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VOL. VIII.

HENDERSON, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1889.

NO. 21.



SYRUP OF FIGS

Presenting in the most elegant form
THE LAXATIVE AND NUTRITIOUS JUICE
OF THE
FIGS OF CALIFORNIA,
Combined with the medicinal
virtues of plants known to be
most beneficial to the human
system, forming an agreeable
and effective laxative to perma-
nently cure Habitual Constipation,
and the many ills depend-
ing on a weak or inactive
condition of the
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
It is the most excellent remedy known to
CLEANSE THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY
When one is Bilious or Constipated
**PURE BLOOD, REFRESHING SLEEP,
HEALTH AND STRENGTH**
NATURALLY FOLLOW.
Every one is using it and all are
delighted with it.
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SYRUP OF FIGS
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS

— FOR —
Fine Shoes, Hats
— AND —
Gents' Furnishings.

This is what the public say the establish-
ment of
A. R. ANGLEA
is—and surely the public ought to
know.

Thanking my many friends and custom-
ers for their very liberal patronage in
the past, I desire to say that I have
just opened one of the largest and finest
lines of
**SHOES, HATS
— AND —
Gents' Furnishing Goods**

ever brought to Henderson, to which I
invite their inspection. All the leading
makes of shoes represented—style, qual-
ity and price guaranteed. A beautiful
line of hats in both soft and stiff goods—
the noblest styles of the season. A
tasteful assortment of neckwear and gents'
furnishing goods of every description.
Everything bought low and will be sold
cheap. Give me a call.
Very Respectfully,
A. R. ANGLEA,
Henderson, N. C.
aug. 26, a.

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Crow & Marston, Prop'rs.

We take this method of informing our
friends and the public generally that we
are better prepared to supply Carriages,
Buggies, Wagons, Carts, Ac., cheaper
than ever before. We make a specialty
in manufacturing the celebrated

Alliance Wagon,

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be excelled. We have with us the finest
workmen in the State, and are prepared
to do all kinds of work with neatness
and despatch.

Carriage Painting and Horseshoeing

a specialty. Thankful for past patronage,
we hope by good work and strict atten-
tion to business to merit a continuance
of the same.
Very Respectfully,
CROW & MARSTON
an. 24 31.

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Satisfaction guaranteed as to work and
price. Office over Parker & Closs' store,
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USURY AND USURERS.

A Reply to R. W. H. by W. R. Henry.

"What law restrains, what scruple shall
prevent
The desperate man on swift possession
hent."
"For not a vice that taints the human soul
More frequent points the sword, or drugs
the bow,
Than the dire lust of an untamed estate,
Since he who covets wealth declines to wait."

