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The most wide-awake and successful business men use its columns with the highest
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THAD R. MANNING, Publisher. | "CAROLINA, CAROLINA, HEAVEN'S BLESSINGS ATTEND HER." | SUBSCRIPTION $1.50 Cash.

VOL. XVIII. HENDERSON, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1899. NO. 26.

DR. PIERCE'S
Favorite
PRESCRIPTION
Makes weak women strong and sick women well.

The great Temperance Remedy.

"Dave's Place,"
(Opposite S. A. L. Station)
Restaurant and Lunch Counter.
Furnished Rooms, Comfortable Beds.
Everything strictly first-class. An orderly, well kept place.
SALOON
Equal to any in the State, stocked with nothing but the very Best and Purest goods money can buy.
FINE CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.—
Pool rooms in connection.

A Great Convenience To the People.
I have placed a nice line of samples in my office which I can order Suits from $5.00 up, Trousers from $2.50 up, any size and all wool, and a fit guaranteed. Also a nice line of serges, linen, ducks and bicycle suits, cheap. Remember you can get what you want, from the cheapest to the best.
☞This does not conflict with my private Tailoring at all.
James W. White,
The Up-to-date Tailor.
OFFICE over Beacom's store, opposite postoffice.

In the Spring
You need a Tonic and Invigorator—something to tone up the System and give added strength to the Constitution. A good Blood Purifier is what you want. To purify the blood and keep it so take
Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy,
Greatest of all Blood Purifiers.
Scrofula, Old Sores, Rheumatism, Eczema, Tetter,
And all diseases of the Blood and Skin readily yield to its treatment. Many marvelous cures effected by its use. Write to-day for book of unsolicited testimonials. Postoffice and Laboratory, Kittrell, N. C.
Sold in Henderson by—
The Dorsey Drug Co.,
Phil H. Thomas,
and W. W. Parker.

SENT FREE
to housekeepers—
Liebig COMPANY'S
Extract of Beef
COOK BOOK--
telling how to prepare many delicate and delicious dishes.
Address, Liebig Co., P. O. Box 2718, N. Y.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chi-ches-ters 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.

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.

BUY
Harrell's
Va. BUGGIES
MADE AT SOUTH BOSTON, VA.
SOLD BY
D. Y. COOPER,
HENDERSON, N. C.

"WHITE MAN'S VIEW."

EX-GOV. NORTHERN TALKS ON THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

The Eloquent Georgian Discusses the Subject Before a Boston Audience—Abuse of the South Will Not Settle it or Abate Lynching—Pleads for Toleration and Non-Interference, and Declares the Relations Amicable Between the Races.

Ex-Governor W. J. Northern, of Georgia, made a notable speech in Boston on the evening of May 22nd. He spoke in Tremont Temple before the Congregational Club, and was listened to by a large audience. His subject was "The White Man's View of the Relations of the Negro in the South."

A press dispatch says the people of Boston showed deep interest in the address which, through lack of time, Gov. Northern was compelled to curtail, though he occupied more than two hours.

It was the general verdict that there has never before been heard in Boston such an exhaustive statement of the attitude of the South on the negro question.

While some of Gov. Northern's statements did not meet the approval of the audience, his speech as a whole met with great favor.

This was shown by an expression from the floor, when the speaker was about to close, by a person who moved "that the gentleman be permitted to deliver the whole of his address if it takes all night."

The motion was greeted with applause and ex-Governor Northern continued for another half hour.

Gov. Northern spoke in part as follows:

"I am not here to apologize for the South. The South has her ills, her sins and her crimes. What section has not? The South has had and will have violent shocks to her civilization. What section has not? The South has had her sorrows. God knows they have been grievous and hard to be endured.

"Whenever the South finds an ideal government without sin, a people perfect in law and perfect in its enforcement, the South will do its respectful obeisance and ask to be led into its broader civilization and its better power. Till then, and not till then, we shall stand abreast of all other sections, claiming as broad a civilization as any, and challenging those without sin to cast the first stone at us.

