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The GOLD LEAF stands at the head of newspapers in this section of the famous
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The most wide-awake and successful business men use its columns with the highest
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VOL. XVII. HENDERSON, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1898. NO. 37.

Scrofula, a Vile Inheritance.

Scrofula is the most obstinate of blood troubles, and is often the result of an inherited taint in the blood. S. S. S. is the only remedy which goes deep enough to reach Scrofula; it forces out every trace of the disease, and cures the worst cases.

My son, Charlie, was afflicted from infancy with scrofula, and he suffered so that it was impossible to dress him for three years. His head and body were a mass of sores, and his weight kept became affected. No treatment was started that we thought would relieve or cure his condition was tried. I had almost despaired of his recovery, when a friend recommended S. S. S. A dozen bottles was the result, and after a dozen bottles, no one who knew the awful condition would have thought it. All the sores on his body healed, his skin is perfectly clear and healthy, and he has been restored to perfect health.
MRS. S. S. MANAY,
290 Elm St., Macon, Ga.

For real blood troubles it is a waste of time to expect a cure from the doctor. Blood diseases are beyond their skill. Swift's Specific,

S.S.S. For The Blood

reaches all deep-seated cases which other remedies have no effect upon. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed purely vegetable, and contains no potash, mercury, or other mineral.

Books mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

J. H. BRIDGERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HENDERSON, - - N. C.
Office: In Harris' law building near court house.

Thousands Testify
TO THE WONDERFUL CURATIVE POWERS OF
Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy.
Greatest of all Blood Purifiers.
Nature's own remedy—it never disappoints. It has stood the test for more than a quarter of a century. Has cured others—it will cure you. The most aggravated forms of
Scrofula, Old Sores, Rheumatism, Eczema, Tetter,
and all diseases of the Blood and Skin permanently cured by its use where other treatment failed. Write for book of testimonials. Postoffice and laboratory, Kittrell, N. C.
Sold in Henderson by——
The Dorsey Drug Co., Phil H. Thomas, and W. W. Parker.

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For YOUNG LADIES, Roanoke, Va.
Opens Sept. 8th, 1898. One of the leading Schools for Young Ladies in the South. Magnificent buildings, all modern improvements. Campus ten acres. Grand mountain scenery in Valley of Va., famed for health. European and American teachers. Full course. Superior advantages in Art and Music. Students from twenty-five States. For catalogues address the President, MATTIE P. HARRIS, Roanoke, Virginia.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

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PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Place, Philada., Pa. Sold by all Local Druggists.

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During the Summer Months,
At "Munich Studio,"
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BEST ADVANTAGES IN
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—DRAWING IN— Pencil, Charcoal, Crayon, Pastel.
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JAPANESE PILE CURE
A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of OINTMENT, SUPPOSITORIES, Capsules of Ointment and two Internal Remedies. A never-failing cure for Piles in every stage and degree. It makes an operation with the knife, which is painful, and often results fatally, unnecessary. Why endure this terrible disease? We pack a Written Guarantee in each $1 Box. No Cure, No Pay. 50c. and $1 a box, 6 for $5. Sent by mail. Samples free.
OINTMENT, 25c. and 50c.
CONSTIPATION Cured. Piles Prevented, by Japanese Liver Pellets, the great LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR and BLOOD PURIFIER. Small, mild and pleasant as candy. Especially adapted for children's use. 50 doses, 25 cents.
FREE.—A vial of these famous little Pellets will be given with a $1 box or more of Pile Cure.
Genuine—THE GENUINE FRESH JAPANESE PILE CURE for sale only by
Phil H. Thomas, Henderson, N. C.

RUIN AND FAILURE.

THAT HAS BEEN THE HISTORY OF NEGRO RULE.

The Washington Post's Decided Attitude on the Race Question—a White Man's Government and White Men Will Control it—Negro Rule as Impractical and Impossible as Social Equality of the Races—the Declaration of Senator Vance, Made Several Years Ago, Now Forcibly Recalled.

The Scotland Neck *Commonwealth* copied the editorial article from the Washington *Post* under the head of "An Experiment that Failed," as published in the GOLD LEAF last week, and comments as follows:

The Washington *Post* is an independent paper which is regarded as safe and reliable.

Two years ago the *Post* would have been slow to speak thus of the negro. It will be observed that it says this is a white man's country and that white people will never, under any circumstance, submit to being placed on an equality with the negro anywhere.

