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That it pays to advertise in the GOLD LEAF, is shown by its well filled advertising columns
SENSIBLE BUSINESS MEN
Do not continue to spend good money where no appreciable returns are seen.
That is Proof that it pays Them.

GOLD LEAF.

As an Advertising Medium
The GOLD LEAF stands at the head of newspapers in this section of the famous
BRIGHT TOBACCO DISTRICT
The most wide-awake and successful business men use its columns with the highest
Satisfaction and Profit to Themselves.

THAD R. MANNING, Publisher. | "CAROLINA, CAROLINA, HEAVEN'S BLESSINGS ATTEND HER." | SUBSCRIPTION $1.50 Cash.

VOL. XVII. HENDERSON, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1898. NO. 52.

Be Careful

No woman can be too careful of her condition during the period before her little ones are born. Neglect or improper treatment then endangers her life and that of the child. It lies with her whether she shall suffer unnecessarily, or whether the ordeal shall be made comparatively easy. She had better do nothing than do something wrong.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

is the one and the only preparation that is safe to use. It is a liniment that penetrates from the outside. External applications are eternally right. Internal medicines are radically wrong. They are more than blunderings—they endanger life.

Mother's Friend helps the muscles to relax and expand naturally—relieves morning sickness—removes the cause of nervousness and headache—prevents hard and rising breasts—shortens labor and lessens the pains—and helps the patient to rapid recovery.

From a letter by a Shreveport, La., woman: "I have been using your wonderful remedy, Mother's Friend, for the last two months, and find it just as recommended."

Druggists sell it at $1 per bottle.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

Send for our free illustrated book, "Before Baby is Born."

TRY ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and damp. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It warms the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and is a certain cure for Chilblains and Frost bite. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for Chilblains, sweating, callous, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25cts. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

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

Ask your 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 Pla., Phila., Pa. Sold by all Local Druggists.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

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.

James W. White,

Merchant Tailor,
Henderson, N. C.

Fine Suits and Trousers made to order from the Latest Imported Fabrics. Perfect fit and satisfaction guaranteed. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done with dispatch and neatness. "Cutting a specialty." A trial order will convince the most fastidious. Prices to suit the times.

My fall and winter samples are now ready for inspection. Call and examine goods and get prices before you buy your fall suit.

Office over Beacom Bros'. store, opposite postoffice.

LARGEST SOCK
—OF—
Druggists' Sundries,

IN TOWN. RARE BARGAINS IN

Drummers' Samples of Brushes and Combs, Razors, Razor Strops, &c.

FLESH BRUSHES AT COST

AND MANY OTHER BARGAINS YOU WILL FIND ALSO.

Your patronage is solicited.

W. W. Parker,

Handsome line of silks for shirt waists and trimmings, also satins, etc., at H. THOMASON'S.

DELIGHTFUL PINEHURST

AN IDEAL NORTH CAROLINA HEALTH RESORT.

What Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Who Is a Regular Visitor to This Charming Place of Ease, and Rest, and Recreation Says About It—An Advertisement Money Couldn't Buy.

(Charlotte Observer.)

In the Pinehurst *Outlook* for last month there is a beautiful letter to its editor from the venerable Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, who has spent some weeks at Pinehurst each two yearcs past. The editor says that after his hard winter's work in Boston he comes down "into the woods and refreshes himself by preaching each Sunday, dedicating a church now and then, making addresses and reading his stories for various good causes, and filling up their intervals with writing the numerous books, lectures and literary articles which he always has on hand." Speaking of his last visit to the pine woods of Moore county, Dr. Hale writes to *The Outlook* editor the following letter, which would be worth its space on account of its fresh, attractive style, if there were nothing else to commend it:

Ever since that I have been saying to tired people, and people who have notes to meet, "why don't you go to Pinehurst? At Pinehurst," I have said, "there is no care. At Pinehurst you do just as you choose. At Pinehurst you simply breathe sweet air and drink pure water under the blue sky and meet pleasant people, and you do not know that there is any worry in the world. Why do you not sell all that you have and with the money buy tickets to Pinehurst? I generally say that they cost fifteen dollars and a half apiece; I am not quite sure whether this is true, but I hope it is because I have said so often. I generally say also that it is no matter about return tickets, because they will never want to come back again.

