

THE GOLD LEAF.

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THAD R. MANNING.

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THURSDAY, SEP. 16, 1897.

Receipt of a copy of the premium list of the North Carolina State Fair, to be held in Raleigh October 15th to 23rd, recalls the manner in which several newspapers were "staked" out of a lot of free advertising a few years ago.

By the way, who was secretary of the fair that year? Does any one recall his name?

TRUTH OF THE MOSS MATTER.

The News and Observer speaks of the election of Dr. J. R. Moss as Public Health Officer for Vance county, evidently without a proper understanding of the matter. It is well to keep history straight as we go along and for that purpose the facts in the case are here given.

At the August meeting of the Board of Commissioners, composed of Messrs. J. R. Moss, H. H. Hargrave and Foster, all Republicans elected last November, the two appointed Democrats Fleming and Taylor having been denied the right of being further recognized and entitled to sit as members of the Board, Dr. Moss was elected to the office of Superintendent of Health for the county, to succeed Dr. J. H. Tucker, whose term would expire September 1st.

This action took place at the morning session and the warrant against Dr. Moss charging him with offering to receive a bribe was served on him that evening. His election to the office by a body of which he was member was had enough to be sure but the truth of the matter is that no offense or crime had been publicly charged against him at the time.

And Dr. Moss tells us that after he ascertained from his lawyers that he could not hold both offices (Commissioner and Health Officer) he was going to resign the first named and hold on to the latter, which paid better, even if things had not taken the turn they did. He insists that he did not resign as a member of the Board of Commissioners to stop prosecution in the alleged bribery case so much as he did to relinquish an office that paid but little in favor of one with a better salary attached.

No, Dr. Moss has not been rewarded because of his notoriety in the matter, nor are the other members of the Board of Commissioners as at present constituted responsible for his election.

Appreciates the Military.

Moved by Gov. Russell's letter of thanks to Capt. Jones and the Vance Guards, published last week in the GOLD LEAF, the Washington Messenger says: "The Governor properly praises the Vance Guards for preserving order and law at the Henderson meeting. We hope the Governor's party friends in the next Legislature will unite with the Democratic members in fostering the most meritorious and patriotic service rendered by the Vance Guards. We would like to see them increased to 2,500 and well supplied by the State with arms, uniforms, and at much expense, and to serve composition when on duty. Let us learn to be liberal and just with this important body of citizen-soldiers."

Mothers.

reverting from the illness attending childbirth, or who suffer from the effects of dysentery, diarrhoea and disorders, derangements and displacements of the commonly organs, will find relief and a permanent cure in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Taken during pregnancy, this assisting Nature and shortening labor. The painful ordeal of childbirth is robbed of its terrors and made almost painless, and the dangers thereof greatly lessened to both mother and child. The period of confinement is greatly shortened, the mother strengthened and built up, and an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child promoted. If the mother be delicate, run-down, or overworked, it weakens her husband as well as herself. It is a safe and reliable remedy for the child, and a most valuable prescription dispels colic and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep and makes a new woman of her.

NO CURE - NO PAY.

This is the way all druggists sell Groves' Tasteless Food. Children love it. Adults prefer it to bitter nauseating tonics. Price 50 cents.

MERIT is what has given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world and enables it to accomplish thousands of wonderful CURES.

SPEECH OF GEN. CHEEK.

DELIVERED SATURDAY, SEPT. 11TH.

At the Picnic and Re-union of ex-Confederate Veterans in Henderson—the Real Issues that Led to the War Between the States.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow Soldiers and Comrades—This is a day long to be remembered by the old Confederate soldier. It is very pleasant for him to see that he still holds a place in the memory and affections of his countrymen. One third of a century has passed since he laid aside his implements of war and ceased to be a soldier.

Changes have followed thick and fast during this eventful period. Changes of conditions, changes of society, changes of law and of government have taken place so rapidly and so great, that it is hard to realize that this is the same country and populated by the same people that it was before the war.

The generation that has grown up during this period know very little what their forefathers suffered and endured to sustain the cause of a Constitutional government, and it stands much to their credit that they still have an appreciation for the merits of the "Lost Cause," and an admiration for the courage of the Confederate soldier.