The *Post* speaks directly of the troubles which come from positions of trust placed upon negroes in the army. And what it observes with reference to army positions holds good in all positions.

The negro race is totally incompetent to rule. We doubt their ability to rule themselves; and they are certainly incompetent to rule the superior white race.

When papers like the Washington *Post* which have been more or less in sympathy with the colored race holding office which places them in control of the white race, come out boldly and subscribe to the sentiment of the Southern people, that this is a white man's country and white people will rule, there is hope that the true situation is dawning upon those who have allowed the fogs of prejudice to blind them too long.

The *Post* is only reiterating what Zeb Vance said in a memorable speech in the United States Senate four years before his death. On Jan. 30, '90, speaking of the negro as a citizen and office holder in the South, he said:

"Since their admission to citizenship they have been elected to both branches of Congress and have occupied almost every position under State authority. They have controlled entire States, counties and municipalities, and in every instance their rule was marked by failure and ruin. It was a war against property, intelligence and respectability. The few years of their misrule in the South will be forever remembered in our history for their corruption, retrogression, and will constitute a damnable blot on those who authorized it, and who looked on with complacency so long as the thieves were Republicans and the victims were Democrats."

Help is wanted when the nerves become weak and the appetite fails. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives help by making the blood rich, pure and nourishing. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure digestion, sick headache.

Taught Religion but Practiced Politics.

(Statesville Landmark.)

The *Landmark* has at sundry times expressed its opinion of how the American missionaries and carpet-baggers have hoodooed the Hawaiins out of their belongings; and having taken possession of their country and dominated them for years they have recently, without so much as saying "By your leave, sir," annexed them to the United States—the act of annexation being performed without the citizens of either the United States or of Hawaii being given an opportunity to pass upon it. A Hawaiian native, who doubtless had some of these things in mind, is thus reported by a correspondent of the New York *Sun*:

"The white man is too sharp for us. Once my people owned all lands out Ewa way. That was Kamehameha's land. Now it belongs to the white man. If the missionaries had taught us politics and the white man's ways in business as carefully as they taught us to pray, we might have kept our lands. But they taught us religion and were careful to keep us ignorant of their methods, and now we have nothing."

Just so. The missionary taught him to pray and at the same time took advantage of his ignorance of politics and business to chisel him out of his inheritance. We can imagine that under the circumstances the Hawaiians have very great respect for the religion which these missionaries teach.

There are very many all over North Caarolina whose hearts will go out in sincere sympathy to the Hon. Willis R. Williams, for so long a time the conscientious, honest "Old Senator from Pitt," upon hearing of the great sorrow which has just befallen him. The loving companion of his youth as well as old age, fell asleep last Saturday, and her gentle spirit returned to the God who gave it. May a merciful Father comfort our old friend.—Raleigh *Post*.

About one month ago my child, which is fifteen months old, had an attack of diarrhoea accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief we sent for a physician and it was under his care for a week. At this time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours, and we were convinced that unless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better; by its continued use a complete cure was brought about and it is now perfectly healthy.—C. L. Boggs, Stumptown, Gilmer Co., W. Va. For sale by the Dorsey Drug Company.

TO ADMIRAL VON DIEDERICHS.

G. V. Hobart, in Baltimore News.

Ach, Atmiral von Diederichs,
I van to sbeak mit you,
Yust lisden for a leedle und
I'll tolt you vot to do;
Sail from dem Phillypeanuts isles
A thousand miles abound—
Fer dot Dewey man vill got you
Uf you doan'd vatch ouid!

Ach, Atmiral von Diederichs,
Der Kaiser vas a peach,
I'm villing to atmit id, bud
Dare's udders on der beach.
So, darefore, dot's der reason vy,
Doan'd led your head get stould,
Fer dot Dewey man vill got you
Uf you doan'd vatch ouid!

Ach, Atmiral von Diederichs,
Vot pitzness haf you got
In loafing py Manila ven
Der heat-valves are so hot?
Vy doan'd you yust oxcoos yourself
Und durn your shibs aboud—
Fer dot Dewey man vill got you
Uf you doan'd vatch ouid!

Ach, Atmiral von Diederichs,
Vy vill you be a clams?
Go ged some udder islands vich
Are not old Uncle Sam's,
Yust wrote to Kaiser Wilhelm, yet,
Und dell him dare's no doubt,
Fer dot Dewey man vill got you
Uf you doan'd vatch ouid!