Simply and really, my recollection of Pinehurst is of a place where nobody worried me, where I was not afraid of anybody, where I wanted to get out of bed when I woke in the morning, and wanted go to bed when it came to be half past 9 at night. Is not this, perhaps, the method of the next century? If one were to imagine an ideal home, would he not say that it was a place where the drainage had been arranged first and the water supply second and the light for the night third, and the houses fourth, and what you ate and drink last? Would he not say there was a nice postoffice and postmistress and a nice shop with nice people to keep the shop, and that you bought things cheaper than you ever bought anything in your life before, and there was a nice room to spend the evening in, with a lecture or a concert or a stereopticon? And would not this describe Pinehurst?

This is what I say to the outside people. Now,

No. 2. There is an inside aristocracy at the North. This consists of the people who have been at Pinehurst. Those are the highest in rank—they are a sort of dukes—who have been there three years. The marquises and barons come next; they have been there two years. And then come the baronets and knights, and they are the people who have been there one year. You meet them all with a sort of Freemason grasp; you have a wink of the eye which says, "We have been to Pinehurst, and nobody else has! We know all about it." And these people ask how Mr. Hodgin's peaches are getting on, and they ask about the McNeills and the McFarlands and the McGregors, and they ask what has been going on in the Village Hall. They ask if Mr. Everett is there, or Mr. Beale is there, and how long Mr. Tufts stays.

Then you turn round and say to them: "Why are you freezing in Boston? Why are you not in Pinehurst?" Then they say that the war has come on and that they are afraid stocks will fall or that a Spanish frigate will bombard a country residence at Little Boar's Head. Then you say: "You are a fool. If you go to Pinehurst there will be no Spanish frigates, and you will forget all about stocks, and, in short, enter into life there as you do not anywhere else." Then they say that this is so, and they have been fools, and they go home and pack their coat boxes, and you see them before you read this letter.

I find that this class of what I may call the aristocracy of Pinehurst enlarges every year. All of us are grateful to Mr. Tufts and Mr. Benbow and the Messrs. Spinney and to General Carrington and to the commissioners of Moore county and to the justices of the peace of Mineral Springs township, and to Mr. Picken, the minister of Mount Beulah church, and to Mr. Olmstead and Mr. Atwood and Mr. Sise, and to Mrs. Upham, and to everybody else who has done so much to introduce the twentieth century and its methods at the end of the nineteenth. In high places and in low places, we advise other people to "go South, young men!" and to "go South, young woman!" And when they ask us where to go, we tell them to go to Southern Pines and look out for a trolley, which has a nice Mr. Stillings for its minister, and that he will take them to the promised Heaven. All who have any sense go.

Some of us have to stay here to heal the hurt of our people. But this we are sorry for, and we send our affectionate regards to all who are within the sacred precincts.

EDWARD E. HALE.

No North Carolina resort ever before had such an advertisement as this.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. Sold by Dorsey Drug Co.

THE PHILIPPINES.

BY M. B. WHARTON, D. D.

We've got them, let's enjoy the feast;
The Spaniard now the treaty signs,
We've got the jewels (?) of the East
We've got the boasted Philippines.

We've got their cabbage leaf cigars,
Their beastly pulke and their wines;
We've got a thousand petty wars,
We've got the pesky Philippines.

We've got eight million heathen souls,
We've got ten thousand heathen shrines;
We got the sum of the Mongoles
When we got the Philippines.

The lepers too, will form a part
Of this great government's assigns,
And criminals of every art—
'Tis well we get their hemp and twines.