When I look over this vast assembly and behold the faces of many gray-haired mothers, whose husbands and whose sons, were once our comrades in arms—when I see the young man of today in the vigor of manhood—and the fair maiden in the flower of youth—and the young mother with her group of many boys around her, (her pride and the jewels of the State)—and when I look there upon the young soldier clad in all the habiliments of war, and armed from head to foot, ready at the first cry of the drum to obey his country's call—when I behold all these with one accord gathered here to spread a feast and an entertainment, and to do honor to the Confederate veteran, I feel that the cause of a Constitutional Union—a union of equal and independent States—is not altogether forgotten, and that there is life in the old land yet."

What if the armies of the South were driven from the field by superior numbers? What if State sovereignty was obliterated from the statute books by national legislation? What if our slave property was taken from us, and that of our homes were burned, and our fields desolated? Still we have that about us, when all the powers of war, and all the halls of legislation; and all the proclamations of a sectional President, and all the flames of an invading army; and all the flames of burning cities and houses cannot destroy. We yet have our honor, and the esteem and admiration of the good people of the whole world.

In the war between the States we of the South fought for a principle, that which the Constitution said it was one hundred years ago. It is coeval with the birth of the Union, and will live as long as there is a Union. The same principles that our forefathers engrafted into the Federal Constitution in the convention which formed the confederation known as the United States were the same principles that our representatives in Congress in 1860 and 1861 contended should be applied to the government of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and to their admission as States into the Union.

The abolitionists of the North placing a different construction on the language of the Constitution said that we of the South should not carry our slave property into the Territories, nor should the Territories be admitted as States into the Union with constitutions recognizing African slavery.

The contention of the people of the South was that according to the compact and agreement entered into by the general convention of all the States and known as the Federal Constitution, this right was guaranteed to them.

The Supreme Court of the United States in the year 1856 in the famous Dred Scott case had reviewed this whole controversy and Chief Justice Taney in a most learned opinion said that the construction of the South was the true meaning of the Constitution.

Whereupon William H. Seward, and Lloyd Garrison, Horace Greeley, Wendell Phillips, Thad Stevens and others of that school denounced the Constitution as a "compact with hell and a league with the devil" and openly declared for a "higher law." In furtherance of their purpose they sent old John Brown and his Jayhawkers into Kansas, armed with Winchester rifles to take possession of the territory and drive out any Southern man who should attempt to enter in, and bring along with him his slave property. They stole the slaves, and made war on their masters.

This refusal of Congress to enforce the law as declared by the Supreme Court and its failure to give Federal protection to the Southern emigrant and his property in the Territories, and the armed interference of John Brown and his emissaries were the causes that brought on the war between the States. The question of giving freedom to the slaves within the States was not before the public, either in the halls of Congress or elsewhere, except that around Boston and some other "sinister law" centers, it was agitated by a few extreme fanatics.

The agitation of this question, of freeing the slaves in the States, soon began to spread rapidly and to work great disturbances among the law-abiding, conservative Union men of the North, and especially did it excite dissatisfaction in the ranks of their soldiers. Many of those whose terms of enlistment were about to expire, refused to re-enlist—some regiments going so far as to threaten to lay down their arms, saying that they were not fighting to free the slaves, nor would they risk their lives for the life of a negro."

The men of the North at home were becoming more and more slow to volunteer, and notwithstanding the inducements of large bonuses, enlistments were well nigh at a standstill.

The outlook for recruits of the Northern army was gloomy in the extreme and Congress was in a state of great perplexity. The complaints of the soldiers had to be quieted, and the protests of the law-abiding, conservative party of the North, known as the National Democratic party had to be appeased and satisfied.

To accomplish these objects, and to declare and define exactly the origin and purposes of the war Congress in the month of February, 1862, passed a joint resolution declaring that the North was not waging this war on the Southern States, for the purpose of freeing their slaves, but purely for the purpose of bringing back the seceded States, and for the restoration of the Union.

Bear this resolution in mind and let us see how in a short time it is nullified and set aside, and in what an arbitrary and dictatorial manner the policy of the North is changed.

In the spring and summer campaigns following the adoption of this resolution the armies of the South were so successful that they had driven the Northern army across the Potomac and were threatening the Capitol at Washington. Everything indicated that success was about to crown the efforts of the Confederacy, and foreign powers were about to recognize us as a separate nation.

You, my comrades, remember how bright were our prospects at that time, how full of hope and confidence we were. You remember with what a light and bounding step you forded the Potomac; you remember how the bands played and the boys sang, "Maryland, My Maryland." We thought we could almost see the end of the war with success and victory perched upon our banners.

