

AS NATHAN SAID UNTO DAVID.

Words Uttered by Ex-Governor Northern.

When Nathan said unto David, "Thou art the man," he did not speak more truly or more plainly than did ex-Governor Northern, of Georgia, in his address before the Regeneration Club at Tremont Temple, in Boston, on Monday evening. It was a fitting introduction to the ex-Governor's plea for cooperation and non-interference between the sections that he first pointed out to his Northern hearers with absolute fearlessness and frankness, their own share of responsibility for the present distressed state of relations between the white and the colored races in the South. He had referred to the South as the people of Massachusetts had once burned a negro woman, suspected, but not convicted, of poisoning a white man's wife. He argued with force that the human nature is the same throughout the civilized world and that such outrages upon woman as have led to the most recent and terrible lynchings at the South are provoked by the same spirit of vengeance if committed in thinly settled districts and rural communities at the North. He asked for the white people of the South the same consideration which is shown to the government of Austria when "persona non grata" is withdrawn and not sought to be forced upon as a representative of our people. But the most telling and effective part of his address was undoubtedly that to which we have referred, where he had them search their own consciences and consider their own responsibility in bringing about a state of things which are cordially joined with them in deploring and condemning.

Taking up step by step the history of the white and the black races in this country, from the first importation of the latter, ex-Governor Northern asked and answered his own question: "If the slave trade, the promotion of slavery in America, was a sin, whose sin was it? Not the sin of the South, but the sin of England, of the Dutch and of New England." Coming down to the history of a later period, he asked: "If the conferring of citizenship and the ballot upon millions of people, absolutely untaught in the simplest elements of government was a mistake, whose mistake was it? Not the mistake of the South, but the mistake of the North." * * * "If the avenues to division and hate," he further asked, "to blood and violence and mobs have been opened up at the South through the ballot given to the negro and the politics taught him to pursue the destruction of the white man were a sin, whose sin was it? Not the sin of the South, but the sin of the North."

Having given his auditors these questions to digest, the ex-Governor made skillful application, by way of contrast, of the lesson which Rudyard Kipling has generalized in the words—

"Take up the white man's burden,
And reap his old reward—
The blame of those ye better,
The hate of those ye guard."

It is not less effective prose, he showed the share of the people of the South in the "old reward" and asked: "If the people in the South favored the negro in his absolute poverty, fed him when he was hungry, furnished him with means to accumulate property and money, educated his children and prepared them for usefulness in life, whose sin is it but to the honor of the white who have for generations borne the burden, while he gives marked gratitude in return through his prayers?"

These were salutary truths, uttered with the frankness of the prophet of old, in the hearing of the high priests of Northern intolerance and in the temple of Northern self-righteousness and Pharisaism.

As they should be weighed, they cannot but have the whole-some effect of diminishing somewhat that spirit of intolerance and national pride and allaying the heat of accusation and recrimination to which the subject of "South-land outrages" is too commonly directed at the North. Ex-Governor Northern had not one word to say in justification or extenuation of the "outrages." He declared his unalterable and inflexible opposition to any law as a remedy or excuse for any class of crimes—or offenses. He did not pretend to speak as an apologist of his state or section. He simply invoked the great force of the application of the Divine injunction which says: "Let him that is without sin among you cast the first stone," and the other lesson which bids those who would see clearly the mote in their brother's eye first to cast out the beam in their own eye. North-

ers detractors and maligners of the South have need of both lessons, as ex-Governor Northern in his address plainly showed.

As a practical remedy for a state of things which all good men must agree in deploring and condemning—the prevalence of lynch law in various parts of the country—there is no other suggestion to be made except that which has been frequently urged in these columns. It is the old suggestion of the wise Frenchman, who, when asked to favor the abolition of capital punishment, readily assented, provided that the murderers should first set the example. Let the outrages cease which provoke the application of lynch law and the lynchings will cease also.—Baltimore Sun.

Injured by Labor Unions.

Mr. Halstead, the United States consul at Birmingham, England, has sent to the Department of State an interesting communication on labor conditions in Great Britain. He premises that the universal sentiment of the people of Great Britain is to purchase home manufactured articles, and this is loyally carried into practice except for very good reasons to the contrary. "Free-trade" Great Britain is, therefore, as he says, a pretty well "protected" country.

