THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

VOL. 75. GREENSBORO, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1896. NO. 22.

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.

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, June 17th.

PRACTICE LIMITED TO

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

T. J. SHAW. A. 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. 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,

General Insurance Agency

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

None but RELIABLE Companies represented.

OFFICE: 118 W. Market Street, Odd Fellows Building.

Country Business Solicited.

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, Pomona, N. C.

Valuable Land for Sale.

By virtue of the authority vested in me as administrator, being duly appointed and qualified as such, of the estate of the late W. W. Young, I hereby offer for sale One Plantation containing 200 acres of land with all buildings thereon necessary for farm comfort and requirements, the same being comparatively new. Said farm is located six miles south east of the City of Greensboro. Apply to

tf W. B. YOUNG, Adm'r.

Tobacco.

No crop varies more in quality according to grade of fertilizers used than tobacco. Potash is its most important requirement, producing a large yield of finest grade leaf. Use only fertilizers containing at least 10% actual

Potash (K_2O)

in form of **sulphate.** To insure a clean burning leaf, avoid fertilizers containing chlorine.

Our pamphlets are not advertising circulars booming special fertilizers, but are practical works, containing latest researches on the subject of fertilization, and are really helpful to farmers. They are sent free for the asking.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York.

NOTHING IS LOST.

Nothing is lost; the woods and fields
grow green again in spring,
The earth and flowers are full of life,—
new life in everything.
We fall asleep and rest, and wake, and
call it daily life,
And sleep at last,—and end of pain,
and end of care and strife.

Nothing is lost, for life itself is only a
passing thought!
We lose our yesterday, 'tis true, but
hold the good it brought.
Nothing is lost, the sweet, sweet songs
come to us o'er and o'er,
The same fond faces oft return, and
will forever more.

—J. W. DONOVAN, in Demorest.

THE CITY OF THE CZARS.

Moscow, the Cradle of Czardom, and Its Sights—The Coronation Ceremonies.

Moscow, the city of the Czars and the cradle of czardom, whither now the eyes of the world are turned to witness the coronation of the youthful imperial couple, is still the spiritual and economic centre of old Russia. More than any other of the great towns of the empire proper it has retained its inherited half-Asiatic and Tartaric aspect and characteristics. The proverb commonly attributed to Napoleon I, "Grattez le Russe et il vous restera le Tartare," (scratch the Russian and nothing but the Tartar is left for you,) nevertheless requires qualification even in the case of Moscow. The times are past when the Russian was only a varnished Mongolian in European costume. And so it is with regard to the large cities of European Russia. St. Petersburg is a modern town that might as well be the capital of any other continental monarchy, and most of the other larger towns, like Odessa, Kiew, Charkow, Wilna, Warsaw, Riga, Dorpat, a. o., well compare with those of neighboring countries, unless exception be taken to their sanitary condition and want of proper street-cleaning.

MOSCOW.

Moscow, built on both banks of the Moscova and covering nineteen hillsides, has a circumference of about thirty miles. Of its 25,000 larger houses a little over one-half are built of stone, while 10 per cent. of its dwelling-places are in cellars. Among its inhabitants numbering nearly 800,000, there are said to be 20,000 Germans.

The city proper consists of four "rings." Circling around the Kremlin is the Kitaigorod, "Chinatown," the seat of the trade; then follow the Bjeloigorod, "white city," with grand boulevards and the charming Alexander's Park, and Semljanoigorod, the "Earthtown." Around these and thence the suburbs of the city are far extending into the plain.

While the general aspect of the capital, with its numberless painted and mostly gilded cupolas of about four hundred churches, is grand and highly attractive, the crowded and narrow streets, for the most part dirty and interspersed with vacant lots and large private walled-in estates, offer very little that is pleasing to the visitor's eye. Still, the larger thoroughfares are wide and lined with fine buildings, palaces, stores and restaurants.

THE KREMLIN.

In the midst of the town, like the Akropolis of Athens, rises the Kremlin, upon a steep elevation, surrounded by turreted walls, the historical and architectonic focus of Moscow, one of the most frequented pilgrim shrines of Russia, and indeed the most sacred spot in the country of the Muscovites. Providence seems to have held its hand over this "most holy" tabernacle of Tartardom. Like Moscow's old Tartaric civilization, the walls of the Kremlin have stubbornly withstood all assaults. Even the conflagration of 1812 left "The City of Golden Domes" comparatively inviolate, and neither the Corsican conqueror nor Western culture were able to take root within it.

