will soon be used in all the large cities of the United States. The credit for the application of the horseless electric-motor carriage to the mail service belongs to Second Assistant Postmaster General Neilson. He has for several months been studying the project, and a few days ago completed the plans for the model carriage. It will simply be a small postoffice on wheels. It will be fitted up precisely as in a mail street car or a steam railroad postal car, except that the scale will be smaller. The body of the wagon will be hung on springs and counter springs and the wheels shielded with heavy rubber tires.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Gail'ouette, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. Kings New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It it worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at C. E. Holton & Co.'s Drug Store. 2.

Plans are being perfected for the reorganization of the B. & O. Ry.

A great many people are influenced by what others do, and that is one of the reasons why so many take Simmons Liver Regulator. "I was suffering greatly from Chills and Fever and the more quinine I took the worse I felt. I was told of Simmons Liver Regulator, by a friend in Arkansas, and I didn't need to take much of it before I was entirely relieved."—Byron Bradley, Tallahassee, Fla.

AN EMERGENCY MAN.

A Day With the Vice President of the United States.

The Vice-Presidency is essentially an office of dignity. No other office under the government, so highly esteemed as that of the Vice-President of the United States, has such lofty possibilities for its occupant, while at the same time being so utterly bereft of influence either to wield patronage or to affect legislation.

The Vice Presidency requires a man fitted to fill the highest office under the government, one whose broad information will make him equal to coping with any national question that might come before Congress, and whose information and position among men would qualify him to preside over the conservative branch of Congress. He is an emergency man. Should death remove the President, it is he who is called upon to occupy the White House. Should there be a tie in the vote of the Senate, he then has the deciding vote, but except in this emergency, he is without influence to affect legislation. While the Speaker of the House of Representatives assigns all the Representatives to places on committees, and in that way virtually determines what legislation shall be enacted, the Vice-President, not being a member of the Senate, has nothing to do with the formation of committees, and is not even admitted to the caucuses of the party, in which, if that party have a majority, committee assignments are determined, and the policy of the party is mapped out.

The patronage of the Vice-President consists in the appointment of a secretary, a messenger, a telegraph operator and a telegrapher's page. That is all. The presiding officer of the Senate occupies a handsome room, opening on the Senate lobby, and he is accorded all the respect which goes with his high office, the chief function of which is to preside over the deliberation of the United States Senate.

Because of the peculiar character of the duties of the Vice-President, the daily routine of his life is very different from that of a United States Senator His social life in Washington is just what he chooses to make it. His invitations would not be disregarded by any one in official or social life here, but whether he entertain much or little is a matter purely within his own pleasure. While certain social functions are a part of the official duties of the President, the Vice-President is free to entertain or not, as he sees fit.

But the Vice-President is sought by many visitors to the capital. He is one of the sights of the capital, and visitors from Illinois especially do not like to leave Washington without having sought an introduction to the Vice-President and the man who is regarded as a presidential possibility. But the chances of the Vice President for the nomination at the hands of the next National Convention are rendered smaller because of the fact that since his election his hands have been tied and he has had no opportunity to show the qualities of a leader of his fellow-Democrats. Of course, this fact renders the Vice-President free from all responsibility for the acts of his party, although it is probable that in the minds of the masses of the people he is regarded as equally responsible with all Democratic Senators for the acts of the last Congress.

The duties of the Vice-President do not require him to burn any midnight oil in the consideration of public questions. He has ample opportunity to keep himself informed on all matters that come before Congress by being a good listener and he has no occasion to prepare any speech for delivery in the Senate. He is relieved from all committee work, of course, and even the task of presiding over the Senate is rendered an easy one because of the fact that that body is a very docile one to govern, and is not fraught with the perplexing parliamentary problems that are constantly occurring in the House of Representatives. The fact that the Senate is so largely run by "courtesy" makes it an easy body to preside over.