Everything was bright on our side, while on the other side, all was gloom and darkness. For them something had to be done and done quickly, for their cause was lost. And what did they do?

Behold a change of policy—sudden, radical and great. A change not made by the legislative, or law making power, but by the simple declaration of the President, as the head of the Executive department. A policy in direct conflict with the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court and in plain contradiction of the purposes of the war as set forth in the resolution of February, 1862. Within a few short months, in September of the same year, Abraham Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation, a proclamation declaratory of a purpose to directly interfere with slavery in the States.

Any impartial student of history will enquire why so sudden a change of policy by so great a government? Were they driven to it by some great military emergency? or was it a strategic move of statecraft to prevent foreign recognition of the Confederacy? or was it a stab in the back to cripple a victorious adversary? or was it an expression by the Yankee of his love and affection for the negro? Posterity will judge.

I mention these facts to correct the false impression which many school teachers and many school books are engraving into the minds of our youth, teaching them, that the sole cause of the war between the North and the South, was the naked question whether the negro of the South should be made free or remain a slave. This was not the original issue at all. It had nothing to do with the beginning of hostilities, and every student of true history knows the contrary. If this resolution of Congress above referred to, declared the truth, which no one, not even President Lincoln dared gainsay, then the assertion that the freedom of the Southern negro was the cause of the war, is absolutely false.

That the destiny of the Southern slave was that in time he was to become a free man, we verily believe, but that he was to become so and at the time and in the manner that he did, is clearly not foreshadowed in the policy of the government that gave it.

It was some great and sudden emergency that precipitated it. May it not be, that the emancipated negro is more indebted for his freedom at the time that he received it, to R. E. Lee than he is to Abraham Lincoln? Lincoln was the power on the throne that declared it; Lee and his layonets behind the throne were the power that compelled it. Had not the victorious army of Lee vanquished the army of the North, and was then threatening its Capitol, the emancipation proclamation would never have been issued when it was.

Coming at the time and under the circumstance that it did, it was nothing but a war measure—a device to prevent the recognition of the Confederacy by foreign governments—an effort to neutralize the great victories of the Southern Armies—and a *compromise* to shift the cause of the war to another basis, that would make the Northern side more popular with foreign powers.

In this war between the States we had as we believed justice and truth on our side, and as brave men we sealed our convictions with our blood and offered our lives in defence of our cause. We failed in our efforts on the field of battle, but impartial history is now giving us credit for the ability and success with which we maintained our honor. The honor and good name of the Southern soldier is bright and undiminished. There is no stain on the fair escutcheon of Jefferson Davis, and it is no disgrace to have been a follower of Stonewall Jackson or Robert E. Lee.

We fought for what we believed then, and for what we believe now, and for what we ever will believe was the Right. We fought for a great principle—a principle that cannot be estimated in dollars and cents, nor measured by the value of four millions of slaves. It was not for money; not for conquest; not for territory; not for slavery that we fought; but for the great principles of freedom and equality—of equal rights in the Territories as well as in the States—principles that our forefathers had battled for and won, and had transmitted to us as rich heritages.

The reserved rights of the States

under the Federal Constitution stands today the same as when the convention of 1787 adjourned. The same as when Judge Taney in the Dred Scott case declared them, or when the first gun was fired on Fort Sumter.

And now as time rolls on and the clouds of sectional fanaticism begin to pass away and cool reason comes to assert her seat in the minds of men, we see that our construction of the Constitution, that for which we fought, bled and suffered is affirmed by the highest legal tribunals of several Northern States. Within the last few years the Supreme Court of Illinois, and we trust of New Hampshire and Connecticut have rendered decisions sustaining the Southern view of the sovereign rights of the States. And as fanaticism continues to disappear we will see other States follow their decisions. Truth is mighty and will prevail.

"Truth though crushed to earth will rise again. The eternal years of God are hers; But error, wounded, writhes in pain, And dies amid her worshippers."

To maintain our cause we carried on a most unequal war for long years, against a power with unlimited resources. At last exhausted and overpowered, we yielded to the inevitable, and surrendered.

As brave and gallant men we surrendered, and our conqueror Ulysses S. Grant, himself a gallant soldier, and magnanimous man gave us terms both generous and honorable.

As honorable men we accepted them, and have ever since in good faith observed our promises.

We of the South are today as loyal to the government of the United States as are the people of the North. We recognize this country as our country, and the old stars and stripes as our flag. Should any foreign foe invade our country, or dare to trample the sacred folds of our flag in the dust, there is no man throughout this broad land from Maine to Alaska who would defend it more gallantly, than the OLD CONFEDERATE SOLDIER.

