

# GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

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Address all letters to  
**THE PATRIOT,**  
Greensboro, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1899.

## A FINE RECORD.

When we glance over the record of the legislature which adjourned last Wednesday until June of next year, we can rejoice at what appears to be the beginning of a new era of good feeling and of great prosperity in North Carolina. Its task was colossal. It had to undo much bad legislation and take steps to prevent, if possible, a recurrence of such legislation. The record is a fine one and it will not be surprising if this legislature goes down into history as the wisest and most conservative that has ever met in North Carolina. That great American newspaper, the Baltimore Sun, says of it: "The work stands as a monument to the wisdom and industry of the gentlemen composing the two branches of the legislature, and must redound to the prosperity of the Old North State."

The legislature was remarkable in several respects. In addition to being composed of the state's best and brainiest men, it is a noteworthy fact that more hard work was accomplished than by any former legislature. This work was entered into with zest and earnestness and with a unanimity that reflects honor upon the members. It was also remarkable as being the soberest body of laymen ever assembled in Raleigh, not a member being seen intoxicated during the entire session.

The pledges made to the people last fall were fulfilled by the removal of every particle of the fusion structure that was removable and in re-organizing the state. The various institutions and departments have been put into the hands of men who have the confidence of the people of the state at large. The pledges to restore white supremacy have been remembered and the possibility of negro domination has been removed from all the threatened counties. This was done by bills drawn to suit the condition of each county and not by general laws. And by the proposed constitutional amendment the people are enabled to make white supremacy permanent, if they desire to do so.

Besides the mere political work of the legislature, it has passed a great number of wise laws. It has established a department of insurance and has codified all the insurance laws of the state and amplified these laws until now in this class of legislation North Carolina is abreast of the most progressive states, and protection against the vast loss from dishonest and insolvent insurance companies is assured. The probate laws of the state have been carefully collated and can hereafter be found in one chapter. This is a great improvement over the present confused condition. The same improvement is made as to laws regarding mechanics' liens. Now these are carefully arranged. The same course has been pursued with regard to the law of negotiable instruments, the new law, likewise in one chapter, being admirably drawn and bringing North Carolina into line with the commercial states. The same has been done as to the insanity laws; the railway commission act is enlarged and in far more efficient form; the separate car law, fair to the people and the

railways, and without abolishing second-class fares; the state guard is provided for, and for the first time, the bill was supported by all parties. The new election law is a great work, and this is what has all the time been needed; that is, a separate law for elections in towns, cities, counties and townships. The agricultural department is re-organized, and all laws relating to it codified, and it is given power to establish an immigration bureau and elect a commissioner therefor.

The school law is very complete. The township is the unit, but the old system of a committee for each school district is re-established. The school authorities are permitted to apportion the funds so as to give each race schools of the same length of term, but they are permitted to take into consideration the fact that negro teachers can be employed at much less than white teachers, and thus they do away with the waste of giving negro teachers higher salaries than necessary. In this way the white people will not suffer the injustice of having so large a proportion of money given to negro schools and, to a great extent wasted. The appropriation of \$100,000 to the public schools of the state, in addition to the usual taxes levied for their support, was a most noble and patriotic piece of legislation. Through this appropriation great good will come to the people, for it is an indication of a growing interest in the great educational question.

In the matter of appropriations the legislature was economical, but not niggardly. The people were promised reform along financial lines and the promises were kept. No appropriation was made until after a full and complete investigation into the merits of the case, and thus reckless and extravagant expenditures were avoided.

These are only a few of the important subjects treated by the legislature, but the manner of their handling shows that the legislative department of our state government is in safe hands.

So many combinations of manufacturing and trading interests have been effected in recent months, says the Philadelphia Record, that were not considered possible of accomplishment under other and less prosperous conditions in the general business world that public skepticism about the successful consummation of so colossal an undertaking as the consolidation of the wool manufacturing establishments of the country may well be held in abeyance until clearer light shall be thrown upon the situation by the revelations of the managers of the various enterprises supposed to be concerned in the combination. A worsted trust is conceded by competent authorities to be a practicable achievement of the promoter, but a combine of the numerous and varied interests of woolen manufacturers has been a proposition which has hitherto staggered the imagination of experts. These, however, are the palmy days of promoters, and there is no telling to what depths the gullibility of the investing public may descend.

