

GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

W. M. BARBER & CO.

SUBSCRIPTION—One year, \$1.00; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents. In advance.

Entered at the P. O. in Greensboro, N. C., as second-class mail matter.

Communications, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is marked will be continued "till forbid," at the option of the publisher, and will be charged up to the date of discontinuance. Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for the time actually published.

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Address all letters to

THE PATRIOT,
Greensboro, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1899.

AMERICANS have proven themselves supreme in all branches of life, and if a competitive manipulation of typewriters could be arranged between Gen. Otis and Gen. Weyler there would be no reason to fear the result.

THE path of Senator Pritchard, the Republican party's dictator in this state, is not strewn with roses these days. In spite of his ultimatum that opposition to the constitutional amendment shall be the test of fealty to the G. O. P., the best men in that party continue to come out in favor of this great and just measure. The latest man to prove himself a patriot rather than a partisan is Capt. John F. Rowland, of Rutherfordton, who has long been a prominent and influential Republican of the west.

WE HAVE received a copy of the industrial edition of the Kinston Free Press, one of the best papers in the state, published in what is probably the best town in eastern North Carolina. The paper contains thirty-six pages, exclusive of the cover, and is a valuable publication. It contains a good historical sketch of Kinston and short sketches of her most prominent business and professional men. Considerable space is devoted to the most important industrial and commercial enterprises of the town and county, as well as the public schools and churches.

THE expected has happened. Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, the Alsatian Jew, has, for the second time, been unjustly convicted of treason to his country and his degradation ordered. He was not convicted because he had been proven guilty of the false accusations made against him, but to save the "honor" of the French army, about the most corrupt and dishonorable aggregation on God's foot-stool. By the judgment at Rennes France stands self-condemned as a laggard among civilized nations. Over all the civilized world the finger of scorn will be pointed at her and she will justly receive the bitter execration of all who love liberty.

MCKINLEY'S expansion policy is said to favor the permanent holding of the Philippines and their government by three American commissioners, to supplant the military government when the Aguinaldan rebellion shall have been crushed. Whether the people of the United States will support the President in this radical departure from well-grounded American principles is the greatest issue of foreign policy presented since those which led to the war of 1812. The people of this country recognize the fact that the problem of the permanent disposition of the Philippines is seriously perplexing and that it demands the most earnest deliberation before conclusive action is taken. They hope, however, that the settlement of the problem may rest on a consistently American basis. They know that from the moment the United States take formal and final possession of the Philippines a new epoch begins for this country, and they are apprehensive as to the developments of that epoch as bearing upon American principles and institutions and the welfare of the country.

THE following, from the Durham Sun, is to the point:

"We are told that a laughing evangelist is now in this state preaching in a mirth-provoking style. The 'good, old time religion' made people happy, brightened their countenances, and gave them great consolation. But the style now is to get up some new fad in preaching the gospel. All sorts of sensational manners have been adopted. When it comes to turning the pulpit into a place of laughter, it is time to call a halt on evangelists. It grates harshly upon our idea of sacred things and destroys the sweet solemnity that should surround things pertaining to life, death and salvation."

It is a cause of deep regret that any preacher can so far forget his high calling as to resort to clownish methods merely to attract attention to himself and his sensational preaching. We do not believe the Almighty ever smiles on such efforts. When a man is truly called to proclaim the sacred truths of the gospel he will be found working for the salvation of souls rather than seeking notoriety.

A TERRIBLE condition of affairs prevails at the state hospital for the insane at Morganton. The large buildings are entirely inadequate and numbers of patients are turned away every month for lack of room. The Charlotte Observer last Sunday published extracts from a number of letters written to the superintendent, Dr. P. L. Murphy, pleading for the admission of insane persons, the majority of whom were turned away on account of the over-crowded condition of the hospital. As the Observer truly says, "the situation is heart-rending. It is a duty the people of North Carolina owe to themselves, as well as to their unfortunate neighbors, to see that this distress is relieved at the earliest possible moment. We firmly believe that no greater duty is incumbent upon us than the tender care and protection of those whom providence has bereft of reason, God's most precious gift to mankind. The authorities of the hospital have done and are doing all in their power to relieve the situation, but it is a matter of human impossibility to meet the demands made upon them with the appropriation at hand."

RICH FORGER BACK TO SETTLE.

Got \$200,000, Fled to Holland and Made a Fortune.

A man under twenty indictments for alleged crime in 1886 this afternoon surrendered himself in the district attorney's office, after he had eluded the police for thirteen years. He is Edward H. Newman, of No. 41 East Seventy-sixth street, who had fled, while under \$5,000 bail, to South America, to Mexico and finally to Amsterdam, Holland, where he became a diamond merchant, made a fortune and determined to return, "face the music" and settle up, if possible.