EDITOR GOLD LEAF:—Not long
since an article written by myself en-
titled "Usury and Usurers" appeared in
your valuable paper.
In that article I advanced and think
I sustained the following propositions:
That usury is iniquitous; that the
reason why usurious contracts were
forbidden against the Hebrews was
that they were an agricultural people;
that the people of North Carolina are
an agricultural people and labor under
the same conditions that surrounded
the Hebrews; that there are many
thousands of usurious contracts entered
into in North Carolina daily, and that
the people are to a great extent being
crushed by having to pay from 8
to 40 per cent.; that our law allow-
ing a charge of 6 per cent. and 8
per cent. respectively ought to stand as
it is with this qualification, to-wit:
When one borrows money for the pur-
pose of procuring the necessities and
comforts of life, for the purpose of pay-
ing his debts, or with which to relieve
the necessities of another, he should be
liable to a charge of 6 and 8
per cent. respectively; but when one
borrows money for the purpose of in-
vestment, the parties should be at lib-
erty to contract as they please unfeet-
ered by any statute of usury; that our
statute providing a simple penalty, to
prevent such contracts is inadequate;
that we ought to repeal said statute
and adopt the common law remedy as
it existed in North Carolina, prior to
the present law, and which has been
adopted in New York and several of
the principal States of the Union, which
remedy is by indictment, fine and im-
prisonment in the county jail.
My views as above set forth were
written hoping they might appear
before the adjournment of our re-
cent Legislature. I had no thought
nor desire to arouse a controversy, or
not anticipate, and cannot yet under-
stand how any man in North Carolina,
not an usurer, who has never been an
usurer, who is and has been in no way
connected with usury, could become so
excited, could so far forget himself as
to endeavor to persuade an intelligent,
suffering people, that there are but few
if any usurers in our midst."
I see, however, in your paper of re-
cent date an article signed R. W. H.,
which purports to be an answer to my
communication. My article having
been written only for the purpose here-
before mentioned, I would not pause to
answer the communication of my
friend, but for the fact, that his article
seems somewhat personal, and exhibits
I think, an undercurrent of bitterness,
which it seems to me is inconsistent
with fair debate, high courtesy, or an
entire freedom from all interest in this
matter. I do not in writing this article
propose or intend to make one unkind
or discourteous personal allusion; what
I shall say shall be directed at an in-
iquitous system and not at any one
person or set of persons.
I am not surprised that my friend
did not sign his name to his recent pro-
duction; he must have felt that not-
withstanding a few palliating sentences,
the majority of intelligent men would
be apt to consider it a defense of usury
and usurers, and he must have known
that the man who throws his lance in
rest to defend such a cause in this
year of Grace 1889, with civilization
and christianity surrounding our land
as with a halo, would make a more
picturesque spectacle of himself, than
did Old Don Quixote when he charged
those gese and wind mills some cen-
turies ago.
He does not like my suggestion that
where money is borrowed for invest-
ment the parties should be allowed to
contract as they see fit, unfeetured by
any statute. In his remarks upon this
point, his unfairness and fallacy con-
sists in dividing the investors and bor-
rowers at 8 per cent. into two classes,
rich and poor, and after dwelling at
great length upon these conjured up
terms, rich and poor, he proceeds to
assume that those borrowing money for
investment would demand and obtain
all the money in the market leaving
none to be borrowed at 8 per cent.
I see no signs of any such vast and
constant investments in North Car-
olina. Would to God there were such;
in such case, there would soon be but
few borrowers, other than for invest-
ments because of the prosperity of our
people.
The provision that those borrowing
money for the necessities of life should
not pay more than 8 per cent. would
materially aid in preventing the peo-
ple from being preyed upon. The pro-
vision that "money lenders" should be
unfeetured in cases where the money is
borrowed for purposes of investment,
would secure to the money lender a
moral right. Has the profits arising
from investments of money borrowed
from them? If so they ought to be
protected in the right by our law aside
from all incidental considerations; I say
he has that right. We will now see if
I am correct.
The only reason why the taking of
usury (interest) was forbidden by the

