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VOL. VII. HENDERSON, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1888. NO. 32.

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[feb. 9—1 c.]

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CARDINAL GIBBONS.

HIS EMINENCE IN ASHEVILLE.

An Interesting Sketch of His Life and Labors.

[Asheville Sun.]

This distinguished prelate preached in the crimson vestments of his holy office to a select audience at Battery Park last night. The large ball room was well filled with prominent citizens and guests of the hotel; several of our city pastors were also present. The Cardinal's theme was the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Jesus Christ. The audience was treated to an othodox sermon of nearly an hour's length, such as all true men and women love to hear. The preacher plead for the sanctity of the Christian Sabbath as one of man's best heritagas from a good Father; admonished his hearers that the nearest approach to divinity was by those who help their brother up and are filled with charity. He closed his talk with the words of Scripture, "Pure religion and undefiled before God is this: To visit the widow and the fatherless and to keep himself unspotted from the world."

His Eminence, Cardinal James Gibbons, was born in Baltimore in 1834; he was educated partly in this country and in Europe, receiving his classical education at St. Charles College, Maryland, and his theological course at St. Mary's University, Baltimore, under the Sulpitian fathers. As a student he was distinguished above his fellows. After a pastorate of seven years he was appointed bishop and vicar-apostolic of the State of North Carolina in 1868. He made Wilmington his home where he expended $30,000 in the work of the church in founding schools, etc. Possessed of great power of oratory, he preached successfully all over the State. His lectures being of the highest merit, he was prevailed upon to embody them in book form and they were published as "The Faith of Our Fathers." The book has had the unprecedented sale of over 200,000 volumes, its merit causing it to be published in all the languages of Europe. His eminence, notwithstanding his epistolary labors, arch-episcopal duties and the business in connection with the Cardinalate, still finds time to write, and is now in the midst of an author's labor in composing a work that promises great merit. He is a man of the people, beloved of them, and will be remembered as the defender of the Knights of Labor at Rome. He belongs to the College of Cardinals which at present numbers sixty. That body is the electoral college of the Pope who is chosen from it. The College of Cardinals form the cabinet of the Pope. His Eminence, Cardinal James Gibbons, is thus within the papal circle and has a chance out of the sixty of being chosen head and president of a church of 250,000,000 of people of all nations and tongues. Cardinal Gibbons was first appointed President of the National Council, held in Baltimore two years ago and invested with the dignity of apostolic delegate at the close of the Council which he conducted with skill, wisdom and satisfaction to all. The Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., then advanced him to the highest dignity at his command. He was invested with the beretta, which forms a distinctive part of the regalia worn in office by a Cardinal, two years ago. The robes of his eminence in which he officiates in solemn service are of crimson red silk and are of a magnificent order.

As a citizen of the United States he is a devoted admirer and upholder of the liberties and free institutions of this country. His speech at Rome on the admirable liberty of this country, and its grand institutions; on the respect paid here on every side to religion, elicited from abroad the praises of every one, and engaged the profound attention of the courts of Europe.

He is the archbishop of Baltimore, his diocese the State of Maryland. His dignity as Cardinal is purely personal and dies with him. It does not and will not descend to his successor in the arch-episcopal service.

His manners are most urbane, cordial and simple, yet dignified; most easy of approach, and though a prince in the Catholic Church, has all the simplicity of manner of an American citizen.

His visit to Asheville is taken for a rest from his arduous duties. In his arch-diocese he has 220,000 Catholics, and is constantly engaged in visiting the many churches, preaching the Word of God, confirming and in exercising the duties of his high and responsible position. He has a special predilection for North Carolina, never tires of talking about it, loves to visit it and meet his many friends of old.

WHEN LOVE IS YOUNG.

[Written for the GOLD LEAF.]

When love is young how sweet, how rare
Must all things seem, how debonaire
The blushing rose, the song of bird,
The insect's chirp, the echo's word
As back from rock to rock 'tis heard—
Our own glad voice thro' ambient air.

We color earth with colors fair,
With every sound our pulse is stirred
When love is young.