"An Israelite Indeed."

In the August number of *The Witness*, a small paper "devoted to the cause of the Master in the bounds of the Rock Hill (S. C.) Presbyterian church," and edited by the Pastor, Rev. Alexander Sprunt, we find the following which will be read with interest:

Those who were present at the morning hour of worship on the 10th July will not, we are sure, forget one feature of our worship that morning—the public professson of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ of Mr. Nathan P. Strause, an Israelite, and his baptism into the communion of the Christian Church. Mr. Strause has for twelve years been a personal friend of the pastor, who, in Henderson, N. C., frequently spoke with him on the vital subject of salvation. The prophecies of the Old Testament concerning the Messiah and the fulfillment of these prophecies in the New Testament were not only read and mentioned from time to time, but seriously and prayerfully studied. Christ, the power and wisdom of God unto salvation, was preached to him in public and private. More than two years before the writer left Henderson, he was permitted to receive from his Jewish friend an avowal of his faith in Christianity and of his personal trust in the Lord Jesus Christ. The joy this awakened in the heart of the writer cannot be expressed and it was only exceeded by the perfect delight which he felt when on the above date he was permitted to administer baptism to his personal friend and brother in Christ Jesus. The day will ever be regarded as one of the most notable days of his ministry, and the privilege that day bestowed on him as one for which he will always be profoundly grateful. The delay in making this public profession on the part of Mr. Strause, was owing to reasons which he better than any one else could appreciate, and reasons, too, in which we sympathize with him. Of his own free will he promised the writer and himself, as he remarked, that when he was ready for Baptism he would seek it at our hands. In this he was faithful to his promise, and we look for the same faithfulness from him to all his vows—his duty to God and man. His is a life of great possibilities, and God has conferred on him the peculiar honor of a double kinship with Abraham, by blood and by faith, for which we may call him truly blessed.

You invite disappointment when you experiment. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them. Phil H. Thomas.

Appreciative Praise vs. Senseless Flattery.

The love of flattery is a token of intellectual and moral weakness. Sensible men are nauseated by insincere praise. But the desire for just appreciation is perfectly innocent. Once in a while, when carrying some heavy burden of duty, or going through some storm of opposition, even the noblest and strongest man may feel a deep hunger in his heart for a word of approval. If it comes, it will be a means of grace and comfort to him; if not, he will manage somehow to get along without it. In no event will he make the indifference of his fellowmen an excuse for relaxing the loftiness of his own aims. Whatever others may do, he will stick to his task and look to God for reward. And nothing is more sure than this reward will come.—Mt. Airy *News*.

"Nothing could be more interesting than a war play just at this time, and in "Captain Dick," brass buttons, bright shining accoutrements, handsome costumes and uniforms enlivening every picture, a plot told in a story full of heart-interest, touching pathos and clean comedy, happily blended with thrilling scenes, hair breadth escapes, and beautiful stage pictures made a play thoroughly enjoyed and enthusiastically applauded."

The Cost of the War.

Washington, Aug. 13—Although the war with Spain lasted 114 days, it is estimated that it has cost the government so far $150,000,000, of which $98,000,000 has been actually paid out of the Treasury. The total charged to the War Department, is $65,000,000; total charged to the Navy Department, $32,700,000. The appropriations made by Congress on account of the war aggregated about $360,000,000 and cover the time to January 1, 1899.

CURE rheumatism by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which by neutralizing the acid in the blood permanently relieves aches and PAINS.

CAPTURE OF MANILA.

AN EYE WITNESS TELLS HOW THE CITY FELL.

Short, Sharp and Dreisive Battle—Only Eight of Our Men Reported Killed and Forty Wounded—Spanish Loss Much Heavier, With 7,000 Prisoners Taken—Defeated Troops Wept as Stars and Stripes Rose Over the City—Western Troops Did Splendid Work.

(Baltimore Sun.)

Following is the first authentic account by an eye-witness of the capture of Manila Saturday, August 13. The details of the battle as given by the correspondent were taken from Manila to Hong Kong by boat and cabled thence yesterday:

Hong Kong, Aug. 17.—Manila surrendered, after a weak defense, Saturday, August 13. The American flag now flies over the capital of the Philippines, and this was accomplished without great loss of life.