We've got a twenty-million debt,
A hundred million more, perhaps,
A Mongrel office-holder set
To suck the governmental paps.

The millionaires begin to plot—
Trusts, jobs, monopolies, combines,
Two thousand elephants we got
When we obtained the Philippines.

Now, Uncle Samuel, we think
The time has come to draw the lines,
Or thy great government will sink
In quagmires of the Philippines.

And Spain will conqueror be at last;
She falls with cannon and carbines,
But slays the Giant of the West
With pebbles from the Philippines.

SIMMONS JUBILEE SPEECH.

At the Democratic jubilee in Raleigh when the glorious victory for white supremacy and good Government was fittingly celebrated, Hon. F. M. Simmons, Chirman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, gave a brief history of the campaign, in which among other things, as reported by the *News and Observer*, we find this:

"Mr. Simmons declared that the people of the State had made the interests of the smallest county or town their interests. Of the campaign, as conducted by him, he said;

"'I did not send out a single statement that had not been verified. The Democrats had no resort to falsehood. The fusionists resorted to every act of chicanery and misrepresentation. They began by a vicious assault on me and ended by sending out lies by telegraph. We will faithfully perform every pledge we have made. For corruption we will substitute incorruption; for extravagance we will give economy, and replace incompetency with competence. What shall we do with the negro? We will do what is just and fair. The Democrats intend that the negro shall know his place. To-day, as always, the Democrat is his best friend. We will do all we can to promote his best interest, but by the eternal gods he shall not rule over white men. This victory is not my victory, nor the victory of any man or class of men, but of the great white manhood of North Carolina. We owe the victory to the fact that the white women of the State were on our side and every high influence was cast in our favor. At the beginning and the end the ministry of the State extended its hands in benediction over us. Was any fusion meeting opened or closed with prayer? They know their cause was such that the Great Father would not answer their prayers for blessing upon it. I rejoice because North Carolina, escaping the dangers that threatened her, has been redeemed from shame and disgrace.'"

The Concealed Weapon Law.

(Charlotte Observer.)

It was stated in our Raleigh correspondence that Attorney General Walser in his report to the Legislature will recommend that the carrying of concealed weapons be made a felony instead of a misdmeanor. If anything at all is done with that law it should, instead of being made more stringent, be repealed. Its practical results are exactly the contrary of those intended. It disarms the lawabiding citizen and leaves him at the mercy of the lawless. There is no person who is criminal at heart who pays the slightest heed to it; it restrains none of this class. But above and beyond that, it violates the spirit of our institutions. It is no more the business of the law to say that a man shall not carry a pistol in his pocket than it is to say that he shall not carry an Irish potato. It has the right to hold him responsible for its improper use, but it is not right to prevent his having of it. This right for the peace is a natural right and the law forbidding his carrying it is an unwarrantable invasion of his personal liberty. This liberty has been too far invaded when the citizen is forbidden to carry his pistol and his doing so is made a misdemeanor. The Legislature will hardly hear a suggestion that the offence be made a felony.

GOVERNOR RUSSELL WAS NOT THERE.

The colored State fair was held last week, and the Raleigh *News and Observer* says that Russell is the only Governor in twenty years who failed to make a speech at the annual exhibition by the negroes. The other Governors of the State within this time, though having no political designs upon the negroes, felt a friendly interest in them and were glad to give them this encouragement. Russell despises them as a race, and knowing that they can never serve him again politically, chose not to put himself to the trouble to speak to them.—Charlotte *Observer*.

"Father," said a cobbler's lad, as he was pegging away at an old shoe, with a longing glance at the stream that wimpled past the cabin door, "they say that trout bite good now." "Well, well," replied the old gentleman, "you stick to your work, and they won't bite you."—*Household Words.*

There is no grace in a benefit that sticks to the fingers.—Seneca.

OUR LAW MAKERS.