"So much I desire to say for the white people of the South. For the negroes of that section I cannot decline to say that, taken as a mass, I would not exchange them for any I have seen in any other parts of the United States without tremendous money boot in the exchange. I am the friend of the negro in my State, and they recognize in me one of their strongest defenders. I am not here to defame them. God forbid! I am here to speak their worth, when they deserve it, and to condemn them when their wickedness so demands.

"Lest I may be misunderstood, I desire to say, with emphasis, that I shall not speak to you in any sectional or partisan spirit. Let us thank God that sectionalism is, or ought to be, dead.

"With a grandson of Grant on the staff of Lee; with Fighting Joe Wheeler, clad in the uniform of an American soldier, rallying the charge under the floating folds of the American flag; with brave young Bagley, giving his life blood to cement into eternal brotherhood a divided nation; with Brumby, carrying amid the shouts of his applauding comrades the flag of the Union first planted in the Philippines; with Hobson, brave and heroic, a spectacle for God and for man, as he stood upon the bridge of the Merrimac, the embodiment of the South's loyalty to the Union, surely, surely, the South will now be heard without prejudice and with due consideration for what she may say.

NEGRO MISTAUGHT AFTER WAR.

"After the war the negroes were promptly made citizens. They were enfranchised and not only made equal with their former masters, but they were taught that liberty meant license, and that the domination of the white man was the one thing for them to strive for and attain. The people of the South looked not only upon abandonment by the negroes, but upon absolute treachery among her own people. Many men who had been true to their colors during the war, now broken down in fortune and without hope for the future, believed they saw political elevation for themselves in the use of the negro's vote.

"Uniting themselves to the carpet-baggers and scalawags who flocked to the South like vultures over a dying carcass, they ate carrion together, as in all the shame of union leagues and midnight political marauding they planned for the negroes' antagonism toward the white people that has proved the bane of the negro and the white man at the South. Here began the separation between the negroes and the white people of the South. The breach was widened by the appearance of the military all over the South, not only encouraging the schemes of division and domination concocted in the union leagues, but offering support and defense by such arms as might be needed.

"Our Legislatures were composed of negroes and carpet-baggers, our laws were made, on the one hand, by those absolutely ignorant to our institutions and our government, and, on the other, by those who had no sympathy with our interests and not a dollar in our business.

BLINDED OPPOSITION TO WHITES.

"Since that day the negro at the South has been determined to oppose everything politically that he believes the white man wants.

"Upon this subject Prof. H. M. Browne, a negro and a member of the faculty of Hampton Institute, one among the best schools for negroes at the South, says:

"'The greatest enemy to the negro and the greatest obstacle to his progress is the politician, and the negro politician is the worst of all.'

"'It may be said that in 1860 the colored race was totally illiterate,' says Hon. W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education. 'In 1870 more than 85 per cent. of the colored population of the South, ten years of age and over, could not read nor write. In 1880 the percentage of illiterates had been reduced to 75 per cent., and in 1890 the illiterates comprised about 60 per cent. of the colored population ten years of age and over. In several of the Southern States the percentage is even below 50 per cent.

"'In thirty years 40 per cent. of the illiteracy of the colored race had disappeared. In education and industrial progress this race has accomplished more than it could have achieved in centuries in a different environment, without the aid of the whites. The negro has needed the example as well as the aid of the white man. In sections where the colored population is massed and removed from contact with the whites the progress of the negro has been retarded. He believes in educating his children, because he can see that an increase of knowledge will enable them to better their condition. But segregate the colored population and you take away the object-lesson.'

NO INTERMARRIAGE.

The relations of the negro to religion and society were next considered by the ex-Governor. In regard to intermarriage he said:

"Intermarriage at the South not only makes the union void, but subjects the officiating clergyman to punishment in the chain gang, the penitentiary or heavy money fine, in the discretion of the judge.

"If the people of the North see fit to differ with us on this point we will not have any dispute over the matter, as the people of the South are not much given to the effort at control of other men's matters. We are in perfect harmony with the old adage: 'There is no disputing about tastes.'