Our loss was eight soldiers killed and forty wounded. No one of the American fleet was injured. The Spanish loss is estimated from 120 to 600 killed and wounded.

The Americans captured 11,000 prisoners—7,000 being Spanish regulars—20,000 Mauser rifles, 3,000 Remingtons, eighteen modern cannon and many cannon of obsolete pattern.

On August 7 Admiral Dewey and General Merritt, acting jointly, notified General Jaudenes, Commander-in-Chief commanding the Spanish forces, that they might attack the city within forty-eight hours after the receipt of their note to him and gave him an opportunity to remove all non-combatants.

Foreign warships with refugees moved out of the harbor on the morning of August 9. A small party of foreigners, chiefly British, remained in the suburbs of the city. Action was delayed until August 13 to allow the American troops to extend their front. Frequent visits by the Belgian consul meantime to General Merritt and Admiral Dewey led to rumors that terms of surrender were being arranged.

DEWEY LED THE FIGHTING LINE.

The American fleet began to move in at 9 o'clock Saturday morning. Dewey on the Olympia led the firing line, as of old. Above the Olympia and from the ships following her flew the American flag.

The Olympia opened with her 8-inch guns at 9:35 o'clock, the first four shells being directed against Malate fort. The Raleigh, Petrel and Calloa also opened on the forts, the Boston, Baltimore, Charleston and Monterey standing in as supports. Most of the firing was done at range from 3,000 to 4,000 yards.

The practice was excellent as soon as the range was determined. Most of the 5-inch shells fell in a battery protected by earthworks. Sixteen 8-inch and 69 five-inch shells were fired by the Olympia and the Raleigh and Petrel each drove in about seventy-five. It was a pretty sight to see the Callao, Lieutenant Tappin commanding, and the launch Barcelo riding in the heavy surf, close in shore, pouring their fire on the enemy's riflemen.

The big monitor Monterey was not called upon to try her guns during the bombardment, but, undoubtedly, her presence and the boldness with which she was navigated within easy range of the city had considerable influence on the Spanish in their decision to capitulate.

TROOPS MOVE FORWARD GALLANTLY.

A general signal to the ships to cease firing was hoisted at 32 minutes past 10. The American infantry was seen a few minutes later moving forward upon the Spanish intrenchments. The advance was made under cover of a heavy fire from the Utah battery.

With colors flying and bands playing the troops moved swiftly along the beach. There was a creek to be forded. They plunged into it and were soon across. Once over they deployed in skirmishing order along Malate, keeping up a heavy rifle fire and finally halting at Runeta. The resistance made by the Spanish troops was stubborn in the extreme.

General Anderson directed the operations on land and General Greene, with the left wing, swept along upon the trenches before Malate. General McArthur led the right wing, with the Astor battery, which took up a position on the right of the Pasig river, and did gallant work. One instance of this was when a Spanish blockhouse was carried by men using only their pistols. The only rapid-fire gun on the Spanish line was silenced by this gallant advance. Three men of the Astor battery were killed.

The hardest fighting of the day was done at a place on the right wing, where the guns of the fleet under "Fighting" Dewey could give no assistance. After the fleet had raked the position at Malate the Colorado troops, supported by the Eighteenth regulars and the Utah battery, swept it with the deadliest of fires. The Spaniards fell before the charging Colorado men, who followed them closely, giving them no rest until the position was ours and the American flag was raised by the Californians, who had been charging behind the Colorado men.

The Californians, who were subjected to a galling fire from Spanish sharpshooters in houses on the right, moved past the Colorado men into the suburb of Ermita, where Company L was leading, engaged in a hot fight along the Calle Real, the Spaniards having erected street barricades there. Once Calle Real was cleared, the attack was virtually over.

RAISING THE WHITE FLAG.

About noon a white flag was hoisted over the city walls. The Californians advanced in double time across the Luneta as General Greene and his staff arrived to receive the surrender.

Flag Lieutenant Brumby went ashore in a launch, accompanied by Inspector-General Whittier, to interview General Jaudenes on the terms of capitulation. General Merritt was also present to discuss settling the terms. The terms are briefly these:

"Capitulation of the Philippines. Officers allowed to retain their swords and personal effects, but not their horses, during their stay in Manila."

This was considered a parole, but it is not exactly so. Prisoners of war surrendering their arms will have necessary supplies provided. All public property is surrendered.

