THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

VOL. 76. GREENSBORO, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1897. NO. 1.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Dr. W. J. RICHARDSON,
Office opposite Benbow House,
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. BROOKS,
OFFICE IN
Yates Building,
OPPOSITE BENBOW HOUSE.
GREENSBORO, - - - N. C.

Dr. W. H. Wakefield,
Now of Charlotte, will be in Greensboro at the McAdoo House on Wednesday, January 13th.
PRACTICE LIMITED TO
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
1dw 77-1

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.

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.

LADIES DO YOU KNOW
DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S
STEEL AND PENNYROYAL PILLS
are the original and only FRENCH, safe and reliable cure on the market. Price $1.00; sent by mail. Genuine sold only by
Richardson & Fariss, Greensboro, N. C.

Cramps, Colic, Colds. Croup, Coughs, Toothache.
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
A Sure, Safe, Quick Cure for these troubles is
Pain Killer.
(PERRY DAVIS'.)
Used Internally and Externally.
Two Sizes, 25c. and 50c. bottles.

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NEW YORK WORLD
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18 PAGES A WEEK. 156 PAPERS A YEAR.
It stands first among "weekly" papers in size, frequency of publication and freshness, variety and reliability of contents. It is practically a daily at the low price of a weekly; and its vast lists of subscribers, extending to every state and territory of the Union and foreign countries, will vouch for the accuracy and fairness of its news columns.
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WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR WOMEN to travel for responsible established house in North Carolina. Salary $780 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago. 1-16t

CANOE SONG.

Gracefullest of buoyant things,
Wanting but the snowy wings
Of your kin—the swan—to be
Queen of both the sky and sea,—
Softly down the tranquil stream,
As through slumber glides a dream,
With the current let us go
Where the slim reeds, row on row,
Make sweet music all day long,
And the air is full of song.

Silent as the red man, who
Out of birch-bark fashioned you,
Steal along and come upon
Hosts of water-lilies wan
Suddenly, and bring surprise
To their wonder-waking eyes;
Then be off again once more,
Shadow-like, and haunt the shore,
Gathering from bending grass
Water secrets as you pass.

On and on and on we'll drift
Till the stars begin to sift
Through the twilight, and on high,
At her window in the sky
Comes the Night's pale bride to hark
For his message through the dark,—
Till at last the silver sand
Reaches down and bids us land.
Then till dawn, farewell to you—
Sister of the swan,—canoe!

—F. D. SHERMAN.

[Written for the PATRIOT.]

Reminiscences of Greensboro from 1830 to 1850.

PART V.

The old landmarks of this date are almost obliterated. Those who were then well acquainted with the village and have not seen the changes as they have taken place can much better recall these landmarks as they then appeared than one who has been a constant eyewitness of these changes. As already stated the court house stood in the center of the main streets. To the northwest on the corner stood a frame building used as a hotel by Solomon Hopkins, the corner room on the ground floor being occupied as a store by W. R. D. Lindsay. On the same square westward was another hotel erected by Rev. E. W. Caruthers and occupied by his brother-in law, G. C. Townsend. To the northeast stood the building now owned by B. J. Fisher and still remembered as the Lindsay corner, the same as the original building, with additions and remodellings. On the corner now occupied by the United States court house stood the Caldwell building, fronting on and adjacent to both streets. Many now can recollect this old relic of former days as, at a comparatively recent date, it gave place to the present structure. Opposite on the corner southwest of the court house stood the Humphrey's building which, like the Lindsay building, is the same as the orignal, with additions and remodellings. On the northwest corner of this square, now a vacant lot, stood the residence of James McIver, who left no son or daughter to perpetuate his name or memory. On the corner now occupied by Col. Staples stood a tin shop North of the present court house on the site occupied by the Mendenhall building stood the residence of Gen. John M. Logan, with its porch extending the whole length of its front, which reached farther both north and south than the present building. He was the father of Dr. John M. Logan and Mrs. Lyndon Swaim. It will not be difficult for those whose memory reaches back so far to recall his genial face and pleasant greetings.

