

IT WAS EVER THUS.

A few days ago a young white woman of Forsyth county was arrested on a charge of infanticide. She was given a preliminary hearing and placed in jail to await the next term of Forsyth Superior Court, when she will be tried for her life. In reporting the case the Republican pertinently

asked: "The child had a father and upon her mother rests a responsibility. Not a word has been heard in regard to him, upon the streets or before the magistrate. The mother is made to suffer all the physical, mental and moral hurt and he is allowed to go scot free. If this is justice, God pity us and the laws are to be issued, and the membership will be one dollar. Warehouses and elevators are to be built in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Omaha and Kansas City, and the selling will be done by agents of the trust. Prices will be controlled by the amount of supplies placed on the market. This plan is said to have the sympathy and support of many prominent farmers, but it remains to be seen whether the organization will be a success."

More talk of this kind is needed, and a general diffusion of this doctrine would relegate to the rear the false ideas. It is a sad commentary on the world's standard of morality that while a woman is expected to account, a man may stray from the path of virtue and retain his position in society, as well as hold the respect of his associates. A woman's feet may be stained, and although she repents and turns from her sin, no kindly hand is stretched to help her over the rough places of life; she is met by barred doors and stony stares. Some may pray for her forgiveness, but she is told to look to heaven for mercy and comfort. While the fallen woman is scorned, not a word is heard against the moral depravity who accomplished her ruin. If perchance you should intimate that he had forfeited his claim to respectability, you would probably be told that "he was only sowing wild oats, and a man is always better for having had his day."

This is not as it should be. It is the crime of society against itself that equal punishment is not meted out to the man and woman in such cases. This would be in accordance with the highest sense of justice as taught by the Great Teacher.

While the names of a number of well known and able men have been mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for governor, but little has been said as to the Republican standard-bearer. It is pretty generally conceded that next year will not be favorable to Republican candidates, and for this reason there is no scramble among the leaders of that party for places on the ticket. Among those mentioned as probable candidates for the Republican nomination for governor are two citizens of this city—ex-Judge Spencer B. Adams and ex-Congressman Thomas Settle.

A prominent Raleigh Republican expresses the opinion that Judge Adams is sure to be the nominee, but the Judge has had enough of running for office and expresses himself as being satisfied to let politics alone. In the opinion of many Republicans Mr. Settle is the most available man for the nomination, but his recent declaration on Republican politics in North Carolina, in which he announced his intention of supporting the constitutional amendment, removes the possibility of his becoming a candidate. In this connection it might be said that his utterance on the amendment, accompanied by his arraignment of the methods pursued by North Carolina Republicans, surprised many people, though he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has the support of the best element of his party in the state.

One of the worst evils indulged in by many boys, who somehow seem to get the idea that the formation of the habit makes them more manly, is swearing. It is one of the worst possible habits a boy can form. It begets an irreverence for all sacred and holy things, and it persisted in the boy will find that it will eventually cause the formation of other habits that will place him among the criminal classes. This rule is so well recognized among moral and religious teachers that swearing is regarded as about the first step in the downward way of the child. Swearing cannot be too strongly condemned,

whether indulged in by old or young. It does no one any good, but on the other hand it does a great amount of harm in its effect upon society. It is in plain disregard of the third commandment, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh His name in vain."

WHAT is said to be the beginning of a gigantic farmers' trust has just been organized at Topeka, Kan. It is called the Farmers' Federation of the Mississippi Valley, and it is proposed to make every farmer in that territory who raises corn and wheat a member. Debiture bonds are to be issued, and the membership will be one dollar. Warehouses and elevators are to be built in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Omaha and Kansas City, and the selling will be done by agents of the trust. Prices will be controlled by the amount of supplies placed on the market. This plan is said to have the sympathy and support of many prominent farmers, but it remains to be seen whether the organization will be a success.

T. K. BRUNER, secretary to the State Board of Agriculture, has been traveling through the tobacco section selecting specimens and securing photographs for exhibition next year at the Paris exposition. He says the crop this year is exceedingly fine and that the curings so far made are very satisfactory. The president of the Board of Agriculture, Col. John S. Cunningham, of Person county, has 3,000-900 hills of tobacco under cultivation. He is probably the most extensive tobacco farmer in the world.

THE copper mining industry of this state has received an impetus through the organization, at Raleigh a few days ago, of the Copperville Mining Company. Gen. Julian S. Carr is president of the corporation, which starts out with a capital stock of \$25,000. The property is located twelve miles south of Raleigh and is said to be very rich in copper ore. The work of developing the property will proceed at once.