In 1886 Newman was confidential bookkeeper for the firm of Levenson Brothers, clothing dealers, of No. 515 Broadway. The firm went before the grand jury in that year and complained that they had been swindled by their bookkeeper out of \$200,000 by means of forged books, drafts, notes, etc. The firm had to make an assignment.—New York Dispatch to The Philadelphia Record.

Suspicious of Uncle Sam.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 11.—Private advices received here from Brazil show that the government at Rio has been greatly influenced by the accounts regarding the alleged secret understanding between the Bolivian and the United States governments by which the latter power was to take over the territory on the upper Amazon claimed by Bolivia, a region rich in rubber.

It is alleged in Rio that American naval officers have reconnoitered and roughly surveyed the region and sent their secret reports to Washington. The charge was made that Mr. C. P. Bryan, United States Minister to Brazil, was a party to the agreement with Bolivia, but it is now said that a secret Bolivian agent, Mr. Uthoff, made the agreement with the United States Consul at Para.

The journey of William Elroy Curtis, formerly of the bureau of American Republics, to Peru and Bolivia is reported to be in the nature of a secret mission for his government. There is a profoundly suspicious sentiment developing in Latin-America regarding the designs of the United States.

THE WORLD AGHAST.

Europe and America Amazed and Indignant.

RENNES, Sept. 11.—The judges of the Dreyfus court martial to-day by mutual agreement, expressed to the President of the Republic, through General Lucas, the commander of the army corps at Rennes, their sincere desire that Dreyfus would not be subjected to a fresh degradation.

The verdict of the Rennes court martial everywhere outside of France has been received with amazement and indignation. Even in the dominions of the Czar the newspapers do not hesitate to condemn it in the strongest terms. With the exception of a few Jesuit and anti-Semite journals the whole world is ringing with denunciations of this infamous verdict. The London Daily Mail declares Rennes France's moral Sedan. The Daily News says it is no longer Dreyfus that is on trial, but France herself. The Daily Telegraph says there seems nothing left for France but a revolution and a war that will reduce her to the level of Spain.

The pulpit is equally severe. The Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, declared in a sermon at Windsor, that the civilized world stands aghast at the crime of the five object judges. Another prominent divine declared that unless France shakes off this infamy she will be left without ally or friend.

Still another declares these men who condemned Dreyfus have taken their places beside Judas, Pilate and Judge Jeffries.

The German press are a unit in describing the verdict as cowardly and impolitic, not to say criminal. It had been hoped that the recent statement of the Reichsanzeiger, emanating directly from the Emperor, would render impossible the repetition of "one of the greatest judicial and political crimes of any age." It is agreed there that the second verdict is a grave political blunder, a violation of the laws of civilization and an act of moral cowardice which the world will find it hard to pardon.

The court stated in its verdict that there were extenuating circumstances of this the Neue Freie Press, of Vienna, says:

"Are there under any conditions extenuating circumstances for an officer serving with the colors who betrays his country to the enemy? Either he is a traitor, in which case there is no point of view under which his shame can be diminished and no punishment is too hard for him, or he is not a traitor, and needs no extenuating circumstances. The two ideas are in direct contradiction."

In France, too, indignant murmurings are heard on all sides. The revisionist press comments upon the verdict with the deepest indignation, declaring that the battle between the civil and military courts will continue until the victory rests with the Court of Cassation.

The Siecle has opened a subscription to erect an expiatory monument in front of the Palace of Justice at Rennes "to remind future generations of this outrageous justice."

The Temps, referring to a rumor that the court martial signed a recommendation to mercy, but only as regards degradation from military rank, says the mere mention of extenuating circumstances proves that the judges had doubts, of which the accused should have received the benefit. It urges the revisionists to remember that in order to demand justice from the country, it is necessary first of the all to act with calmness.

The Gaulois says: "A great movement of renaissance will spring from the Dreyfus case."

America also is stirred to its depths. At the churches of Baltimore, Washington and other large cities the ministers in their sermons Sunday denounced the verdict in the strongest terms. It is declared to be the iniquity of the age, the outcome of race prejudices and reasons of State being allowed to outweigh the rights of the individual. Everywhere the verdict is looked upon as an outrage that will, if steps are not taken to undo it, cover France with lasting infamy.

The dispatches state that Dreyfus expects release on October 15th, which will be five years from his former condemnation. Meanwhile he has signed an application for revision. This will go to Paris, where it will be examined by a court reporter and then submitted to the Court of Revision—probably the Court of Cassation, which will maintain or annul the sentence.

It does not seem to be clear that the five years' imprisonment on Devil's Island may be construed to cover the sentence of the Rennes court martial. If, however, Dreyfus is again sent to prison, it seems generally understood that he will go to Corte, in Corsica, where he will at least be well treated.