The future and disposition of the Spanish troops who surrendered is to be determined by negotiation between the respective governments. Arms may be returned at General Merritt's discretion. Banks will continue to operate under existing regulations, which are subject to change by the United States government.

SPANIARDS WEPT AT CHANGE OF FLAGS.

Lieutenant Brumby, after the terms of capitulation had been signed, hurried off to lower the Spanish flag. He was accompanied by two signal officers from the Olympia. This little party found its way after considerable difficulty into Fort Santiago, in the northern part of the walled city. There a large Spanish flag was flying. Grouped about it were many Spanish officers.

Brumby's presence in the victors' uniform attracted a crowd from the streets. They hissed as he approached to haul down the flag. Then the Stars and Stripes rose in place of the other. Many of those present wept bitterly as the flag of the victorious stranger rose in place above the fort.

The conduct of the Spaniards was disgraceful after the capitulation. The gunboat Cebu was brought down the river, with the Spanish flag flying and was set on fire at the mouth of the Pasig. A party of Americans boarded her and hoisted the Stars and Stripes. They tried fruitlessly to save three launches and several boats, which were destroyed.

The American troops quickly occupied the city on both sides of the Pasig, sleeping in the streets throughout the night of August 13, which was a wet one and made the strange condition doubly disagreeable. Yet the conduct of the troops were beyond praise.

INSURGENTS MUST KEEP OUT.

The insurgents on August 14—the day after the surrender—entered some Spanish trenches on the outskirts of the city, but were repulsed. General Merritt notified them that they will not be permitted to come inside the city. It is probable that the Americans will now deal with the insurgents unless an amicable arrangement is arrived at soon.

General Merritt has issued the following order, which has been translated into Spanish:

"In view of the extraordinary conditions under which this army is operating, its commanding general desires to acquiant the officers and men with the expectations he entertains as to their conduct. You are assembled on foreign soil, situated within the western confines of a vast ocean, separating you from your native land. You are come not as despoilers or oppressors, but simply as the instrument of a strong, free government, whose purposes are beneficent, and which declared itself in this war champion of those oppressed by Spanish misrule.

"It is, therefore, the intention of this order to appeal directly to your pride in your position as representatives of a high civilization in the hope and with the firm conviction that you will so conduct yourself in your relations with the inhabitants of these islands, as to convince them of the lofty nature of the mission you have come to execute.

"It is not believed that any act of pillage, rapine, nor violence will be committed by soldiers or others in the service of the United States, but should there be persons with this command who prove themselves unworthy of this confidence, their acts will be considered not only as crimes against the sufferers, but as direct insult to the United States flag and will be punished on the spot with the maximum penalties known to military law."

The Best Remedy for Flux.

Mr. John Mathias, a well known stock dealer of Pulaski, Ky., says: "After suffering for over a week with flux, and my physician having failed to relieve me, I was advised to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have the pleasure of stating that the half of one bottle cured me." For sale by the Dorsey Drug Company.

Records of the War.

(New York Sun.)

Here are marks along the path of our progress in the war, and it is worth while to look back at them now that the end of the journey is reached:

May 1.—Dewey destroys Spanish fleet at Manila.

May 19.—Cervera's fleet reaches Santiago.

July 3.—Cervera's flees destroyed.

July 14.—Santiago Surrenders.

July 26.—Miles lands at Guanica.

July 29.—Ponce surrenders.

August 11.—Spain accepts our peace terms.

Was it possible to do much better than finish up the war in a little more than three months, with invariable victory and never even a setback throughout its course?

Truth wears well. People have learned that DeWitt's Little Early Risers are reliable little pills for regulating the bowels, curing constipation and sick headache. They don't gripe. Phil H. Thomas.

A Frenchman estimates that there are in the world about 10,000 libraries worthy of a name.

People talk about some men easier than they do about others.

SCHLEY IN ACTION.

ONE OF THE BROOKLYN'S MEN TALKS OF HIM.

Characteristics of the Gallant Maryland Naval Hero—His Method of Handling a Battleship too Much for the Enemy, and a Constant Surprise to His Men—Bold and Courageous, and a Hard Fighter, Yet Gentle and Considerate Toward Those Under Him.

