

ALL HARMONIOUS AT CHICAGO.

Meeting of the Democratic National Executive Committee Well Attended.

CHICAGO, July 20.—No friction developed at the meeting of the Democratic national committee today, and the men who made such belligerent assertions last night failed to make them good today. Not a single warlike note was uttered and no defiance was uttered either by the men who demanded that I shall be the rallying cry in the next campaign, or by those who oppose its adoption. The only move looking toward recognition of the silver men by the national committee was during the afternoon, when the Ohio Valley Bi-Metallic League was admitted to the committee room, and James P. Tarvin, of Kentucky, acting as spokesman, read the resolutions adopted by the committee at their meeting early in the day at the Palmer House. These resolutions demanded that planks be inserted in the next Democratic platform opposing trusts, opposing imperialism and adhering to the silver ratio of 16 to 1, "and along these lines we offer you our aid." Said Mr. Tarvin: "There was a defiant accent on the word 'these,' that seemed to imply that the support of the bi-metallics could be secured along no other lines than those marked out, but of this the committee took no notice. The bi-metallic league was courteously thanked for its proffer of assistance, and assured that it would be called upon at such times as the national committee felt in need of its assistance."

That was the beginning and ending of the silver episode. The fight against P. J. Devlin, editor of the press bureau of the national committee, was brought to a finish, the Harrison faction of Illinois securing his deposition for the part taken by him as an officer of the national committee in the last majority election in Chicago. Beyond making several changes in the rules governing the committee nothing else was done during the day.

GREAT MASS-MEETING.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The much-anticipated Auditorium mass-meeting of Democrats tonight was a great success in point of numbers, noise and enthusiasm. When Hon. W. J. Bryan was introduced by Chairman Darrow he was given a notable welcome. Mr. Bryan said:

"In speaking in Chicago I am embarrassed by the fact that the advocates of the Chicago platform are divided into two camps. It is not my business to establish secret services in order to ascertain what Democrats are most devoted to the principles set forth in the last party creed. All Chicago platform Democrats look alike to me, and instead of trying to drive any professed believer in that platform out of the party my aim is to so impress upon all Democrats the importance of the triumph of Democratic principles that all local differences will be lost sight of in the determination to restore the government to the foundation laid by the fathers."

"In the brief time I shall speak to you I desire to condense what I have to say upon three subjects in a few brief propositions."

"First, President McKinley, by sending a commission to Europe to secure international bimetallicism, confessed the gold standard to be unsatisfactory."

"Second, the failure of the commission to secure international bimetallicism proves that bimetallicism can be restored only through independent action."

"Third, the gold standard is maintained today, not because the American people desire it, but because a few English financiers, by controlling the policy of England, control through the Republican party the financial policy of the United States."

"Fourth, if the increased production of gold in the Klondike and the importation of gold from Europe have increased the volume of money and improved times, it is evident that more money makes better times, and times could be still further improved and the improvement made permanent by the restoration of bimetallicism, which would make silver as well as gold available for coinage."

"Fifth, if it was more difficult to maintain the parity between gold and silver when the supply of silver was increasing it must now be easier to maintain the parity since the supply of gold is increasing."

the Attorney-General and can, if he desires, secure an Attorney-General who will enforce the anti-trust laws.

"Third, the Attorney-General can recommend sufficient laws, if present laws are insufficient."

"Fourth, the Attorney-General can recommend an amendment to the Constitution if the present Constitution makes it impossible to extinguish the trusts."

"Fifth, the Republican party is powerless to extinguish the trusts so long as trusts furnish the money to continue the Republican party in power."

"In the Philippine question certain fundamental principles are involved."

"First, There are but two sources of government, force and consent, monarchies being founded upon force, republics upon consent."

"Second, The Declaration of Independence asserts that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

"Third, If the Declaration of Independence is sound, we cannot rightfully acquire title to the Philippine Islands by conquest or by purchase from an alien monarch, to whose rebellious subjects we ourselves furnished arms."

"Fourth, If the Filipinos are and of right ought to be free, they should be immediately assured of our nation's intention to give them independence as soon as a stable government can be established."

"Fifth, The Filipinos having fallen into our hands by accident of war should be dealt with according to American principles, and not only be given independence, but protected from outside interference while they work out their own destiny."