"GREEN GOODS" FOR CUBANS.

Senor Rodriguez Wants to Do Business With Them.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The operations of the "green goods" men are no longer confined to the United States. Bucolic visitors from interior points have been educated to such an extent that it requires extraordinary skill to sell them bundles of newspaper clippings for counterfeit notes. Consequently the enterprising "bunco man" has reached out for new fields. He has invaded Cuba, and, as might have been expected, his plans speedily became known to the secret service men. Havana, Santiago and even towns in the interior have lately been flooded with circulars advertising the wares of the "green goods" men.

With characteristic enterprise the "green goods" men printed their circulars in Spanish and employed a Spanish name, J. Rodriguez. Senor Rodriguez, unfortunately for him, writes abominable Spanish and the translator had difficulty in putting his phrases into English. His headquarters are alleged to be at Allentown, Pa., where the unwary Cubans reach him by cable. Allentown, by the way, is a favorite town with "green goods" men as a base of operations. "Your name was sent to me by my representative traveler," says the circular, "who was recently in your section of the country. He tells me that you are ingenious, learned, very faithful, a man who can be trusted and in whom confidence can be placed." What descendant of a grandee or hidalgo could resist such an appeal to his confidence?

A Word to Mothers.

Mothers of children affected with croup or a severe cold need not hesitate to administer Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It contains no opiate nor narcotic in any form and may be given as confidently to the babe as to an adult. The great success that has attended its use in the treatment of colds and croup has won for it the approval and praise it has received throughout the United States and in many foreign lands. For sale by C. E. Holton, Druggist.

A movement is on foot in South Carolina to have the dispensary constables retired.

CONSTITUTION ABROGATED.

Slavery and Polygamy in the Sulu Archipelago Recognized by the United States.

The agreement made by General Bates with the Sultan of Sulu, by which the latter recognizes the sovereignty of the United States, contains a stipulation to the effect that the "domestic institutions" of the Sultan's subjects are not to be disturbed. As slavery is one of the most prominent "institutions" of the Moros, it seems clear that the Administration, in its anxiety to obtain dominion in the far east, is ready to violate the Thirteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. That amendment says explicitly that slavery shall not "exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction." Our "sovereignty" is to be established over the Sulu Archipelago, but we have bargained not to use it for the suppression of slavery. We are to bring freedom only to the masters—"traffickers in human flesh." To borrow the abolitionist phrase—but the "pining slave" is still under our flag to wear his "shackles." In his speech last Friday at Long Branch President McKinley said, referring to the Stars and Stripes: "Wherever that flag is raised, it stands, not for despotism and oppression, but for liberty, opportunity and humanity. And what that flag has done for us we want it to do for all peoples and all lands which by the forunes of war have come within its jurisdiction. That flag does not mean one thing in the United States and another thing in Porto Rico and the Philippines." In the United States it meant four years of war and the destruction of a species of property recognized by the Constitution, and held by all the States when the Union was formed, but if General Bates' bargain with the Sultan of Sulu is not a dishonest trick it will mean something very different for our fellow-citizens in the far east.

That slavery is among the institutions General Bates has guaranteed is beyond question. In his book on the Philippine Islands Mr. John Foreman says:

"The Mussulmans (called by the Spaniards Moros) now extend over the whole of Mindanao Island and the Sultanate of Sulu, which comprises Sulu Island and about 140 others, 80 to 90 of which are uninhabited. Slavery exists in a most ample sense. There are slaves by birth and others by conquest, such as prisoners of war, insolvent debtors, and those seized by piratical expeditions to other islands." This is confirmed by Prof. Dean C. Worcester, now a member of the Philippine Commission, in his book on the Philippine Islands. Mr. McKinley's Commissioner says: "We soon found that the slave business still flourished in Tawi Tawi. Girls of fifteen years were valued at three cabans (about five bushels) of rice. One was offered to us at Tataan for three dollars in cash. The proposition was a secret one, for while Don Felipe, the Spanish commander, could not control the Moros on the south coast, he would have no slave catching or selling about his corner of the island. He told us that the slave-dealers had no difficulty in selling all the able-bodied men they could capture to the Dutch planters in Borneo—a fact which affords one more illustration of the benefits that civilization sometimes brings to a benighted land!"