A Boston boy who has been in active service on the United States cruiser Brooklyn, Commodore Schley's flagship, during the blockade off Santiago, and has just returned home, gives, in the Boston *Herald*, the following glimpses of life aboard the cruiser:

The pride of every jackie's heart aboard the Brooklyn is the good ship herself, and no one can gainsay from her record that the admiration is well placed. Dating from our arrival off Santiago, the Spaniards afloat and ashore considered her speed and battery a formidable foe, and concentrated their efforts in every engagement to destroy or disable her. In every combat our position was in the hottest line of fire at a close range, where our guns were able to do terrific damage, yet on "cease firing" we retired without serious damage to any vital spot. The destruction of Cervera's fleet is no exception, for although the Brooklyn was hit over forty times, not a single shot had a disabling effect. All on board except poor Ellis must have borne charmed lives, for in action the water around us fairly boiled with misplaced shells.

PAST MASTER IN MANEUVERING.

Luck was by no means the sole element of our safety; the magnificent handling of our ship by the Commodore is entitled to greater credit. He is a past master in the art of maneuvering; his methods and dodges would rattle the gun captains of the ablest foe. Even to those under his command the unexpected was always occurring. Under the most trying circumstances he never for an instant forgot the limits with which a gun can safely be fired, the comfort of his men and the protection of the engines, the heart of the cruiser.

In action the Commodore is an inspiring figure. Naturally of a nervous and energetic temperament, under fire he exhibits the opposite characteristics, and is the coolest and most phlegmatic man on the ship. Discarding the customary station in action, the forward bridge, the Commodore chose to direct the Brooklyn and other ships under his command from the forecastle, a most exposed and dangerous position. Accordingly, under his personal supervison the ship's carpenter built him a circular platform, four feet high and three feet wide, around the conning tower. From this elevation our gallant commander, fearless of his own safety and with rare commanding presence, won glory and distinction for the Brooklyn by decisions rapidly made and never altered.

"NOT FAR FROM SICK BAY."

Being questioned one day by Captain Evans as to why he chose such a peculiar position, he laughingly replied: "It's handy to talk business with Captain Cook in the tower and no great distance from the sick bay, which in war time, my friend, may receive our unwilling attention at any time."

He by no means confined himself to this little structure, and his orderly was more apt to find him close to the side, watching events through the glases or dodging the forward eight-inch gun as it trained from side to side. This gun was also located on the forecastle, and the turret drew a great deal of the fire owing to its exposure, adding greatly to his danger.

During the bombardment of June 16 he was standing on the starboard side of this gun, when the turret officer, Lieutenant Simpson, decided to retrain almost directly aft in order to drop a shell on Quay Smith. In the scramble for safety as the gun swung around the Commodore ran into the senior medical officer, who was standing behind him an interested spectator of the shooting. The Doctor sprawled flat, while the Commodore managed to keep his feet. Turning to the breathless surgeon, he said: "Doctor, I am very sorry, but just the same it is pleasant to have such positive evidence that you are near at hand if needed."

FIGHTING AT CLOSE RANGE.

Commodore Schley is a lover of close fighting. On the trip down from Cienfuegos to Santiago, when we momentarily expected to sight the Cape Verde fleet, the Commodore and navigator were engaged in conversation on the bridge.

"I suppose you will fight at about 3,000 yards if we meet," queried the navigator.

"Hardly," replied the Commodore. "If they don't run, it will be 1,000 yards or less."

The men, hearing of this from the quartermaster on watch, who had caught every word said, delegated a spokesman to inform the Commodore "if 1,000 yards is too long a range to put them out of commission, we unanimously agree, with your permission, to make it a hand-to-hand fight."

This pleased him very much, though his reply was simply, "I am with you."

"All the way or not at all," he said once about a question of tactics, but it well applies to his motto in every move he makes.

A word from him was sufficient to get double the usual amount of work accomplished by the men in any task. We were coaling one day off Santiago; it was terribly hot and the sun's rays burnt, but it became absolutely necessary to coal quickly a large quantity, not having been able to for sixteen days. As the men went over the side to commence this disagreeable duty the Commodore pleasantly remarked, "Now, boys, take it easy; take lots of time and plenty of rest; but if you can at the same time fill up all the bunkers it will take a load off my mind." Here was a case of no driving or harsh commands, and every jackie appreciated it. Over four hundred tons of coal were lifted from the collier Justin that day—100 more than the Commodore expected.

