THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

VOL. 76. GREENSBORO, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1897. NO. 3.

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, February 10th.
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.

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.

Nervous Debility.

DR. E. C. WEST'S
NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT
THE ORIGINAL, ALL OTHERS IMITATIONS,
Is sold under positive Written Guarantee by authorized agents only, to cure Weak Memory, Dizziness, Wakefulness, Fits, Hysteria, Quickness, Night Losses, Evil Dreams, Lack of Confidence, Nervousness, Lassitude, all Drains, Youthful Errors, or Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium, or Liquor, which leads to Misery, Consumption, Insanity and Death. At store or by mail, $1 a box; six for $5; with written guarantee to cure or refund money. Sample package, containing five days' treatment, with full instructions, 25cents. One sample only sold to each person. At store or by mail.

Red Label Special Extra Strength.
For Impotency, Loss of Power, Lost Manhood, Sterility or Barrenness; $1 a box; six for $5; with written guarantee to cure in 30 days. At store or by mail.

Richardson & Fariss, Greensboro, N. C.

Pain-Killer.
(PERRY DAVIS'.)
A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is
Pain-Killer.
This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.
It is a simple, safe and quick cure for
Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Croup, Toothache.
TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

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

All druggists sell Dr. Miles' Nervo Plasters.

A WINTER WALK.

I walked where the worn old world looked new,
I walked in a strange world dazzling bright,
Where the crusted snow spread white, spread blue,
And sparkled and glowed in the sun's brave light.
Shrub dismantled and bare-twigged tree
Lay inkily shadowed; there fell no sound;
The stillness spread, with the purity
Of the spotless earth, to the sky's blue bound.
And tumult and turmoil and care, it seemed,
Were paltry things of another sphere,
And silent peace, where the white drifts gleamed,
And perfect beauty and rest were here.
Faint shadows fell on the snowy sheet
Where the rare clouds drifted and drooped apart,
And I drank the wintry air, keen and sweet,
And the joy of living filled my heart.

I walked where the woods were dusky dim
With the snowy load of the pines that bowed
To the driftod ground; no twig nor limb
But was weighted deep with a clinging shroud.
The snowy canopy hid the sky,
And summery shadows lurked. I heard
Soft sounds, when a squirrel scudded high
On a bending branch; or the nigh creek stirred
In its ice-bound bed with a muffled click.
I walked the twilight aisles; and there,
In the ragged snow-wreaths hanging thick,
I saw quaint harmony everywhere;
I glimpsed fair shapes; pale tracery,
Feathery arabesque, tender scroll;
A marvel, a glory was wrought for me.
And the joy of living filled my soul.

—EMMA A. OPPER.

General Conlusions of Our Monetary System.

(Written for the PATRIOT.)

As to the probability of obtaining an international agreement to adopt a bimetallic standard we can best judge for the future by our experience in the past. The first international conference was called at the instance of the United States and assembled at Paris Aug. 16, 1878, and all prominent nations were represented except Germany. After a discussion extending thirteen days the conference concluded that the diversity of opinion was such that an agreement was an impossibility, and the conference therefore adjourned sine die.

At the instance of France and the United States the second conference assembled at Paris April 19, 1881. Representatives from all prominent countries including Germany were present. These delegates considered the whole subject, and after debating for a month and six days they came to no definite conclusion and adjourned to meet again April 12, 1882, but never reassembled.

The conference recalled by us all assembled at Brussels Nov. 22, 1892, and after a discussion extending till Dec. 17, 1892, the delegates from Germany, France and England were opposed to an international agreement on the ground that it was impossible and impracticable. Mr. Currie, of England, thought it advisable to resolve that it was impossible and quit, however, others thought best to meet again May 30, 1893, and this resolution prevailed, though a further conference has never occurred.