WHO WILL CONSTITUTE OUR NEXT LEGISLATURE.

Some Strong Men Among the Number Selected as North Carolina's Law Makers at the Late Election—You Will Readily Recognize Many of Them.

The following is a complete official list of the members elect of the General Assembly and their politics:

SENATE.

1st District—(Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Hertford)—T. G. Skinner, D; George Cowper, D.
2nd District—(Dare, Hyde, Tyrrill, Washington, Pamlico, Martin, Beaufort)—H. S. Ward, D; G. W. Miller, D.
3rd District—(Northampton and Bertie)—W. E. Harris, P.
4th District—(Halifax)—E. L. Travis, D.
5th District—(Edgecombe)—Dr. R. H. Speight, D.
6th District—(Pitt)—F. G. James, D.
7th District—(Wilson, Nash and Franklin)—R. A. P. Cooley, D; T. S. Collie, D.
8th District—(Craven, Carteret, Jones, Onslow, Lenoir and Greene)—James A. Bryan, D; J. Q. Jackson, D.
9th District—(Wayne, Duplin and Pender)—Frank A. Daniels, D; I. F. Hill, D.
10th District—(New Hanover and Brunswick)—William J. Davis, D.
11th District—(Warren and Vance)—T. O. Fuller; R.
12th District—(Wake)—Fabius A. Whitaker, D.
13th District—(Johnston)—Elder J. A. T. Jones, D.
14th District—(Sampson, Harnett and Bladen)—F. M. White, R; J. M. Robinson, D.
15th District—(Robeson and Columbus)—Stephen McIntyre, D; Jos. A. Brown, D.
16th District—(Cumberland)—W. L. Williams, D.
17th District—(Granville and Person)—A. A. Hicks, D.
18th District—(Caswell, Alamance, Orange and Durham)—T. M. Cheek, D; J. M. Satterfield, D.
19th District—(Chatham)—J. A. Goodwin, R.
20th District—(Rockingham)—William Lindsey, D.
21st District—(Guilford)—John N. Wilson, D.
22nd District—(Randolph and Moore)—J. C. Black, D.
23rd District—(Richmond, Montgomery, Anson and Union)—T. J. Jerome, D; Charles Stanback, D.
24th District—(Cabarrus and Stanly)—R. L. Smith, D.
25th District—(Mecklenburg)—F. I. Osborne, D.
26th District—(Rowan, Davidson and Forsyth)—R. B. Glenn, D; J. C. Thomas, D.
27th District—(Iredell, Yadkin and Davie)—James A. Butler, D; F. C. Hairston, D.
28th District—(Stokes and Surry)—J. C. Newsome, R.
29th District—(Alexander, Wilkes, Lincoln and Catawba)—D. A. Lowe, D; H. T. Campbell, R.
30th District—(Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga)—W. C. Fields, D.
31st District—(Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Mitchell and Yancey)—Commodore Keeley, P; W. J. Souther, R.
32nd District—(Gaston, Cleveland, Rutherford and Polk)—M. H. Justice, D; O. F. Mason, D.
33rd District—(Buncombe, Madison and Haywood)—W. J. Cocke, D; Thos. J. Murray, D.
34th District—(Henderson, Transylvania, Jackson and Swain)—Josh Franks, R.
35th District—(Macon, Cherokee, Clay and Graham)—J. L. Crisp, R.

Democrats	40
Fusionists	10
Total	50

HOUSE.