Congressman Leatz, of Ohio, said in part:

"A little more than one year ago the party in power refused to go to the relief of Cubans who were being murdered, starved and outraged, refused to perform the services of an ordinary humane society, decorating itself with a banner upon which it lifted aloft the false pretense of 'peace at any price,' while today this same party seems to be in favor of war at any sacrifice, whether of human life, or millions and hundreds of millions of the hard-earned pennies, dimes and dollars levied upon the laborers of the land, collected from everything they eat, drink and wear, all the while carefully protecting the millionaires, the syndicates and the trusts from an income tax."

Robert G. Ingersoll Drops Dead.

New York, July 21.—Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll died at his home, Walston-on-Hudson, near Dobb's Ferry, to-day. His death was sudden and unexpected, and resulted from the heart disease from which he suffered since 1896. In that year, during the Republican national convention, he was taken ill, and had to return home. He never fully recovered from the attack of heart disease, and was under the care of physicians constantly.

For the last three days Mr. Ingersoll had not been feeling well. Last night he was in better health, and spent a portion of the evening playing billiards. He seemed to be in better health and spirits when he retired than he had been for several days.

This morning he rose at the usual hour, and joined the family at breakfast. He then said he had spent a bad night, but felt better. He had been suffering from abdominal pains and tightness about the chest. He did not think his condition at all dangerous.

Robert G. Ingersoll, lawyer, author, lecturer, religious free-thinker and son of a Congregational minister, was born in Dresden, Yates county, N. Y., August 11, 1833, and was baptized at three years of age; went West at twelve; taught school later in a Tennessee academy; began the practice of law in Shawneetown, Ill., in 1854; was defeated as a Democratic candidate for Congress in 1860; became colonel of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry and led it to war in 1862; was Attorney General of Illinois in 1866, and refused the post of Minister to Germany in 1867.

He was the author of 'The Gods and Other Lectures,' 'Ghosts,' 'Some Mistakes of Moses,' 'What Shall I Do to Be Saved?' 'Interviews on Talmage and the Presbyterian Catechism,' 'A Vision of War,' 'Modern Thinkers,' 'The Brain and the Bible,' and many other publications. His notoriety was founded upon public lectures denying the existence of a God and criticizing the Bible and the Christian religion.

A high official of the government says the Alaska boundary dispute will be settled by an amicable agreement between the United States and Great Britain.

Board of Public Charities.

The biennial report of the Board of Public Charities of North Carolina was issued Saturday. It is a fine report and shows that the state has made great improvements in the method and manner of caring for the unfortunates. The report says that less than twenty years ago the average number of the insane provided for in North Carolina was about 250 crowded into one building constructed for 224 patients. Now the three admirable hospitals for the insane accommodate 1,537 patients, and the whole number under treatment the past year exceeds this by several hundred. It may be fairly estimated that nearly or not quite two thousand persons will receive the benefit of the latest modern treatment of insanity in the coming year in our state. This means that North Carolina is treating eight times as many of the insane for about three times the cost of the original number. Next note the still more rapid increase for the education of the deaf and dumb and the blind, marked as it is this year, by the addition of large and costly buildings to the North Carolina school for the deaf and dumb at Morganton, and to both white and colored departments (practically separate institutions as they are) of the blind and the colored deaf and dumb at Raleigh. Here the advance has been within five years past. Superintendent Ray points out that in enrolling 316 for the present session (not three months old), it is 13 more than for the whole of last year, and 3 more than for the whole biennial term two years ago. Yet we have now to add the entire enrollment under Superintendent Goodwin at Morganton of 200. When his new building is completed he can accommodate 300, and at Raleigh, with certain changes for which a limited sum is asked, 500 can be cared for—making a total of 800 afflicted blind, deaf and dumb which their mother state can take into skillful and loving arms and render them capable of self-support, and then restore to that measure of self-respect essential to happiness.

The third subject of congratulation is the improvement in the Oxford Orphan Asylum. This refers not so much to increased numbers, as to the addition of the four brick cottages, with two stories and a basement each, for girls, opposite those in the northern arc, recently completed for boys, and besides many minor improvements is the thorough reorganization and economic and systematic arrangement now introduced. The hospital is spoken of as a model of neatness. The superintendent regards the cottage system as offering the best solution of many vexed questions in asylum life.

