

The Greensboro Evening Telegram.

VOL. III. NO. 58

GREENSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1898.

Price Two Cents

Ladies.

We would like to talk

Winter Wrap

to you, while our stock is complete.

We are showing a beautiful line this season, and we did not forget the misses and children when we bought, as you can easily see by looking through our stock. Those that buy early get the

Choice Things.

Our new method of selling for cash has made quite a difference in our prices.

Yours truly,

J. M. Hendrix & Co.



ANNOUNCEMENT

I beg to announce to the public that Mr. W. G. Frazier has just returned from New York City, where he has taken a thorough course and graduated in Optics under Dr. Julius King of that city, and will hereafter devote his time to the Optical department of my business and will be glad to serve those suffering with defective vision. Examination Free.

W. B. Farrar's Son.

Inspector of Southern Railroad Watches. Established 1868.

We have just added to Our Stock

TRUSSES

Yours respectfully

HOWARD GARDNER, Druggist

CORNER OPPOSITE POST OFFICE

Temple,

The Bicycle Man, has added to his business a Gun and Locksmith Department

in addition to a full and complete line of Bicycles and Bicycle Sundries.

Temple

For Repairing and Sundries. 115 East Market Street.

New Goods

Low Prices

Kingan's Smoked Meats. Kingan's Sugar Cured Ham and Breakfast Bacon. New Oat Flakes. All kinds of Canned Meats. Vegetables, Flour, Pasta, etc. Flour is cheap. See us before you buy and get our prices.

VUNCANON & CO.,

Reliable Grocers. South Elm Street Phone No. 2

It Pays

TO USE Neat and Attractive Printing

The business man cannot expect to catch the money spending public with such looking printed matter. Only the best will do.

That is the kind I give all my customers the very best in every respect.

E. L. Tate,

Printer and Stationer. Greensboro, N. C.

SENATOR PRITCHARD SPEAKS.

Some Things He Said and Some He Didn't Say.

The faithful were on hand at the court house last night to hear Senator Pritchard speak. The crowd was secured by the means of a still hunt. The local papers were not asked to announce that there would be speaking, yet, notwithstanding this the negroes found it out anyway and occupied about one-third of the court room. White republicans formed another third of the crowd and the remainder was made up of democrats.

And the official brethren haven't reported any conversions. The speaking was arranged to take place at eight o'clock; but it was eight and a quarter before the Senator arrived. Mr. R. D. Douglas introduced him and claimed that republicans were soaring far above personalities. They were on a high plane of thought, elevated, pure and wholesome. They would discuss principles, not men; and in the next breath he denounced the democratic speakers as "unscrupulous demagogues" and "Howling Demagogues." He let 'em off light.

Then came Mr. Pritchard, the "mica man from Marshall." He took up the election two years ago and told how the republican party stood on one side with a platform that promised prosperity to every man, and the democratic party on the other with free silver vagaries—no issues at all, as the Senator announced in his speech; but he didn't say a word about getting elected to the United States Senate on false professions of allegiance to the cause of free silver. He is in and makes fun of it now.

He said he would prove that republican rule had benefited the farmer, mechanic, laborer and mill man. He mentioned wheat; but about corn and cotton, the chief products of North Carolina farms, he was dumb as an oyster. He said the price of calves and cows in his county had gone up; but he didn't tell how the fusion legislature had raised the taxes in a greater proportion than the increase in the market value of the animal.

Then he said Winston had sold more tobacco than ever and sold it at a higher price. Perhaps this is true, and if so, we are glad of it. But he reserved his sublimest eloquence in proving the return of prosperity until he reached the mica mines of his own county. When it comes to talking about the great good to North Carolina growing out of the mica mines the senator is at home and perfect in his ease. We don't know much about mica. Three-fourths of North Carolina people have heard of it but have never seen a mine and many of them don't even know what it is used for. However, the negroes present understood it all and "mica" was vociferously applauded by them.

In order to get a favorable comparison on the lumber business he took the years 1895 and 1898—didn't say a word about '96 and '97. He said "we have a better grade of religion now than we had two years ago." Perhaps so; we notice the colored ministerial union of Wilmington have got enough to endorse the slander on white women by the negro editor, Manly. They wouldn't have done it two years ago. In order to abuse the democrats for issuing bonds he dug up the Confederate states and told of the enormous sums in bonds issued by them. He utilized P. resident McKinley and told of the awful strain on his mind when the "howling populace" were clamoring for the recognition of Cuban independence. This was not relished much for many of his hearers were included in the "howling populace."