Alamance—W. H. Carroll, D.
Alexander—A. C. McIntosh, D.
Alleghany—J. M. Gambrill, D.
Anson—Jas. A. Leak, D.
Ashe—D. E. B. Reeves, D.
Beaufort—Dr. B. B. Nicholson, D.
Bertie—F. D. Winston, D.
Bladen—George H. Currie, D.
Brunswick—Dr. McNeill, D.
Buncombe—Locke Craig, D; J. C. Burke—J. H. Holman, D.
Cabarrus—L. T. Hartsell, D.
Caldwell—S. L. Patterson, D.
Camden—J. K. Abbott, D.
Cartaret—J. B. Russell, D.
Caswell—C. J. Yarboro, R.
Catawba—A. C. Boggs, D.
Chatham—L. L. Wrenn, R; R. J. H. Giles, R.
Cherokee—W. E. Mauny, D.
Chowan—W. Welsh, D.
Clay—Wm. Sanderson, D.
Cleveland—C. R. Hoey, D.
Columbus—D. C. Allen, D.
Craven—Isaac Smith, R.
Cumberland—H. McD. Robinson, D; D. J. Ray, D.
Currituck—S. M. Beasley, D.
Dare—Williams, D.
Davidson—C. M. Thompson, D.
Davie—White, R.
Duplin—J. O. Carr, D.
Durham—H. A. Foushee, D.
Edgecombe—H. A. Gilliam, D; S. L. Hart, D.
Forsyth—W. A. Lowry, R; J. K. P. Carpenter, R.
Franklin—P. A. Davis, D.
Gaston—L. H. J. Houser, D.
Gates—John M. Trotman, D.
Graham—O. P. Williams, D.
Granville—C. W. Bryan, D; A. A. Lyon, D.
Greene—J. E. W. Sugg, D.
Guilford—J. C. Kennett, D; J. C. Bunch, D.
Halifax—H. S. Harrison, D; W. P. White, D.
Harnett—D. H. McLean, D.
Haywood—Joseph S. Davis, D.
Henderson—M. S. Justice, R.
Hertford—J. F. Snipes, R.
Hyde—Claude W. Davis, D.
Iredell—John B. Holman, D; Thos. J. Williams, D.
Jackson—Walter E. Moore, D.
Johnston—J. F. Brown, D; D. G. Johnson, D.
Jones—G. G. Noble, D.
Lenoir—W. W. Carraway, D.
Lincoln—J. F. Reinhardt, D.
Macon—J. Frank Ray, D.
Madison—A. P. Bryan, R.
Martin—W. H. Stubbs, D.
McDowell—E. J. Justice, D.
Mecklenburg—Heriot Clarkson, D; R. M. Ranson, D; J. E. Henderson, D.
Mitchell—J. R. Pritchard, R.
Montgomery—Chas. Stanback, D.
Moore—John L. Currie, D.
Nash—Cicero Ellen,
New Hanover—George Rountree, D; M. S. Willard, D.
Northampton—W. C. Courts, R.
Onslow—Frank Thompson, D.
Orange—S. M. Gattis, D.
Pamlico—R.
Pasqoutank—J. A. Leigh, D.
Pender—Gibson James, D.
Perquimans—F. H. Nicholson, R.
Person—Charles W. Whitfield, D.
Pitt—N. J. Nichols, D; T. H. Barnhill, D.
Randolph—T. J. Redding, D; J. M. Barrow, R.
Richmond—H. C. Wall, D; Hector McLean, D.
Robeson—G. B. Pattison, D; J. S. Oliver, D.
Rockingham—Joseph H. Lane, D; J. R. Garrett, D.
Rowan—Lee S. Overman, D; D. R. Julian, D.
Rutherford—J. F. Alexander, D.
Sampson—Allen Daughtry, R; L. L. Mathis, P.
Stanly—J. M. Brown, D.
Stokes—R. L. Peatree, R.
Surry—W. W. Hampton, R.
Swain—R. L. Leatherwood, D.
Transylvania—G. W. Wilson, D.
Tyrrell—William Maithland, D.
Union—R. L. Stevens, D.
Vance—J. Y. Eaton, R.
Wake—J. D. Boushall, D; Gaston Powell, D; W. H. Holland, D.
Warren—J. H. Wright, R.
Washington—T. L. Tarkinton, R.
Watauga—W. B. Councill, Jr., D.
Wayne—W. R. Allen, D; J. M. Wood, D.
Wilkes—E. B. Hendrin, R; W. A. Thorp, R.
Wilson—H. G. Connor, D.
Yadkin—H. S. Williams, R.
Yancey—W. M. Austin, D.