The stam'ring tongue, with eager care
Can not express what it would dare,
Flash out the eyes the hope deferred,
Speaking with glances soft, unheard
The tones of bliss, or sweet despair,
When love is young.

—MINNIE C. BALLARD.

Gov. Scales and the Potts Case.

[Statesville Landmark.]

We feel that we would be doing injustice to a strong and conscientious public servant if we permitted the case of Wm. A. Potts, Jr., to pass out of the public recollection without a word of commendation of His Excellency, Gov. Scales, in connection therewith. The result of the case (so far as the courts and the Governor are concerned) is the most signal triumph for the majesty of the law that has been achieved in North Carolina in many a day, and its influence upon the public mind cannot be other than most salutary. Potts was a man of education and social standing. His ancestors have been "good people." Because these things were true he was what thoughtless people call "a gentleman." If, latterly, his people have not been wealthy, they were still able to secure for the defence of the criminal the best talent of the Eastern bar, and to put in operation all the machinery usually invoked to defeat justice. It is safe to say that after the courts had done their duty, tremendous pressure was brought to bear upon the Governor to induce him to nullify their work. All the influence of Potts' family and his counsel was used to secure Executive clemency. The heart-broken father and mother visited the Governor, and face to face besought him for the life of their son. The ordeal was a terrible one—the more so to Gov. Scales because he is the gentlest and most humane of men. His whole inclination was, doubtless, to commute the sentence, and a weak man would have yielded; but he saw his duty and lived up to the full measure of it. Potts was not hanged, but it was not the fault of Gov. Scales.

It sounds cruel but it is said without feeling and with deliberation: Tuesday, the 17th day of July, 1888, was a red-letter day in North Carolina. It witnessed a re-affirmation of the principle of the equality of all men before the law. It is not often that men of Potts' birth, rearing and cultivation are brought under the shadow of the gallows. It may be said that this is because men so born, reared and educated rarely become criminals. So be it—we hope this is true. But it is a matter of public notoriety that a few years ago there was a wretched miscarriage of justice in the case of a defendant, charged with a capital crime, who was quite as well born as Potts and in the matter of family influence was quite as fortunate as he. It is no more, however, than just to the jury in that case to say that the judge before whom it was tried—a Republican judge—went to his grave under the suspicion of having sold justice for money.

But Potts did not live in vain since his death has established the fact that even "a gentleman" is not above the law in North Carolina. In that this has been done the case assumes an importance entirely out of the ordinary. It moreover teaches our people the wisdom of putting into the Executive chair men who have the courage to do right—men who hold their high office as a trust, to be administered for the public benefit.

Suggestions About Squirrels and Gophers.

In Texas, we are told, the ranchmen kill prairie dogs by saturating balls of cotton rags with bisulphide of carbon, pushing these well down into the holes and firmly packing earth into the entrances. The preparation, being extremely volatile, quickly evaporates, and forms a heavy, fatal gas, which occupies every chamber and gallery of the dog's dwelling. The same course is pursued with rabbits in Australia, and with good success. Why not, asks Minnesota Farmer, try this on ground squirrels and gophers? The material is quite inexpensive.

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this country Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of *Dr. King's New Discovery* for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking the first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Lutz." Thus write W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C.—Get a free trial bottle at M. Dorsey's Drugstore.

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OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS.

The Big Town Gone Crazy Over Base-ball—Progress of the Fight Over the Gubernatorial Nomination—Banker Morton's Sad Plight.

[*From our Special Correspondent.*]

NEW YORK, August 6, 1888.

The reigning local topic—one that overshadows politics and puts all others in the shade, is base-ball. New Yorkers at a moderate estimate pay half a million dollars a year for the privilege of seeing the Princes of the Diamond "slug the leathern sphere into far left garden," as the newspaper chroniclers poetically express it, and now for the first time in five years their own pet team are at the top of the heap. Of what account is it to us Gothamites who becomes president, just so our own "Giants" walk away with the coveted base-ball pennant?