He said under the policy of the republicans in Congress the North Carolina boys in Cuba fought under the stars and stripes, whereas if the democratic ideas had prevailed they would have been under the Cuban flag. Perhaps the Senator didn't know the North Carolina boys were sidetracked of Jacksonville, Tybee Island, Land's End, etc., and under republican policy were not allowed to win any glory in this war.

He then struck the color line, and knowing well the power of it in this campaign, he strongly appealed to the prejudices of the negro and more ignorant class of white men by saying if the democrats get the legislature they will disfranchise them by passing a law similar to that in South Carolina. But he didn't tell them that to do this the constitution of the state would have to be changed and that the legislature has no power to do this. It can only be done by a direct vote of the people.

Then he alluded to state government and said the blind asylum cost about \$90,000 under democratic rule and about \$65,000 under fusion. One or two other departments he mentioned as having cost less; but he didn't tell of the comparative cost of the legislatures, or the fact that three years of fusion rule cost nearly four hundred thousand dollars more than democratic rule for a like period. It was the most vulnerable speech we have heard during the campaign and we think that a number of republicans were disappointed with the effort. It was perhaps, as good as any republican could have done.

It was in striking contrast to the great speech Bob Glenn delivered in the same place the night before.

DON'T KNOW HIS OWN NAME!

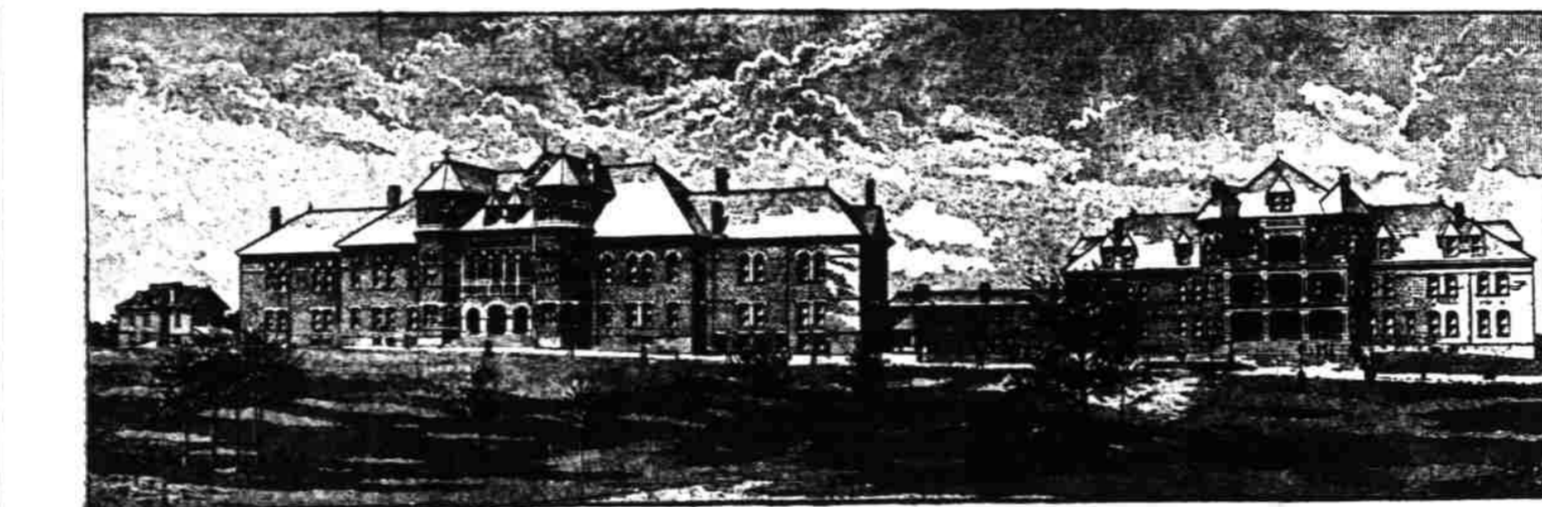
Strange Case of an Otherwise Intelligent Man.

NOW AT GUILFORD COUNTY HOME

He Appeals for Help to Find Out Who He Is—Some Letters Written by Him.

Some ten days ago a stranger in these parts appeared at the residence of County Commissioner G. Will Armfield, in this city, and said he had been directed there by an officer up town. He wanted food, and was given dinner. Mr. Armfield examined him as best he could, and soon found he had a strange and mysterious case on his hands, for the man, though perfectly rational on most subjects, didn't know his own name!

He was closely questioned and told Mr. Armfield he found himself in Reidsville; that he was put on the train there (by whom he don't know) and sent to Winston, and from Winston he was sent back here. When he arrived at Mr. Armfield's he was nearly exhausted, from hunger it is thought, as he ate heartily when given food. He didn't know from whence he came to Reidsville. He says he has a home



Main Buildings of "The State Normal and Industrial College."

and family, but doesn't know where it is.

