

THE GOLD LEAF
IS THE PAPER
OF THE PEOPLE.

GOLD LEAF.

PUT YOUR CARD
IN THE PAPER
THE PEOPLE READ.

THAD R. MANNING, Publisher.
VOL. X.

"CAROLINA, CAROLINA, HEAVEN'S BLESSINGS ATTEND HER."
HENDERSON, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1891.

Subscription \$1.50 Cash.
No. 37.

If You Thought
You could increase your business and make your profits larger by the expenditure of a small amount of capital, without special effort on your part:

If You Believed
This had been done by your competitor in business and by every other man who has pursued the same policy:

And If You Knew
That success would as surely come to you as to them—all things being equal:

Wouldn't You Invest
A little money in an attractive and well displayed advertisement in a neatly printed and widely read newspaper?

Wouldn't You Think
Your investment a paying one if your name and business should be carried into places where it had not been heard before, or was forgot, and trade should be brought to you as a consequence?

Such Results Come
To those who use **PRINTERS' INK**, when the medium so employed is the **HENDERSON GOLD LEAF.**

If YOU WISH
to Advertise
Anything
Anywhere
at Any time
WRITE TO
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.
No. 10 Spruce Street,
NEW YORK.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES.
January 1, 1891.
ASSETS, \$119,243,744
Liabilities, 4 per ct., 95,503,297
SURPLUS, \$23,740,447
INCOME, \$35,036,683
New Business written in 1890, 203,826,107
Assurance in force, 720,662,473
The EQUITABLE SOCIETY holds
A LARGER SURPLUS,
writes a larger
ANNUAL BUSINESS,
and has
A LARGER AMOUNT
of
ASSURANCE IN FORCE
than any other company
IN THE WORLD.

Its latest form of Policy is UNRESTRICTED after one year, INCONTESIBLE after two years, "NON-FORFEITABLE" after three years, and payable WITHOUT DELAY.
For further particulars, call on or address
J. R. YOUNG, Agent,
HENDERSON, N. C.

NOT UNEASY.
A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.
No Fears That it Will Join the Third Party.
(Halstead State Chronicle.)
EVER and anon something is said about the Farmers' Alliance going into the Third or People's Party. We have no such fears. Some few of its members may do so under the wrong impression that such a cause will right the wrongs of which the order justly complains. But they will be few in number and, comparatively speaking, without influence. And they will soon discover their mistakes and return to the Democratic party. In its success alone is to be realized the condition of affairs desired by the Alliance. We do not say this because the Democrats have a monopoly of the wisdom and virtue of the country. We do not doubt that the motives of some of the organizers of the People's Party are pure. But the Democrats as now constituted lacks only a few votes of winning success. Even if the principles of the Democratic party, it would still be unwise for it to seek to draw votes from the Democracy, for then it would be insuring the success of the Republican party, the common enemy to reform. But by uniting the forces the Democratic party can win a great victory, and then will come just and wise legislation. It is the only way it can be secured.
"But," say some Alliancemen, "suppose the Democratic party wins and its representatives prove recreant and do not enact the needed legislation, what are we to do?"

This is a pertinent question, and gets at the root of the matter. If the Democratic party is given full control of the Government, which it has not had for a single day since 1860, it will give all the relief to the people that can be given by legislation. But if its representatives should prove recreant (they have never been recreant in the past a party) then, and only then, would a patriotic man be justified in considering the question of withdrawing his allegiance to the Democratic party.

If the Democratic party should violate its pledges, and prove recreant to its principles, it ought to die and all good men ought to leave it. We love it and cherish with ardor its principles and its achievements and its principles which are eternal, but if it should depart from its principles and become the tool of monopoly, we should not hesitate to withdraw from it and advise all patriotic men to do likewise.
But to even consider such a step when we remember that
1. The Democratic party is not responsible for a single ill of which the people justly complain and protest against; and
2. The Democratic party at every stage protest against the national banking act, the demonization of silver, the protective tariff, and the grant by corrupt means of public land to railway corporations.
When we recall these two facts we see how unjust it is to the connection with its corrupt opponent, and how unwise for any Democrat to consider leaving it just as it is upon the threshold of complete national success.
We do not believe there is any disposition upon the part of the Alliance in North Carolina or the South to leave the Democratic party, and we do not believe any considerable number will be so unwise. Why do we say this?
We believe that many of them will be actuated to this course as much because of their love to the Alliance as by their love of party. The Alliance has a great mission and a great chart, and as long as it is true to its declaration of principles it is a strong power and exerts a wholesome influence.
We do not believe they will go into the People's Party because to do so would be to violate the declaration of principles of the Alliance. In that declaration, item one reads as follows:
We therefore resolve
1. To labor for the education of the agricultural class, in the science of government, in a strictly non-partizan spirit.
If this declaration means anything, it means what it plainly says. To go into partizan politics would be to violate the letter of their Declaration of Principles, and to open the door of strife and of division and confusion which would bring weakness and ruin. The thoughtful members of the alliance know this and will not follow any movement that is violative of this principle of the Alliance. This is why we are not troubled.