Mr. R. M. Sloan will tell you that Father Paisley's residence was built of the material gotten from the Martinsville court house building, and the descendants of Mr. Sidney Porter will tell you the same thing concerning the Porter building. I suppose that both statements are correct and that the old court house furnished material for both buildings. It appears from this that Father Paisley's and Mr. Porter's residences must have been erected about the same time. Where Father Paisley's and Dr. John A. Mebane's residences were spoken of as the outside limit of the village in that direction, it should have been the Porter building.

Two institutions, Edgeworth and the M. E. Female College, deserve especial notice as second in importance only to the churches themselves, the former for its past and the latter for its past and present usefulness.

The citizens of Greensboro and North Carolina are indebted to Gov. Morehead for the fact that Edgeworth Female Seminary ever had an existence. Possessing a broad, liberal and enterprising spirit he was not content with providing for the education of his own daughters alone, nor did his desire to provide also for the daughters of others expend itself in empty intentions or promises, as is often the case, but it assumed a practical and tangible form in this praiseworthy enterprise.

About the year 1839 (we are not positive as to the exact date) he had erected at his own expense the building known as Edgeworth. At his request Miss Mary A. Hoge, whose effective work as a teacher in the village he had already witnessed, took charge of the institution. Her living pupils bear witness to her faithfulness and efficiency as a teacher, and to her unobtrusive and exemplary demeanor as a christian lady. After her death in 1844 Dr. Weir and wife had charge of the institution. His successors were first Rev. Gilbert Morgan, then Richard Sterling, and lastly, Rev. J. M. M. Caldwell. Though an individual enterprise it was ever regarded as a Presbyterian school and all its principals were of that denomination. Miss Hoge came here from Alexandria, Va., about the year 1836. She was accompanied by Miss Mary A. Austin, now Mrs. R. G. Lindsay, who for a brief period was an assistant teacher in the academy. This building stood between the present residences of Mrs. Judge Dillard and George Donnell. Miss Danforth, the oldest daughter of Father Paisley, and others had taught within its walls. Father Paisley himself had taught a female as well as male school, whether in this academy or not I cannot ascertain. In addition to being the instructor of his own daughters, the writer has heard his mother, who was one of his pupils, speak of Mrs. John M. Morehead, Mrs. James T. Morehead and Mrs. Ruth Porter as being in school with her.

Those now living, who during the forties were pupils of Misses Emily Hubbard and Eliza Rose, teachers of private schools, remember them with the greatest admiration and respect. The former married Dr. Dare, removed to Indiana and died there years ago. There are those now living who, if standing where the body lies entombed, would drop both flowers and tears upon the spot. Miss Rose, not long after the close of the civil war, removed to Fayetteville, where she still resides.

In the minutes of the Virginia Methodist Conference for 1839, which then embraced North Carolina, it is stated that Rev. S. S. Bryant was appointed agent for the Greensboro Female Collegiate Institute. It is not stated for what specific purpose Mr. Bryant was thus appointed, but it was no doubt to canvass the churches to solicit funds to erect their college building. After this different persons were appointed each year as agents down to 1843. Rev. Bennett T. Blake is mentioned as professor in 1846. The fact that this is the first mention in the minutes of conference of a professor in connection with the college, and the statement of Mrs. Bumpass that she came to Greensboro in 1847 and attended the first commencement exercises of the college, are proofs that the college dates its beginning in the year 1846. The Rev. B. T. Blake as professor in the college was contemporary with the Rev. Solomon Lee, its first president. We find Dr. Jamieson at the head of the college in 1847, and Dr. Deems in 1850.

The usefulness of these institutions—Edgeworth Seminary and the college—has been by no means confined to Greensboro or North Carolina and the value of the work which they have accomplished cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Those who were once pupils within their walls have found homes in many other states, and they as christian wives and mothers, together with their descendants, have exerted an influence which will grow wider and deeper as the years roll on.

