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SENSIBLE BUSINESS MEN
Do not continue to spend money where you get no return.

That is Proof that it pays them.

GOLDEN LEAF

As an Advertising Medium
The GOLDEN 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. HANNING, Publisher.

VOL. XIX.

"CAROLINA, CAROLINA, HEAVEN'S BLESSINGS ATTEND HER."

HENDERSON, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.00 Cash.

NO. 6.

A Dice to Death
The woman who would take a leap from the cliff would be considered foolishly in the eyes of the thousands of women who take the time to read the GOLDEN LEAF. It does away with the old-fashioned idea of a woman's health by neglecting their health in a womanly way.

When a woman
takes a leap from the cliff, she is not only neglecting her health, but she is also neglecting the health of her children. It is a woman's duty to take care of her health, and to do so in a womanly way. The GOLDEN LEAF is the best place to get the information you need.

Dr. H. H. Bass
Physician and Surgeon.
HENDERSON, N. C.
Office over Dorsey's Drug Store.

Henry Perry,
Insurance.
A strong line of both Life and Fire Companies represent. Policies issued and risks placed at low advantage.
Office in Court House.

"Dave's Place,"
Restaurant and Lunch Counter.
OYSTERS served in every style.
Furnished Rooms, Comfortable Beds.
Furnished streets first class. An order will be kept here.

"Blood Will Tell."
The quality of the blood tells in the character of the health.
To purify the blood and give tone and vigor to the system, there is nothing like

Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,
Tonic and Invigorator.
An invigorating specific for all forms of Blood and Skin disease.

Scrofula, Old Sores,
Rheumatism,
Eczema, Tetter, etc.,
Yield to treatment when all other fails. It cures to-day.

The Dorsey Drug Co.,
Phil H. Thomas,
and W. W. Parker.

Penny Pectoral
A SURE CURE FOR
COUGHS AND COLDS.
Very valuable Remedy in all cases of THROAT or LUNGS.

Pennyroyal Pills
A SURE CURE FOR
HEADACHE AND
MIGRAINE.
A SURE CURE FOR
ALL FORMS OF
BILIOUSNESS.

Parker's Hair Cream
A SURE CURE FOR
DANDRUFF AND
ITCHING SCALP.
A SURE CURE FOR
ALL FORMS OF
HAIR DISEASE.

Frey's Vermifuge
A SURE CURE FOR
WORMS AND
OTHER
DISEASES OF
THE
GUT.

Morgan's Great Speech.

RESTRICTION OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN THE SOUTH.
The Alabama Senator ably Champions the Cause and Defends the Course of the White People of North Carolina—A Ringing Speech in the Senate Called Forth by Pritchard's Resolution in Regard to the Proposed Constitutional Amendment—Enfranchisement of the Negro Brought About as a Punishment to the South.

(Baltimore Sun, Jan. 19.)
Senator Morgan's speech in the Senate Monday, in regard to the restriction of negro suffrage, will stir up the old abolition element and those who brought about the enfranchisement of the negro as a punishment for the South. Mr. Morgan's remarks, as stated in the *Standard*, were based upon a resolution introduced by Senator Pritchard of North Carolina, as follows: "That an enactment by constitution or otherwise by any State which confers the right of vote upon any of its citizens because of their descent from certain persons or classes of persons, and excludes other citizens because they are not of such descent, or are not persons or classes of persons having all other qualifications prescribed by law, is, in the opinion of the Senate, in violation of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and of a fundamental principle of our republican form of government."

A proposed amendment to the Constitution of North Carolina, after preceding an educational qualification for voters in that State, provides that no person who was, on January 1st, 1867, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person, shall be denied to register and vote at any election in the State on the basis of his failure to possess the educational qualification. In North Carolina, the question before the people as to the purpose of the proposed amendment of the Constitution is the same in substance if it is not identical with that which is embodied in the Constitution of Louisiana.