Mosaic law as between Hebrew and

Hebrew, was, says Selden:
"The Hebrews being a nation which fol-
lowed Pasture and Husbandry and un-
familiar with the secrets of trade and
navigation, never borrowed money, but
when pressed with necessity and since the
gains in such cases could be but small,
the least usury must be very oppressive;
but of strangers they might demand interest,
(Deut. xxiii, 20) and why? Because the
strangers (Gentiles) wanted to borrow
it for the purpose of investment," for
Says Grotius:
"The chief riches of the Jews lay in
Husbandry, whereas most of the neigh-
boring nations made vast riches by mer-
chandise, (by investments and specula-
tions) And therefore the Jews were al-
lowed to take usury (interest) of the Gen-
tiles (strangers) which was forbid to be
taken of one another."
Puffendorf says in his great work that
"Where money is borrowed for invest-
ment the contracting parties should be
unfeetured as to the rate of interest."
If any additional authority is needed
to show that in such cases the parties
should be allowed to contract as they
please, I beg to present the views of
one R. W. H., of Henderson, North
Carolina, delivered in the year A. D.
1889. Says he:
"Some men make investments that
bring in 300 per cent. profit; they can
pay 50 per cent. easier than others can
pay 6 per cent."
From whence it must appear that the
lucrative and illogical and unfair
argument of my friend, must fall to the
ground.
Says R. W. H.:
"If the moral right to receive increase
for the use of money be conceded, I would
like for some legal mind to work out the
line between guilt and innocence in the
matter."
I think it very doubtful as to whether
any moral right exists to charge in-
crease for money, where the money is
borrowed purely from necessity.
In such cases it was forbidden in the
most positive terms by the law of
Moses.
The conditions and reason remaining
the same, why should the law change?
God's law does not change.
A great law writer informs us that
"Anciently in England many doubts
were entertained as to the propriety
of taking a price or reward for the ser-
vice of money; it was thought it could not
be sustained *in foro conscientie*, and hence,
it was held to be indictable as a crime."
But granting that the moral right
does exist, my friend desires to be in-
formed by "some legal mind where
the line shall be drawn between guilt
and innocence in the matter."
He need not wait for the lucubrations
of any "legal mind" on this point,
since he knows so well himself, and
has drawn it so accurately and effectual-
ly; does he not say in his recent
communication that
"Eight per cent. is enough for most any
business man to pay and succeed, and
though I sometimes lend money, I never
got the consent of my mind (conscience)
to take more than the legal rates of in-
terest."
Could David Dudley Field, the
Achilles of the American Bar, aid my
friend in drawing the line, "between
guilt and innocence in making the
charge?"
It is the same line that marks the
difference between an easy conscience
and an uneasy one; between a bed
of down and a bed of scorpions; between
fears of Hell and hopes of Heaven.
Putting the Old Testament and
Moses out of sight; the British King-
dom finally concluded that some in-
terest might be charged for the use of
money, and then commenced to draw
the line, as to how much.
The taking of interest was implicitly
authorized by a statute passed in the
37th year of Henry VIII, which fixed
the rate at 10 per cent., as the highest possible
rate. By different enactments the rate
was changed from time to time until it
came down to 5 per cent., at which rate
it now stands.
North Carolina following Great
Britain in allowing the charge, has
fixed the rate at 6 per cent. and 8
per cent. respectively; thus the line has
been drawn; the line is so plain that
a blind man may see it, so apparent that
it is either ridiculous or sad, I hardly
know which, to hear any one ask where
the line shall be drawn. It only re-
mains for R. W. H. and those like him
to hue to the line and no further. My
friend says:
"I know of no unscrupulous violators
of law in our midst nor do I believe we have
many among us. Nor do I believe Mr.
Henry can put his hand on one and say,
"thou art the man."
My language was, "usurers are be-
coming as thick in North Carolina as
they were in Athens, when it required
the law of Solon called 'shaking off
the burdens,' to clear the city of them
and their oppressions."
I limited my remarks to no particu-
lar section of North Carolina. My
friend seems to confine himself to a
mere locality when he uses the words,
"amongst us" and "in our midst."
But take it either way his statement
is a startling one and altogether incred-
ible. He must be jesting, merely jest-
ing. My friend must have been
"In a sportive fit."
With no other play place for his wit."
But his humor is, I assure him, ill-
timed. There are many thousands in
our State who have felt the deadly
coils of the usurer, who are utterly
unable to appreciate his ghastly joke.
Not many usurers in North Car-
olina?
One had as well stand upon the lava
buried ruins of Pompeii, and declare
that Vesuvius towering near by has
ever been as peaceful and beautiful as