I have been unable to get such information as fixes the date of the organization of the M. E. church. The first mention of Greensboro in the minutes of conference already alluded to is in 1834. Rev. S. S. Bryant in that year is assigned to Greensboro. This is evidence that there was at that time a church to be supplied, but there is no evidence to show how long it had been in existence. Up to this time it had doubless been included in the Guilford circuit and had shared in the labors of the ministers who had been appointed on that circuit. The church building on South Elm street was erected between 1830 and 1836. Mrs. Adams, the mother of Peter Adams, Esq., and Cornelius Winbourne, were among the first members. It is well known that Rev. Peter Doub, the pioneer of Methodism in Greensboro, preached in the academy at the same time as Father Paisley, which of course was earlier than 1832, when the first Presbyterian church was dedicated. Mr. Doub was regarded as a champion of Methodism in his day.

From the Christian Advocate we learn that the West Market street church lately vacated was finished in 1850. As the old Methodist church was then sold to the Baptist denomination, this must have been about the date of the Baptist organization, previous to which there had only been two organizations in the town. By the courtesy of the officers and members of the Methodist church the Presbyterian congregation worshiped in this building a part of the time in 1845 and 1846, while their own second building was being erected. After 1850 it was known as the Baptist church. During the decade preceding the present it was burned down, after which the present much more desirable building was erected in a more desirable locality. Memory recalls the following ministers in the M. E. church of that period as pastors of the church or connected with the college. The list is doubtless incomplete: Revs. S. S. Bryant, Bennett T. Blake, W. H. Bobbit, Joshua Bethel, R. O Burton, A. S. Andrews, William Closs, Peter Doub, Sydney Bumpass, Chas. F. Deems, Samuel M. Frost, James Jamieson, J. D. Lumsden, N. H. D. Wilson, Ira T. Wyche, Joel W. Tucker, Solomon Lee.

Dr. Deems was a man of small stature but a man of large intellect. He labored in North Carolina as teacher and preacher until after the civil war, a considerable portion of the time in Greensboro. After the war he removed to New York, where he organized the well known Church of the Strangers. The fame which he had already acquired as an eloquent divine at once attracted large congregations, which were held during life.

Dr. Jamieson was also a man of force in the school room and in the pulpit. Being the son of a Presbyterian, as I have been informed, he was well drilled in the Westminster shorter catechism. On one occasion after preaching at Buffalo, a Presbyterian church near by, Major D. approached him, saying, "You have preached good Presbyterian doctrine." "Yes," replied the Doctor, "I was raised on the shorter catechism, and it will keep cropping out." On another occasion he was approached by a brother minister with the complaint that his son, who was in a Presbyterian school, was required to recite the shorter catechism. "O well," again replied the Doctor, "let him study it, it won't hurt him. I learned it when a boy and it never hurt me." In the year 1851 Rev. Sydney Bumpass started a religious periodical entitled the Message, but only issued a few numbers till he was called away from his earthly labors to the "rest which remaineth to the people of God." After a brief period of editorial labor by Dr. Jamieson, Mrs. Bumpass, who still lives in our midst and is so well known by all, took up the editorial work laid down by her husband and with the exception of a short interruption during the war, successfully continued till the year 1873 the work which she then committed to other hands.

J. C. WHARTON.

Sam Jones on Bryan.

Rev. Sam Jones was asked by an Atlanta Journal reporter what he thought of Mr. Bryan's recent lecture in Atlanta. He said:

"I have read the reports before and after the lecture. I have been more or less in the lecture business myself for fifteen years. Mr. Bryan's lecture, as reported by the press in Atlanta, would not sell for 10 cents a dozen in any market in any world. It reminds me of the Valley of Dry Bones without the hope that they would ever rattle again. In the fury and confusion of a political campaign Mr. Bryan is a boy orator, but his lecture on 'The Old Landmarks' was still-born and he had better bury the kid.