Our bimetallic friends go on the assumption that half or a large proportion of the money one time in use was displaced and consequently the amount of money being lessened prices must necessarily fall, but such has not been the case. The gold in the United States increased from $245,000,000 in 1879 to $636,000,000 in 1895, and silver dollars from $41,000,000 to $547,000,000. The total amount in circulation rose from $818,000,000 to $1,600,000,000, or from $16.75 per capita to $22.93 per capita. England imported from 1873 to 1892 $190,000,000 more gold than she exported. Germany increased her gold from the time she adopted the gold standard till 1894 from $425,000,000 to $845,000,000. France imported from 1874 to 1892 $400,000,000 more gold than she exported. It seems as though it is impossible for one to conclude that because silver has fallen in value our present financial depression has been brought about by that fall when confronted by these facts. The supply of full legal tender money is greater of actual value today, both in this and all European countries, than ever before. So if as is contended the fall of prices is due to contracted currency, the facts do not support the contention. The civilized world has realized that we must have a standard of value just as we have a standard of measure and weight, and that a double standard is an impossibility, never having been demonstrated a success in a single instance. A single standard having been recognized as indispensable and of circumstance a necessity, gold fills the bill as to portability, homogeneity, durability, devisability, cognizability, and stability of value.

OUR NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.

The system as it stands today became a law February 25, 1863, largely modified June 3, 1864, and with a few unimportant features since enacted is our system as we now see it working. The General Comptroller of the Currency is at the head of the system. Any five persons with at least $50,000 capital can form a bank to exist twenty years, but renewable for twenty years longer with approval of comptroller; business limited to discounting notes, bills, drafts, receiving deposits, dealing in exchange, coin and bullion, loaning money on personal security, and issuing circulating notes; cannot loan money on real estate security; shareholders are liable to an amount equal to par value of their shares in addition to amount invested therein. Every bank of $150,000 capital stock or less must deposit with the comptroller bonds whose par value shall equal one-fourth their capital stock. On these bonds the bank receives ninety per cent. of their par value in notes. The bank must keep a reserve of 15 per cent. of its deposits. Each bank must keep on deposit with the comptroller five per cent. of its circulation as a fund for redeeming notes. One-tenth of the net profits of the bank must be carried to its reserve fund till the fund shall equal 20 per cent. of its capital. Each bank must pay to the comptroller a tax of one per cent. on its outstanding notes annually.

These are the principal provisions of the laws now regulating the present national banking system.

ITS DEFECTS AND REMEDIES.

In the first place the requirement that notes should be issued on the bonded indebtedness of the country was originally devised as a plan to enable the government to float its bonded indebtedness, and now since that has been so largely decreased and the banks have so largely increased, the premium on the bonds is such that there is no longer sufficient revenue derived from the issuing of notes by the banks to compensate them for their labor, and hence the banks now keep out only such an amount of notes as they are required to by law.

This provision of the law should be repealed and have the government pay off its bonded indebtedness as soon as it can raise the revenue to do so. This modification was urged upon Congress some time since, both by the bankers in the "Baltimore Plan" and by Carlisle in the "Carlisle Plan." The requirement that no bank of less than $50,000 capital can be authorized under the law should be modified so as to allow small towns to have banks with $25,000 capital. Every bank should be required to redeem its own notes over its own counter—not have the United States sub-treasury compelled to keep up a reserve of cash to redeem these notes as is now done.