on this lovely spring day with grassy

slopes and sweet spring flowers. Not
many usurers in North Carolina! One
had as well sit by the "sounding sea,"
when its surface looks like the "mirror
of the Almighty," so calm and pure
and sublime, in its awful majesty and
peace, and declare that it has never
been lashed by the Storm God until its
foam crested billows leapt upon one
another, mountain high, while flash
after flash of angry lightning kept an
accompaniment to its mighty roar.
When my friend desires again to per-
petrate a joke upon the public he ought,
having a due regard for the feelings of
his fellowman, to select some less se-
rious subject, some subject that will
not present a spectacle train of shattered
hopes, blasted joys and damned and
ruined lives. Says he:
"In the parable of the 'talents' the
man that failed to put his money into
the bank and get interest (usury) on it
was called a wicked and slothful ser-
vant."
The object of my friend in citing the
parable of the talents could be none
other than to produce the impression
that the talents represented real money,
and that the servant was condemned
for not putting it in a real bank and
obtaining interest (usury) on the same.
He seems to overlook the fact that
the parable was exactly what it was
called—a parable—a figure of speech,
a narration taken from the ordinary af-
fairs of life to illustrate a spiritual
truth. Says Lange:
"The parable is concerned with christi-
ans and not with the world at large."
The talents spoken of in the parable,
are gifts of mind, wisdom, learning, gifts
of grace. The servant was told that
he ought to have taken his "talent" to
the exchangers. By that was meant,
that those spiritual "talents" with which
God had endowed him might have, if
properly used, been quickened by con-
tact with earnest leaders and members
of the church."
My friend declares with some gusto,
"because the servant did not put his
money 'into the bank' and get interest
(usury) on it he was called a wicked
and slothful servant."
Every exigent and critical re-
viewer of this parable declares that the
condemnation meant that "the ser-
vant had been slothful in the service
of the spirit."
To construe the parable literally
would be profanation indeed, and I am
sure that R. W. H. would not have
profaned such a holy thing, by a literal
interpretation if he had studied the
matter as one might have expected him
to have done, before attempting to
instruct or edify the public.
But taking the parable literally, the
construction of R. W. H. cannot be
sustained.
When the Lord said:
"Thou wicked and slothful servant,
thou knewest that I reap where I sowed
and gather where I have not sowed?
Thou oughtest therefore to have put
my money to the exchangers and then at
my coming I should have received mine
with interest."
He meant, says DeWette, Campbell
and Canan to express surprise and dis-
pleasure at the servants impudence and
unjust charge against him, and they
say, "the sentence should be marked
with an interrogation point," as above.
With this proper amendment the
declaration of the Lord upon which my
friend relies so exultantly, would read
something after this manner:
"Thou wicked, slothful, and impudent
servant, if thou thoughtest that I reap
where I sowed, and gather where I have
not sowed, (as the usurers do) then
thou oughtest to have put my money to
the exchangers so that, I might upon
my coming have received my money with
interest (usury)."
In the parable of the ten pieces of
silver (Luke, xix, 11-24) the servant
made the same excuse and endeavored
to excuse his want of diligence by
charging his Master with being an
austere man, said he, "thou takest up
that, thou layest not down, and re-
quest that, thou didst not sow." And
the Master said in substance, "thou
provest thyself a liar out of thine own
mouth, for, if thou thoughtest me an
austere man, wherefore gavest thou
not my money into the bank (as the
usurers who are hard, austere men
would have done) so that at my coming
I might have required mine own with
usury?"
The parable of the talents, (Mat.,
xxv, 14-30) and that of the ten pieces
of silver (Luke, xix, 11-24) are differ-
ent in many respects as to the truths
taught (Lange 443) and there are also
marked differences as to phraseology.
The word "Bank" does not occur in
the parable of the "talents." It does
occur in that of the ten pieces of silver.
My friend in saying, "In the parable
of the 'talents' the man that failed to
put his money into the bank and get
interest on it, was called a wicked and
slothful servant," has not only pro-
faned the parable by a literal construc-
tion, but has shown himself quite a
stranger to the parables, having mixed
up most inexcusably, or he has
discovered some new parable that has
escaped the attention of the Fathers of
orthodoxy up to date.
R. W. H. attempts to ridicule the
statements that usurers are numerous
in North Carolina. He says, that he
not only does not know any usurers,
but that he does not know of any; that
is, he does not know or know of any
man "in our midst" who charges more
than 8 per cent. for the use of money.
He finally closes his article by ad-
mitting that there are usurers though
"not many" and that we need further
protection from their iniquities. His
language is as follows: "Make the