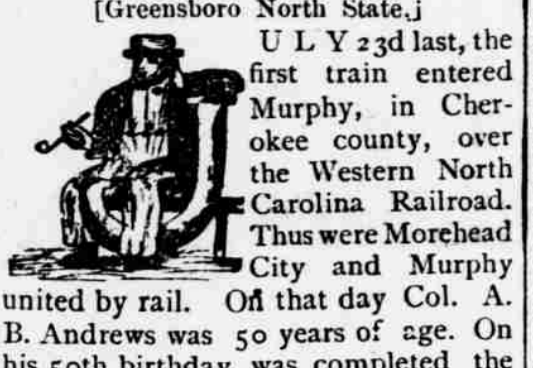
How's This?
We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Proprietors, Toledo, Ohio.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. West & Traux, wholesale druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
Walding, Kinna & Marvin, wholesale druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75 cents per bottle, sold by all druggists.

KEEP OFF THE GRASS
Is a familiar legend at this season. Such signs are not needed by the man who does not advertise. No strange foot ever presses his greensward.

A VACANT CHAIR.
ROBERT T. BENTLER.
O vacant chair, thou household shrine,
How oft in childhood have I knelt
About thy sacred place, and felt
The vanished idol to be mine;
Within whose pure and plastic soul
My own was molded into shape;
And what defector it did estrange
Were lost beneath a sweet control,
Which, linked with love and filial fear,
Did bind me in the closest bond,
To which each feeling did respond,
When I devoutly worshipped there.
Thou art vacant, I can see
Through faith and memory bent in one.
An image still, whose features run
Throughout my very thoughts of thee;
And like the sun that sets in mist
But leaves behind a lingering light
Along the skies it late had kissed,
A halo seems to circlet thee.
About the spot of former love,
And bends, a reverent bow above,
In glory that shall never set.

THE LOCAL PAPER.
A Plea for the Town's Best Friend, the Press.
[Written for the GOLD LEAF.]
Are you a subscriber to your local paper? If you are not, then you should become such.
We all love our native towns, so let us do all in our power, by precept and by example, to encourage and aid our best friend—the press.
Probably no man living has so many trials, so many responsibilities, and so much lack of appreciation as the editor of a country newspaper.
Who gets less pay, in consideration of services rendered, than "ye editor"? The newspaper is expected to puff every festival, concert, tableaux, egg hunt, etc., free of charge; then the first fruits of the season, the largest watermelon or potato, and all the freaks of nature, in both the vegetable and animal kingdoms, must have their due notice. And the worst of it is, the newspaper gets no credit for it; the people seem to take it as a matter of course.
Then there are in every county many who will not take their home paper. Some plead poverty, some have no time to read it, some take all the papers beside that they can afford, some say it is not worth the subscription price, and some few will not take it because of some dislike to the editor.
Now let us examine these excuses and see if there is really any valid reason why a citizen of our State should not take his home paper, and pay in advance, too.
There is no one able to pay his poll-tax who cannot raise enough money to accompany his order for a year's subscription to his county paper, and he will find that his little investment will be very profitable to him. It would be far better to read your home paper nights than to be "down town," better reading it Sundays than to be loafing around the street-corners, or if you can't find the time otherwise, better take an hour or even five minutes in the middle of the day when the heat is so oppressive and spend it in scanning the columns of your paper. If you take all the papers you can afford now, and do not take your home paper, it is your duty to drop some of those and send your money and cash in to your editor and find out what is going on in your own county. It is a general rule that those who grumble and growl most at the worthlessness of a paper never do much to support it. Their little investment in a paper is not lost if it is only for the purpose of reading a good word for the paper or the managers, but are always trying to "cry it down." You who do not like the editor and will not subscribe on that account, remember that in subscribing you are not doing so to benefit him only, but you yourself will receive the larger end of the cornucopia.
It is your duty as a citizen of your town, of your county, of your State, to do all in your power to advance their interests and surely there is no better way to do this than through the paper. It is the community's representative. Every town and county is judged by the get-up and size of its newspaper, and to have a good, well edited paper the publisher must have a large subscription list, and generous advertising patronage; and your name, if absent, is needed to swell the number.
Remember, it is both your privilege and your duty to stand by your home paper—your best friend.
Beaufort, N. C. M. T. E.