A subject of special attention should be the organization, as soon as practicable, of an institution for the feeble-minded. This unhappy class increases in our county homes, where it is a disturbing element to the peace of the aged and infirm, and often, if allowed to go at large, they become law-breakers under guidance of the evil disposed; sometimes they are violent and dangerous under slight provocation; almost always they are a public burden for life, and entail by their unfortunate offspring a tax for the succeeding generation.

The colored orphan asylum is no exception to the general rule of improved facilities. A superintendent's house has been built and the school rooms enlarged to accommodate 200 children. The enrollment December 1, 1898, was 134; at corresponding date of 1897 it was 108. The farm of 168 acres in cultivation has had the debt upon it reduced to \$469.20 and interest. The general expenses and improvements amounted to \$6,029 for the year, leaving a small indebtedness of \$143.

The Soldiers' Home is the only one of the state institutions which up to this year has received no additional means, and has been struggling more or less under debt for some years past. With a smaller number on the rolls for last year, being 94, there was actually a larger average attendance, which was 70. The sad announcement is made that more than 50 were declined for want of room. Attention is especially called to the water supply, involving from its total inadequacy, the danger of destruction by fire, and the ineffective sanitation from want of proper drainage and sewerage facilities. The letters of inquiry, in addition to actual filed applications, indicate that fully 150 Confederate veterans are deserving the protection of the Home. New dormitories are urgently needed.

E. S. Holmes, a government expert, who has been investigating the extent of damages in Texas caused by the recent floods, reports that the total damage to cotton is 10 per cent.



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An Ugly Tale.

Would you believe that the number of American citizens killed or wounded on American railroads in the twelvemonth which ended June 30, last year, was far in excess of the number of American soldiers killed or wounded in last year's war with Spain and this year's campaign in Luzon, put together? That is the story told by the Interstate Commerce Commission's figures. Here they are in all their grimness: Killed on the railroads, 6,859; wounded on the railroads, 40,882; total of railroad casualties, in one year, 47,741.

Only 221 of the killed were passengers. The risk of sudden death accepted by the individual American citizen who buys a railroad ticket and takes his seat in the car is very slight, though quite appreciably greater in this country than in Europe. The number of railroad employees killed in the year in question was 1,958. This leaves 4,680 victims to be accounted for. A considerable percentage of them were tramps—lazy or footsore fellows who stole transportation once too often. The deadly grade-crossing and the track-walking habit account for most of the rest.

We come to the wounded. Of these, in that one year, 2,945 were passengers, 31,761 were railroad employees, and 6,176 were "others."

It would be interesting to know just how much—in money—the casualties of the year in question cost the railroad companies and the accident insurance companies. We fancy the total would be something impressive. The commission's information is that 6,988 of the casualties are to be credited to that particularly dangerous part of railroad work, the coupling and uncoupling of cars. Of the railroad employees (all kinds) on duty that year, one in 447 was killed, and one in twenty-eight was wounded. Of the trainmen on duty that year, one in 150 was killed, and one in eleven was wounded.

We would be glad to learn that the commission's figures are wrong. The story they tell is anything but pleasant—or creditable.—Hartford Courant.

A special to the Nashville Banner says that Governor Bradley, of Kentucky, has almost made up his mind to call a special session of the legislature to deal with the Clay county feuds. The only reason he hesitates is from fear that such action may be turned into political effect.

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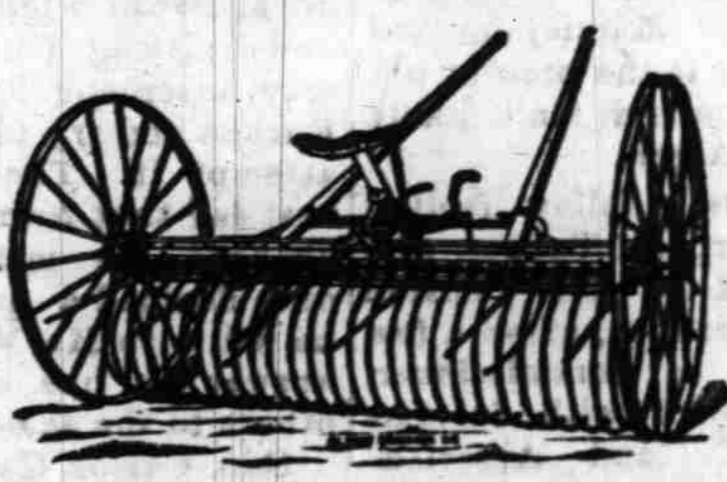
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