"People who pay 50 cents or $1.50 at the door want entertainment. Mr. Bryan detained them, from all reports, but did not entertain them. A lecture to go, as the saying is, must have pith, p'int and pathos. It must have common sense, logic, wit, sarcasm and humor. In other words, a lecturer ought to play upon his audience like a trained musician plays upon a piano, sweeping the whole keyboard.

"Mr. Bryan was a bigger man a week ago in Atlanta that he is today. Really, when a man rides a hobby for six months he cannot ride any sort of a horse unless it is on rockers. Mr. Bryan said one sensible thing while in Atlanta. He said he was sorry he made the contract to deliver fifty lectures. He must get him a different subject and handle it in a different way if he wants to get there on the lecture platform. Free silver is one thing and an entertainment worth a dollar and a half is another."

The Royal Crown of England.

The crown used at the coronation of Queen Victoria in 1838, which is said to be the heaviest and most uncomfortable diadem in Europe, contains 1,273 rose diamonds, 1,363 brilliants, 273 round pearls, four large pendant shaped pearls, one immense ruby, four smaller rubies, one large sapphire, 26 smaller sapphires and 11 emeralds. The large ruby is set in the center of a diamond Maltese cross at the front of the crown. This stone was given to Edward I by Don Pedro the Cruel, and was worn by Henry V at the battle of Agincourt, when it was set in his steel casque. It is peculiarly cut and its center is hollowed out to form a setting for a smaller ruby. Many of the stones were taken from old crowns now unused and others were furnished by the Queen herself. They are placed in settings of both gold and silver and incase a crimson velvet cap with an ermine border. Four imperial arches spring from the four sides and support the mount, which is composed of 438 diamonds, and the whole is surmounted by a diamond cross whose center is a single rose cut sapphire.

Woman Suffrage.

At last she had a vote. Her husband was running for office and was away from home more than usual.

"I just hope you'll get defeated," she said indignantly. "I'm going to do all I can to bring it about"

"Maria!" he exclaimed. "You don't mean to say that you are going to vote against me?"

"Yes, I am."

"All right. After election is over, you will be sorry. You know how my opponent's wife is. She will seek every opportunity to put on airs, and, whenever any distinguished guest comes to town she'll do the honors and patronize you as if you were lucky to be invited."

Her eyes were flashing and her voice showed a struggle with intense feeling.

"William," she said, "I spoke hastily. I see my duty and I will do it. The thing for a wife to do is to stand by her husband through thick and thin."

Hood's Pills

act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.

TRAIN WRECKERS AT WORK.

A Seaboard Freight Train Wrecked Near Raleigh—Intention to Wreck the Vestibule.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 30.—An incoming freight train on the Seaboard Air Line was wrecked two miles west of here at 1:30 o'clock this morning. Four tramps had been put off there yesterday and it is believed they removed a rail. The engine and ten cars went over a thirty foot embankment. The engine was overturned and fireman Lewis Overby, colored, was caught beneath and scalded and burned to death. Engineer John Robinson escaped with a fracture of two ribs. A tramp is reported to have said this morning that the matter was not yet ended. The wrecked train was running on the schedule of a northbound vestibuled train, and it is the belief that it was the purpose of the tramps to wreck the latter.

There is positive evidence that a rail was removed. The spikes and fish plates take from it have been freshly pulled. An iron crowbar has also been found, concealed in the woods. The bar is the property of the Southern railway and had been stolen. Tracks of two men have been found leading from the point where the rail was removed. Bloodhounds have been sent for. Superintendent Moncure says there is no doubt that an attempt was made to wreck the vestibuled train. Railway officials deny that four tramps were put off a train yesterday at the place where the wreck occurred.

It is learned that two other attempts at wrecking by placing obstacles on the track have been made within three miles of Raleigh within the past ten days. Engineer Robinson says that this morning a second before reaching the misplaced rail he saw something was wrong. He remembers his engine jumping the rail.

The Seaboards tracks parallel those of the Southern railway and the former has used the latter's track today between Raleigh and Cary. Some of the wrecked cars were thrown on the Southern's track.