Now, indeed, its bulwarks are here and there breached by the erection of a palace, a treasure building of a cloister. Terraced gardens reach up to the wall, are raised upon them and behind them, thus investing the oppressive oriental grandeur with a sort of peaceful charm, and slowly and calmly winds the Moscova its shallow course around its foot.

Within its five gates, among which that of the Crucifixion is distinguished by its beautiful Gothic style and the image of Christ on the cross, the Kremlin incloses thirty-two churches and a large number of palaces and state buildings. The Cathedral of the Assumption of the Virgin, whose interior is all over in gold, is the "coronation church." At the foot of the steeple of St. Nicholas's Cathedral stands Czar Kolokol, the famous great bell of Moscow.

THE CITY.

Around the Kremlin extends the old Mongolian emporium, which is likewise still encircled by its ancient walls and distinguished for its dark, narrow streets and its chaos of dwellings and inmates. Here rises a modern palatial edifice by the side of a decrepit old cottage; there you see a banker's or merchant's office, equipped in Parisian style, surmounted by a dity factory with broken windows and smoky walls. Here a wealthy Russian dashes by in elegant carriage, but in the garb of the peasant; there are seen rushing by a farmer, a true Tartar is his red shirt, and a monk in his filthy and ragged robe. A teeming crowd, active and busy, like in any other European metropolis, but Mongolian in character and costume, enlivens the thoroughfares.

With London city this part of Moscow has in common that it is almost without any residences and exclusively given to business. But beyond the walls of "Old Town" splendidly built houses and magnificent stores flank the wide avenues, whose hotels and restaurants vie with those of Paris, Vienna and Berlin. Yet even here it is better not to look too far below the varnish and the glittering surface.

PUBLIC CEREMONIES.

The ceremonies attending the Czar's coronation may be divided into three parts. First, the procession; second, the coronation, and third, public festivities. The road by which the Czar and Czarina will enter Moscow today is nearly a straight one and slopes from the outer barriers of the city to the gates of the Kremlin. The route taken will be down this road from the Petrovski Palace to the Kremlin. The Emperor will ride on horseback, while the Empress follows in a gold carriage. To prevent the crush of crowds into the street and consequent interference with the procession ropes are to be strung along the sidewalks, breast high, and women are allowed to stand behind the ropes. Behind the women stand long rows of men. Early in the day soldiers will be posted along the route to the Kremlin as a precaution possibly against anarchists with bombs concealed on their persons. Police will head the procession, according to the programme, the chief of twelve aids leading, and then will follow the Emperor's private escort, a magnificent body of men.

THE PROCESSION.

Then will come regiments of cossacks and deputies. The finest display will probably be made, so far as gorgeousness of attire is concerned, by the Asiatic allies of the Czar. These oriental magnificos, with their steeds and housings, their masses of brilliants, rubies, emeralds, pearls and precious stuffs, semi-barbaric in effect and wholly barbaric in acquirement, will be enough to take one's breath away. They will eclipse the high nobility of Russia that will follow in state carriages in the interminable line after the Emperor's Arabs and chasseurs, on foot. Each of these antique state carriages will be drawn by six splendid white horses. A relief from these will be the occasional glimpse one may catch of bediamoned and bepearled nobles inside the carriages.

After the notables have passed there will be a relief again in a blaze of color in the chevalier guards in white uniforms, shining breastplates and helmets. Above them will float the imperial eagle. After the guards, mounted on glorious black horses, have passed, all in silver and gold and with red and yellows plumes waving, the bands will follow, one after another, playing national airs.

At this point in the procession the Czar will appear on horseback. Then will follow the Czarina in her carriage drawn by eight horses and attended by the master of the horse, pages and footmen, and followed by grand duchesses in white and diamonds and riding in red coaches. More troops will follow, more carriages with showy hussars and lancers, and finally squadrons of different regiments and bands in line.

On the same day the new Emperor and Empress will proceed to the Alexandrinsky palace, near the city, where they will remain until May 25, when there will be a grand review of the troops and the coronation will be formally proclaimed by heralds to the people.

THE PROCLAMATION.

This is also an interesting ceremony and one that is hailed with intense delight by the populace. The proclamation will be made under the auspices of a military escort. The cavalry will be drawn up in brilliant squares surrounding the approaches to the Kremlin. The general commanding will stand in the middle facing the troops; around him, all mounted and wearing rich costumes, will be the secretaries of the Senate, aides-de-camp, several masters of the coronation ceremonies, pursuivants and heralds. The pursuivants will be arrayed in cavalier hats of crimson, with plumes of yellow, black and white, mantles of gold-colored satin, slashed hose and doeskin riding boots. A signal will be given and the heralds will raise their trumpets and blow a loud blast. The multitude will then uncover and the secretary of the Senate will read the proclamation of the Czar.