"I heard a very admirable speech from a very intelligent negro, before a Southern Baptist convention, during its session at Birmingham, Ala. The negro preacher was discussing the race problem, and when he reached this feature of his subject he remarked that many people seemed afraid the negro would at no distant day demand social equality. He then said there need be no fear on this point, as he knew many white men he would not allow to sleep in his bed.

"So we are pretty well agreed on both sides down South that social equality is not desired by either race, and, in my candid judgment, it will never obtain. Social equality would beget amalgamation, and amalgamation would result in miscegenation, and miscegenation would be an open violation of the law of God. God made one a negro and the other a white man. It is the opinion of the people of the South that He intended them so to remain.

"Miscegenation by law will never take place in the South. That may be accepted as an established fact and settled beyond question. Intermarriage at the South need not be argued a moment. Unless the South breaks the record of all history, there is only one alternative left, and that is that the negro must be dependent, in a measure at least, upon the white man, as he cannot hope to dominate him.

A RIGHTEOUS SETTLEMENT.

"The relations between the races at the South are in no sense alarming. Under God we will work out the problem in righteous settlement for both races if we are left alone.

"Negroes are employed upon our farms in preference to white people. They are used as coachmen, mechanics, and in all trades. They never suffer for lack of work if they want a job. We provide for them good schools, that are superintended by the same boards as control the white schools. Their religious training is carefully guarded by the churches in all the denominations. Confidence is constantly strengthened, as the negroes are beginning to know the white people at the South are their best friends.

"It is only a very small per cent. of negroes that are malicious, criminal and mean. The race should not suffer in reputation because of the bad character of a few. The better part of the negroes, and this is by far the larger part, are beginning to cooperate with the white people for better conditions.

INCENDIARY NORTHERN NEGROES.

"In addition to denunciations by the press, our colored brethren of the North have assumed dictatorship over the white people at the South. In a recent issue of the papers of this city appeared an account of a meeting, I suppose, of colored people, described to be enthusiastic, in which it was said, referring to the recent lynching in Georgia: 'The climax of the evening was reached, however, when Captain Williams and Lieutenant Jackson said that every negro should carry a Winchester and wherever a negro was killed their brethren should go out on the highways and the byways and the first white man they saw should be shot down.'

"This is one way to settle it, according to the colored people of Boston. Not one word about the villainous scoundrel who did the double tragedy—a human fiend. Kill every white man you meet who dares defend the women of the South against such iniquitous outrage, and the race problem will be settled in the South!

"The colored people of New York met about the same time and banded together to invoke the vengeance of God upon Georgia and the South for the lynching of Sam Hose, and not one word of sympathy for the home destroyed, the man murdered, the wife outraged, and the children besmeared with the blood and brains of their murdered father.

"May I say to my friends, the colored people of the North, if they will look after their own business and attend to the lawlessness that occurs in their own bailiwick, they will possibly have quite as much as they can profitably manage. I would be glad to know what they said about the mob of 150 men who strung up Bradley, near New York, charged with stealing Martin Kelley's pocketbook, as reported in the New York *World*, April 21st. There it is said that some of the mob wanted to burn Bradley, and that women fainted while the deed of horror was being enacted. There is a difference, a great difference, everyone knows, between Tweedledum and Tweedledee.

THE SAMUEL HOSE LYNCHING.

"You need not ask me if I approve the horrible enactment that occurred within forty miles of my home a few weeks ago—the lynching of Samuel Hose. God forbid that I should. 'Do you condemn the burning as strongly as it was condemned through the Northern press?' I answer emphatically, just as strongly. 'Then you approve the course taken by the Northern press in the matters of lynchings at the South?' Pardon me, if, in reply, I say that I condemn the course of the Northern press upon lynchings at the South with all the vehemence of an offended nature. It is incendiary, unfair and cruel in the extreme.

"Now, hear me! What was the policy of the press at the North, with only two exceptions, so far as I know, in the lynching of that villainous fiend, Hose? Great scare heads—'Another negro lynched at the South. Fiendish brutality on the part of the whites toward an unfortunate and defenseless negro. Inhuman devils burn a colored man within fifty miles of the capital of Georgia and gloat over his tortures like demons. Surely these people have been remanded to barbarism and become savages in a civilized land.'