The Baltimore Sun says that in view of the Rennes court martial verdict, the recent decision of the Court of Cassation is interesting:

The Court of Cassation is the supreme tribunal of the Republic. It was composed of forty-seven eminent jurists—the most eminent in France—when it examined the evidence of the Dreyfus case and decided not only that the accused was innocent but—to quote its own emphatic words—that: "The sentence of 1894 has no longer any foundation to rest upon."

Upon the evidence of the bordereau itself and of the experts who had examined it the Court of Cassation decided positively:

That Dreyfus did not write that paper, and that Esterhazy did.

That Dreyfus did not sell or give information to the possible enemies of France, and that Esterhazy did.

That Dreyfus was innocent and Esterhazy guilty.

That the conviction of Dreyfus had

been secured by the Henry forgery and other crimes.

That a false date had been given to the undated bordereau in order to convict Dreyfus, and that the same conspirators who had assigned this date to it afterward gave it a widely different date in order to acquit Esterhazy.

That the change of the date left no room whatever for the condemnation of Dreyfus, but, in fact, established his innocence.

A Confederate Flag Wanted.

EDITOR OF THE PATRIOT,

SIR:—The Guilford Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, which was organized last April in Greensboro, and now numbers more than a hundred, desires to have a Confederate flag that was in service. If any of their friends have one they are willing to give or loan, they will be grateful to them for the privilege of caring for it.

The object of the organization is to collect and preserve relics of the Lost Cause, and also to preserve records of our soldiers and their heroic deeds, and they desire and need the sympathy and co-operation of all who cherish their memory.

ONE OF THE DAUGHTERS,
Greensboro, N. C.

The entire plant of the Hot Springs Barytes Company, at Hot Springs, was destroyed by fire Saturday, entailing a loss of \$62,000, with small insurance.

GREENSBORO MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY JOHN J. PHOENIX.

Wholesale Receivers and Shippers of Country Produce.

BUYING PRICES.

Beeswax	22 1/2
Chickens—old per lb.	6
Large spring chickens lb.	5 to 7
Small spring chickens lb.	5 to 7
Eggs	12
Feathers	12
Hides—dry	12
Green	7 1/2
Oats	3
Sheep Skins	5@25
Tallow	3
Wheat	3
Wool—washed	40 to 50
Unwashed	3
Dried Fruits	3
Apples lb.	2 1/2
Berries lb.	2 1/2
Peaches, pared, lb.	2 1/2
Corn, new	3
Flaxseed	3
Onions	3
Potatoes—Irish, new	3
Sweet	3
Rags—Cotton	3
Bones lb.	3

OATS!

Car load of oats received last week and they are fine. Give me a call when you need Grain or Feed of any kind.

G. W. DENNY'S

111 East Market Street.

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.

GEN. JOE. WHEELER

Is now taking in the situation around Manila. Now let Uncle Sam relieve Otis and give the Old Buttermilk Ranger a half chance and you'll very soon hear the insurgents calling for the calf rope. The name Buttermilk Ranger was given to our cavalry during the '60s. An army to be victorious must have confidence in their leader. Take the record of General Jackson. Why the soldiers under him knew no such thing as defeat, and to just say that Jackson's confidence is just as important in the commercial world, and the mere mention of the name

Harry-Belk Bros. Co.

creates a panic in the mercantile arena. We cannot understand how we can always get in the rear of their prices, but this is easily explained. For we are a leader that knows every hog path that leads to the different manufacturing plants of this country, and keeps posted. In this way you see we only buy from first hands, thereby saving the middle man's profit. Our buyer spends weeks in the market. Take the army of stores, Charlotte, Greensboro, Monroe and Union, S. C., and you will at once see that it requires tons upon tons of goods to supply them. Buying so largely we take the entire output of a number of factories. In this way we get the inside prices. Our buyer will soon

LAND

In the manufacturing centres of this Union and, like Wheeler in the Philippines you will hear something drop shortly in old Guilford that will astonish the natives. Before this takes place and in order to make room, we have made "job counters" in all departments to clean up many valuable lines at one-half price. Price is no object. The room is what we want and must have. BE QUICK.