THE REGALIA.

On May 25, the day before the coronation, comes the ceremony of transferring the regalia to the throneroom of the Kremlin. The bearers of the regalia will be the assistants of the persons delegated to carry the regalia at the coronation in the Church of the Assumption. During the night preceding this function they will remain on a table specially prepared for them on the right of the throne. They will be guarded by a detachment of the Grenadiers of the palace and by several gentlemen of the court. On the same day their majesties will remove from the Alexandrinsky palace to the grand Kremlin palace. In the evening of this day a special mass will be celebrated in all the churches.

CORONATION DAY.

On the morning on which the Czar is to be crowned, or rather to crown himself, all thoughts will be centered on the Cathedral of the Assumption, in the Kremlin walls. At an early hour the diplomats, visitors, officials and nobility, all, in fact, who have a billet from the master of ceremonies, will turn their horses' heads toward the great Kremlin gates. There are posted guards in white uniforms and past them must walk the long procession of favored visitors, through the Winter Garden halls to the red stair and to the group of Kremlin churches. The coronation functions always take place in the Cathedral of the Assumption, which is the most sacred place in all the Russion dominions.

On the afternoon before the coronation the Emperor and Empress always attend divine service, and perform, behind the golden grating of the shrine of the Redeemer, certain devotional duties which are considered indispensable for the morrow's sacred rite of coronation. The Church of the Assumption in no way corresponds with the accepted idea of a cathedral. It is a building of quadrangular shape, but the separation of the high altar by a partition wall, rainbowed with ecclesiastical paintings and blazing with work of beaten gold, makes the auditorium or nave almost square. The pillars, the walls, roof and lofty dome are covered with plates of gold and glaring colors. There is not a single inch around or above which is not coated with precious stones and metals or plastered with frescoes and portaits of the martyrs, saints, patriarchs, prophets, angels, apostles, evangelists, the Virgin, the Holy Trinity and the Eternal Father. The frescoes furnish a complete pictoral record of the history of the Christian faith. Coated with gold and silver and precious stone—one emerald alone in an image of the Virgin being valued at $50,000—rich in costly shrines, sanctified by the tombs of the venerated dead, rendered sacred by religous traditions, the Church of the Assumption is well calculated to be the scene of the Russian coronations.

THE ACT OF CROWNING.

On the occasion of the coronation some 300 of the clergymen of every grade will be present. These will assist the choristers in the musical parts of the services. A space between the pillars of the church will be occupied by a scarlet-covered platform, surrounded by a gilded balustrade, and within this railing is always placed a dais supporting two gorgeous thrones.

When their majesties arrive at the door of the Cathedral they will be received by the metropolitans of Moscow, Kleff and Novgorod, who will present them with the cross and holy water. After bowing thrice before the altar their majesties will ascend the steps and take their stand in front of the altar, with their backs to the thrones.

The metropolitan of Novgorod will then approach and require the Emperor to read aloud the orthodox creed. This finished, assisted by high dignitaries and the other two metropolitans, the Czar will don the imperial mantle, which is presented to him on two sumptuous cushions. This robe is made of cloth of gold, with a border of ermine. The Czar will then bow his head, while one of the prelates will utter a prayer. The Emperor will then receive the crown from the metropolitan of Novgorod. Then, taking his scepter in the right hand and the globe of the empire in his left, he will seat himself, the Empress still standing. Then the Emperor will kneel and read aloud a prayer. This concluded, one of the prelates will make a short address on the duties of the office. Then will follow a mass, after which the imperial couple will descend from the dais and will be proclaimed as among the Lord's annointed. The Emperor will then take off his crown and touch with it the forehead of the Empress, who will kneel before him on a velvet cushion. After this he will place upon her head her own crown, and she will also be robed in an imperial mantle.

The leading prelates, with a twig of gold, will then sprinkle the forehead, the eyelids, the nostrils, the lips, the ears, the breast and the hands of the Emperor with the consecrated oil. Another prelate will wipe the parts. Their majesties will then partake of the communion and the ceremony will conclude with again kissing the cross. Then the royal pair will proceed under a canopy held aloft by guards to salute the tomb of their ancestors and kiss the holy relics.

BANQUET AND POPULAR FETES.

A grand fete will follow the coronation. On the three succeeding days—namely, May 27, 28 and 29—the imperial pair will receive congratulations at the Kremlin.