"Not one word of sympathy for a pure and virtuous woman; her honor gone; her husband murdered in her presence; she and her little children dragged in the fresh, warm blood of the dying man, and not one word said about this doubly horrible outrage.

"Surely, in all the North, is there no sympathy except for a negro? No kindly feeling and no tender word for the defenseless women of the South, who carry with them a living shame, in a living death, in a life all too long for its miseries, if it lasts but for a day?

"I submit that the policy of the press at the North, in condemning simply the lynchings, while they maintain an ominous and painful silence about the crimes that provoke them, is incendiary in the extreme, as it encourages negroes to a repetition. It is worse than cruel to the broken-hearted victim and the community that has suffered death in its tenderest relations.

"The policy is unfair, as between lynchings at the North and lynchings at the South, making always flesh of one and fowl of the other. Let it be fair and we will sooner be brethren.

"What was done, under similar conditions, in Ohio, Oregon, New Jersey, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Kansas, Illinois, New York and other States that have had similar or even less offenses? No State claims greater or more advanced civilization than New York, and yet, it is only a few years since a wild and frenzied mob cruelly murdered eleven innocent negroes, whose only offense was that they were negroes, then burned the negro orphan asylum over the heads of three hundred little helpless negro children, simply because they were negroes, and the little ones barely escaped by the back door, while the maddened mob beat down an entrance at the front. Why did not the great State of New York control the mob better than Georgia did?

"Do you ask me how these lynchings can be stopped at the South? I answer promptly—just as they can be stopped at the North, and in no other way. Stop the outrages and the lynchings will cease. Continue the outrages and the lynchings will always follow, regardless of threats by the law, whether in Georgia, Minnesota, Illinois, Ohio or any other State.

"Is it forgotten that the people of Massachusetts themselves burned a negro woman at the stake who had been simply suspected and not convicted of poisoning a white man and his wife? We can't tell what is going to happen, even in the best regulated families.

OPPOSED TO MOB LAW.

"Let it be distinctly understood that, personally, I am absolutely opposed to mob law for any and all causes. I shall not take your time here to give you my reasons. Personally and officially I have done everything known to me to suppress it in my State. But there is an unwritten law, not peculiar to Georgia or the South, but dominating conditions in every State, that demands the quickest execution, in the quickest way, of the fiend who robs a virtuous woman of her honor to gratify his hellish diabolism. Human nature is the same throughout the civilized world, and say what you may, Massachusetts will not be one whit behind Georgia when you make Mrs. Cranford the wife of a farmer in your State and Samuel Hose, a brutal fiend in human shape, a neighbor near her home.

"I repeat again, mob law is terrible. You know its blood and slaughter in your own State. Georgia can no more suppress it than Massachusetts or New York. Until Massachusetts, New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania and other States can control the wild fury of a mob, let us be done with denunciations upon Georgia when she fails. Georgia and the South ask nothing but to be given the same consideration as other States and other sections.

GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

"When the Government appoints a minister to Austria and the cablegram comes—persona non grata—the name is recalled and another substituted at once. Why Austria and not the South? Why dominate the South with an appointee who is persona non grata when Austria can get what she wants? Why dominate a section whose people, or a section, are more thoroughly American than any other section of the continent; a section more devoted to American institutions than any other section as such, because of its more American citizenship; a section that defends the American flag with as loyal hearts, as heroic, daring and as patriotic devotion as ever characterized a liberty-loving citizen of the nation? Let the North answer me, why?

"Now, then, if the slave trade, the promoter of slavery in America was a sin, whose sin was it? Not the sin of the South, but the sin of England, the Dutch and New England.

"If the conferring of citizenship and the battlot upon four millions of people, absolutely untaught in the simplest elements of Government, was a mistake, whose mistake, was it? Not the mistake of the South, but the mistake of the North.

"If the avenues to division and hate and blood and carnage, outrages and lynchings and violence and mobs have been opened up at the South through the ballot given to the negro and the politics taught him to pursue in the destruction of the white man were a sin, whose sin was it? Not the sin of the South, but the sin of the North.