Polygamy is also one of the domestic institutions of the Moros which we have bound ourselves to perpetuate. According to an article in the New York World, the Sultan of Sulu is a much-married man. "A whole harem of Sultanas," it is stated, "go with the Sultan, like chromos with a pound of tea," and the subsidy we engage to pay Hadji Mohammed Momolol Kiram will enable him to add to his present establishment of 12 wives.

It may be contended by strict constructionists that the treaty made by General Bates to secure the neutrality of the formidable Moros is void and of no effect, as being in violation of the Thirteenth Amendment. Opposition to slavery was formerly the one principle upon which all Republicans were agreed, and till recently the construction of that amendment could not have been in doubt. But circumstances alter cases. Experience since 1861 has shown us how not only the amendments but the original articles of the Constitution may be set aside by willful politicians. Slavery itself was set aside by a proclamation, for which the Constitution supplied no warrant, and it may, no doubt, with equal legality be established in the Philippines by proclamation. The issue of such paper money as greenbacks was expressly forbidden by the Constitution, but greenbacks exist and continue to imperil our finances. Hawaii was annexed regardless of the Constitutional diff-

culties involved. "Destiny" and "humanity" are cited by our expansionists as a "higher law" than the Constitution. It is the mark, we are told, of a narrow and unprogressive spirit to be continually harking back to an antiquated Constitution (and amendments) formed for a different set of circumstances. The United States is a living organism which must adapt itself by timely changes of policy to present circumstances. In this view, doctrines that were good enough in 1789, or even in 1865, may not suit the conditions of 1899 and must be abandoned. At present, it will facilitate our acquisition of sovereignty over the Philippines to permit within our jurisdiction both slavery and polygamy, and they must be tolerated. These institutions violate, it is implied, no permanent principle of right or policy and may be destroyed, ignored or upheld according as the exigencies of the party require. Such is the imperialist idea. But the masses will hardly assent to such trifling.—Baltimore Sun.

A Sententious Speaker.

Less than a year ago Hon. John Young Brown, who is now one of the opponents of Hon. William Goebel, the regular Democratic nominee for Governor of Kentucky, remarked to ex-Congressman Caruth, of Louisville, that Mr. Goebel "had a wonderful gift of terse expressions. He is an able lawyer, and he can say more in a brief of a few lines than almost any other lawyer can put into a page or two of foolscap." A speech made by Mr. Goebel at Bowling Green a few days ago to a great gathering of people seems to verify Mr. Brown's opinion of him. In this speech he referred personally to Theodore Hallam, Harvey Myers, W. C. Owens and W. C. P. Breckinridge, striking back at them for their personal attacks on him. He dismissed Hallam and Myers by declaring "that while in the legislature they were partners in drawing a monthly stipend from the lotteries. I passed the bill that took from them that stipend." Referring to Mr. Owens he said: "While at Frankfort, I did what I could to make it a felony to run a faro bank or roulette table and other gambling devices, and thereby I interfered with Owens' regular business." Continuing, Mr. Goebel said: "And another purificationist is Col. W. C. Pollard Breckinridge. I need only mention his name. And these are the men who are trying to purify politics in Kentucky." Referring to the charges that he had not been loyal in his support of Mr. Bryan in 1896, Mr. Goebel said he delivered over sixty speeches and made a personal contribution of \$700 for campaign expenses, "which was more than Hon. John Young Brown had done."

When a mother thinks she is going to die and wishes she could, what happens to the child? Where else shall the child get the love, kindness and care that is to ripen it into useful, happy maturity?

Where is the husband to turn for the comfort of home—the sympathy of a wife affection—the support that only a strong, cheerful, healthy help-mate can give?

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Dr. R. V. Pierce is chief consulting physician at the world-famous Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., and during his thirty years' practice here developed his great family medicines—Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Mrs. Claus Nelson, of Pico Heights, Los Angeles, Cal., Box 31, writes: "I send you my picture with my little boy. I do not look so sad now as I do in the picture; I was sick then and I thought my days would not be long, but your kindness and medicine would not let me die. You have my heart-felt thanks for your kindly advice to me in my sickness; also for your book which I received two years ago, and which I could not do without. It is all the Doctor I have had since I got it. I had female trouble, and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, together with the advice given in his book, cured me of five years' sickness."

The book Mrs. Nelson mentions is Dr. Pierce's 1,000 page "Medical Adviser," the most useful "doctor book" published. A copy in stiff paper-covers sent on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only; in cloth-binding ten stamps extra. Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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