Bloodhounds arrived late this afternoon from the penitentiary farms near Weldon and were immediately put on the trail. They went in a northerly direction.

Buried in a Tree.

One of the most curious mausoleums in the worlds was discovered the other day in an orchard at the village of Noebdenitz, in Saxe-Altenburg. A gigantic oak tree, which a storm had robbed of its crown, was up for public auction. Among the bidders happened to be Baron von Thummel, scion of a family of ancient lineage that has given the world of literature one charming poet and the fatherland many distinguished statesmen. The Aaron, who lives on a neighboring estate, had ridden to the auction place quite accidentally. Finally the tree was knocked down to him for 200 marks. Upon his arrival at the castle he told an old servant of his purchase, describing the tree and its situation. The old servant said he remembered attending the funeral of a Baron Thummel seventy or eighty years ago, and that the body had been buried in a thousand-year-old oak belonging to the parsonage. Investigation clearly proved that the orchard had once been the property of the village church, and that at one side of the old oak was an iron shutter, rusty and time-worn, that the people of the town had always supposed to have been placed there by some joker or mischievous boys. The iron shutter proved to be the gate to the mausoleum of Baron Hans Wilhelm von Thummel, at one time minister of the state of Saxe-Altenburg, who died in 1824, and wished to be buried "in the thousand-year-old tree he loved so well." In the hollow of the tree Baron Hans caused to be built a sepulcher of solid masonry, large enough to accommodate his coffin. The coffin was places there, as the church records show, on March 3, 1824, and the opening was closed by an iron gate. In the course of time a wall of wood grew over the opening, which had been enlarged to admit the coffin and the workmen, and for many years it has been completely shut, thus removing the last vestige of the odd use to which the old tree had been put. The tree has still some life in it, and its rich verdure is only now turning a violet tint. The coffin in which Baron Hans reposes has on one side grown to the tree, the dead and the live wood joining together in eternal embrace.
—Public Opinion.

Tennessee's Centennial Assured.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 31.—Tennessee has raised the $500,000 necessary to make the governmental appropriation recently passed by Congress available. When the bill was signed by the President, there had only been $480,000 raised. Soliciting committees went to work at once to raise the amount to $500,000. The general roundup of the committees occurred tonight at Watkins' Hall, when it was seen that several thousand dollars over the necessary amount had been subscribed. The occasion was made one of great jollification, and enthusiastic speeches were made by Governor Taylor, Hon. Blackburn, Hon. Baker and others.

Throw Away Trusses

when our new method, without use of knife, is guaranteed to permanently cure the worst cases of rupture. Send 10 cents in stamps for references and pamphlet. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

North Carolina Clays.

There is, perhaps, less known about these than any other of the State's mineral resources. In middle and western North Carolina, when a man in the country desires a quantity of brick for building a house or chimneys, he usually opens up his own clay, and makes and burns his own brick. The result of this sort of work has had rather a discouraging effect on persons who know good brick when they see them, as they travel over different parts of the State and see so many chimneys and even houses put up of brick of inferior quality.

But the inferior quality of these brick does not necessarily indicate the inferior quality of the clay from which they were made. In many cases it is due to the inexperience of the brick maker, the improper mixing of the clays, the improper burning, or other causes. And so it often happens that we find in some places brick both of very good quality and very poor quality made from the same clay. The many places in the state at which inferior brick may be seen has given rise to a wide spread belief that brick of the best quality are not or cannot be made in North Carolina. Consequently in a number of cases, people who desire to use first class brick have ordered from other States.