The press dispatches tell of a man smiling as he stepped upon the scaffold at Cincinnati last Friday to be hanged for the murder of his mother-in-law. He probably believed an unknown future to be preferable to the frowning presence of an undesirable mother-in-law.

The latest combinations are among the baking powder manufacturers and the sewer pipe manufacturers. One combination proposes to make our daily bread more costly, and the other to increase the difficulty of cleanly living.

The action of the legislature in appropriating \$5,000 to aid in erecting, in Capital Square, a bronze statue of Zeb. Vance can but meet the hearty approbation of all patriotic North Carolinians.

The conduct of the white-washing establishment of the War Department is about as remarkable for stupidity as is any other detail of Algerism—it's so overdone.

## THE MARCH BEGUN.

### AGUINALDO MUST SURRENDER UNCONDITIONALLY.

General Wheaton Pushing Forward With All the Speed Possible—Skirmishes With the Rebels of Daily Occurrence.

Manila, March 14.—The march toward Pateras, the second objective point of General Wheaton's flying column, has begun. General Wheaton will not rest until he closes in on Malolos, the insurgent capitol.

The march on Palnie began this morning, after a driving fight on the left of the church in Pasig. The men had slept on their arms, ready for instant service.

An hour after Scott's battery shelled the wood on the left of Pasig church, the Twenty-second regulars were ordered to advance. They swung into line with much alacrity, as though they had not had twenty-four hours' of constant fighting in the very roughest country.

The rebels met them with repeated volleys, but were answered in short order. In order to save time the troops went over the native roadways. The gunboats shelled the jungles as the troops advanced.

Washington, March 14.—It is the unchangeable policy of the administration to pursue the Filipino army either until further effectiveness is destroyed or Aguinaldo is compelled to sue for peace without conditions.

General Wheaton's attack is beginning to be more determined. The campaign will be carried on unceasingly until the authority of the United States is undisputed.

### All to Be Mustered Out.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The War Department has determined to muster out and bring home all the volunteers in Cuba, with the exception of the volunteer engineers and immunes. The necessity for immediate action has been brought to the attention of the War Department on account of the quarantine regulations against Cuba, which go into effect about the 1st of May, and which are especially strict at all Southern ports. When the troops are brought to this country they must, under the law, be mustered out in United States camps and they no doubt will be brought to camps nearest their homes.

It is desired also to have them brought to places where fumigating can be done, and it is possible that troops for the Northern States may be brought to Montauk and Camp Wikoff, again established, although the present intention is to have all Northern troops sent to Camp Meade, in Pennsylvania. The troops of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana and Georgia, will probably be brought to Savannah, the Texas troops to Galveston, and the Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia troops to Old Point Comfort, Va.

### Will Hold on to Territory.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Chairman Cannon, of the committee on appropriations of the House of Representatives, has prepared for the Congressional Record an extended statement of the appropriations made by the Fifty-fifth Congress, in which he says the Philippines will be held permanently. He places the total appropriations for the entire Congress at \$1,566,890,016 and the appropriations authorized for future expenditures under the continuing contract system at \$70,000,000.

Mr. Cannon asserts that "the vast increase of the navy and the creation of an army of 250,000 men, together with the increase of taxation, have not in any appreciable degree checked our industrial advance, which began coincidentally with the incoming of the present administration and the Fifty-fifth Congress."

In regard to the imperialistic policy of the administration, Mr. Cannon says: "I venture the assertion and prediction that the United States could not if it would, and would not if it could, part with the territories acquired from Spain by the treaty of peace, or shirk its duties and responsibilities touching them."

### Domestic Products Exported.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The monthly statement of the exports of domestic products shows that during the month of February, 1899, the exports were as follows: Breadstuffs, \$20,873,773, decrease as compared with February, 1898, about \$1,000,000; cattle and hogs, \$1,724,692, decrease \$1,500,000; provisions, \$12,661,635, increase about \$500,000; cotton, \$17,326,463, decrease about \$4,400,000; mineral oils, \$3,403,331, increase about \$404,300. Total, \$55,989,894; decrease about \$6,000,000.

Landreth & Sons' reliable Garden Seed—fresh at Gardner's, corner opposite postoffice.