Now as to what plan should be inaugurated to secure the notes issued by banks. First, if our experience with state banks of issue taught us anything, it was that only a few of them were a success and in the great majority of instances they were a failure; hence in order to have a system that will be uniform and at the same time answer local necessities we must have a system regulated by Congress and not by the states. Now by eliminating the obstacles mentioned we can arrange a national banking system with a reserve fund and a sufficient tax on their note issues to insure uniformity, supply local necessities and at the same time be a source of revenue to the government, and thus reduce the taxes of the great body of our people. Now as to "greenbacks." In a previous article we learned that the issuing of paper money direct by the government was not only contrary to the sound financial system which we desire, but we are the only prominent nation keeping any considerable amount of paper money issued by the government in circulation. In addition to that we learned that our foremost statesmen and constitutional lawyers from Webster to Woodrow Wilson have contended that the act putting the greenbacks in circulation and making them a legal tender was unconstitutional, and the Supreme court judges themselves by their own language could find no power express or implied in the constitution giving Congress any such authority. Hence we are led to conclude that the greenbacks are and always have been a constant menace to a sound financial policy and should be retired as rapidly as the revenue of the government will permit of their cancellation, and the national banks can issue notes to take their place without a sudden contraction of our currency. For the same reason given above the Sherman coin notes should be retired as fast as the silver that they were issued to purchase can be coined and put in circulation. Then that government gold reserve, which has its existence without force of law, should be put in circulation and not be allowed to stand as the thermometer to which our business men constantly look to determine the ability of the government to redeem its obligations and thus with its constant fluctuations hamper our business interests. Now Mr. Bryan, in a speech at Chicago January 6, 1897, remarked that the national banks were wanting to have the greenbacks retired so they could monopolize the issue of paper money. This statement is utterly erroneous, ridiculous and is not founded on facts. As was stated above the premium on government bonds is such that the banks cannot make enough money on issuing notes to compensate them for their labor, and hence they only now have out such notes as they are required to keep in circulation by law. Again, instead of the national banks hampering or monopolizing any function of the government they have on the contrary actually been a source of revenue to the government to the extent of $157,439,248.98. The assertion that the low level of prices is a consequence of a scarcity of gold or other money should at least cease, now that the facts contradict it in every particular.

M.

The Bubonic Plague.

The plague which has been raging for six months past at Bombay, and to some extent at other places in India, is conceded to be "the true plague." In its general character it is identical with "the Black Death," which in the fourteenth century destroyed, it is said, 100,000 lives in London, the lives of seven-eights of the population of England and some 25,000,000 persons, or one-fourth the population of Europe. But sanitary science is supposed to have mitigated its virulence or lessened its opportunities. In Bombay, with 750,000 inhabitants, the mortality is kept down to about 1,000 per week. Calcutta, with a million inhabitants, owing to efficient sanitation, is substantially free from the plague. At the first outbreak in the past year nearly every case was fatal. Up to the third week of November 730 persons had been attacked, and of these 517 died. Its victims are almost uniformly very poor and ill-fed natives. The English seldom or never take the disease. The steps taken to purify the cities of India, in order to protect them, consist chiefly in cleansing them by a liberal use of water. As in fighting the famine, so in fighting the plague, the Hindoos are indebted to the arts and sciences of Europe. But for the foreign government, with its railroads and advanced ideas, the mortality of India would during the present affliction of famine and plague be increased doubtless by many millions. The plague is a glandular fever, attended with a swelling of the groin. It seems to be unknown whether it is due to a microbe or to insanitary conditions. It ravaged Hong-Kong a few years ago, destroying many thousands there. It is endemic in China and the Euphrates Valley, just as cholera has its home in the delta of the Ganges. London suffered from it in 1665 and again in 1720. During the present century Asia has been the chief scene of its activity. In 1830 at Bagdad the death rate from it was 2,000 a day, and on April 21 of that year as many as 30,000 dead bodies were counted there. It appeared again on the Euphrates in 1867, 1873 and 1877. Its ravages in China have been enormous, but little was known in Europe of the extent of the losses it caused.

The Devilment Begun by the Lobby Already.

The scandal of the assignment bill which was ratified last session as an act of the General Assembly though it was tabled on the second reading in the House and was never read in the Senate at all, rang out over the State. Then among other crooked occurrences it will be remembered that the bill introduced by Mr. Smith of Gates, to forbid the issue of free passes to public officials was stolen no less than three times, and this so skilfully done that the legislative committee to investigate the theft, of which Mr. Lusk was chairman, was unable to find legal proof of the identity of the thief, whatever moral grounds of certainty they may have had. It was to be hoped that this experience would be profited by. But it is reported, we learn, that already a lobbyist has been seen with a bill (concerning railroads, of course), which he had obtained possession of and was carrying to be exhibited to some other person. What has become of the bill introduced early in the session to make such conduct a felony? Is Gov. Russell's warning against the evils and tricks of the lobby to bear fruit? The people of the State are entitled to have some protection against such rascality.—News and Observer.

Lee's Son Failed to Pass the West Point Examination.