Third in the order of attendant ceremonies at the coronation are the imperial banquet on the night of May 27, and the popular, or what are termed popular, rejoicings. The Russians celebrate such events in a much more quiet way than among Anglo-Saxon people. Their cheers are not strong and hearty. They wouldn't understand an American college yell. The imperial banquet will be at the Kremlin, in the Granovitayo Palata, a room with endless associations in Russian history. The banquet will cost, it is said, about $2,500,000. The Emperor and Empress sit on a dais in one corner of the room under a high canopy. In front of them is a small table, on which they are served. Facing them in the far corner are an orchestra and choir that furnish music during the repast. Around them and at some distance are many tables of the royalties, foreign ambassadors and nobles.

Has Gold Appreciated in Value.

The argument with which the free coiners of silver have produced the greatest effect upon fair-minded men, who are endeavoring to ascertain the real truth of the free silver case, is that gold has so appreciated in value that the prices of all things have greatly fallen. They say, therefore, that what is called the fall in the value of silver is not really a fall in the value of silver at all, but a great rise in the value of gold. We propose to put that theory to the test in the light of certain established facts that cannot be controverted.

In answer to the claim that a Mexican silver dollar would buy as much today as it would buy twenty years ago, and that the reason a Mexican gold dollar would today buy two Mexican silver dollars was because the gold had doubled in value, while the silver stood at the same value, on Saturday we quoted the prices of certain articles as of 1876, which was twenty years ago, and of 1891, and those prices showed that the silver dollar would not buy as much in 1891 as it bought in 1876, and as it has depreciated since 1891 considerably below what it then was, of course, it will not buy as much today of the articles referred to as it would buy in 1891. As the figures we then quoted have as material a bearing on the subject now under discussion as they had on the Mexican dollar, we shall make no apology for reproducing them, as follows:

In July, 1876, the price of rough hemp in Cincinnati was $110 per ton, and in July, 1891, it was $115 per ton. Rye No. 2 was in Cincinnati in October, 1876, 66 cents a bushel, and in October, 1891, it was 88 cents a bushel. Beans in Boston were, in January, 1876, $1.75 per bushel, and in January, 1891, $2 15 per bushel. Rio coffee, fair, in New York, was, in January, 1876, 17½ cents a pound, and in July, 1891, it was 18¾ cents a pound. Eggs were, in New York, in October, 1876, 16 to 18 cents a dozen, and in October, 1891, they were from 20 to 22 cents. Codfish was in New York in May, 1876, 8 cents a pound, and in May, 1891, 11 cents a pound. Herrings, in Boston, were in September, 1876, $3.75 per barrel, and in September, 1891, were $3.50 per barrel. Salt mackerel, shore, No. 1, was in Boston in 1876 (no month given), $15.50 per barrel, and in October, 1891, $24 per barrel. Mackerel, No. 2, was in Boston, in 1876, $6.75, and in October, 1891, was $14 Spice, mustard, best domestic, were in January, 1876, .2170 per pound, and in October, 1891, were .2185.

These are the gold prices at the respective dates, and they are taken from the report of the Senate Committee on Prices, made at the second session of the Fifty-second Congress, Volume II. Their accuracy never has been and cannot be disputed.

Now, in 1891 the silver dollar stood in regard to the gold dollar as 75 cents to 100 cents. That is, if took 100 cents in gold to buy a thing in 1891, it took 125 cents in silver to buy it then. Very well. Take the case of hemp in the above statement. The bullion in one hundred and ten gold dollars would buy a ton of hemp in 1876, and the bullion in one hundred and ten silver dollars would do the same. But in 1891 the bullion in one hundred and fifteen gold dollars would buy a ton of hemp, but it required the bullion in one hundred and forty-three dollars and seventy-five cents of silver dollars to buy that ton then. Now, whether gold has appreciated in respect to other things or not, it cannot be denied that it is silver that has depreciated in respect to gold, when they are tested by hemp; for here is gold buying almost the identical quantity of hemp in 1891 as it bought in 1876, while silver is buying 25 per cent. less of it.

The way to test the matter is to take hemp as the purchasing agent and to look after gold and silver as the things to be bought. Thus tested, we find that a ton of hemp would buy the bullion in one hundred and ten silver dollars in that year. But in 1891 a ton of hemp would buy the bullion in one hundred and fifteen gold dollars, and the same ton would buy the bullion in one hundred and forty-three silver dollars and seventy-five cents. To say in this case that silver had not depreciated in respect to gold would be absurd.

When illutrated by any of the articles named, similar results follow. Take mackerel, No. 1, for instance: In 1876 a hundred barrels of mackerel would have brought $1,550, gold or silver. In 1891 they would have brought $2,400 gold dollars and $3,000 silver dollars.

