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The Buggy Will Be Given Away SEPTEMBER 1st.

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THE SUPREME ISSUE.

The Campaign on the Constitutional Amendment Has Opened.

The following dispatch from Raleigh to the Baltimore Sun, in regard to the issue in the next election to be held in North Carolina, is a clear and concise statement of facts and will be read with interest:

For the first time, perhaps, in North Carolina's political history a campaign has begun a full year before the election. The campaign is now "on," and there is general talk about its supreme issue, the disfranchisement of all negroes who cannot read or write. The amount of literature distributed by the Democrats already in advocacy of the amendment far exceeds anything ever done in that line save in a campaign year.

Talks with Democratic leaders who now completely dominate politics in this state show that they believe the work already done assures the ratification of the constitutional amendment limiting the negro franchise. They say the negroes in the country will not regret to see the amendment so ratified; that for some years they have been tired of voting, as they have seen that their vote, solidly Republican, was of no benefit to them, but only served to make a breach between them and their white employers or neighbors. The fact is that for three years the political relations have greatly strained the other relations of the races. The political relations have invariably proved the ground of trouble. Negroes know this as well as whites. Once they were proud of it. The events of the last two or three years have broken that pride, which was in itself in the highest degree unjust and dangerous.

The Republicans know that the Democrats will win their way with the new franchise amendment. Governor Russell himself says that he is sure it cannot be defeated. Republicans are breaking away from party lines on account of it. While State Chairman Holton says that the Republican party will make the vote against the amendment the test of fealty, such thoughtful Republicans as Senator Pritchard know very well this cannot be done, and say so frankly. The Republicans, when asked what will be the status of the negroes after next year, say they will not be admitted into the party conventions, as they will then be valueless

to the party. Such is the statement made by so well known a Republican as J. C. L. Harris, for years secretary of the state committee.

Ostracism of negroes for failure to vote the Republican ticket has for many years been carried to great length by their own race. Women have been led into it, and the matter has even gone into the churches. But there will be no more of this ostracism in the future. Negroes who can vote shall vote as they wish. Such is the Democratic dictum. The Democrats have endeavored to make it the unpardonable sin to manipulate the negro vote. They declare that the great disfranchisement of the negro vote, now impending, was brought about by these manipulators. The post-election trouble at Wilmington last November was an outward and visible sign of Democratic enmity toward such manipulators. The Fusionists went into power on the basis of negro votes, and yet so vast will be the change wrought that in a little over two and one-half years from January 1, 1897, the negro, then the master of the situation, will become a mere figure head, with a voting strength cut down from 120,000 to something like 25,000 or 30,000.

Rev. R. H. W. Leak, who has for three years represented the Republican element among his race opposed to Governor Russell, says the negroes care very little for the amendment one way or another. He intimates very strongly that not many of the rank and file, except in the towns, will vote against it.

Up to 1876 the elections in this state were held in August. The constitution of 1875 continued that date, but gave the legislature power to change the time and it was made in November. Now it is changed back to August. Some Republicans expressed a desire to have it in September, but the Democrats thought it wiser, if a change were to be made to go back to the constitutional date and thus avoid any possible entanglements.

The election next year will be under a new and strict election law. It is against the latter that some of the Republicans and Populists cry out. The Democrats say it is a fair law, one which will insure the purity of the ballot by preventing ex-convicts and persons imported from South Carolina and Virginia and Tennessee from voting.

An early and lively campaign next year is assured. The limita-

tion of the negro franchise will be put to the fore. The Democrats will seek to get the biggest possible majority for it—40,000 at least. They are now planning for this month what are known as non-partisan meetings in the interest of the amendment. Persons with whom Senator Butler has talked say he has declared his intention to support the amendment, and a little later in the year declare for it in his paper. So far as now known Populists will almost to a man support it.

Astor's Son American.

New York, Aug. 15.—A special cable to the Evening Journal from London says William Waldorf Astor's notorious renunciation of American citizenship is confronted by no stronger antithesis than the sturdy attitude of his son and heir, William Waldorf Astor, Jr., who is a loyal American.

Although he has been for years surrounded by the influences of British society and institutions the young man has reiterated to his companions, many of them sons of the nobility, that he is an American citizen and intends so to remain.

Only a day or two ago he said to a chum at Eton, where he has won laurels as "Captain of the Boats," "I am an American, of course. My mother was an American."

"My family is an American family," he said to a classmate at Eton, "and has, like many other families in the United States, achieved some distinction. I was born there, as my father was, and the fortune of my family was made there."

"Why, then, should I forswear my citizenship and become, when I shall reach my majority, a British subject? I owe nothing to England, save education and many friends, and why should these matters induce me to become an Englishman?"