Speaking of politics, there has been a lull during the past week, but they tell us that something will be heard to drop in the course of a very few days. It is only once in twelve years that the citizens of the Metropolis have the opportunity of voting for President, Governor and Mayor at the same time. The last time it happened was in the Tilden campaign of '76. That is what puts such peculiar zest into the fight this year, and makes every stage of the preceeding well worth watching. It is too early yet for the blare of trumpets and the booming of heavy artillery, but if you listen closely you will hear the sharp rattle of the skirmish line, and if you handle your field glasses properly you will see that the armies are unusually compact and that each has entrenched itself behind its most formidable fortification.

Will it be Hill for Governor? The Mugwumps say not. If it is, they contend Cleveland will lose thousands of votes in the State, and may be defeated. If it is not Hill, some of the dyed-in-the-wool Democrats argue that Cleveland will lose thousands of votes in the State and will very likely be defeated. There you have the situation in a nut shell, or rather the arguments of either side. But it must not be supposed that opposition to the renomination of the Governor is entirely Mugwumpian. The county Democratic leaders are not making much fuss about the matter but the belief is general that when the time comes for nominating the candidate, they will be found in the anti-Hill camp. The Kings county Democracy it is said will train under the same banner. Tammany, on the contrary, is expected to stand up for the Elmira statesman.

The prospect of a union of the two local Democratic factions on city offices is rather more nobulous now than ever. There was some talk from the Wigwam of putting up Sunset Cox for Mayor. It is very likely that he would have been acceptable to the county Democracy, but the versatile little statesman plumped down a flat refusal, thus blighting the hopes of the unionists. He says he thinks Congress fits him best after all, and he has been rattling around the Capitol so long that he feels lonesome anywhere else. He does not care to become Mayor of New York any more than he does to return to Constantinople as our Ambassador to the Sublime Porte.

HOW "PROTECTION" PROTECTS.

Congressman Ford's Committee are still digging away at the Immigration inquiry and will probably spend the dog days with us prosecuting their labors. The chairman himself was recently called away from his labors by the accidental death of his sister in Detroit, but the work of investigation goes right on.

This immigration problem is perhaps the most serious, save that of taxation, with which our legislators will have to grapple. At the rate of 30,000 a month foreign emigrants, largely of the poorer classes, are pouring into this city alone through Castle Garden. It has been shown them by the investigation that in Italy, Germany and other countries of Europe there exist organized societies for the importation of their pauper and criminal classes into America. Such laws as we have on the subject are extremely defective and rarely enforced. Polish and Russian Jews, Hungarians, the lowest class of Germans, Austrians and Italians are systematically imported by agents of the steamship companies who impose on their credulity by glowing accounts of the opportunities for profitable employment here. When the agent lands his fish at Castle Garden he gets something like $2.20 per head as his pay. The immigrant having nothing beyond the few dollars requisite to pass the landing officials is given the option of working for the boss under contract at from 20 to 50 cents a day or of being left in a strange country to starve.

This species of "protection" to the American laborer will be worked for all it is worth by the Democratic managers. It comes with peculiar force at a time when the opposition are wearing out their throats shouting "free trade." The beauties of the great Republican system which makes a working man pay $2.00 for a $1.00 pair of shoes, and allows the pauper scum of Europe to come in duty free and set up opposition to to his labor on a starvation basis, will be set forth as strikingly as the committee can have it done.

Apropos of this cheap labor question, Banker Morton is catching it all along the line for his attidude to the American workman. Convicted by the testimony of his own employees of having brought them from Europe to his great Rhinebeck estate under contract, (in direct violation of the law), and held them down to a scale of wages 50 per cent below the prevailing prices—the prices paid to American workmen by his own neighbors—there is no evading the issue nor escaping its natural consequences. The publication of Harrison's Chinese record was not a circumstance to it in its riveting of the labor vote to the Democratic cause. Nearly 500 chiefs of local labor unions have expressed themselves on this question in the *Star*, and not a single one of them has had a good word to say for Harrison and Morton.