Perhaps no man connected with the United States Senate is so apt to be bored as is the Vice President. Without power to influence legislation, his office being such that even any suggestion from him would be apt to be regarded as an unwarranted interference, he is yet obliged to attend the sessions of the Senate daily, and to recognize any one who happens to have a bill to present or a suggestion to make.

From 12 until 2 o'clock is known in the Senate as "the morning hour," and during that time all the business of introducing bills, making reports from committees, presenting petitions and memorials, etc., is done. The Vice President is seldom absent but when that expires the "regular business," is taken up, which practically means a continuation of speaking on the pending bill. Then the Vice-President has an opportunity to leave the Senate, which he does if there is not in prospect some very interesting debate which he wishes to hear. He seeks his private office, where he frequently holds a reception, for his friends know the hour when he is at leisure and can see them. He generally is on hand when the Senate adjourns, and then he has nothing in the nature of official duties to occupy his attention till the day on which the Senate is next to meet. —Washington Star.

The Bullion-Owner Gets It All.

A correspondent is informed that the purpose of the advocates of the free coinage of silver at the ratio 16 to 1 is to enable any one to take silver bullion to the government mint and have it coined freely into as many dollars as it will make, he, and not the government, getting the difference between the value of the silver as bullion and as money. In other words, the day after a free coinage law is passed the owner of a bar of silver worth in the market $100 would, under a free-coinage law, get in silver dollars $200 for it. All the profit of the transaction would go to him, and to nobody else. Citizens who have no silver bullion would not be "in it," but they would have to accept these dollars that cost 50 cents each at a valuation of 100 cents, since they are legal tender. Under the Bland act of 1878 and the Sherman act of 1890 the government got the difference between the value of the silver bullion and the dollars made from it under the name of seigniorage, but such would not be the case under free coinage of silver. There would be another and important difference: At present the 50 cent silver dollar is kept exchangeable with the gold dollar by the fact that the government maintains a gold reserve and undertakes to keep all forms of money at par with the gold dollar. This it must cease to do under free coinage. The silver dollar would after an interval fall to its intrinsic value—50 cents. All the world's silver would be crowded upon our mints and our silver-certificate makers so long as our dollar was worth over 50 cents, but the drop to intrinsic value would ultimately occur. Then the bullion holder would make nothing by taking his silver to the mint. The dollar's worth of silver would produce two so-called dollars that would circulate at a valuation of 50 cents only The sincere silverite is a prophet. He predicts that the opening of our mints freely to silver will double the value of silver in the world's markets. Experience in other countries and all ages is against him. Business men, familiar with monetary questions, say no. But neither the experience of mankind in the past nor present "gumption" weighs with the man who has a theory. Hit or miss, he wants to try it, and would try it with a light heart, having, as he thinks, nothing to lose if his theory is wrong In this he is again mistaken. The great calamity of a fall to the silver basis, and the panic and long stagnation that would follow, must affect the silver theorist along with his neighbors. He would suffer in pocket in a hundred ways. If wiser, he would be willing to let well enough alone.—Exchange.

Small Railroad Lines in the South

The number of small railroad lines in the South which have been built within recent years is remarkably large. Their owners are principally lumber and mining companies, who have constructed them originally for carrying timber, etc., etc., to mills and furnaces or to some larger system with which they usually connect. The Manufacturers' Record has been compiling a summary of these private railroad lines in the Southern States which shows that about $11,500,000 capital is now invested in them and that the mileage is very extensive. In North Carolina alone nearly 300 miles of such lines have been built. The longest private road is in southeastern Texas. It is a tram road 75 miles in extent. In Kentucky, North Carolina, Texas and George the investment of capital has exceeded $1,000,000 in each case. The figures given by the Manufacturers' Record show that a great number have been very profitable, one line in North Carolina earnings 10 per cent in annual dividends, while another company has built 15 miles of extension from the profits of 35 miles in operation.

Big Cut to be Made by Concerns Fighting the Tobacco Trust.