In general belief as to the purpose of those who obtained the Louisiana Constitution is that it was intended to disfranchise a large number of negro voters in that State. If Congress should declare that Louisiana has no government, that is, Republican in form, the consequence of such a declaration might be, says Senator Morgan, the restoration of the right to vote at any election. If that were done, then Louisiana might be placed under military supervision (as Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas and other States were under the reconstruction laws of 1867) and held in that grasp of power until the people formed such a Constitution as will merit the approval of Congress. While Mr. Morgan does not think Congress would adopt either plan, he regards the situation as one of "great significance," and "appeals to the forbearance and patriotism of Congress and the people for a dispassionate consideration of the subject."

Mr. Morgan denies that a legal interpretation of the Louisiana Constitution discloses a purpose to discriminate against any person claiming the right to vote. He points to the ground of race, color or previous conditions of slavery. In a recent case involving the validity of the Mississippi election law, the Supreme Court of the United States has declared several cases, according to Mr. Morgan, that neither the Fourteenth nor Fifteenth Amendment gives the negro any vested right to the ballot. It is, therefore, not a right, but a policy, he says, that is established by Congress in the sole judgment as to the time and the occasion for enforcing that policy.

Mr. Morgan contends that since the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution was proclaimed on March 30th, 1870, as a part of the constitution, a new generation of voters has come into existence. "This generation of Americans," he declares, "are free thinkers and bold actors, within the limits of their rightful authority, on all matters that concern them and their posterity; and questions will be answered by them according to the passions and prejudices of the former times in which they originated."

"It is the experiences of the younger men," says Mr. Morgan, "signifying the effort to work negro suffrage into our political system as a harmonious element, and not the prejudices or resentments of the former slaveholders that have prompted a strong and decisive movement in the Southern States. It will be the public schools of the States should make special effort to help develop the sentiment. Occasional lessons on the value of good roads should be given to the whole school, and 'good roads days,' addresses by prominent citizens favoring the building of the roads, might do much good. Of course the parents of the children should be invited to hear the addresses and the improvement of the schools should not be passed over in silence. Teachers should take an interest in all questions of this kind affecting the welfare of the community, and in this one especially, since the welfare of the schools is so closely connected with it. With good roads, there will be little or no opposition to lessening the number of schools and increasing the size of the district, a measure absolutely necessary to any great improvement in the schools."

sentiment of the people of the United States is averse to the continuance of the dangerous condition which prevail in the South. He thinks if the question could in some way be brought before the people in the election of the members of Congress that the decision would be in favor of not disturbing Louisiana or North Carolina because of the methods they will adopt to minimize the negro vote in those States. If the question of negro suffrage were a new one, to be submitted for the first time to the several States, Mr. Morgan is confident that a vast majority of the white people in the United States would vote to give the Southern States "the right to control their own affairs without negro interference."

They are slipping away—the sweet, swift years.
Like a leaf on the current east,
With never a break in their rapid flow,
We watch them as one by one they go
Into a beautiful past.

As silent and swift as the swallows' thread,
Or an arrow's swift gleam,
As soft as the languorous breeze that
That lifts the willow's golden lid,
And ripples the glassy stream.

As light as the breath of the thistle-down,
As fond as lover's dream,
As pure as the flush of the sea shell's throat,
As sweet as the wood-lark's wooing note,
So tender and sweet they seem.

One after another we see them pass,
Down the dimly lighted stair,
We hear the sound of their steady tread
In the sleep of centuries long since dead,
As beautiful and as fair.

There are only a few years left to live,
Shall we waste them in idle strife?
Shall we trample under our ruthless feet
These beautiful blossoms, fair and sweet,
By the dusty ways of life?