It would simply be ignoring the plainest facts to say that in this case gold has appreciated and silver has remained steady. Very well. Every consideration that applies to this case applies to each of the other cases that we have quoted. In all of those cases, gold buys as much or more of the articles referred to in 1891 as it bought in 1876, but in each case silver buys a great percentage less of the article. In all of these cases, therefore, silver has certainly depreciated in respect to gold, when tested by the article referred to.

It does not treat the case fully to make these comparisons with 1876 as the starting point. The demonetizing act was passed in 1873, and that is the point at which comparisons should start. When that is done, the results are very startling indeed. We will quote the varying prices of a few articles, from the same Senate report, beginning with corn:

Corn in New York, in April, 1873, was 64 cents a bushel; in October, 1894, was 95½ cents; in July, 1876, was 58 cents; in January, 1878, was 64 cents; in January, 1879, was 47½ cents; in July, 1882, was 80¾ cents; in January, 1885, was 56 cents; in April, 1888, was 64 cents; in April, 1890, was 36¾ cents, and in April, 1891, was 79¼ cents.

Now, in all of that time the silver dollar was going steadily down, down, down, while corn was sometimes going up and sometimes going down. How is that to be accounted for if gold was appreciating, and if the falls that took place in the prices of corn were due to the appreciation of gold? The appreciation of gold could not possibly cause corn to fall and to rise, too.

In commencing this article, we had intended to give the fluctuations in the prices of a number of articles, such as hemp, oats, rye, wheat, lard, and pork, but it would carry it to too great a length, and they all tell exactly the same story that corn tells.

If the case is looked at fairly, the evidence is overwhelming that silver has greatly depreciated in value, whether gold has appreciated or not, of which we can find no sort of evidence, and that the blessed fall in the prices of everything is not due to any appreciation in the value of gold, but to the improved methods of producing those things.—Richmond Times.

Sound Sense.

We take from the Washington Post the following editorial article:

THE SOUTH IN CASE OF WAR.—Referring to the possibility of trouble between Spain and the United States, a newspaper in Havana made, the other day, quite a number of idiotic remarks and prophecies. Most of the papers in this part of the country passed them by with the good-humored contempt they deserved, but the New Orleans States has seen fit to discuss them with characteristic vigor:

"La Correspondencia, a newspaper published in Havana, calls on Spain to declare war against the United States immediately, and predicts that as soon as the proclamation is issued by the Cortes the Southern States will secede, as they did in 1861; that Mexico will at once invade and take possession of Texas, California, Arizona and New Mexico, and the great American republic will be dismembered and rendered powerless to cope with the army and navy of Spain. It is quite evident that the editor of La Correspondencia has a head on his shoulders which contains about as much brains as can be found in a baby's rattlebox. In the event of war the first section of this country that Spain would hear from in a very unpleasant manner would be the Southern States, and so far as Mexico invading this country is concerned the ides is so absurd that even the burros have to laugh in their peculiar way."

Of course, it is perfectly well understood throughout the country that, with the single exception of the Charleston News and Courier, no person or thing south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers dreams of seceding from the Union, or could be induced to consider it for one fleeting moment as a serious proposition. The fact is that the national spirit is stronger at the South than in any other part of the country, and this for the very sufficient reason that only in the South is there an overwhelming majority of native-born Americans. There alone does one hear the English language spoken by ninety-nine out of every hundred people one meets. There alone do we see the customs, the ideas, the thoughts of the founders of the Union religiously perpetrated. The South seceded in 1861 on an issue of principle and conviction, just as their forefathers, in 1776, threw off the British yoke, and in precisely the same spirit of manhood and determination; but the issue was settled by war, and there are today within the boundaries of the United States no more patriotic, devoted, and stalwart champions of the American Union than the seceders of 1861 and their descendants. Only a Spanish editor could be so ignorant of the temper and feeling of this people as to suppose that the Southerners would not be among the first to rush to arms at the slightest menace of injury or insult to the nation. Even the British editor knows better than that. Even the French and the German editors suspect it.

General Washington's Other Name.

A large company of persons was start'ed recently by the inquiry for General Washington's other name. A wag asked the question but in a manner that betrayed no humorous intent. It was evident that the company had never heard the Father of his Country had never assumed an alias. The wag was compelled to tell his fellow guests that our first President's other name was "George." Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the name of the world renowned remedy for all blood disorders, liver complaints, and consumption, (or lung scrofula) in its early stages. It has no other name and no rival, because it's the only medicine for these maladies, sold by druggists, that can be implicitly relied upon.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease and cannot be cured by local applications. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a constitutional remedy; it cures catarrh because it purifies the blood.

Subscribe for the PATRIOT now.

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.

Paris Green,

Moth Balls

And Insect Powder.

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 pupular 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 families 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.