The word "imported" has not for the ears of Britishers the dulcet sound it has with us. Americans will certainly pay for an "imported" article more than for a domestic article equally as good, if not better. The people of Great Britain do exactly the reverse, and very few of them will even buy an article of foreign manufacture if the same article is made at home, and this irrespective of the cost. If this example of British loyalty was followed in the United States, it would knock out the whole argument of the protectionists of this country.

Mr. Halstead says the British press and public will take any one to task for buying manufactured articles abroad, and a good excuse must be given. Recently electric and steam railroads have ordered machinery and engines from the United States. The papers and the politicians kicked up such a rumpus that the corporations were forced to make formal and elaborate explanations of their action. The work could be done cheaper and better in America, but it was less this consideration than the fact that the American firms contracted to deliver the machinery in much less time than the English firms were able to promise. For this condition the labor unions are largely responsible.

It is plainly apparent that the insatiable demands of these unions, ostensibly conceived in the interest of the workingmen, are operating to their terrible disadvantage. There is a moral in it which may be taken to heart by labor unions in the United States. When the British workingman has a legal holiday, and there are a goodly number of them, he is not content with the one day, but insists upon also having the two or three succeeding days, and the unions protect him from any displeasure of the employer in consequence. But the employer, by reason of this, cannot fill his specified dates of delivery.

Where Votes Count Most.

Although the presidential nominations will not occur until next year, the politicians are already hard at work figuring on candidates and probable results of the voting. Interest largely centers in what is known as the pivotal group of states.

It is a fact worthy of note that all candidates for the presidency elected since 1876 have carried New York, Connecticut and New Jersey, or New York, Connecticut and Indiana. It is also significant that no president elected since 1876 could have received a majority of votes in the electoral college, exclusive of the vote of New York, and those states which almost invariably go the same way as New York. This has been true from Samuel Tilden down to William McKinley. In most cases the successful candidates have won by the votes of New York and the two small adjoining states.

The Wilkesboro Chronicle says that Mrs. Patsey Hendrix, of Elk township, is quite a remarkable woman. She is 90 years old, has never lit a lamp or struck a match. She has never been sick to amount to anything, and is now well, stout and active. She often enjoys herself as in her youthful days by going barefooted and playing with the children.

Mr. S. A. Fackler, Editor of the Micanopy (Fla.) Hustler, with his wife and children, suffered terribly from La Grippe. One Minute Cough Cure was the only remedy that helped them. It acted quickly. Thousands of others use this remedy as a specific for La Grippe, and its exhausting after-effects. Howard Gardner.

The War Still Goes On.

MANILA, May 26.—In spite of the presence of the Philippine commissioners in Manila, the military operations continue with unabated vigor. The visitors are apparently ignorant of the true condition of affairs here. Upon their arrival they were immediately inundated with invitations covering both day and night, and express surprise at the condition of affairs within our lines. They had been led to believe that everything was chaotic, and are delighted at the reception accorded them. Reports received from persons who have arrived from the interior show that no troops are left in the northern province. They were all drafted south after the outbreak of the war. The villages of the west coast are almost deserted, and the Ilocanos, especially, are desirous of joining the Americans, if only for the purpose of crushing the Tagalos. Many natives of Benguet and Ilocos say that if the Americans had not arrived civil war would have necessarily ensued, owing to the friction between the Tagalos and the inhabitants of other provinces.

It is added that the only Filipino troops now left are 7,000 men under General Luna, at Tarlac, and about 4,000 under General Pio del Pilar. Even these are demoralized and short of arms and supplies. Many of their rifles are disabled and the Filipinos are unable to repair them owing to the lack of mechanics and material for so doing.

[The United States commissioners have offered the Filipinos the following form of government in consideration of the fact that they lay down their arms and surrender to the United States forces: A governor-general to be appointed by the President; a cabinet to be appointed by the governor-general; all the judges to be appointed by the President; the heads of departments and judges to be either Americans or Filipinos, or both, and also a general advisory council, its members to be chosen by the people according to the form of suffrage hereafter to be determined upon.—PATRIOT.]

The Queen at Windsor.