He is a man presumably about 50 years of age, small of stature, writes a good, plain legible hand and converses intelligently about everything except as to his own name, home and family all is blank. He carried with him samples of pillow-shams, ties, etc., with hand drawings for needle work, and says he does the work himself and sells the patterns.

Mr. Armfield gave him a letter for admittance to the county home, and he is now being taken care of there. He has written to Mr. Armfield twice from the home. Below we give exact copies of his letters:

"Co. Home, Guilford county, Sept 30, 1898.

"Hon. G. Will Armfield,

"Sir:—Having recovered some portion of my senses and some relief from the intense pain from which I suffered (through the skillful treatment of the attending physician) I write to thank you for the kindness you showed me, and to solicit a continuance of your generous offices in my behalf.

"In the first place, it now seems to me that I have been beaten and robbed. I cannot account for the loss of certain articles of mine any other way. I have on a pair of shoes I am certain I never bought and didn't need as I bought a pair in Washington, D. C., the day after the return of the D. C. volunteers. I still have my grip key, but the grip is gone. However, I only give this conjecture to explain why I am here in this awful fix.

"Now, sir, I would like to get your influence and efforts to get me enough work, if possible, to do in my line, to carry me to my county seat, and then, of course, I can easily find my home, for as yet I cannot recollect either my name or the name of my home.

"Now, sir, could not you use your influence to induce 30 of your lady friends to let me draw designs or Pillow Shams, Ties, Bed or Table Spreads, or any other articles? I will draw any design they may want at 15 cents per pair and put initials on anything at 5 cents per set. This amount will take me to my Co. seat. I am sure \$4.50, and of course I want to work and earn it. With the return or perhaps partial return of my senses is better, I am suffering with anxiety about my family and I think I can do that amount of work in 2 days and get home the 3rd. Will you extend your kindness far enough to do this for me?"

"Again thanking you for your kindness, I am respectfully,

"A man who can't think of his own name."

The other letter is as follows and

the "two accompanying letters" are perhaps samples of his work on small pieces of paper which he enclosed:

"Guilford Co. Home
Oct. 5th, '98.

"Dear Sir—If you will forward the two accompanying letters they will effect the restoring of an unfortunate to his family as early as it can be done.

"Mr. C. P. Roberts is the Editor or Business Manager of the Shelby Aurora and will promptly attend to the matter."

That is all we can gather about the peculiar case. Mr. Armfield has written to Mr. Roberts at Shelby and enclosed the original copies of the above letters.

WITH REFERENCE TO TARIFF.

Between The United States and Cuba.

By Wire to THE TELEGRAM.

New York, Oct. 6.—Special Commissioner Porter arrived today from Havana, where his investigations were with special reference to the tariff between this country and Cuba. He says the work of the peace commissioners should be expedited as much as possible, that if the present conditions prevail long in Havana there will be no prosperity or progress in business. Capital is waiting. The old Spanish tariff, which still prevails, has a war tax of 20 per cent which is being exacted.

There is a prime necessity for a move-

STATE NORMAL COLLEGE.

Began Its Seventh Year This Morning.

THE OPENING LARGER THAN EVER.

President McIver Takes a Plain Talk Describing and Expounding the Courses of Study.

For two or three days large numbers of young ladies have been arriving to be present and enter the State Normal and Industrial College at its opening this morning.

At nine o'clock this morning the opening exercises were held. The large number of students present must have been highly gratifying to the president and faculty of that splendid institution.

President McIver made a plain, practical talk to the young ladies in which he discussed the various courses taught by the State Normal and Industrial College and the incalculable value to young womanhood of a practical, industrial education. Dr. McIver evidenced more and more as the years go by his eminent qualifications for the position he occupies as head of this great institution. It may be truly said that this college, its special work

PROBABLY A MASSACRE.

Battle in Minnesota Between Whites and Indians.

By Wire to THE TELEGRAM.
Washington, Oct. 6.—The war department bulletin says that reinforcements are already on the way to Gen. Bacon at Leech Lake if the gallant officer and men are not already wiped out by the Indians with whom they were fighting yesterday. We have force sufficient to drive the redskins from their strongholds.

The report of the massacre is still unconfirmed, but the dispatch boat which cruised around about the scene of battle late in the afternoon could find no trace of the soldiers.

There is general excitement at Walker, Minn., which is the nearest railroad and telegraph point to the scene of hostilities. The morning papers contain the first accounts of the battle referred to above, saying: A terrible battle was fought at 11 o'clock yesterday morning 30 miles from Walker, Minn., at Bog-oh-Me-Ge Skirk's Point, close to Bear Island. The reports from the scene of action are somewhat conflicting, but all agree that there has been considerable shedding of blood and some loss of life on both sides.]