Railroad Material for the Orient.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—The British steamship Puritan started today for China and Siberia with the largest cargo of railway material that has ever gone from any port in the United States. Her destination is Vladivostok and New-Chwang. She took out forty Baldwin locomotives and tenders and eighteen steel bridges for the Chinese Eastern Railroad, besides several thousand tons of miscellaneous cargo.

TO CURE A COUGH IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Brown Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. The genuine has L. E. Q. on each tablet.

Wedded to be Polite.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Mrs. Howard Kingscote, the hypnotic daughter of the British ambassador to Madrid, who induced Lord Byron and two sedate country parsons to ruin themselves to supply her with money, has appeared in a still more extraordinary suit. In 1890 she became acquainted with Captain Adams, a young officer of the Lanciers. She told him that a widow, a friend of hers, was involved in debt and the only means of saving her from bankruptcy was marriage.

Adams promised to marry her friend, whom he had never seen, the conditions being that they were not to live together. The lady was not to take her husband's name nor was he to support her. They were married and never lived together, Adams, on the day of his wedding, leaving for India with his regiment.

He returned to England in 1897 and met his wife, who said she was acting as a trained nurse with a wealthy lady, was perfectly comfortable and did not desire to live with him.

He subsequently learned that she had been living with a man named Bell and he began proceedings for divorce, obtaining a decree. It transpired at the hearing of the suit that the divorced lady was Mrs. Drummond Wolff, a sister-in-law of Mrs. Kingscote, and the latter recently induced her to make a perjured affidavit declaring herself entitled to certain property, on the strength of which Mrs. Kingscote raised a large sum of money.

Blood on Samoa's Moon.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 14.—The trouble in the Samoan Islands did not end with the departure of the representatives of the powers from Apia, although they confidently thought they had restored peace and brought the rival factions together. F. S. Meade, who arrived here on the steamship Miowera, after a trip through the islands of the South Seas, says the two factions were still at war very shortly after the commissioners left, and that they engaged in a pitched battle. The rival kings took no part, but the leaders of the parties were engaged. Several were killed on both sides, and a large number wounded.

Mr. Meade says he got his information from an officer of the German cruiser Faulke, which had been stationed at Apia during the recent troubles.

Scholarships in the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

A great many enquiries having been made, and some misunderstanding having arisen, concerning scholarships in the Agricultural and Mechanical College and the method of securing them, the following statement is made for the benefit of the public and parties interested:

1. The number of scholarship is 120, being one for each member of the house of representative. Each county is entitled to as many scholarships as it has representatives.

2. Appointments to these scholarships can be made by any member of the house of representatives and any member of the state senate and any county board of education.

3. Appointments when once made are good until the student graduates, usually four years, provided his record is honorable for scholarship, conduct and character. Students already in the college under appointments previously made will retain their scholarships.

4. Persons receiving appointments to scholarship must comply with the following conditions:

(a) They must be at least fifteen years old.

(b) They must be of good moral character.

(c) They must have knowledge of arithmetic through vulgar and decimal fractions, of English grammar and of the leading facts in American history.

(d) The appointee must be unable and his parents or guardian, if he is a minor, must be unable to pay his tuition and room rent, and this must be certified to by the appointee, by his parent or guardian, and by the person making the appointment.

5. Blank appointments and certificates will be furnished on application.

6. Examinations to test the preparation of candidates will be held in each county court-house on Saturday, August 19th, at 10 a. m., by the county superintendent. Candidates can also be examined at the college on Tuesday, September 5th.

7. Appointees will be notified by the president of the college whether they pass the examinations successfully and whether their appointments to scholarships have been confirmed by the college authorities. Until this notification is made they cannot rely upon the appointment.

8. As there may be more appointments than there are vacancies, the following order will be observed for the present year by the college authorities in ratifying appointments:

(a) All nominations for appointment must be received before August 26th.

(b) Vacancies from any county will be filled by the appointees of young men from the same county.

(c) If there be no nominations by August 26th to fill vacancies from any county a selection will be made among the nominees from other counties according to priority of nomination.

(d) In case there are not enough scholarships for all the nominees the appointments will be made afterwards as vacancies occur, in accordance with the above rule.

9. Persons making appointments will notify President Geo. T. Winston, Raleigh, N. C., as soon as possible, as selection will be made according to priority of notification.

10. The scholarship entitles the holder to free tuition and room rent. He must meet all the other expenses.

GEO. T. WINSTON, Pres., Raleigh, N. C.

The Postoffice Department has made arrangements to introduce an automobile into the mail-collecting service of Baltimore, and in about two weeks the first one will be put into service. An attempt will be made to learn how many horses' work can be done by one automobile wagon in the same time.

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