RESOLVE, Screen Co., Ga.—I have been subject to attacks of bilious colic for several years, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only sure relief. It acts like a charm. One dose of it gives relief when all other remedies fail.—G. D. Sharp.

A well written and well displayed advertisement in the GOLD LEAF is a business bringer.

Easy to Take Easy to Operate Hood's Pills

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteful, efficient, thorough. As one man says: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over."—C. L. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Thrown From a Horse

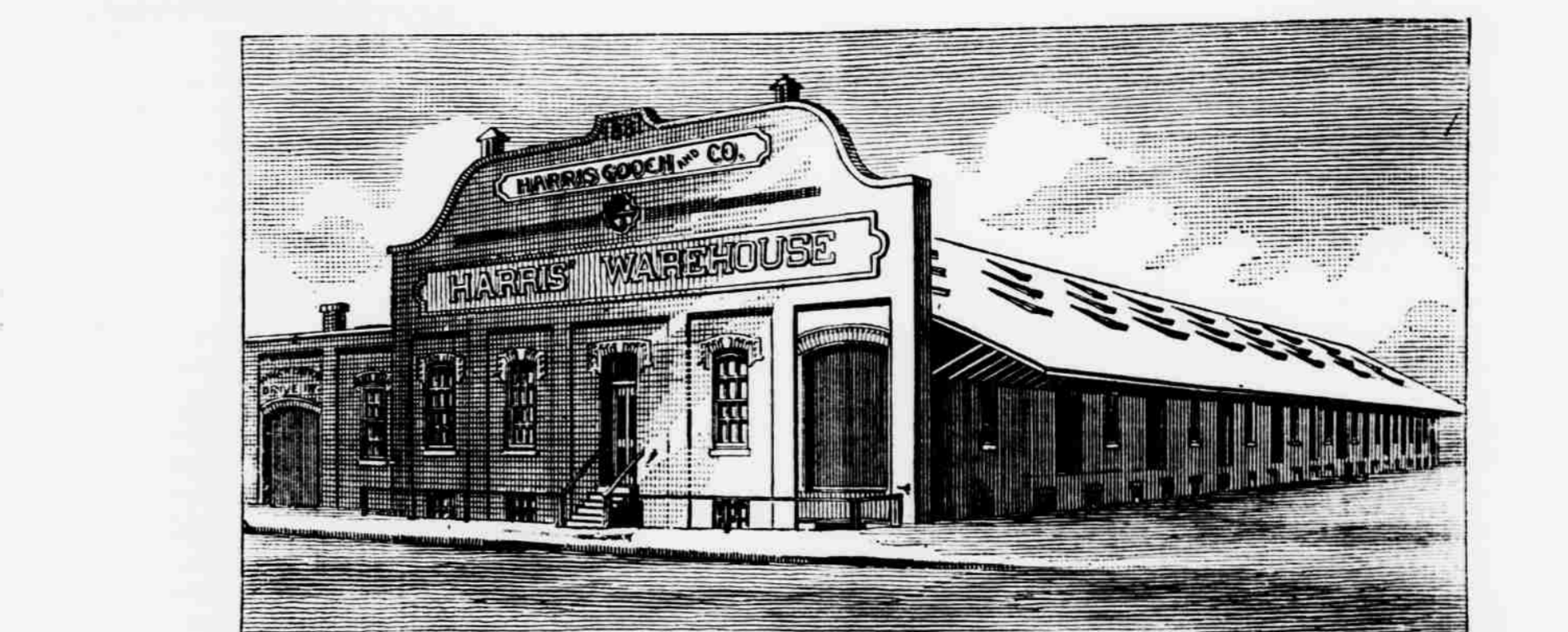
It matters not from what cause the blood becomes poisoned, it is impossible for the doctors to effect a cure. This class of disease has puzzled the science of medicine for ages, and the longest and most expensive courses of years ago is now prescribed. Potash and mercury are the component parts of every doctor's prescription for diseases of the blood.

Mr. H. Kuhn, of Marion, Kansas, writes: "About three years ago my granddaughter Bertha Whitwood, was thrown from a horse, receiving a wound of the scalp. Under the treatment of physicians the wound seemed obstinate, and for several months remained about the same, until finally she became very angry looking, and broke out into a running sore. This soon spread to other parts of the scalp, and ran down the side of the neck, increasing in severity, and fearfully disfiguring her."