There are only a few swift years—Ah, let
No envious taunt be heard;
Make life's fair path with love's sweet wine,
And let the pattern with love's sweet wine,
But never an angry word.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY'S GROWTH
The Southern railway began operations on July 1, 1894, with 2,012 miles of road, including the properties of the Richmond and Danville and certain of its leased and controlled lines. After September 1, 1894, it operated 1,392 miles. Five years later, on July 1, 1899, the mileage operated was 5,599 miles, to which 283 miles have since been added by the lease of the Atlantic and Danville, and thirty-one miles will be added presently by the completion of new construction in South Carolina. The growth of five years in business has been commensurate with that in extent. The Southern's gross earnings in the first year of its history amounted to \$17,114,000, and in the fifth year to \$25,353,900; its passenger mileage in the first year to 147,801,925 and in the fifth to 311,109,836; its revenue freight mileage in the first year to \$1,098,922,816 and in the fifth year to \$1,771,925,333; while in 1894-95 the surplus income available for dividends was only \$95,000, as compared with \$2,094,000 in 1898-99. These important gains are due in part to territorial expansion, but in part also to the growth of the industries of the South and to prudent management.

Capt. McCabe's Admirable Address

DELIVERED BEFORE THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY IN NEW YORK.
"Our Re-United Country" as His Subject the Eloquent Virginian Captures and Captivates His Hearers—The Address Favorably Received and Highly Praised by New York and New England Papers.

(Atlanta Constitution.)
Hearing to cherished convictions of constitutional right, they serve to open the eyes of the North to the actual condition of affairs which exist in the South; while, on the other hand, in the cordial recognition accorded them in the North, they serve to open the eyes of the South to the frank and honest spirit with which the North stands ready to hear the truth when it is told in straightforward terms.

The New York *Tribune* in commenting on Capt. McCabe's address said: "Responding to the toast, 'Our Re-United Country,' Captain McCabe said in part: 'Much as I have enjoyed these speeches, one thing I confess has puzzled me no little, and that is, that while every one of your distinguished orators has insisted (directly or by implication) that the Pilgrims really founded and shaped the destinies of our nation, and that but for New England's Puritan and Puritan devotion to duty and to principle, that little revolt of 1776 would have proved somewhat of a fiasco. God forbid that, or, else, were I, I shall seek to abate one jot of the pride of the North, yet I owe to stubborn New England statecraft and sagacious New England statecraft."

In your December oratory here tonight you naturally have unfolded to you the New England point of view. But come down to Virginia and clink glasses with me in the assembly to celebrate in a more Puritanical fashion than this the anniversary of the first permanent English settlement in America, yonder at Jamestown, where more than a year before the landing of the Mayflower was convened the first general assembly in the New World, and you will hear our after-dinner orators unblushingly declare that when the sun clouded lowered in the East and the foolish policy of Lord North had denied the rights of the Colonies, it was our Virginia and her sister colonies of New England, that it was a Virginian, George Mason, who drew the immortal "Bill of Rights"; that it was a Virginian, Richard Henry Lee, who first moved in the Continental Congress that the Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that it was a Virginian, Thomas Jefferson, who drafted the Declaration of Independence, and that it was that glorious rebel and great patriot, George Washington, who made it good by his sword.

Come to us with your memories of Lexington, where that shot was fired that went echoing round the world; come to us with the story of Bunker Hill, where the old Puritan spirit met the British bayonet; come to us with the story of the glorious and heroic battle of the Clouds, where we stand in the presence of the brave and noble men who made it good by their sword; come to us with your memories of the heroic deeds of the patriots of the South, who stood by the side of the brave and noble men of the North, and who, in the face of the whole country, lay on one side of Mason and Dixon's line.

Considerate northerners are careful, at least in the presence of southerners, not to speak of "rebellion." It is as easy to say the "civil war," and there is no reason why we should not grant so much to the defeated section. It would be unreasonable to expect men like Professor McCabe, who fight in a gray uniform, to look upon themselves as traitors, or to deny the memory of their lost cause. Professor McCabe said at New York:

"It may well be, that when this generation shall have passed away, and the motives and convictions of men shall be apprehended without passion, that the young American, treading some one of those stately avenues that lead to our national capital, shall pause opposite the pedestal of George Washington, and Sherman, to gaze upon the heroic figures of Lee and Jackson."