penalty for charging usury a forfeiture

of double the amount lent, and we would
have all the protection desired." That is
to say, I admit that we need more pro-
tection. Mr. Henry is correct about
that, and if my plan ("a forfeiture of
double the amount lent") be adopted,
we will have all the protection desired.
"O consistency thou art indeed a
jewel." But the remedy he suggests
will not do, and in suggesting such a
remedy he shows that he is as total a
stranger to the history of our law on
this subject as he seems to be on the
real meaning of the parable of the "tal-
ents" and "ten pieces of silver."
Previous to 1866 and again by the act
1874-5, says Dillard J., contracts tainted
with usury were invalid on plea of bor-
rower and it should be also provided that
there should be "a forfeiture of double
the amount lent." Our present law was
enacted in 1876-7.
Finding that we need better pro-
tection than we have at present, and that
his remedy has been tried in North
Carolina, found inadequate and repeal-
ed, there remaining nothing for my friend
to do, but to yield gracefully and to
concede with me, that our best and only
remedy, is by indictment. He says,
"I don't believe Mr. Henry can put his
hand upon a man and say, 'thou art
the man.'"
I can put my hand upon many and
say, "thou art the man," many who
would not be foolish enough to deny it,
so apparent are their violations of the
law to all men, except R. W. H.?
Were it not for my high regard for
my friend, and my desire to be entirely
courteous, I would say, that I don't
believe that there is any intelligent un-
biased man "in our midst" who could
not put his hand upon many usurers
"amongst us" that is in North Car-
olina, and shout, "Thou art the man."
R. W. H. in his communication with
a sneer says, "Mr. Henry, seems to
have a poetical mind."
I am duly grateful for the compliment
he pays me though of course I know he
meant it simply as a piece of sarcasm.
I hardly thought any one would at-
tempt to sneer at the poetical mind, in
this age of civilization and letters.
The grandest thoughts, thoughts that
have startled nations into action, have
sprung from the poetical mind; the
sweetest and purest memories, and
hopes and joys of this transitory life
owe their origin to the poetical mind,
the richest jewels of literature were
born of the poetical mind, and now in
their caskets of gold and morocco, await
to amuse, instruct and charm us with
their matchless scintillations.
David had the poetical mind and gave
the world the Psalms, poems celebrat-
ing the majestic and attributes of the
most high God; Homer laid it and gave
us his immortal Iliad; Virgil had it
and enriched the world of literature by
the beauties and sublimities of his
Aeneid; Milton drunk deep at the Fount
of Poesy and with his Grand Epic wrote
his name across all the centuries; Dante
filled all time with his Inferno; and
Byron's Child Harold will tell of his
genius and charm the world with his
grandeur as long as the heart of man
throbs with one noble impulse; the
works of Shelley, Keats, Wordsworth,
Coleridge, Tennyson, Cowper, Long-
fellow and Bryant have crowned the
English language as with a tiara of
diamonds.
"This poetry arose and set at ordered times
As the day-spring from its distant gates,
Ennobling every region that she chose."
The poetical mind is expressed not
only in verse but in every work of man
that is pure and beautiful.
Take it out of the world, and you
would paralyze every orchestra, freeze
all the sources of sweet accord, and
petrify every song of joy; take it out
of the world and every masterpiece
whether on canvass or in fresco would
soon be obscured by the veil of oblivion;
take it out of the world and the grand-
est creation of Grecian and Italian
genius in marble would fall from their
pedestals, the niches in the Temple of Fame dis-
honored and forgotten.
Who can afford to sneer at the poeti-
cal mind? Can R. W. H. afford to do
so?
Before closing this article I desire to
call to the attention of your readers and
especially R. W. H. some passages
touching the character of usurers, and
the manner in which they have been
regarded in other lands and times:
"Take thou no usury from him (thy
brother) nor increase; but fear thy God,
that thy brother, may live with thee."
—Lev. xxi, 36.
"Ye shall not afflict any widow or father-
less child. If thou afflict them in any-
wise, and they cry unto me, I will hear
their cry, and my wrath shall wax hot, and
I will kill you with the sword." —Prov.
xxiii, 10.
"If thou lend money to any of my peo-
ple that is poor by thee, thou shalt not
be to him as an usurer, neither shalt thou
lay upon him usury." —Ex. xxii, 25.
"He that by usury and unjust gain,
increaseth his substance, he shall gather it
for him, that will pity the poor." —Prov.
xxvii, 8.
"He that brench away his ear from hearing
the law even his prayers shall be an abomination."
—Prov. xviii, 9.
Seneca and Aristotle, declared in the
bitterest terms against Usury and Usurers;
Dante in his Inferno, in Canto xi
makes Virgil surrounded by the fires of
Hell, deliver Dante a lecture on the
subject, and point out to him those un-
dergoing punishment for the sin of Usury.
Juvenal leveled all the artillery of
his terrific satire against the vice in
Rome in his day, and Shakespeare, the
grandest delineator of human nature and
passion the world has produced or can
produce, portrays the true nature of the

Usurer in his immortal character.

"Shylock." We find in Percy's Reliques a
poem describing the Usurer, which it
is said, served Shakespeare as the foun-
dation of his "Merchant of Venice,"
which poem, is now so apropos, that I
conclude this article by a selection from
the same:
"His life was like a narrow-lug
That liveth many a day,
Yet never once doth any good
Until men will him slay."
His heart doth think on many a wife
How to deceive the poor,
His mouth is nearly full of muck,
Yet still he gazes for more.
Good people that do hear this song
For truth I dare well say
That many a wretch as ill as he
Doth live now at this day."
W. R. HENRY.

MY ROSEBUD

(Mrs. N. A. Monfort in Excelsior Springs
(Mo.) Banner.)
Diaped and white it lay on my breast,
In innocent beauty reposing;
And it breathed my spirit, when weary, to
rest
To behold its sweet charms disclosing.
Each day but revealed new charms to my
sight,
With love and care I lavishly blessed it;
But the chill hand of death reached down
in the night,
With his cold, icy fingers he pressed it.
Not a sound was heard in the shadowy
wood,
Searce a breeze o'er the hill top sighing;
Where the moonlight fell like a silvery
flood,
But my Rosebud, oh, it was dying.
In crimson and fair morning appears
And opening blossoms their sweet odors
shed,
But cold on my breast 'neath the dew of
my tears,
Lay my Rosebud, blighted and dead.
The angels bore it to a higher birth
Where flowers are perfuming;
And gently they whispered, it faded on
earth,
But in heaven 'tis eternally blooming.