In the Victoria Tower of Windsor Castle is the small suite of rooms known as the Queen's private apartments. An elevator, as we Americans style the Queen's private "lift," is a little room furnished in crimson upholstery oak and gilding, leads to the first floor of the Tower, where are the private audience chamber and Her Majesty's sitting-room, dressing-room and bed-room. Fifteen Gainsborough's (portraits of George III, Queen Charlotte and their sons and daughters) hang in line in the audience chamber, and beneath them now hang Winterhalter's paintings of Queen Victoria's nine children, once hanging in Buckingham Palace. In each room of the Queen's suite is a serviceable little thermometer; one of these is even placed in her pew in the private chapel at Windsor.

The walls of the Queen's dressing-room are paneled with green silk, and these walls and hangings make a soft background for the furniture. The dressing articles are made of gold, with beautiful workmanship. All the toilet accessories are of gold. A member of the Queen's household describes the dressing table, with mirror behind. In front is a large gold tray, with four crystal scent bottles. Two of these are mounted in stands of gold filigree. The cushion is of dark-blue velvet, fitting into a stand of open-work gold pierced in a pattern. On the table lie ten or twelve gold boxes of various shapes and sizes. A tiny, nut-shaped box holds court-plaster patches, a square box of large size holds the royal handkerchiefs. Two large oval hair brushes (without handles), a pair of candlesticks and a little hand bell also stand on the table.

Having constrained a reluctant legislature to enact a law taxing public franchises as realty, Governor Roosevelt, of New York, now proposes to secure amendments to the law which shall render its operation certain, uniform and equitable throughout the state. The law-making body is now in extra session at Albany for this purpose, and there is no doubt that it will acquiesce in the governor's suggestion of amendment. How far the machinery for levying the tax may be effective can scarcely be conjectured, nor is this consideration of especial importance at this juncture. The main thing, is to imbed the franchise tax principle fairly and firmly in the statutes. The accomplishment of such a feat in the face of the opposition of partisan bosses and powerful corporations would be a service which the people would not soon forget.

Cause of the Sampson-Schley Feud.

It has come to be pretty well understood that there is an old feud between Commodore Schley and Rear Admiral Sampson, the two naval officers just now making history for themselves and for the country. When Schley was an ensign he was on board ship with Sampson, then a lieutenant, and a difficulty occurred between them, and ever since a grudge has rankled in the breast of Sampson. The difficulty, years and years ago, occurred in this way:

One day Sampson missed some bananas which he had hung up in the ship to ripen. He was very angry over the loss of the fruit and tried to find the thief. Finally he came to the conclusion that a certain marine was the culprit, and sent for him. The marine replied indignantly that he had not seen the bananas and that he was no thief.

This infuriated Sampson, who said: "I will punish you for lying as well as stealing." Sampson sent for the druggist and gave the poor marine an immense dose of ipecac. Schley was ashore at the time, but when he returned he saw the marine suffering. Schley asked Sampson who had administered the drug that caused the suffering of the sailor.

Sampson told the whole incident, and the matter so incensed Schley that he exclaimed: "No gentleman would treat a poor marine that way," and, following the exclamation, he slapped Sampson in the face. Then a scene followed, Sampson demanding satisfaction. Schley reminded him that it was against the regulations for naval officers to receive or send challenges to fight a duel, but added: "That need not prevent your getting satisfaction, sir. We can both resign today and then fight it out."

Sampson did not resign, did not seek satisfaction, and the matter was dropped.—Chicago Chronicle.

Coughing injures and inflames sore lungs. One Minute Cough Cure loosens the cold, allays coughing and heals quickly. The best cough cure for children. Howard Gardner.

The Times of Cuba asserts that among the untried prisoners in the Havana jail is an American citizen who was imprisoned in January last for having given a jeweler in payment for a ring a check which proved to be no good. The prisoner claims that he had a deposit in the bank on which the check was drawn; but he surrendered the ring, and one day was given a hearing. The official before whom he was taken told him that he must remain in jail, because the prosecuting jeweler, having died, was "not in a position to withdraw the complaint." Evidently, unless the American military authorities shall interfere, the defendant must remain a prisoner for the rest of his life.



BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR
is for women's diseases and irregularities. It cures everything that is commonly called a "female trouble." It acts directly upon all the distinctly feminine organs of generation, driving out weakness and imparting strength; stopping unnatural drains, and regulating the monthly flow in every instance. It makes sickly and weakly women strong and well again. \$1 a bottle at drug stores. Send for a free book about it. The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Mortgage Sale of Land.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by the mortgage deed executed by A. M. Euliss and his wife, S. O. Euliss, on the 29th day of January, 1891, which is registered in book No. 83, page 254 et seq., I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the premises, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., on

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1899,
the following tract of land, situated in Greene township, in Guilford county, North Carolina, the following tract of land, to satisfy the debt and interest due on the note secured in said mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, viz: Beginning at a stone, thence running west 176 poles to a stone near the Smithwood Acad. my, thence west 16 degrees east 52 poles to a stone, thence north 14 poles to a stone, thence north 17 degrees east 23 poles to a stone, the new division corner, thence south 89 degrees east 170 poles to a stone in P. C. Smith's line, thence south 11 degrees west 56 poles to a black oak, thence south 12 degrees west 60 poles to the first station, containing 122 acres, more or less, and less 21 acres which were sold for taxes in May, 1897, and deeded to W. J. Staley, which is excepted from this sale, said land adjoining the lands of P. C. Smith, S. Johnson, Fred Heltzel and others, on waters of Stinking Quarters.
This May 10th, 1899.
W. J. STALEY, Mortgagee.

Sale of Valuable Land.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in the last will and testament of Alice Brinefield, late of Guilford county, North Carolina, I will on
SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1899,
at 11 o'clock a. m., on the premises in Washington township, in said county, sell to the highest bidder two tracts of land known as the Thomas Brinefield lands, containing in both tracts 104 acres and 9 poles, more or less.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-half cash and the other half in six months from day of sale. Title deeds retained until all the purchase money is paid.
This May 10th, 1899.
I. D. RIPPY, Executor.

We present to Tobacco Growers a Perfect Tobacco Formula.

OSCEOLA TOBACCO GUANO.

S-2 1-2-3.
A NEW Tobacco Brand, By a NEW Tobacco Formula, But by an OLD House.

Look out for OSCEOLA under North Carolina Tobacco this season. It's going to be heard from. Call for and try Osceola.

MANUFACTURED BY **OLD DOMINION GUANO CO., BR., NORFOLK, VA.**

AND FOR SALE BY ALL OLD DOMINION AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

S. S. MITCHELL & CO. represent us in Greensboro.

OTHER AGENTS IN ALL TOWNS IN TOBACCO BELT.

CAROLINA SHOE CO.

1,000 Pairs Gents' Shoes, 1899 STYLES, Just Received.

LEWIS A. CROSSETT'S FIRST SHIPMENT.

The strongest line of \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 Shoes in the world, with style, snap and service equal to an average \$5 Shoe. Call and see the new Spring styles. They are "birds."

SPECIAL BARGAINS ON ALL WINTER SHOES.

CAROLINA SHOE CO.,

302 SOUTH ELM STREET.

Hold On! Don't Despair! VICK'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

25c. Vial, has cured others and will cure you of Constipation and its attendant evils. This pill is a Vegetable Tonic Laxative, the purest prescription known to medical science. Never gripes child or adult. Trial vial 25c. Sold by druggists and merchants, or sent on receipt of price.

THE L. RICHARDSON DRUG CO.,

WHOLESALE AND MANUFACTURING DRUGGISTS, GREENSBORO, N. C.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Insure your property against fire and see us before placing it, and get OUR RATES. We have strong companies, and all business entrusted to us will have prompt and careful attention.

BOYD & GLENN,

ROOM No. 6 KATZ BUILDING. OPPOSITE BEEHIVE HOUSE.

Is it Lumber You Want?

We have it—all kinds—Framing, Weatherboarding, Flooring, Ceiling, also the best hand rived Cypress and Juniper and sawed Pine Shingles.

Sash, Doors and Blinds in stock. Door and Window Frames, Mantels, Stairwork and all kinds of house finish made to order. If you are going to build anything from a hen house to a mansion come to see us. We can fix you up and the price will be right. Our country friends will find they can reach our yards from the center of town by crossing fewer railroads than any other. Come to see us.

Cape Fear Manufacturing Co.

JOHN A. HODGIN, Secretary and Treasurer, Greensboro, N. C.

DO YOU VALUE YOUR DOLLARS?

If you intend to build or enlarge your house, come to us for an estimate on Material. We will surprise you on prices. We make a specialty of

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.

Now don't think for a minute we are selling below cost, as no one can do business on that basis. Our motto: Large sales, small profits.

WHEN IT COMES TO GLASS,

we can show you the largest stock in the South. **Guilford Lumber Company, Greensboro, N. C.**

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.