### Disquiet in Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—It was said by officers of the War Department this morning that reports of disturbances in Porto Rico calling for reinforcement of the United States garrison in that island should be accepted as true only in a very modified form. It was denied that the department has received any advices showing that the native population was clamoring for local government, although it was admitted that there was, in certain quarters, some evidence of restlessness under prevailing conditions.

An officer in the War Department who has means of knowing all that is going on in Porto Rico so far as the official reports give information, said this morning that General Henry regarded the situation as warranting a larger garrison of troops. He did not, however, see anything alarming in present conditions.

Complaints that have come from certain elements of the Porto Rican population regarding the form of government as present prevailing are dealt with firmly, and the administration is confident that all dissatisfied spirits will be safely held in check until congress is ready to devise and re-establish a code of laws for the territory.

### Census Office Places.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The census office has been partially organized and is now under way. Only five of the three thousand places have been filled, but these five appointees are devoting their attention to maturing plans for the appointment of the clerks, supervisors and enumerators.

There are three thousand positions, roughly estimated, for clerks and others in Washington in connection with the census office. In addition there are to be hundreds of supervisors and from 20,000 to 40,000 enumerators. The scramble for positions has already commenced, and for every position there will be probably a hundred candidates. Nothing will be done in the matter of appointments, says Assistant Director Wines, for at least thirty days.

Col. Adolphus Busch, the wealthy St. Louis brewer, recently gave to a Congregational college in Oklahoma \$500, duplicating his previous donation to that institution. Now comes the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and declares that it will boycott the college if the directors accept Colonel Busch's money. The objection of these ladies is that the money was made in the manufacture and sale of beer.

### GREENSBORO MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY JOHN J. FROENIK.  
Wholesale Receivers and Shippers of Country Produce.

BUYING PRICES.	
Beeswax	23 1/2
Chickens—old per lb.	5
Young, per lb.	7
Eggs	10
Hides—dry	10
Green	6
Oats	32
Sheep Skins	5@25
Tallow	3
Wheat	
Wool—washed	
Unwashed	
Dried Fruits	
Apples lb.	3-4
Berries lb.	2 1/2
Peaches, pared, lb.	4-6
small spring chickens lb.	
large spring chickens lb.	
old chickens lb.	
Corn, new	
Feathers	
Flaxseed	
Onions	
Potatoes—Irish, new	
Sweet	
Rags—Cotton	3 1/2
Bones lb.	3 1/2

## Spring Seeds

I do not pretend to be the largest Seed dealer in Greensboro, but I do say the quality of my Seeds is equal to any sold in town and my prices are as good as you can get anywhere. Onion Sets, Garden Seeds, Red Clover, Sapping Clover, Orchard Grass, Timothy, Herd Grass, Blue Grass, Seed Oats, &c. Give us a call.

**G. W. DENNY.**  
111 EAST MARKET.

### The Right Sort.

They have been in business to please their patrons; they know how to do it; they will please you every time—and prices the lowest, at

### The Tom Rice Jewelry Co.

**LADIES OF FINE TASTE** desiring the advantage of Handsome, Exclusive and Economic Outfitting from the great stores of Philadelphia, can have, without cost, a personal agent of large experience and exquisite taste to suggest and purchase goods for themselves or family. Accounts opened. Address, stating needs, Mrs. Moore & Waters, P. O. Box 2122, Philadelphia, Pa.

# HARRY & BELK BROS.

## We Bid for Your Business

In bidding for your business we do so on merits of our Merchandise and reasonableness of our prices. It goes without saying that no other house between the Two Big Rivers can show you one-fourth the variety that we do in the various lines we carry—

## Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Shoes, Hats

We aim to carry the best the world produces in each particular line, but we do not lose sight of the fact that not every man or head of a family can afford to buy the best. Therefore we have carefully catered to the want of the masses, and we can assure the patrons of our house that the medium and cheaper grades to be found there are the best obtainable elsewhere in the Union—for the price we name. Our great purchasing powers, coupled with our commercial courage, make these things possible. Our stock is now complete and our prices are 25 degrees below zero. The greatness of an opportunity depends upon the use you make of it. Here is one thrown at you; catch it. The pitchers are—