"If the people in the South sheltered the negro in his absolute poverty, fed him when he was hungry, furnished him means to accumulate property and money, educated his children to prepare them for usefulness in life, to whose honor is it but the honor of the men who have borne for a generation his burdens while he gave marked ingratitude in return through his votes?

"The negro problem at the South will not be settled in a day. Step by step, as it marches into the future of the nation, it must be met by the conditions best suited to the detail of its solution. It will never be settled by abuse of the South, and the North had as well understand that fact now as later. What is needed now is, at least, toleration and non-interference, if the South is to become responsible for results.

A ONE-SIDED VIEW.

"And the good ladies of Boston, God knows I would not offend one of them for the world, refined, cultured, pure as the driven snow, the embodiment of all that is lovely and true and inspiring.

"I read your speeches delivered last Saturday. I agree fully with all you say about the horrible barbarism of lynching. Say more on that line and I will say 'Amen.' But, oh, how painful to me when I reached the end! All your sympathy for a human devil, and not one word for the woman, outraged, delicate, cultured and pure, sitting to-day in the shadow of your burning words in the bitterness of a sorrow, a shame, a loathsomeness which I pray God you may never know. You have not given me one word of tenderness or sympathy to take back to her.

"God pity the day, the cruel day, upon which we have fallen!

"At this point I hestitate. My duty to injured innocence demands that I speak.

MAKE THE CASE YOUR OWN.

"Make the case your own. (Will you pardon me if in this presence I tell a part of this horrible tale of woe and misery and loathsome wretchedness, that you may, somewhat, understand?) Let it be your daughter, sitting at tea, with her husband and little children, happily enjoying an evening meal. A bloody murderer stealthily approaches and with the blow of a fiend buries an axe to the eye in the husband's head; he fells him, beats his brains till they spread in sickening horrow over the floor. He raises his devilish hand and strikes a stunning blow upon the face of a little child—your grandchild. Can you imagine? He drags it across the bleeding, dying body of its father, your daughter's husband, and leaves it senseless, its father's blood dripping from its little skirts. See him as he takes another child, your grandchild, by the heels in one hand and his axe in the other, while he demands of the mother her consent or the cruel murder of her child. Be present in your thought at that supreme moment, and hear her saying, 'Save my child!' See him, then, as he confronts, in all the appalling horror of fiendish glare, with uplifted axe, the trembling form of the wife, your daughter (can you imagine?;) curse as only a demon from hell can swear; jerks her down—your daughter (can you imagine?) and rolls her in the warm blood of the only one she had hoped to defend her from such awful, awful, awful cruelty and shame. Hear her piteous cries as she writhes, in the embrace of a villain, and then see her, as she falls at her father's gate—your gate—(can you imagine?) half clad, and in a death swoon, to tell her horrible, sickening, loathsome story (a story I cannot tell here, and which has not yet been told because of its loathsomeness. Hear her tell it into her loving mother's ear, and tell me, would you feel that the punishment of the nethermost hell, whether administered here or hereafter was too much for such a human fiend? What would you do? What would your neighbors do? What would a mob in Massachusetts do? I am not asking what ought to have been done. As to that, you and I are fully agreed."

Ex-Governor Northern closed by pleading for better understanding between the North and South.

Discretion is the salt and fancy the sugar of life; the one preserves, the other weetens it.—Bovee.

FIGHTING JOE WHEELER

HIS ELOQUENT AND PATRIOTIC SPEECH

Delivered at Charleston During the Confederate Veterans' Reunion—the Armies of the South Laid Down Their Arms but Not Their Belief in the Truth and Justice of Their Cause—Battle Scarred Veterans are Fast Passing Away.

"The history of our country, when compared with that of all the eras that have preceded us, shows that our civilization has produced the highest class of men and the noblest type of soldiers. The very idea of liberty nerves the soul and fires the heart. Defeat but exasperates, adding desperation to vigor and energy to determined resolve.