Among the thirty members of the United States Military Academy at West Point who were recently discharged as a result of the semi-annual examinations, is Geo. Mason Lee, of Virginia. Lee is a son of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Consul-General to Havana. He is 18 years old, and was admitted to West Point last fall. Before entering the military academy young Lee was a cadet at the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Va. He is the first member of the Lee family that has ever attended West Point who has not made a record in military tactics and studies. His grandfather, Gen. Robert E Lee, the leader of the Southern Confederacy, received his military training at West Point, and was graduated first in his class. His father, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, also took high rank at the same school.

Rheumatism is a Foe which gives no quarter. It torments its victims by day and night. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and cures the aches and pains of rheumatism.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Gentle, reliable, pure.

The national monetary convention at Indianapolis adjourned after adapting a plan for currency reform, including a declaration for the gold standard.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation of the bowels, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, or dyspepsia, sour stomach, windy belchings, "heart-burn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

ALL - NEW - GOODS!

What is surest to attract a lady's attention? A gentleman in a perfect fitting suit.

We Sell Them.

All Wool Suits,

Heavy and Light Weight Overcoats,

Ulsters and Elegant Guaranteed Waterproof Mackintoshes,

UNDERWEAR, (Canton Flannel, Cotton and Wool, All Wool,) in all weights, grades and prices.

WE ARE NOT GOING TO GIVE THESE GOODS AWAY, *but*—

We will give you Values and Prices that CANNOT be had elsewhere. We do not believe in extravagant assertions; as a rule they are *untrue*. Call at our store and take a look through our stock. The rest is easy. . . . . .

What is more pleasing to the wearer than to know that he is clad in a neat fitting garment?

We Sell Them.

Matthews, Chisholm & Stroud,

Salesmen: John W. Crawford, Will. H. Rees, Will. H. Matthews, John Shaw and Frank Brooks.

300 South Elm St., Greensboro.

EDUCATION.

Work in Abundance for All Our Educational Institutions.

The people, I repeat, are the State. The University and the other schools, which for convenience we call State schools, belong to the people and to the people alone. Every citizen whether he be church member or not, is a part owner of each of these schools; and as such, is interested in them. It then becomes a question as to whether the people, the whole people or a majority of them are willing to be taxed to keep up their schools. You are the chosen representatives of the people; the whole people, and they must speak through you. It is for me to recommend and you to act. If you supply the means, the people's University and their other schools will continue to prosper, to benefit and to bless the whole people. If you withhold the means the schools will languish and the whole people will be hurt thereby. I therefore urge you not to lessen by one dollar the people's support to the University and their other schools. I am sure the present appropriations are barely sufficient to enable them to do the work that lies before them. If you make any change in these appropriations I beg that you will increase them, to the end that their work and usefulness may be increased. If any bickerings, jealousies, or animosities have sprung up between those engaged in teaching in or managing the State schools, and those engaged in like work in the denominational schools, it is to be deplored; and I sincerely trust the cause, if any exists, will speedily be removed and that all of these institutions of learning will find it agreeable to work in harmony and in a christian spirit, to form a holy alliance for the unity and enlightenment of our people for the unlifting of humanity and for the education of the sons and daughters of North Carolina. There should be no antagonisms between these institutions. There is work in abundance for them all to do and the success of one does not depend upon the failure of another.—From Gov. Carr's Message.

Why suffer with Coughs, Colds and LaGrippe when LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE will cure you in one day. Does not produce the ringing in the head like Sulphate of Quinine. Put up in tablets convenient for taking. Guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Price 25cts. For sale by all druggists. 43-6m

McKinley's Life Insurance.

President-elect McKinley will begin his term with $50,000 life insurance. The policy is made out and paid for. To keep up this insurance for one of his age will cost almost as much as the salary of a member of Congress—$5,000 a year.

After his nomination Mr. McKinley determined to take out a policy in some good company and indiscreetly mentioned the fact to some of his friends. Within a month every life insurance company in the United States that had any hope of getting even an audience with the President-elect or any of his friends had sent one of its best men to Canton to camp out for the remainder of the summer.