Democrats	95
Fusionists	25
Total	120

Yellow Journalism on Poor Whites and Negroes.

(Charlotte Observer.)

The admirers of the New York *Journal* in these parts will probably be interested in a few lines from one of its recent editorials discussing the race troubles of week before last in North Carolina and Southern race troubles generally. They follow:

"The primary cause of these disturbances is not 'ineradicable' race prejudice, but greed, lust for office and abominable self-conceit.

"The negro of the South has developed wonderfully well during the few years since his emancipation, and in some instances he stands today on a higher moral and mental plane than the poorer classes of the white people.

"In spite of the obstacles that have been thrown in his way, he has persistently forged ahead, and wherever a helping hand has been extended, his progress nas been wondrously rapid.

"If this generation still finds him too weak to cope with arrogance and brutality of his white neighbors, in the next he will doubtless be able to assert his rights."

We do not know that this calls for any comment from us, in view of the following comment which the Richmond *Times* submits:

"When the State of North Carolina was overrun by the negro party, when the whites were subjected to all sorts of indignities, when negroism was rampant, not one word of comfort, not one word of support did our Carolina brethren receive from this paper that had been stalking around so lately as their friend and champion. It was willing to release the people of North Carolina from the alleged slavery to the money power, but when it came to aiding them in throwing off the yoke of negro rule the *Journal* vouchsafed no word of friendly encouragement.

"And now that the battle has been fought and won, the South-haters are denouncing the whites of North Carolina for meeting the emergency in the only way that it could be met, this same New York *Journal*, this same leader of the new Democracy in 1896, this great friend of the Southern people, has the audacity, the insolence to draw an invidious distinction between the blacks and the whites, to champion the cause of the negro, and to say that in some portions of the Carolinas 'he stands to-day on a higher moral and mental plane than the poorer classes of the white people.'"

It all goes to show that there are no circumstances under which you can tie to a yellow journal.

A Dialogue.

A YOUTH.

Ah, Life, so full of joy!
Behold, I know not pain,
Better things employ
Man's full heart and brain,
Life is joy without alloy,
And sorrow's vain.

A MAN.

Ah, Life, in joy and sorrow
You veil yourself in turn,
And man must strive to borrow
His joy before to-morrow,
Then into grief dost turn;
For art thou joy or sorrow?
Ah, that we never learn!

—Southern Pines *Free Press.*

ANY one having islands for sale please address our Uncle Sam, at Washington, D. C., U. S. A. Its inhabitants need no qualification as to color, or intelligence, or any indication as to civilization whatever.

AGAINST EXPANSION.

WILL WE GAIN ANYTHING BY LAND GRABBING?

Andrew Carnegie Opposes Policy of Territorial Aggression—Thinks Imperialism Would Bring Expansion of Trouble and Expense but Not Expansion of Trade.

Andrew Carnegie, whose business perspicacity none will dispute, does not favor the "imperial" policy of the United States; he thinks it will 'set every one of the powers to study of the question from a new standpoint," and speaks of the increased cost in maintaining a standing army. Asked if he thought that territorial expansion would bring expansion in trade, he replied: "No, not by any means; barbarians are no customers, civilized people are the consumers of our products."