This may seem an impossible dream to those northerners who participated in the civil war, but in the early years of the twentieth century such a thing may come to pass. It is the old question over again. Shall we teach coming generations that rebellion against the flag is right and honorable? On the other hand, shall we withhold from conscientious American soldiers, who earnestly defended a great principle, the honor and the credit of sincerity? It is perhaps too soon to solve a problem like that. But of one thing we can be assured. The South is loyal now, and would support the government valiantly in time of need. Professor McCabe told his audience at New York that "ere the first call to arms of our common country shall have died upon the breeze, you shall hear the tramp of our legions as they wheel into line to touch elbows with the stalwart sons of New England, eager to keep time with the cadenced step to the music of the union-axe, to hedge round with stubborn steel that stately banner that symbolizes once more to us as to you the majesty of American citizenship and the inalienable right of republican institutions."

Following in the wake of the address recently delivered by ex-Governor William J. Northern, in Boston, and by Mr. Clark Howell, in Buffalo, this magnificent speech of Professor McCabe before the New England Society of New York is calculated to accelerate the good work which is being done by southern orators at the North to establish between the two sections of the country that mutual understanding which is so vitally necessary to the complete restoration of fraternal good will. Such a measure cannot be made too often. Without seeking to apologize for the South's conduct in times past in loyalty ad-

sign, should come again in this our time. He who has once seen the suffering and sorrow and desolation that it brings to happy homes can never wish to see it again. But should it come, men of the North, and of the East, and of the West, I speak for my people—that people who never yet faltered in halfway distance to a foe or half-way welcome to a friend—I speak for my people, ere the first call to arms of our common country should have died upon the breeze you shall hear the tramp of our legions as they wheel into line to touch elbows with the stalwart sons of New England, eager to keep time with the cadenced step to the music of the Union-axe!

It has been demonstrated repeatedly in every State in the Union and in many foreign countries that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a certain preventive and a cure for croup. It has become the universal remedy for that disease. M. V. Fisher of New York writes: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for several years and it always brings perfect success. I believe that it is not only a most useful remedy, but it is a sure cure for croup. It has saved the lives of our children a number of times." This remedy is for sale by the Dorsey Drug Co.

HONESTY ESSENTIAL TO CHRISTIAN LIFE.
"He is a pretty good man, but I fear often we hear this! For a man to pretend to pay his debts when he can is to break that commandment which says 'thou shalt not steal.' Many ordinary debts, are unpaid because the debtor uses for purposes of profit, what necessities the money which should be applied to honest debts. We cannot say that a man is 'pretty good' when he can and does not pay his debts. We would say that he is 'pretty bad.' Honesty is essential to Christian life. There can be no overmastering sense of right in a man when he treats his fellow man with dishonesty; and by dishonesty, we do not mean legal dishonesty, but moral. The law of man will give a man a release from a debt, when the law of God condemns him a thief. The local church is often cursed by some influential member who is 'pretty good, but doesn't pay his debts.'"

Oh for a higher sense of right, that will give God and man justice!—
North Carolina Baptist.

At the Old Year's Grave.
By the grave of the Old Year stood a little child, with an armful of flowers. The light of the Morning was on his brow, the faith of the Future in his radiant eyes. One by one the flowers fell upon the grave, till it was hidden beneath a crimson canopy. Some were flowers of joy, and some were flowers of tears; some were the roses of sweetest love, and some were the lilies of grief. And he passed, singing, into the hearts and homes of men, heralded by Hope, and welcomed by the music of the rejoicing bells.—*Frank Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.*