COL. A. B. ANDREWS.
A FOREMOST NORTH CAROLINIAN.
His Great Work in Building the Western North Carolina Railroad and Developing That Section of the State.



[Greensboro North State.]
U. L. Y. 23d last, the first train entered Murphy, in Cherokee county, over the Western North Carolina Railroad. Thus were Morehead City and Murphy united by rail. On that day Col. A. B. Andrews was 50 years of age. On his 50th birthday was completed the colossal task which he undertook of constructing a railroad from Old Fort across the Blue Ridge to Asheville, and thence to Waynesville and over the Balsam Mountains and to Cherokee county along the banks of the Tennessee and the beautiful Nantahala. Does the reader stop to think of what a great and grand work has been accomplished? Does the reader reflect on the wonderful brain and energy which was necessary to push through such a magnificent undertaking? Mountains to be crossed, valleys to be traversed; rushing rivers and playful mountain streams to be bridged; tunnel after tunnel to be cut through insurmountable elevations; millions of money to be raised among strangers in a financial centre at times shaken by panic, made timid by disaster or entirely closed by distrust.
North Carolina had a son who was capable and able to do all this. By his fruits you can judge him. Col. A. B. Andrews undertook the task. He resolved to do the one thing which had been the talk by day and the dream by night of North Carolina statesmen for years. The man who had never seen the word "failure" among his personal effects, had the confidence of railroad magnates and money kings. Although during the many years of construction of the Western North Carolina Railroad, the ups and downs were many, the work went on. And it can be truthfully said that at one time when nearly all were discouraged, Col. Andrews hazarded his private fortune rather than give up the hope of completing the Western North Carolina Railroad. He did all this and had the nerve to back up his judgment and his great will-power with his own money.
Fifteen years ago the mountain range of North Carolina was comparatively an unknown country. Asheville was a typical country town, unheard of beyond State lines. To-day it is the finest jewel in the crown of the Old North State, and its praises are sung throughout the civilized world. The natural wealth of mines, water and wood, the salubrious climate, the great agricultural and horticultural possibilities of the Blue Ridge and Smoky Mountain section all were enclosed in a sealed volume; to-day they are visible and open to the touch of the world. From Cherokee to Currituck is now a pleasant rail high way. The same of Morehead City and Wilmington. The man who accomplished this result should never be forgotten by the people of North Carolina. Collect together all the politicians in the States over whom the people have fused and tamed for twenty-five years past and the sum total of their labors in behalf of their constituents would not make a shadow when compared with the benefits to North Carolina and her people to be derived from the construction of the W. N. C. R. R. by Col. Andrews.

Articles of the Agri-cultivator with a portrait of the Nestor of New York journalism, George Jones, and an appreciative sketch. A criticism on natural grounds for certain lines of expression. The second Prize Essay is a taking sketch of the well known author of "For Girls." Following this are ten or more photographs of the interest taken in the new science of mind by Dr. John Bell, Prof. Samuel G. Howe, of Morton, the ethnologist, and Nichol's Hiddle is related pleasantly by Mrs. Willis in her reminiscences. "Truth and What it Means in Youthful Life" forms a well thought out article. In the Health Department we have the regularity in life will accomplish its aim in the career of Prof. O. W. Holmes. An article by Mrs. W. J. will be found with some extraordinary claim. The editorial department is more than usually full. Some very strong points are made in the third paper on Systematic Moral Education that should open the eyes of people who wonder at the corruptions of certain parts of the country. People who have money and wish to do some real good with a little of it should read Who Will Help. This journal is published at the low price of \$1.50 a year, or 15 cents a number, and is offered "on trial" six months for only 50 cents. Address the publishers, Fowler & Wells Co., No. 77 Broadway, New York.