During the summer and far into the autumn the agents stayed on. Once in a while one of them had a chance to get in a word, but the Major gave him little satisfaction.

Finally, the agent who had written up Mark Hanna captured the prize. He worked for the company that paid big policies after President Garfield died and again after the death of President Arthur. Twenty-four hours later twenty suites of rooms in the best hotel in Canton were empty, while one lone but happy agent stayed over a few days to celebrate.—New York World.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by C. E. Holton.

Democracy as Applied in the Management of Public Interests.

General Manager Leazar, of the penitentiary, makes an admirable report for the two years past, though the past Legislature repealed any requirement for reports. The farming operations in 1895, covering 10,600 acres, cultivated by 850 convicts, were successful and so the present year's work was begun with a comfortable surplus. The area in cultivation has been increased this year to 11,300 acres and a new farm near Wadesboro leased. There was in the middle of July a magnificent crop, but it was greatly injured by the greatest freshet of the Roanoke river in many years, which covered 3,500 acres of corn and 1,000 acres of cotton and destroyed 100,000 bushels of corn and 425 bales of cotton, leaving only 15 per cent. of the corn crop. Most of the cotton was on higher land and produced the largest crop so far raised. The cotton crop this year is 2,659 bales of 450 pounds, which is 600 more than last year. Corn enough is raised to last until spring. This year 12,000 acres will be in cultivation. The improvement in the sanitary conditions is gratifying. The death rate has decreased from 30 to 50 per cent. and the present rate of mortality barely exceeds that of some of the best regulated towns in the State; as to colored people even much less than their rate of mortality. The number of convicts is only 1,145—a decrease of 100 in the year. This is due to the large number of short-term convicts and to increased employment of convicts by counties. Many counties send their feeble and disabled male and female convicts to the penitentiary and the latter constantly supports at least 100 of these prison paupers. One convict who is serving his seventh term is yet under 22 years old. There are 30 male convicts under 16 years. One having entered at 9 was discharged at 14 and returned in five months. The appropriation for the support of the penitentiary for six years from 1883 was $100,000 annually and for the next four years was $37,500 annually, and from 1893 to 1895 was $23,000 annually. This year the penitentiary pays all its expenses and uses not a dollar of the state funds, and for the first time in all its history is able to report absolutely and clearly its full support from its own resources. There is now a credit balance of $91,694, consisting of farm products on hand, $28,346; value of cotton on hand, $48,111; cash, $8,494; brick, $5,517; cotton seed, $1,125. Of this $63,327 is cash and products readily convertible into cash.

If you're in doubt whether your trouble is Indigestion or Dyspepsia, just take a few doses of Simmons Liver Regulator, it will settle the whole question. "I have tried Simmons Liver Regulator for Dyspepsia and find it just the thing to relieve me. A small dose after meals is sure to prevent Indigestion."—S. S. Perkins, Sharon, Ga. "It is the best medicine to aid digestion."—J. J. Black, Duncan, Arizona.

Sticks to the Confederate Flag.

The Augusta (Ga.) News says: "There is a lady in Augusta who has never been from under the old Confederate flag. Her name is known, but by request it is withheld. Whether walking, eating or sleeping, there is always a Confederate flag over her head. While walking on the streets there is always a flag in her hat, and no matter how many hats or bonnets she has, there is always to be found a flag pinned on the inside of the crown. On the headpost of her bed is securely fastened a large flag of the Confederate States. The flag is as necessary for her as three meals a day. She says she has never surrendered, and never will."

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away

Is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold by Richardson & Fariss and C. E. Holton under a guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago. 51-1y

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HAS RECEIVED HIS
NEW FALL CLOTHS
For Made-to-Order Suits, Pants and Fancy Vests.

NEW FASHION PLATE

NEW FASHION PLATE

Showing the latest styles in Cutaways, Single and Double-Breasted Sacks, Prince Alberts, Tuxedos and Full Dress. Shirts, Collars and Cuffs. We will have shirts made to order if desired. Canes, Umbrellas and Furnishings.

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.

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OF
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JUST IN!
ALL STYLES. ALL COLORS.
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