An opening gun, expected to precipitate war in the tobacco trade, has just been fired by one of the leading anti-trust concerns, says a dispatch from Chicago. Every tobacco jobber in the country, which in Chicago includes the wholesale grocery houses, has been advised by mail of a cut of three cents per pound in the price of one of the many brands of plug tobacco. The cut was made in such a way that it is plainly the design to undermine the price of the trust's cigarettes or suplant them with anti-trust goods of a similiar sort.

Women's Weapon.

In "King Lear," Shakespere speaks of tears as "womens' weapon." There is another weapon that should be in the hands of every woman throughout the land—a weapon with which to fight those diseases peculiar to the gentler sex. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the weapon we mean. It will do more good, in routing that "dragging-down" feeling or those unaccountable but terrible pains, than a river of tears.

DR. R. V. PIERCE: Dear Sir—Your advice to Mrs. Sayler was carefully followed, and five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I am happy to say, has cured her of uterine congestion. She is feeling finely. I assure you I appreciate your kindness. With many thanks, I am,

Yours to command,

JOS. SAYLER, Bryson, Cal.

Frederick Thomas Greenhalge, governor of Massachusetts, died last Wednesday morning. He was born in England in 1840. Just prior to his death he contemplated a trip to the mountains of North Carolina.

Wonderful are the cures accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla and yet it is only because Hood's Sarsaparilla, the one true blood purifier, makes pure, rich, healthy blood.

Hood's Pills for the liver and bowels, act easily, yet promptly and efficiently.

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.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

THE BEST

SPRING MEDICINE

is SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. Don't forget to take it. Now is the time you need it most to wake up your Liver. A sluggish Liver brings on Malaria, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, and many other ills which shatter the constitution and wreck health. Don't forget the word REGULATOR. It is SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR you want. The word REGULATOR distinguishes it from all other remedies. And, besides this, SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR is a Regulator of the Liver, keeps it properly at work, that your system may be kept in good condition.

FOR THE BLOOD take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. It is the best blood purifier and corrector. Try it and note the difference. Look for the RED Z on every package. You wont find it on any other medicine, and there is no other Liver remedy like SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR—the King of Liver Remedies. Be sure you get it.

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Landreth's Celebrated GARDEN SEED!

FRESH!

SMITH & GARDNER,

DRUGGISTS.

Corner Opposite Postoffice.

CARTLAND —THE— Merchant Tailor

HAS RECEIVED THE SPRING STYLES AND ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES in

Imported Cheviots, Vicunas,

Tricots, Worsteds, Cassimers.

PANT CLOTH in all styles. Write for samples. Has Cluett, Coon & Co.'s popular brand of Shirts, Dress, Negligee and Cheviot Underwear, Canes, Umbrellas, etc., etc., etc.

H. H. CARTLAND,

106 South Elm Street, GREENSBORO, N. C.

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.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so, as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Greensboro Roller Mills,

NORTH & WATSON, PROPRIETORS.

OUR BRANDS:

PURITY: A HIGH GRADE PATENT. STAR: A FINE FAMILY FLOUR.

CHARM OF GREENSBORO: THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

These brands have been put on the market on their merits and have given universal satisfaction and are pronounced excellent by the leading familes of Greensboro and surrounding country. We guarantee uniformity in each grade. Ask your merchants for NORTH & WATSON'S FLOUR.

Remember we handle all kinds of the freshest and BEST FEED beside the best MEAL ever made in Greensboro.

NORTH & WATSON,

Mill at Walker Avenue and C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

DO YOU VALUE YOUR DOLLARS?

If you intend to build or enlarge your house, come to us for an estimate on Material. We will surprise you on prices. We make a specialty of

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.

Now don't think for a minute we are selling below cost, as no one can do business on that basis. Our motto: Large sales, small profits.

WHEN IT COMES TO GLASS,

we can show you the largest stock in the South.

Guilford Lumber Company, Greensboro, N. C.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.