We suggest, in regard to the latter expression, that it is the development of our new acquisitions by American immigration from which the imperialists expect most; but it does not follow, even in this view, that the returns would justify the cost. The Anglo-Saxon from time immemorial has always spread himself wherever he could get a foothold; and, if there was any opposition to it, he would probably spread himself over Greenland, as he has already spread himself over the Klondike country and Labrador. India has been a source of vast revenue to the British; and it may be that a country so rich as Cuba, Porto Rico, or the Phillipines be made to yield rich returns to the people of this country. Still, there is the objection of its complicating us with foreign powers; and there is the further objection that we shall go on annexing until we find ourselves in possession of a regular job-lot, a junk-shop of nationalities which we shall have to protect and develop, but whose administration cannot be managed on principles of Statehood. The United States is in position of a federation of States, indivisible and nationalized, not calculated to absorb other nationalities except through the gateway of Statehood.

We can, of course, hold land and administer law in conquered or purchased territory in some fashion; but the day will come when we must frame these acquisitions into sovereign States and invest them with every privilege of Statehood. It is very true that Florida was purchased from Spain, and Louisiana from France, and that a vast territory West was practically won by conquest from Mexico. But all this territory was contiguous to existent portions of the United States, and our people overflowed into them, as it were, paving the way to integral American States. Here, on the other hand, are old nationalities, older indeed as Governments than most or all of the present American States, and widely differing from them in institutions, manners, and point of view. Will it not be long, indeed, before these will become truly integral and homogeneous parts of the American union? Florida, Louisiana, and Texas were speedily over-run by men generally of Anglo-Saxon lineage, and States blossomed into being quiet naturally; but will this be the case with islands like Cuba and Porto Rico, which have existed so long under entirely different forms of Government, and with a different language? Some people fancy a Government can do anything. The Government of the United States was called into being for the protection and general betterment of its own people, and with no ulterior purpose whatever. But here, on the threshold of the twentieth century, with no very great exertion of our part, we find ourselves in possession of a vast territory in the Northwest,—Alaska,—a rich island in the Caribbean sea, and another at our mercy, and a large group of islands in the Pacific to the North, with the Hawaiian group in the South. It may be the very best thing in the world for the people of these lands to boast of so powerful and generous a protector; but what of the protector himself? Where does his real advantage come in? Indeed, it begins to look as if we had gone into the national founding-hospital business for aye.

Acquisition is alluring, and apparent accquisition is frequently race. If we were not, our flag would not float as it does from the Arctic circle to degrees below the Tropic of Cancer. But it is a good thing, in national as in individual enterprise, to know where to stop. We all know the old motto of "too many irons in the fire," but we apply it only to business. We might apply it to national aquisition as well. A man undertakes to carry on two or three different kinds of business at one time, because he has succeeded in one. Possibly a successful merchant gets hold of a paper on a mortagage, or a farm, or a machine shop. When he is most deeply absorbed in problems pertaining to his first and most familiar concern in life, there comes an imperative call to break off and decide some knotty point with reference to the second business.

We have our doubts that Uncle Sam is fitted to be a Jack of all trades, and we are strongly inclined to endorse Mr. Carnegie's forebodings without reservation. The war taught us the lesson that it is of the least importance that the people of this country should mix. The people, North and South, who most speedily came together in business and society after the arbitrament of Appomattox were, notoriously, the soonest to forget all the old sores and become the best of personal friends. The war, indeed, would never have occurred if distance had not led to misunderstanding. Now we are all one, and a very happy family; but we must fain adopt a perfect medley of races,—Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiians in Hawaii, Chinooks, all sorts in Alaska, Filipinos in the Orient, and mixed breeds in the Antilles. Shall we strengthen the Republican framework of our Government by grafting on so many insecure planks and scantlings? We cannot help thinking Mr. Carnegie hits the bull's eye.

The Negro as a Soldier.

(Richmond Times.)