Letter From the far South.

YAZOO CITY, Miss., April 29th, 1889.
Nothing strange or wonderful has hap-
pened here since I wrote you last. The
municipal election is over, and it was a
strange contrast compared with an elec-
tion in Henderson, where many were
as Henderson, some ten days before, about
a score of prominent citizens met in the
court house, and in about thirty minutes
agreed upon a ticket. No opposition
was in reality an election. No opposition
was offered and on election day only thirty
odd votes were polled. A stranger would
never have supposed an election was being
held. Indeed, nine-tenths of the citizens
had forgotten the day. There is some lit-
tle canvassing carried on by the candidates
for Governor. The State convention meets
in Jackson in July and whoever gets the
nomination will be Governor, without
having to spend time and money in a
laborious canvass.
This is a country of wonderful possibili-
ties and the field of speculation is broad.
I have been shown some tracts of land
bought five years ago from the State at
twenty-eight cents (28) per acre, resold
last year for \$5.00 an acre, upon which the
present owners are borrowing from the
"Loan and Trust Co." \$15.00 per acre. It
beats bright wrappers, even on a short
crop.
I don't believe I have ever written you
about Santa Anna's drinking horn, now
hanging in the drug store of Gibson & Co.,
this place, no more thought of than if
it were a piece of wood. Many of the
historians will remember that Santa Anna
de Antonio Lopez, President of Mexico,
commanded at the massacre at the Alamo,
and Galindo, the defender of Vera Cruz,
at which place he lost a leg, was twice ban-
ished; that he was born at Jalapa in 1788
and died 1857. This is a magnificent
from Santa Anna the night prior to the
battle of Buena Vista by Thos. Winter, a
private in the Clinton Rifles, Capt. W.
DeWitt, 1847, and the present owner, J.
McIntosh, Jr., of the same name, who re-
mains. It is 35 1/2 inches long, with a di-
ameter at large end of 4 inches and holds
about three quarts. It is silver mounted,
with a silver lock and key to the small
end, has the inscription "Santa Anna,
Encero." This relic, which should grace
the archives of some historical museum,
so far as your correspondent can learn,
is only known of by a few old residents of
this county. In looking at it with a friend
the other day the only comment he made
was that he would like to see the steer
that horn grew on.
When I look at the trilled portico's
hereover such are matted rambling roses
of white, red, scarlet, amber, and all the
colors of the rainbow, forming natural
bouquets more beautiful than the most
artistic florist can conceive, I wonder if a
certain enthusiast of the quill we wot of
could find in his vocabulary of superlative
adjectives of beauty and sweetness lan-
guage adequate to the scene.
The ladies here, among whom are many
young beauties, are very dressy, while the
men, as a general thing, are careless in
their respect. Children do not go bare-
footed here in summer unless they are sent
on some errand in a hurry. Mosquitoes
bite their feet so they cannot sit down.
Therefore, when a boy is sent anywhere in
a hurry they make him take off his shoes.
The aggregate town tax of this place
(not quite as large as Henderson) is over
\$25,000. They have no electric lights, but
the best drainage, sidewalks and streets
to be found in the South. From March
to October all business is done on time.
The prospect for a large cotton crop is the
best for years.
Since I last wrote you have had quite a
severe sickness in Memphis; you now
well and hope to be back by the 1st of
June.
A. H.
Results and Options Satisfactory in
Every Result.
NEW ORLEANS, April 16th, 1889.
Mr. A. A. Woods,
Gen'l Ag't of the Equitable Life Assur-
ance Society of the U. S.,
184 Grand St., New Orleans, La.
Dear Sir:—I am now settling with the
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the
United States a policy on my own life for
\$5,000. Time taken taken out April 17th,
1879. The results and options which you
now offer me are not only satisfactory in
every respect, but are in excess of figures
given me at the time. I made application
for the policy to the Society, and I do not
hesitate to advise my friends as well as
others who are desirous of taking out pol-
icies to make a thorough investigation into
the plans of insurance now offered by the
Equitable, feeling confident that they will
be convinced that no other company can
offer any better terms. Yours truly,
PAUL GELF, may 2
J. R. YOUNG, Agent.

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Cabinet making in all its branches.
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made to order on short notice. Uphol-
stering, repairing, etc. My motto is the
very best work at the very lowest living
price always. Give me a trial. Work
room in the old Watkins building, near
E. G. Davis' store.
nov. 10—a. H. A. DRAPER,
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march 19—a

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