With a view to determining the exact quality of our clays, their distribution in the State and the purposes for which they are best adapted, the Geological Survey inaugurated during the past year a careful examination of the clay deposits in all portions of the State. A large number of samples have been collected and these are to be tested during the present winter in every way, and by every method which can throw any light on this question. In a number of cases the laboratory tests will be supplemented by furnace tests for the fire brick, and by factory tests of brick for ordinary purposes; and in the case of clays for the making of tile, sewer pipe, etc. The report on this subject, which it is hoped will be published next spring, will contain in addition to the information thus gained in regard to the clays themselves, descriptions of the most approved machinery and methods for making brick, tile and sewer pipe of the best quality. In connection with these investigations, we have found that in a number of cases our brick makers are using the crudest sort of methods for the mixing of their clays and the making of the brick; and the officers of the Survey have received from many of them numerous applications for information along this line. Hence it is hoped that this report will be found useful not only by the persons who desire information about our clay deposits, but also by many of our own citizens who are engaged in the manufacture of brick and other materials out of these clays.

All clay is the result of rotting of rocks. The best of our clays are found along the lowlands bordering the rivers and smaller streams, where they have been deposited by the action of slowly running water, the decayed rock having been washed down from the hillsides and the sand and mica and other minerals in these rocks having been separated from the clays through the action of water and deposited in different localities. And thus it is to-day that the best brick made in the State, like those at Goldsboro, Pomona, Bethania, Fayetteville and Raleigh are made from these stream deposits.

The result of the explorations conducted during the year by the Geological Survey has been to show up very large quantities of clay of excellent quality along the lowlands of many of our important streams, such as the Neuse, Cape Fear, Yadkin, Catawba and others. Many of the best of these deposits have never been opened up nor developed to any extent; but they promise that in the future as the demand grows for good brick and other clay products, we may expect developed in North Carolina large industries along this line.

J. A. HOLMES,
State Geologist.

Expects Resolutions to Pass.

A recent dispatch says: "The Cameron resolution recognizing the Republic of Cuba will, in my opinion, be sure to pass the Senate," declared Vice-President Stevenson. "I am not so sure about its fate in the House, but I believe that it will go to the President.

"I'd like to say more, but I'm not President. I have no opinion to give of Mr. Cleveland's probable action, because I haven't talked with him. You know all the papers know as much about Mr. Cleveland's idea as I do. I think he has sufficiently indicated them.

"I cannot say until after March 4 whether I think recognition of the Cuban Republic would cause war or not."

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by C. E. Holton & Co., Druggists.

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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.

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The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, etc. This unrivaled remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

The SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach; Loss of Appetite; Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache; Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which aught to have been done; Debility; Low Spirits; a thick, yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes; a dry Cough, often mistaken for Consumption. Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the Liver, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and if not Regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

The following highly-esteemed persons attest to the virtues of SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR: Gen. W. S. Holt, Pres. Ga. S. W. R. R. Co.; Rev. J. R. Felder, Perry, Ga.; Col. E. K. Sparks, Albany, Ga.; C. Masterson, Esq., Sheriff Bibb Co., Ga.; J. A. Butts, Bainbridge, Supt. Ga. S. W. R. R.; Hon. Alexander H. Stephens.

We have tested its virtues personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. We have tried forty other remedies before Simmons Liver Regulator, and none of them gave us more than temporary relief; the Regulator not only relieved, but cured us.—ED. TELEGRAPH AND MESSENGER, MACON, GA.

ASK the recovered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the mercurial diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite; they will tell you by taking SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
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Chills : Chills

Why do you suffer with this dreadful malady when you can be cured by using—

Dr. Howard's Chill Tonic

—SOLD BY—

Smith & Gardner.

JAPANESE PILE CURE

A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of SUPPOSITORIES, Capsules of Ointment and two Boxes of Ointment. A never-failing Cure for Piles of every nature and degree. It makes an operation with the knife or injections of carbolic acid, which are painful and seldom a permanent cure, and often resulting in death, unnecessary. Why endure this terrible disease? We guarantee 6 boxes to cure any case. You only pay for benefits received. $1 a box, 6 for $5. Sent by mail. Guarantees issued by our agents.

CONSTIPATION Cured. Piles Prevented, by Japanese Liver Pellets, the great LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR and BLOOD PURIFIER. Small, mild and pleasant to take, especially adapted for children's use. 50 Doses 25 cents.

GUARANTEES issued only by

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