HARRY-BELK BROS. CO.,

CHEAPEST STORE ON EARTH,

225 SOUTH ELM ST.,

K. of P. BUILDING.

J. F. JORDAN,

D. J. SINCLAIR,

F. A. MACDONALD.

JORDAN, SINCLAIR & MACDONALD,

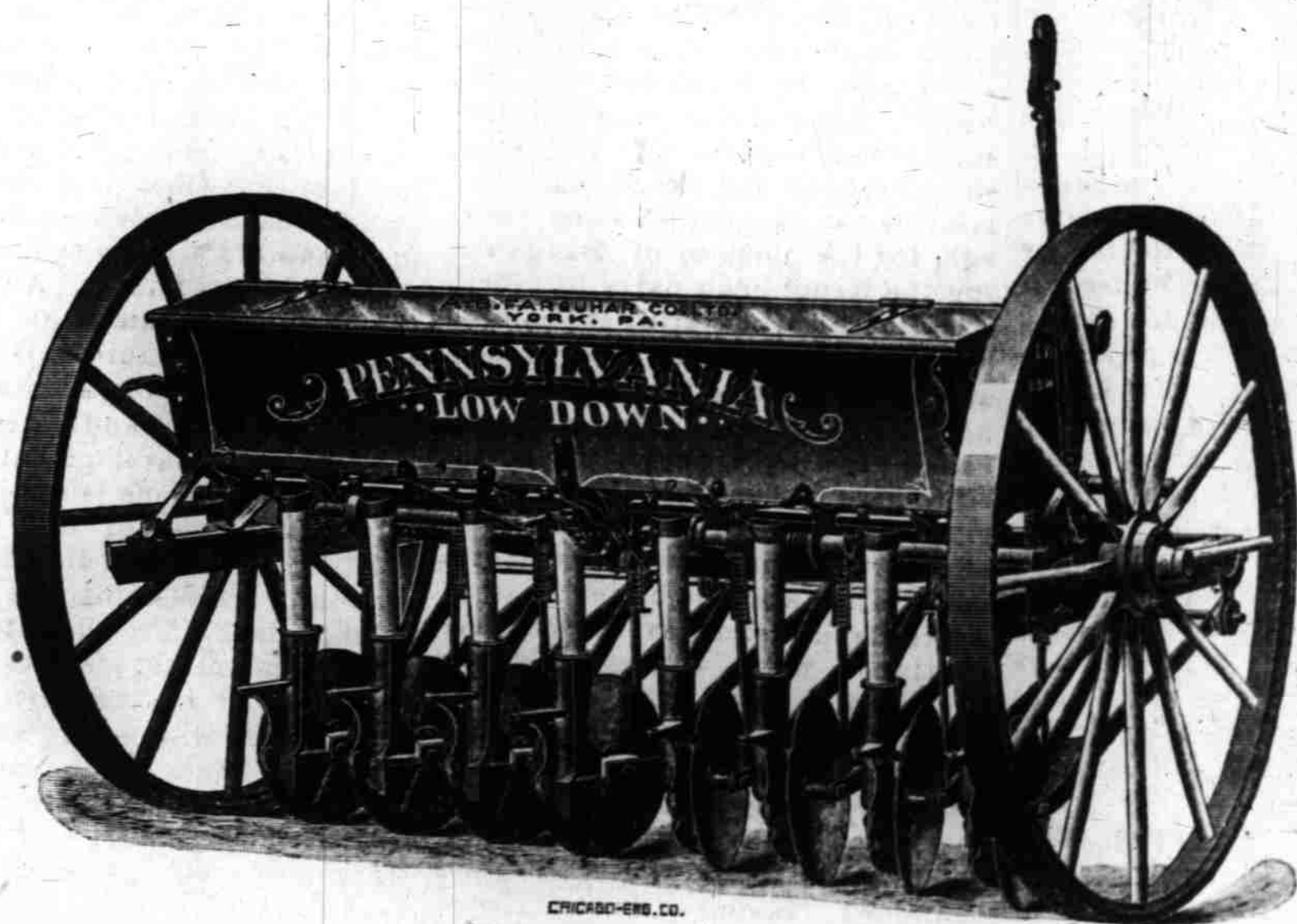
DEALERS IN

Greensboro City and Suburban Property.

Manufacturing sites. Acreage adjoining the city in small tracts to suit purchasers. Farms and farming lands, timber lands, and tracts adapted to colonization purposes in Guilford county. Special attention given to locating people from the Northern States. Best of connections North and South. Correspondence with home-seekers solicited.

Jordan, Sinclair & Macdonald,

106 SOUTH ELM STREET, GREENSBORO, N. C.



I HAVE BEEN TELLING YOU from week to week about the "Pennsylvania Low Down Grain Drill." This week hear what a good farmer of Randolph county has to say about it. He bought and used one last year:

Mr. W. J. MILLER, Agent W. O. Stratford,

SIR:—I bought one of your Pennsylvania Low Down Drills last fall, and can say that it is the lightest draft and best fertilizer and wheat feed I have ever seen, and I have used several different kinds.

U. T. DAWSON.

W. O. STRATFORD,
General Agent for Guilford, Randolph and Chatham.