Purely Vegetable

HARRIS' WAREHOUSE. HARRIS, GOOCH & CO., Owners and Proprietors, Henderson, North Carolina.

SAME OLD FIRM WITH A NEW AUCTIONEER. W. H. Jenkins will do our auctioneering the present season so that we feel sure now we have everything calculated to please and give entire satisfaction.



The Best Lights! the Most Room! the Politest Help! and the Largest Orders in Our History. Will be bound to tell to the interest of our patrons. More men sold with us last season and more pounds than in any other of our history, notwithstanding the short crop. The market is active on new tobacco and we are determined to please all old customers and keep every new one.

Better Light than We Have is an Impossibility. Better Accommodations Cannot be Found Anywhere.

If your Tobacco is here in a storm it is dry—no leaks to disturb. Our buyers have ample capital and are anxious to fill orders that are crowding them. The HARRIS WAREHOUSE shall be the best place to sell your Tobacco regardless of bombast and fine talk of other men or markets.

Our Business is to Please, Our Past Record is Our Guarantee. Don't be deceived but SELL YOUR TOBACCO WHERE YOU CAN GET THE MOST MONEY. We know no man can surpass us for any facility to handle, to display or to dispose of your Tobacco, and we pledge our best efforts and personal attention to every pile put on the floor and to every man present or absent, without regard to race or color or any other condition.

We Guarantee Prompt Returns for all Tobacco Shipped Us and the Best Prices the Market Can Afford. Thanking our friends for the very liberal patronage given us in the past, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same in future, promising our best endeavors to always merit the confidence extended our house.

HARRIS, GOOCH & COMPANY.

Better than the Klondike Gold Fields! Is the opportunity now offered men to get rich right here in Henderson—for Money Saved is Money Made. And in these "degenerate times" every man owes it to himself to save all he can. To save money, then, do your trading at

BARNES' CLOTHING STORE

Everything in gentlemen's wear—at prices that mean a positive saving of dollars to your Big bargains offered in all LIGHT SUMMER CLOTHING, Beautiful Line of Neckwear, Of the latest and newest styles—for gentlemen and ladies. Your pick, 25 cents. Come early and get first choice. L. W. BARNES, Manager.

NEW FIRM.

Having recently associated with me in the Drug Business, W. R. McNair and A. S. Davis, Under the firm of The Dorsey Drug Co., I wish to thank the people for the generous patronage given me, and beg a continuance for the NEW FIRM. Can assure all patrons that nothing will be left undone to make it to their interest to deal with them. Messrs. McNair and Davis are both practical druggists and All Prescriptions, Entrusted to their care will be carefully and accurately filled. Stock is being daily increased. Hoping the new firm will have your patronage by deserving it, I am, Yours truly, Melville Dorsey,

The Royal Tailors Chicago. re represented in your locality and you can secure the best Suits, Overcoats and Trousers made to your individual measure at prices which simply cannot be equaled by your local merchant tailor. Jas. H. Lassiter & Co. Can tell you how it is possible for the largest tailoring establishment in the world to make your clothes in the latest style, from the most fashionable fabrics, and at reasonable prices, without the necessity of your visiting The Metropolis of the West.

Gilmer High School For Boys, JOHN A. GILMER, A. M., Principal, HENDERSON, N. C.

Having had a number of years experience in High Schools, and the teachers of this school are fully prepared to do the very best work for their patrons. Their pupils are thoroughly drilled in Ancient and Modern Languages, in English and Mathematics.

Good Board will be furnished at \$10.00 per Month.

Henderson Female College, HENDERSON, N. C.

W. D. HORNER, Principal. MRS. W. D. HORNER, Lady Principal. MISS CHARLOTTE YOUNG, Assistant. MISS DRISY STEPHENS, Music Teacher. MRS. HENRY PERRY, Art Teacher.

Enquire the Source MILK SHAKES, FEEL BETTER! Coca and Celery, Got you liver right by using PARKER'S LIVER PILLS.

Hill C. Linthicum, Is Right There to Serve You. FOR RENT.

Leaf Tobacco Prize Factory and Sales Warehouse.

PLASTERING AND WHITEWASHING. If you want good Plastering and Whitewashing done at a cheap rate, you will do well to see JAMES BRYANT, July 8-21, Henderson, N. C.

AFRICANA will cure Rheumatism and Scrofula to Stay Cured.