It is a rosy outlook in this city for Cleveland and Thurman.

FRANK E. VAUGHAN.

Let us not be Deceived.

[Charlotte Democrat.]

The fact that Judge Russell, one of the Republican nominees for Supreme Court Justice, has written a letter declining to run and advising the withdrawal of the Republican State ticket, should not deceive Democrats and make them believe that they will have an easy time triumphing over Col. Dockery and his colleagues.

In the first place, Judge Russell has very little influence with the Republican party of this State, and never has had. He is a gentleman of talents and responsibility, but is not the sort of man that the average North Carolina Republican patterns after, or will permit to lead. And secondly, there is not the remotest possibility that the Republican party will take Judge Russell's advice and quit the field and unite with the Prohibition or third party. The third party movement may draw away some Democrats from their nominees, but no Republicans—the Republicans will stand together solidly, and vote every man (the black man especially) for Dockery and Harrison. He who doubts that has learned nothing by experience. The fact is, the defection of a few leading Republicans will only cause the rank and file to stand closer together and work harder for success. One common working man who beats up the bushes during a campaign, is worth three or four set-back-in-the-shade leaders.

Therefore, we must warn Democrats not to be deceived by the utterances of so-called leaders or prominent men. They have but little control over the masses, and their influence is not worth much at any time. If Democrats succeed in the approaching elections, they must organize and work, and not rely on the defection of this or that man from the Republican party. We say now plainly, that it will be no easy task to defeat Col. Dockery—he can be defeated, but it will take earnest and steady work to do it. Don't put too much confidence in what Judge Russell says or does—it will not help the Democratic party.

Curing Side Bacon.

In handling any of the products of the hog care must be exercised to kill the animals on a cold, frosty day, and see that the carcass is thoroughly relieved of its animal heat—but not frozen—before it is cut up. This is an important point; hence special attention is called to it. The failure if much meat to keep is due to its being handled on a damp day, with a warm, muggy atmosphere. Another source of failure is the packing down of meat before it has become thoroughly cold through and through. It often happens that the surface of the meat may become actually frozen before the animal heat has all been expelled from around the bones. Such meat is sure to spoil.

The large pieces of side meat for smoked bacon are best cured by dry salting on a platform made for the purpose. On this platform spread a layer of salt an inch deep; rub each piece of meat thoroughly on the sides and edges with salt, and lay the skin side down on the platform. When the first layer of meat is completed sprinkle a good layer of salt over it, and then rub and lay down a second layer in the same manner as the first, and so continue until all is packed. Finish with a generous layer of salt on top of the pile.

Making Fast Time.

It was at Saratoga, and he had passionately declared his love.

"I am wholly yours, Mr. Higgins," the happy girl replied: "but would you kindly leave your card before you go? Not as a guarantee of good faith," she explained, "but I am anxious to know your full name."—New York Sun.

YELLOW TOBACCO.

HOW TO CURE AND HANDLE IT.

A Practical Farmer Gives His Experience on the Subject.

[BY R. B. HARPER.]

Curing tobacco is a very important matter and should by all means have the most strict attention. There is no one that can tell another exactly how his tobacco should be cured. It makes no difference how well his experience might have been in curing tobacco, as it depends a great deal on the nature of the land, and also upon the condition of tobacco when cut, as to how it will cure. Any one in curing tobacco must use their own judgment to a great extent. I will give some receipts and information that might aid any one a good deal in curing tobacco, provided they use their own judgment and take all the interest in the business that is possible.

FIRST RECEIPT—CURING RIPE THIN TOBACCO.

95 degrees for 7 hours, 100 for 8 hours, 105 for 12 hours, 110 for 6 hours, 115 for 6 hours, 120 for 5 hours, 125 for 4 hours, 130 for 8 hours, 135 for 6 hours, 140 for 1½ hours, 150 for 1½ hours, 155 for 1½ hours, 160 for 5 hours, 165 for 1½ hours, 170 for 1½ hours, 175 for 1 hour, 180 to 190 until stalk and stem is thoroughly killed.