LATER REPORT.
Minneapolis, Oct. 6.—Arthur Pegler, a correspondent of the Journal, telegraphs from Walker this morning that eighty men under General Bacon have been annihilated by pillagers at Bear Island. The steamer had signalled all night, but no soldiers have been seen or answer to the signals received.

FURTHER REPORTS.
St. Paul, Oct. 6.—Brainerd's despatch received this morning says: A courier has arrived at Walker confirming the report that all men not in uniform were killed in the Indian massacre. General Bacon and his band are not mentioned. The result of last night's Indian council is unknown but it is confidently believed the older Indians succeeded in convincing the young braves who were thirsting for a fight that a conflict with the troops would mean annihilation.

Nothing heard from the missing. Reports of casualties: It is known that six Indians have been killed, one half breed, and one inspector. Nothing heard from the missing reporters, Beaton, of the Minneapolis Tribune, Knappen of the Minneapolis Times and Brill, of the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

It is believed the Indians have escaped to the mainland and are moving to the northeast along the Little and Big Fore rivers and that a massacre of the whites at Cass and Itasca may follow. A special train with thirty armed men and one hundred rifles with ammunition has gone to Walkers.

St. Paul, Oct. 6.—The correspondent of the Globe telegraphs today that the attack of the Indians in which was ambushed and annihilated the command of General Bacon, was more cowardly than at first reported. The Indians were seen and they pretended to be friendly to the soldiers. The soldiers had unloaded and were preparing to leave when the Indians fired. The last seen of the soldiers they were crouching behind a bank defending themselves. The pilot boat was injured as I left.

Four People Drowned.

By Wire to THE TELEGRAM.
Troy, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Commodore Weatherly, of the Troy Yacht Club, Stephen Mallory, bookkeeper at the state prison, Mrs. Nellie Breslin, a widow and Miss Lizzie Savage, of Waterford, were drowned today by the capsizing of their yacht which struck the ferry rope.

Injury to Cotton.

By Wire to THE TELEGRAM.
Augusta, Oct. 6.—The indications are that in the storm the first part of the week the cotton crop sustained a loss of five million dollars. The continued wind and driving rain beat out the open cotton and completely ruined it.

Massachusetts Republicans.

By Wire to THE TELEGRAM.
Boston, Oct. 6.—The republicans met to endorse Governor Wallcott who will be renominated without opposition. The St. Louis platform was endorsed.

French and English Agree.

By Cable to THE TELEGRAM.
Paris, Oct. 6.—The French and English have agreed to delay the action on Fashoda until the receipt of Marchand's report.

Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Fresh Cakes and Crackers

Cherry Wafers
Orange Wafers
Royal Fruit
Marshmallow Chocolate
Pecan Marshmallow
Plain Marshmallow
Milk Lunch Biscuit
Reception Wafers
A new lot of Bananas and Oranges

L. B. Lindau

Opposite Benbow.

FARISS HAS IT

Murcotts Fine Chocolates and Bon Bons, per lb. 50 cents.
Murcotts Peanut Brittle, per box, 10 cents.
Murcotts Chocolate Cream Peppermints, per box, 10 cents.
Murcotts Chocolate Vanilla Creams per box, 10 cents.

JOHN B. FARISS,

Dependable Druggs, 121 South Elm Street.
Stamps, to oblige.

Sponges and Chamois Skins

A new invoice just received. School Children's Sponges 1 cent each and others in great variety.

Stamey & Grissom,

(Successors to South Side Pharmacy)
J. K. McILHENNY, Druggist, 504 So. Elm. Manager.

Do Not Trifle



With Your Eyes

And do not let any one else do it for you. Your eyes are too precious and too easily injured for life to have any one tamper with them but a

Reliable and Competent Eye Specialist.

You may learn this when it is too late.

Dr. J. T. Johnson

The Greensboro Eye Specialist.
Office hours: 8 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.; 2 to 6 p. m., M. P. Building.
EXAMINATION FREE.

Public or Private Sale

of 105 Acres of Land Near the City. The tract of land known as the George D. Lane place, 4 miles north of Greensboro, adjoining D. A. Kirkpatrick, if not sold privately, will be sold at public sale at court house door Nov. 5th, 1898. This is desirable property and can be bought cheap. I also have a lot on Percy street, near Lindsay, size 66x136, for sale.
L. M. SCOTT.

Apply to
WHARTON & McALISTER, AGENTS.

We Have

We have just opened up a complete line of Fountain and Bulb Syringes, Hot Water Bottles, Ice Bags and Air Cushions.

Holton's Drug Store.

McAdoo House Building.