Because of the stupid lack of forethought of some former Virginia Legislatures, the Governor of this Commonwealth found himself with two battalions of negro troops on his hands at the breaking out of the recent war, fully equipped and commissioned. These negroes ought never to have been authorized by the Virginia Legislatures and our former Governors to wear the cloth of the Virginia militia and bear arms, but, having these arms in their hands and commissions in their pockets, the Governor did the right thing to turn them over bodily to the Federal Government to do with as it pleased. Lieutenant-Colonel Croxton, a West Point graduate, was put in charge of this battalion, He found his officers inefficient. He asked for an examining board. The officers resigned rather than submit to the mortification of exposing their ignorance of military law and tactics. The Governor then appointed competent and well attested white officers to take charge of these negro companies. There was a wild mutiny on the part of these negroes. It would have been a God-send for all time to come if they had been punished severely for such defiance of law, and for such malicious mutiny. Because of the unpleasant and disagreeable nature of their assignment the young white officers have resigned. The negro chuckles with glee. There is talk of mustering him out. Of this we do not care. It would be better to rebuke such mutiny and sulleness and send them to the most distant and disagreeable duties that the Federal government can pick out for them. But of one thing let us all rest assured, that no negro again shall ever bear a commission from the State of Virginia in our militia, and that we will not train up such people to bear arms in the borders of this Commonwealth.

Pains in the chest when a person has a cold indicate a tendency toward pneumonia. A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the chest over the seat of pain will promptly relieve the pain and prevent the threatened attack of pneumonia. The same treatment will cure a lame back in a few hours. Sold by Dorsey Drug Co.

Outspoken For White Rule.

The following letter from Governor Joseph F. Johnston was printed in the New Yoak *Herald* of recent date: To the Editor of the *Herald*:—

Every attempt to submit the people of any State or locality in the South to the domination of the negro will end in revolution, either peaceful or bloody. It is best for both races that the white people should control. Any interference by the Federal Government in the internal affairs of the States can only excite resentment and increase discord.

The people of North Carolina and South Carolina are as capable of attending to their own affairs as the people of any other State. It would seem to be quite as proper to consider whether the Federal Government should not interfere in Illinois. The expectation of Federal interference has brought enough disaster to the colored people, and it seems to me that it is about time for it to be understood that all the virtue, intelligence and patriotism of the nation are not confined to any section.

JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON.

Overcome evil with good. Overcome your coughs and colds with One Minute Cough Cure. It is so good children cry for it. It cures croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe and all throat disease. Phil H. Thomas.

The Delights of Boyhood.

(Detroit Free Press.)

I'd like to be a boy again without a woe or care, with freckles scattered on my face and hayseed in my hair, I'd like to rise at 4 o'clock and do a hundred chores, and saw the wood and feed the hogs and lock the stable drink, and teach the turkeys how to swim so that they wouldn't sink; and milk about a hundred cows and bring in wood to burn, and stand out in the sun all day and churn, and and churn, and churn; and wear my brother's cast-off clothes and walk four miles to school, and get a licking every day for breaking some old rule; and then get home again at night and do the chores once more and milk the cows and feed the hogs and curry mules galore, and then crawl wearily upstairs to seek my little bed and hear dad say: "That worthless boy! He isn't worth his bread! I'd like to be a boy again; a boy has so much fun; his life is just a round of mirth from rise to set of sun; I guess there's nothing pleasanter than closing stable doors, and herding hens, and clasing bees, and doing evening chores.

THE Fourth Virginia Regiment, at Savannah, refused to receive money at the hands of the negro paymaster, Lynch, last week. It does seem that the President is crowding his social equality a little too thick. The average outsider cannot help but think that it would be fair and right for colored officers to pay off the negro troops, and if there are not white paymasters enough to go around, make more.—Sanford, Fla., *Chronicle.*

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April 15, 1898.

The following toll rates will be in effect on and after May 1st, 1898,

FROM HENDERSON:

Axtell,	10,	Louisburg,	20,
Brookston,	10,	Manson	15,
Centreville,	20,	Middleburg,	10,
Franklinton,	15,	Mogeetts,	15,
Gillburg,	10,	Warrenton,	20,
Kittrell,	10,	Warren Pl'ns,	20,
Laurel,	20,	Wise,	20,
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