SECOND RECEIPT—CURING RIPE THICK OR HEAVY TOBACCO.

95 degrees for 7 or 8 hours, 100 for 9 or 10 hours, 105 for 13 or 14 hours, 110 for 8 hours, 115 for 6 hours, 120 for 7 hours, 125 for 5 hours, 130 for 6 or 8 hours, proceed as in first receipt.

THIRD RECEIPT—CURING TOBACCO THAT IS NOT THOROUGHLY RIPE.

95 degrees for 9 hours, 100 for 13 hours, 105 for 22 hours, 110 for 7 hours, 115 for 4 hours, 120 for 6 hours, 125 for 3 hours, 130 for 6 or 8 hours, 135 for 3 hours, proceed as in first receipt.

FOURTH RECEIPT—CURING TOBACCO THAT IS GREEN.

90 degrees for 5 to 6 hours, 95 for 6 to 8 hours, 100 for 14 to 16 hours, remain here until the lugs begin to cure, then move up to 110 or 115 and remain until the leaf yellows, proceed as in first receipt.

FIFTH—GENERAL RECEIPT.

Go to 95 degrees after putting fire in barn in about two or three hours. Don't begin to count time until you reach 95 degrees. It is best to put fire in as soon as you get the tobacco in the barn, as fermentation takes place as soon as tobacco is cut, and the sooner it is cured the better. Tobacco will not cure well that hangs in the barn long enough to begin to yellow before the fire is put under it. In curing tobacco, if you are going too fast, the face side of the leaf will splotch, in this case drop back four or five degrees and remain an hour or two. Then proceed as you first intended. If your tobacco is thoroughly ripe before you leave 110, see that the lugs are dry, but not cured, the middle leaves yellow and the tips nearly yellow. If the tobacco is not thoroughly ripe the tips should be only part yellow. You can not make yellow tobacco out of green tips if you cure the leaves bright. One important matter in curing tobacco is to yellow it high enough to expell the sap while yellowing. If you are going too slow the face side of the leaf will sponge or redden. If tobacco should get to sweating while yellowing give it ventilation by opening the door or making holes under the barn about the size of your arm, or both until the sweat has passed off, then close the door and the holes and proceed as before. In examining tobacco it is best to use a smooth stick. By handling it with your hands it will blacken wherever you touch it. You can put tobacco nearer together in cool than in hot weather. Tobacco that is yellowed too slow will not be very tough as a general thing when cured, and by going too fast the oil is killed in the tobacco and it will be of less value.

HANDLING TOBACCO AFTER IT IS CURED.

As soon as the tobacco is cured, stem and stalk thoroughly killed, put out the fire. Let the tobacco remain as it is until it becomes in order so you can handle it without tearing or breaking the leaves. Then move it to another house and bulk it down. Be careful to lay it straight as it will look better on the market. After the tobacco has lain in bulk six or eight days you may hang it up very close together. Some say it is best to hang it up, others say let it remain as it is until you are ready to strip it.

STRIPPING TOBACCO.

Stripping tobacco should be performed with a great deal of care and pains, as it is so very important that tobacco should be nicely handled and well assorted. When ready to strip take as much tobacco as you want to strip, hang it up in a damp place, the curing barn is a good place to hang it until it becomes in order, so you may handle it without breaking or shattering off. Select leaves as near the same size and color as possible making from four to seven different grades. Never tie more than six leaves in a bundle unless it is common lugs or very small leaves. In this case you may put more leaves to the bundle and they will look just as well or better. Then put it on well dressed sticks. Dressed sticks will prevent it from tearing while putting on and taking off. You may put from twenty to thirty bundles on a stick. After the bundles are put on the sticks you may bulk it down a day or two, being very careful to lay it straight, then hang it up and let it dry. Never let it lie long when in very high order. Don't carry your tobacco to market when in very high order unless you are compelled to. If you have handled your tobacco nicely and assorted it well you will be more than apt to get a good price for it.

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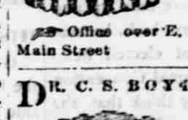
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