To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, to permanently overcome habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds, or fevers, use Syrup of Figs, made by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Friday, an Unlucky Day?

Many persons have a superstitious notion that Friday is an unlucky day. And so far is this carried by some that they will not begin a piece of work or start on a journey on Friday that cannot be finished that day. But, if Friday has proven unlucky for one side it has brought equally as good luck on the other in the war with Spain. Many of the most important events connected with the war occurred on Friday.

As a matter of fact, however, Friday has always been a day of much prominence in American history, and in the Spanish-American war it has well sustained its past reputation. As we find in the Wilmington, Delaware, *Star*, a gentleman of that city, Mr. Edwin Hirst, has kept a record of the principal happenings of the war that have occurred on Friday.

The list is as follows:

Proclamation blockading Cuban ports issued on Friday.

First gun of the war was fired by the cruiser New York about eight miles south of Sand Key Light on Friday.

First Spanish prize captured, Friday, April 22.

Merrimac sunk in Santiago harbor Friday, June 3.

First land battle in Cuba, Friday, June 24.

Daiguari, east of Aguadores, was bombarded by the American ships on Friday, June 10.

The battle of Siboney was fought on Friday, June 24.

The first great battle of the land and naval forces and the capture of San Juan was on Friday, July 1.

The U. S. transports Colonia, Zealanchia and Senator arrived in Honolula on Friday with 4,000 men en route to Manila. They were overwhelmed with kindness.

General Miles sailed from Guantanamo for Porto Rico on Friday, July 22, and the city of Ponce was peacefully surrendered.

On Friday, July 22, the Madrid government decided to seek peace.

On Friday, July 29, the President and Cabinet practically decided on the terms of peace.

On Friday, August 5, the first real battle was fought in Porto Rico and the city of Guanama was captured by General Brooke.

On Friday, August 12, the end of the war came, the protocol of peace being signed in the White House.

NO CURE—NO PAY.
This is the way all druggists sell Groves Tasteless Chill Tonic for Chills and Fevers and all forms of Malaria. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. Children love it. Adults refer it to bitter nauseating tonics. Price 50 cents. 16septlc

A Hard Thing to Do.

From recent developments we are inclined to remark, there is no harder dose in the newspaper man's experience than to be asked to support for a county office a candidate who dees not subscribe for his paper. The *Gazette* is not right certain that it is going to support any of that sort. If a man does not take his county paper it is for one of two reasons, either he is not able or he does not want it. A candidate who cannot manage his financial affairs well enough to take his county paper is not fit to be placed in charge of his county's affairs; if he does not want the paper and prefers some other, a New York blanket sheet for example, of course he does not want his home paper's support. In either case the candidate who does not take his county paper is in a good way to get left.—Gastonia *Gazette*.

A stubborn cough or tickling in the throat yields to One Minute Cough Cure. Harmless in effect, touches the right spot, reliable and just what is wanted. It acts at once. Phil H. Thomas.

Plant Wheat.

(Weldon News.)

Before other crop shall have been harvested, Weldon will have one of the finest flouring mills in the South, and we would like to impress upon our farmers the importance of sowing wheat this fall. Cotton as a money crop, is a thing of the past, while, even at present prices, we can raise wheat at a profit. Bear in mind, you can either have your wheat made into pure flour at the mills here, or if you desire, you can sell the wheat to the mill at good prices. Please remember there is money in wheat.

A Hard-Working Woman

—sooner or later suffers from backache, worn-out feelings, or a sense of weight in the abdomen, dragging down sensations and dizziness. It will all come to an end with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for it's woman's special tonic and nervine; it restores her strength, regulates and promotes all the natural functions and makes a new woman of her. Uterine debility, irregularity and inflammation are most often the cause of the extreme nervousness and irritability of some women—the medicine to cure it is the "Perseription" of Dr. Pierce. All the aches, pains and weaknesses of womanhood vanish where it is faithfully employed. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is therefore just the medicine for young girls just entering womanhood and for women at the critical "change of life."

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Like billousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work
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easily and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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We have a book, prepared especially for you, which we mail free. It treats of the stomach disorders—worms, etc.—that every child is liable to and for which
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THOS. J. COOPER, Tupelo, Miss., says: "My sister suffered from very irregular and painful menstruation and doctors could not relieve her. Wine of Cardui entirely cured her and also helped my mother through the Change of Life."
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