"It was the teaching of fathers and mothers who fled from the oppression of caste and class, braved the unfathomed ocean and landed upon these shores, confronted by wild beasts and savage Indians that the highest honor and greatest privilege was to fight for country, its safety and its honor.

"If the people in the North excel in some qualities, it is also true that those of the South excel in others. It has been said that tenacity of purpose, thrift and perseverance predominated in the Northern character. This may probably be so, but it is also true that other characteristics are more noticeable among the people of the South."

Gen. Wheeler declared that the military history of the Southern people has been a prominent feature in history from the first settlement of this country. He cited Washington and the other Southern commanders of the Revolution, Winfield Scott and Andrew Jackson and the other heroes of the war with Mexico, and then passing to the war between the States he said:

"The battle-scarred veterans, who during four years of bloody warfare dazzled the world with the splendor of their heroism are fast passing away. The few who remain gather annually to renew the friendship, which formed among such scenes is the warmest and most enduring. No greater heroes were in the legions led by Alexander, Hannibal, Charlemagne or Napoleon, for your achievements excelled all theirs.

"In the greatest battles of the Civil war you contended with men of endurance, fortitude and courage, men with the same birthright of freedom, imbued with the same spirit of liberty, men who were as conscientiously contending for what they deemed the right of the Federal Government, as you for what you just as firmly held to be your rights.

"While our Civil war I may truthfully assert, was the most sanguinary recorded in history, it was also the most remarkable as in there was no element of personal hostility, and the soldiers as individuals, could not in the nature of things, have entertained feelings of hatred for each other. They fought not from revenge, not from malice, not from desire to shed blood, not from ambition, simply because they felt that they led the path of duty.

"It was a war fought to settle questions that for more than half a century had been matters of the most earnest, and I might say bitter contentions, increasing in intensity until an appeal to the God of Battles was rendered inevitable so that no arbitrament save that of the sword was possible. When the South yielded, it was to numbers, battalions, artillery, to the unlimited resources of the Federal Government.

"The armies of the South laid down their arms, but not one iota of their belief in the truth and justice of their cause did they surrender. With energy and determination they met the new problems confronting them.

"Above the carnage, above the wail of widows and the cry of orphans, above the desolated homes, above the fields overgrown with new forests, there arose a new civilization and a new union, one niche in whose temple holds a figure whose name shall be honored throughout the ages. Lee, whose matchless skill, whose soldierly spirit, whose wonderful endurance, was only equalled by the grandeur of soul which accepting the fiat of war lived out to its full close, the noblest life recorded in all history for the admiration of posterity.

"As between the soldiers on either side, there was no real enmity. Mutual admiration for each other's prowess is the sentiment of all brave men, and with admiration respect naturally increases.

"The lifetime of a generation has softened the memories of that conflict, and side by side, but North and South have stood together in battle against a foreign foe.

"We meet here to cherish and intensify the memory of the great struggle in which you were actors. Your devotion to duty, your courage in battle and your unmurmuring endurance, was your heritage from your ancestors."

Gen. Wheeler touched upon the question of expansion be declaring that Southern soldiers and Southern statesmen had ever taken a prominent part in all movements looking to the enlargement of our territory.

"History for all time," he said, "will record that it was under Southern presidents that we have wrested from the wild Indians the greater part of the 822,388 square miles, which lay between our thin lines of settlement on the ocean and the Mississippi river; and under Southern presidents that we have added to this domain an area nine times as great as the present area of the original thirteen States.

"While the various negotiations were being had, and our dominions were being enlarged, adding the glory of the country, chiefly through the influence of the Southern element most bitter opposition was developed in other parts of the Union.

"It is a matter of which the Southern people may well take pride, that during all the great progress and advancement of our country, including the armed contest of last year, and which I am glad to say now appears to be happily ended, no section of our land has been more devoted to the cause of our country and to upholding its honor and prestige than the people of the Southern States.

"Those upon whom rests the cares, duties and burdens of government have encountered no embarassment or complaints or criticism from Southern States. None of their brave volunteer regiments have asked to be released of active duty and when the request has come from Governors of other commonwealths, volunteers from the Southern States have promptly begged for the honor of filling their places in the front of battle.