AN FINE MAGAZINE.
The *Physiological Journal and Science of Health* is an excellent magazine with a portrait of the Nestor of New York journalism, George Jones, and an appreciative sketch. A criticism on natural grounds for certain lines of expression. The second Prize Essay is a taking sketch of the well known author of "For Girls." Following this are ten or more photographs of the interest taken in the new science of mind by Dr. John Bell, Prof. Samuel G. Howe, of Morton, the ethnologist, and Nichol's Hiddle is related pleasantly by Mrs. Willis in her reminiscences. "Truth and What it Means in Youthful Life" forms a well thought out article. In the Health Department we have the regularity in life will accomplish its aim in the career of Prof. O. W. Holmes. An article by Mrs. W. J. will be found with some extraordinary claim. The editorial department is more than usually full. Some very strong points are made in the third paper on Systematic Moral Education that should open the eyes of people who wonder at the corruptions of certain parts of the country. People who have money and wish to do some real good with a little of it should read Who Will Help. This journal is published at the low price of \$1.50 a year, or 15 cents a number, and is offered "on trial" six months for only 50 cents. Address the publishers, Fowler & Wells Co., No. 77 Broadway, New York.

A Valuable Book.
The new book, "Labor and Capital," is the most complete work of the kind we have ever seen. It gives a full and complete history of all the labor organizations. The author, Mr. A. E. Allen, is also author of "The Golden Rule of Life" and "The Golden Rule of Business." He wrote many books which failed to relieve him from debt but made him famous. Had he possessed the means to publish his writings and reap the benefits derived from them he might have been in cosy circumstances. As it was, he died with heavy debts hanging over him, not leaving enough money to pay his burial expenses. He owed at the time of his death, the 4th day of April A. D. 1874, about ten thousand dollars, which has never been paid.
Johnson, speaking of his indebtedness, says: "Was ever poet so trusted before." He was an able and a fluent writer and left many works behind him to enrich the literary world. A fund was raised by his friends to place a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey. How many of our workers think of their own indebtedness and to read the inscription to his memory from the pen of his friend Johnson?
R. W. H.

Children Enjoy
The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when used as a laxative, and if the father or mother be constive or bilious the most gratifying results follow its use, so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

Children Enjoy
The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when used as a laxative, and if the father or mother be constive or bilious the most gratifying results follow its use, so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

TOBACCO CURING.
ANOTHER INTERESTING ARTICLE ON THE SUBJECT.
This Time From the Pen of Maj. R. L. Ragland.

THE following article is of interest to tobacco planters at this time:
TO CURE MAHOGANY COLOR.
After the tobacco has yellowed sufficiently on scaffolds or under flues, and when the leaves have assumed a mottled picebal appearance, run the heat to one hundred degrees and let it remain at that point for three or four hours. Then raise the heat two and a half degrees an hour until one hundred and thirty is reached. Keep the heat at that point until the leaf is cured, and then move up gradually to one hundred and sixty or one hundred and seventy and thus cure stalk and stem. If cured properly there will be much of the leaf mahogany, while the remainder will run from a bright dapple to a cherry red.
"SHIPPING" TOBACCO.
Dark heavy shipping—and nothing which does not possess size and substance is fit for this grade may be cured with flues better than in any other way. Smoke from the open wood fire is objectionable, and with the flues you get the heat, which is all that is wanted, without the smoke. Curing with open wood fires belongs to the past, and none but the old Bourbonians will continue the old practice, because they know no better. Taste and fashion are against smoke, and nothing else is needed to banish the old and recommend the new mode. If a dark color is desired, which is not so fashionable as formerly, it can be secured as easily over flues as over wood flues. But the world wants colory tobacco, and this can be produced certainly better with the flue than in any other way. Besides, by the flue the leaf is cured sweet and free from smoke or soot.
A skilful curer can produce the colors most in demand, and by the flue better, and with more certainty, than in any other way. The main object of the author is to induce planters, who have never used flues, to try them now, to prevent spoiling of the one hand and spotting on the other hand, is the aim of the experienced curer. No definite time can be laid down to run from one hundred and ten to one hundred and twenty degrees. Sometimes four hours will suffice, then again, eight hours is fast enough. While it is usual at this stage to advance about five degrees every two hours for medium tobacco, the condition of the tobacco often indicates, to the practiced eye, the necessity of slower or faster movement. But it is slower not to advance above one hundred and ten degrees until the tails begin to curl up at the ends. Arrived at one hundred and twenty or one hundred and twenty-five degrees, this is the curing process. The heat should remain at or near these figures until the leaf is cured, which will require six to eight hours, according to the amount of sap in the leaf to be expelled. When the leaf appears to be cured, advance five degrees every hour up to one hundred and seventy degrees and remain until stalk and stem are thoroughly cured. To run above one hundred and eighty degrees is to endanger scorching the tobacco, and perhaps burning both barn and tobacco.
To recapitulate—
First. Yellowing process, 90 degrees from 24 to 30 hours.
Second. Fixing color, 100 degrees 4 hours, 110 to 120 degrees 4 to 8 hours.
Third. Curing the leaf, 120 to 125 6 to 8 hours.
Fourth. Curing stalk and stem, 125 to 170, 5 degrees each hour.
And continue at 170 degrees until stalk and stem are thoroughly killed and dry, which usually requires from 12 to 15 hours. R. L. RAGLAND.
Hycov, Va.