# HARRY & BELK BROS.

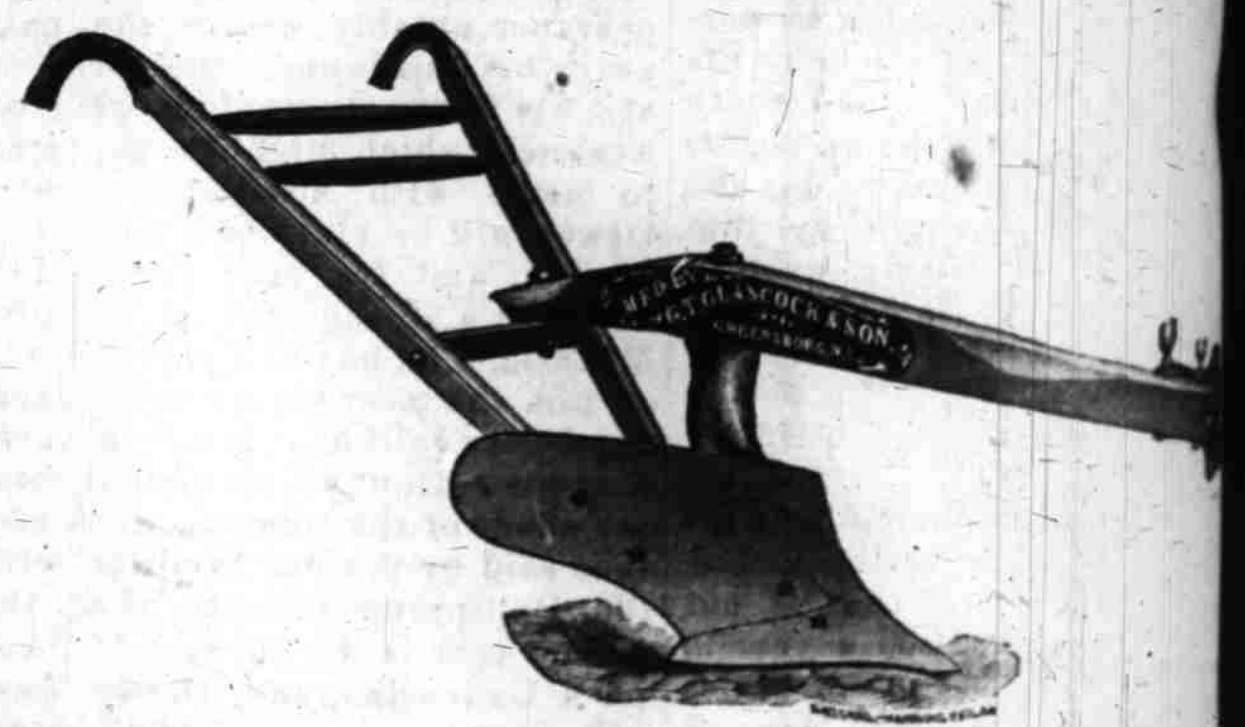
CHEAPEST STORE ON EARTH,

K. of P. BUILDING, SOUTH ELM ST.

No! it is not claimed that Foley's Honey and Tar will cure CONSUMPTION or ASTHMA in advanced stages, it holds out no such false hopes, but DOES truthfully claim to always give comfort and relief in the very worst cases and in the early stages to effect a cure.

John B. Fariss, Druggist, Greensboro.

## The Greensboro Center Draft Plow



This Plow was put on the market for the first time last year. The one-horse Plow did not give general satisfaction until after we had the beam. Since then we have heard no complaint of them. To prove that the two-horse G. C. D. Plow has given satisfaction, of the more than one hundred Plows sold on a guarantee, we have only one returned to us. There have been more than this number returned, they have been sold to other parties who have reported that they giving entire satisfaction.

We make the following guarantee for these Plows: In ordinary grey land they will do all the work that the high priced Western Plows will do. All we ask for them is a fair trial. If they do what we say, your money will be gladly refunded.

Our object is to give our farmers a Plow that will do the work of the high priced Western Plows, and save them money both in the cost of Plow and in the repairs.

Price of the One-Horse Plow, \$2.75.  
Price of the Two-Horse Plow, \$5.00.

MANUFACTURED BY

**G. T. Glascock & Sons**

212 LEWIS STREET, GREENSBORO, N. C.