"The position in which the American people find themselves to-day was not sought by them, but is the logical result of conditions thrust upon the country by a course of events beyond our control. If it be said they were foreseen and predicted, it must also be admitted that no power in our grasp could have stayed the tide, and now we stand before the gaze of civilization confronted by grave responsibilities. The supreme test of the American institutions is involved, and the American system of Government is on trial.

"It is said by some that while England, Holland, France and other nations may extend a protecting hand to peoples and lands separated from the home country benefiting both the protector and the protected, that we shall be utterly unable to accomplish such a purpose. To admit this proposition is to admit that our system of Government is lacking in the essential qualifications which every sovereign power should possess. In one year we have risen to first place in the family of nations; to make the smallest retrograde step, would be at the expense of the prestige we have won. To return to the starting point of a year ago, would be to lose what it would take a century to regain. In answer to those who say that the policy of our forefathers forbade the extension of territory, I would point to Jefferson and the Louisana purchase, Monroe and Florida, Polk and Texas, and the vast territory acquired from Mexico, and later to Andrew Johnson and the acquisition of Alaska.

"If there be any who contend that we should not permit the Island of Cuba to become a part of the United States, and its people if they desire it, to enjoy all the rights of American citizenship, I have only to point to the official declarations of our great statesmen commencing with Thomas Jefferson and running through almost the entire period of the first half of this century. During all that period our honored statesmen and Presidents from Jefferson to Buchanan laid down in their message and state documents the imperative necessity of making the Pearl of the Antilles a part of the United States."

In concluding his address Gen. Wheeler paid an eloquent tribute to the women of the South and the part they bore in the war and the dark years that followed, saying:

"Although some of those blessed women are still with us, many more have long since gone to their reward, but they have rocked in cradles, the principles, minds and characters which are to control the future of their beloved land. The thought which I wish to impress upon the minds of the generation to whom we must soon intrust a sacred charge, for the Confederate soldier's race is nearly run, and the injuction which I would leave with your sons and daughters—for the daughters have the nobler part, and I know they will faithfully perform it—is this:

"See to it that the women of the Confederacy have, in their posterity, a monument more lasting than any that could be built of stone."

DEWEY DINNERISIS.

[Geo. V. Hobart, in Batimore American.]

See, de conkwearing hero comes,
Gawge, is yo' hongry?
Beat dem li'l kettle drums,
Gawge, is yo' hongry?
All de tables laid an' set,
Been so long sence yo' done et
Dat mos' likely yo' fo'get—
Gawge, is yo' hongry?

Smell dat precious chicken stew?
Gawge, is yo' hongry?
Cookin' ev'rything fo' yo'—
Gawge, is yo' hongry?
Roas' beef restin' in de pan,
'Taters soaking in de can—
All yo' appetite can stan'—
Gawge, is you' hongry?

Oven full of biscuits hot,
Gawge, is yo' hongry?
Soup a-bilin' in de pot,
Gawge, is yo' hongry?
Li'l clams from Oyster Cove
Tea and coffee on de stove—
When yo' 'spec' dat yo'l arrove?
Gawge, is yo' hongry?

Cakes an' crullers, pickles, pie—
Gawge, is yo' hongry?
Custards dat will tempt yo' eye—
Gawge, is yo' hongry?
Had no vittles fo' a year,
'An' yo' stummick's empty clear
From yo' gizzard to yo' ear—
Gawge, is yo' hongry?

No Right to Ugliness.
The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, right complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at the Dorsey Drug Co's.

Truth crushed to earth will rise again,
'Tis well that this is so.
For otherwise truth would have been
Stamped out long, long ago.

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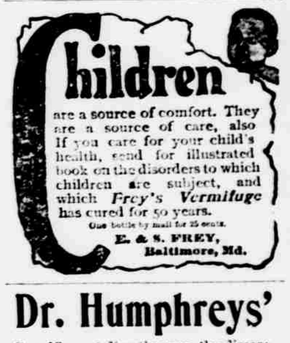

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