FREE BLOOD CURE.
Flows, Cancers, Eating Sores, Painful Swellings, Effects of Blood Poison, Persistent Eruptions that refuse to heal under ordinary treatment are quickly cured by the use of the most wonderful Blood Purifier of the age, made especially to cure all terrible obstinate despatched Blood and Skin troubles. All rashes, Hives, Itchings, Pimples, Bores and Ramps, Skin or Scap Humors, Blisters, Eruptions, Skin Itches and Swellings, Aching Bones, Rheumatism, Stiffening Cramps, and you need B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm), because it drains from the blood and entire system all the poisons and humors which cause all these troubles, and the cause being removed a permanent cure follows. B. B. B. thoroughly tested for thirty years, and thousands cured after having failed under every other remedy. For sale by druggists and Dorsey Drug Company in Henderson at \$1 per large bottle, or 6 large bottles (full treatment) \$5. To prove our faith in B. B. B. we will send a trial bottle free and prepaid to sufferers, so they may test the remedy at our expense. Address: Botanic Blood Co., Atlanta, Ga.

"I'm shot fired at Lexington was heard around the world, metaphorically speaking—but Oem Paul Krugger's ultimatum and the patter of his big iron balls have been echoing through the world's stock exchanges in a manner entirely too realistic for the comfort of investors. If the South African War results in greater destruction than that wrought by the buccaners of finance in their three months' campaign in old Wall Street, then war does indeed mean devastation."—*Felicity (Ohio Times).*

H. B. Frissell, principal of the Hampton, Va., Normal and Industrial Institute, a school for the education of colored people, says that in many sections of the South the condition of the negro is no better than it was in the days of slavery. He declares that one-third of the race has advanced, one-third has remained stationary, and one-third has retrograded since the war on public education for the negro. But the negroes have been taught that politics and not work will be their salvation. Mr. Frissell is a Northern man.—*Asheville Citizen.*

The Weekly Press.

A GREAT FACTOR FOR GOOD IN THE COMMUNITY.
Much Brilliance and Deep Learning Not as Essential to Success as Firm Convictions and an Honest Purpose. Love of Justice and the Courage to do Right, Coupled With Earnest, Persistent Effort and a Proper Conception of the Duties and Responsibilities of the True Country Editor Give Your Local Paper Local Support.

(Atlanta Constitution.)
A man need not be a great writer to be a good editor; he has no need to bother himself about style or diction. All the capital he needs to make himself interesting and influential is to have earnest convictions, and to be sure that these convictions have fixed principles behind them. In writing, he has only to mean what he says, and to be able to give a reason for it, to make himself interesting and attractive.

The great majority of men do not reason at all. They act on impulse; they are unable to give an account of their beliefs; they do not know the difference between probability and inference, or between assent and certitude; the man who has their ear for a moment is the man whose ideas they will absorb. On some of the most important questions of the hour, the average man entertains the views that he has heard latest because these are the ones he can remember best. He is most vitally concerned with action, with attending to the business of the day or the hour; and he is willing to reason only when he is forced to do so from necessity, or when the cue to do so comes from without.

It is this state of public mind that offers such an inviting field to the editor of a country weekly. If he is honest and sincere, if he has a clear editorial page, he will wield no influence save that which naturally attaches to the medium in which the people read the news of their country and their neighborhoods; but if he has real convictions—a very rare article in the world—he will have a policy, and the earnest advocacy of a policy is sure to attract attention, and if his convictions are based on fixed principles which he can fall back upon and defend, he is sure to have a following.

Earnest convictions breed ideas, and open up new avenues of thought and discussion. Whenever a paper has a fixed policy and endeavors to educate the people to think that way and reasons out clearly and logically the reasons why it should be so, it will be a long before that paper will have an influence in the community where it is published that will be felt by every interest in its reach. If, however, upon the other hand, the editor listens to popular clamor, or so words his editorials as to read two ways, he lies awake at night, thinking out the big side of a question and after he has found it varies his opinions here and there to suit, it will take but a few short months to make the paper the laughing stock of the community. The man who is really convinced by his own views and beliefs will find means for convincing others, and these means will be at once simple, direct and forcible. What a man feels keenly he will describe earnestly, and he will do so only for the good of the community. The editor not only reports all the local news in attractive fashion, but brings to the attention of his readers what he conceives to be right views on all questions.