Who has not heard of that paragon of family papers, the enterprising and popular *Weekly Free Press*? For a generation its name has been a household word, and it has become a synonym for all that is excellent, pure and elevating in journalism. It is delightfully entertaining without resort to cheap sensationalism, instructive without being prosy or pedantic. Combining the literary qualities of the expansive magazine with the bright, breezy characteristics of the newspaper, it leaves nothing to be desired by the average reader. It is looked upon as a welcome visitor by every family who reads it, while thousands regard it indispensable and would on no account go without it. An enormous circulation of 125,000 per week attests its wonderful popularity. Recognizing the fact that there are those who are unfamiliar with its surpassing merits as a home paper, the publishers offer to send the *Free Press* to them for the balance of this year (over five months) for only 30 cents—a club of four for \$1.00, or a club of ten for \$2.00. All our readers should subscribe at once. Send for free sample copy.

Sample Copies Free.
The *Sunny South*, our great Southern Family weekly, should be taken in every household. The price is only \$2 a year, and a present which is worth that amount more sent for one year's subscription. A sample copy will be sent free to any address. Write at once to J. H. SEALS & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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The PEOPLE READ.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1832.
—GENERAL—
BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION BUSINESS.
W. R. GREEN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
HENDERSON, N. C.
Offers his services to the public. Plans and estimates furnished, and good work guaranteed. Refers by permission to Mr. M. Dorsey, Henderson, and Mr. James I. Satterwhite, Vance county.

Southern Rubber Co.
STEEL RUBBER STAMPS
SAVES

SYRUP OF FIGS
ONE ENJOYS
Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.
Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

F. S. HARRIS, DENTIST,
HENDERSON, N. C.
Office over E. C. Davis' store, Main Street. Jan. 1-4.

A. C. ZOLLIKOFFER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HENDERSON, N. C.
Practices in the courts of Vance, Granville, Warren, Halifax and Northampton, and in the Supreme and Federal courts of the State. Office in Zollikoffers' law building, Gaston street. Feb. 4-7.

H. T. WATKINS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HENDERSON, N. C.
Courts: Granville Vance, and Warren, and the Supreme Court at Raleigh.
Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office over Parker's wholesale store. Jan. 7.

W. R. HENRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HENDERSON, N. C.
OFFICE IN BURWELLS BUILDING.
COURTS:—Vance, Franklin, Warren, Granville, United States Court at Raleigh, and the Supreme Court of North Carolina.
References:—Chief Justice W. N. H. Smith, Hon. Augustus K. Merfitt, Gov. Daniel G. Fowle, Hon. T. C. Fuller, Hon. M. L. McKinnon, Hon. W. T. Chatham, Dr. J. H. Tucker, Mr. M. Dorsey, H. H. Burwell, Esq., Hon. James Edwin Moore, Esq., Solicitor General of U. S. Samuel F. Phillips.
Office hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Feb. 7-12

L. C. EDWARDS,
A. B. WORTHAM,
OXFORD, N. C. HENDERSON, N. C.
EDWARDS & WORTHAM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HENDERSON, N. C.
Offer their services in the courts of Vance county. Col. Edwards will attend all the Courts of Vance county, and will come to Henderson at any and all times when his assistance may be needed by his partner.
DISTANCE MAY BE NEEDED BY HIS PARTNER.
JAN. 7.

D. R. C. S. BOYD,
Dental Surgeon,
HENDERSON, N. C.
Satisfaction guaranteed as to work and price. Office over Parker & Co's store Main street. Feb. 4-8

W. H. S. BURGWYN,
J. H. VOSE,
President. Vice President.
A. B. DAINGERFIELD,
Cashier.
The Bank of Henderson.
ESTABLISHED IN 1832.
—GENERAL—
BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION BUSINESS.
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