Nevertheless, it should be said that a country weekly is not obliged to have a lively or an attractive editorial page, especially if it be the chief aim of the editor to gather and present all the legitimate news of his community. In that case the paper becomes sociological in its character and tends to knit the community closer together than ever before. The theory of the *Constitution* is now and always has been that the man who refuses to support his own paper, and who does not agree with the editor or not, cannot be depended upon to aid in the growth and development of his town and his community. The man who takes any paper at all should take his home paper. If he makes this an exception, he is not only doing a desire to widen his point of view, and will patronize, in addition, some newspaper that has a wider field of operations.

A MOST VALUABLE BOOK.
We are indebted to the kindness and courtesy of Hon. B. F. Grady, of North Carolina, a gallant Confederate veteran, for a copy of his work, entitled "The South against the North." We doubt whether any book has been written that more clearly defines the political relations between the States since the organization of the Government, or that depicts more truthfully the causes that led to the civil war. It is a calm, dispassionate, and masterly vindication of the South. Every proposition is stated with intelligent precision and sustained by unanswerable arguments. Mr. Grady's book is an invaluable addition to Southern literature, and should have an honored place in every library in the land.—*New Orleans Daily States.*

I want to let the people who suffer from rheumatism and sciatica know that Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me after a number of other medicines and a doctor had failed. It is the best remedy I have ever known of.—*J. A. Dodson, Alhambra, Ga.* Thousands have been cured of rheumatism by this remedy. One application releases the pain. For sale by the Dorsey Drug Co.

Patent
50 YEARS EXPERIENCE
TRADE MARKS GUARANTEED
COPYRIGHT 1899
A machine for making a special kind of paper, which is used in the manufacture of the famous "Patent" paper. It is a most valuable invention, and is now being manufactured in large quantities. For more information, apply to the inventor, J. H. Munck & Co., New York.

DROPSY
A household remedy for dropsy, which is a swelling of the body caused by an accumulation of fluid in the tissues. It is a most valuable remedy, and is now being manufactured in large quantities. For more information, apply to the inventor, J. H. Munck & Co., New York.

ACTS GENTLY ON THE KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY
DISPELS COLDS, HEADACHES, OVERCOMES HEADACHES & FEVERS, HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.

BUY THE GENUINE—MADE BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
J. H. BRIDGERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HENDERSON, N. C. Office in Harris' law building near Court House.

D. C. S. HARRIS, DENTIST,
HENDERSON, N. C.
Office over E. G. Davis' store, Main Street.

Buy Coal Now
Full stock on hand. Egg, Nut and broken Virginia Splint, Kentucky Splint and all best grades of Domestic and Steam Coals. It will pay you to place your order now. THE SUN has the largest stock on hand. Will save you money on all orders.
J. S. POYTHRESS,
1837 THE SUN, 1900
BALTIMORE, MD.

HONEST IN MOTIVE, FEARLESS IN EXPRESSION, SOUND IN PRINCIPLE.

A newspaper is an educator; there are all kinds of educators, but the man who writes a newspaper is the one who is better able to impart his knowledge than the man who has little or nothing to impart. THE SUN is the largest type of a newspaper.

THE SUN'S reports from all parts of the United States are the best. THE SUN'S reports from the local markets are the best. THE SUN'S reports from the local markets are the best. THE SUN'S reports from the local markets are the best.

BALTIMORE WEEKLY SUN,
The Best Family Newspaper.
All the news of the world in attractive form. An agricultural department second to none in the country. Market reports which are recognized authority. Short stories, complete in each number. An interesting woman's column, and a varied and attractive department of household interest.

Pulpit Echoes
By D. L. Moody
50 YEARS EXPERIENCE
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