THE GOLD LEAF.

HENDERSON, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1900.

INVADING COLOMBIA.

A REVOLUTIONARY EXPEDITION SAILS FOR THAT PURPOSE.

The Movement is Under the Leadership of General Herrara—The Invaders Contemplate the Acquirement of the Entire Isthmus—The Invading Band Sail in a Boat Loaned by the Government of Nicaragua.

Washington, April 11.—In regard to the revolutionary expedition under command of General Herrara, which issued from Nicaragua, sailed down the western coast of Costa Rica and landed at David, a point on the Pacific side of the strip of Colombian territory which forms the Isthmus of Panama, both Senor Calderon, the Colombian Minister, and Senor Calvo, the Costa Rican Minister, agree upon the fact that the movement was not made as a means of attacking Costa Rica on the south, as was assumed, but rather that the invasion is directed against Colombia.

The fact that the invading band sailed down to David in a boat loaned by the government of Nicaragua, the Momotombo, is regarded as significant, particularly as the boat was returned to that government after the landing of the expedition. Senor Calderon has heard nothing of the invaders since their appearance on Colombian soil, but believes that they contemplate the acquirement of the entire Isthmus.

General Herrara, the leader of the invading force, according to Senor Calderon was formerly musician in one of Colombia's military bands, who left that country for Venezuela and afterwards went to Nicaragua, where his rise in military affairs evidently has been very rapid.

GEN. WHEELER'S SEAT IN CONGRESS.

Birmingham, Ala., April 11.—The first positive information as to the probable action of General Joe Wheeler, regarding his seat in Congress, was made public today in a letter received by William Bunting, of the Florence, Ala., Herald, from the General, visited at Washington on the 9th instant, which reads as follows:

William Bunting, Florence, Ala.:

My Dear Sir—When W. J. Wood was here days or three weeks before the writing of this letter I asked him to tell the Governor the situation, with the hope that the Governor would immediately order an election. I also stated to Judge Wood, both personally and in writing, that I would devote myself to the interests of the district until the arrival of my successor. I feel more deeply than I can express the embarrassing position in which I have been placed.

With high regards, truly your friend,

JOSEPH WHEELER.

Governor Johnston has taken no action.

GENERAL LEE TO COMMAND.

Washington, April 11.—The President to-day issued an order merging the Department of Havana and Pinar del Rio, Cuba, under the command of General Fitzhugh Lee, with headquarters at Quemados. The change will take effect May 1st. At present General Ludlow is in command of the Department of Havana, which is to be amalgamated with Pinar del Rio.

Quemados is the present headquarters of the Department of Pinar del Rio and is the site of the camp where the major part of the American garrison is quartered. The fact that General Lee is to retain his headquarters there is regarded as an evidence of the fact that his duties are to be purely military and that he will have nothing to do with the civil administration in Havana.

MR. MACRUM HURLS THE LIE.

East Liverpool, Ohio, April 11.—Hon. Charles E. Macrum, ex-consul to Pretoria, S. A. R., said today, regarding the statement that Consul-General Adelbert Hay had failed to find any evidence of the consular mail being tampered with during Mr. Macrum's stay at Pretoria, said: "This is such a palpable perversion of the truth that it is impossible to allow the matter to pass unnoticed, as it seems to have come from the State Department. This statement is on a parallel with the malicious representations which came from the same department before I reached this country. If proofs of all my charges are not on file at the consulate in Pretoria it is because they have been wilfully abstracted therefrom. In short, I want to say that the statement published to-day is a lie, nothing more or less. I have been injured and maligned until I have become disgusted."

THE STORAGE OF CONTRABAND LIQUOR.

Washington, April 11.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received a report from the special agent who has conducted the investigation of the reported use of the custom house at Charleston, S. C., for the storage of contraband liquors for illicit sales. The search of the building by the Inspector and a number of assistants resulted in the finding of a cask containing about fifteen gallons of rum, and thirty-nine ten-gallon kegs, from which the liquor had recently been taken. The rum was found in the basement and the empty kegs in the attic. A number of officers and employes of the custom house were asked for an explanation of the finding of the liquor, but all disclaimed having any knowledge concerning it except one of the night watchmen, who admitted having allowed some of his friends to keep the liquor there. Other testimony disclosed information which leads the officers making the investigation to believe that the liquor belonged to a certain individual in Charleston who has a wholesale liquor dealer's license. The conclusion of the officials is that a certain deputy collector is responsible for the storing of liquors in the custom house, and that several employes had full [illegible] of it. The report is accompanied [illegible] of the testimony taken. The officials have taken no action [illegible] in the matter, but there seems [illegible] doubt that the guilty parties will [illegible] be duly brought to justice.

HUMORS, boils, pimples and all eruptions are due to impure blood, and by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla they are **CURED.**

Wash—"Myrtle, if I was to steal fifty kisses from you what kind of larceny would you call it?"

Myrtle—"Grand."

TELEGRAPHERS STRIKE.

EMPLOYEES OF SOUTHERN RAILWAY QUIT WORK.

Telegraphers, Dispatchers and Station Employees Unite in a Determined Effort to Bring About a Successful Conclusion of the Trouble—Their Grievances as Set Forth by President Powell.

Atlanta, Ga., April 12.—The telegraphers on the Southern Railway System, who are members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers were ordered on strike by President Powell at 11 o'clock this morning. The Southern Railroad officials claim to-night that but ten per cent. of the men have quit work, while President Powell says 90 per cent. of them are out. There has been considerable delay to both passenger and freight traffic, but the effect of the walkout is not yet known to the extent which would warrant an accurate assertion as to the exact situation.

It was given out to-night at the office of Assistant General Superintendent Thompson, of the Southern, that the places of the seven men who had struck in Atlanta, had been filled and that the dispatchers on all divisions centering here are at work. No serious delay, the officials say, has been caused, excepting in the case of the Washington limited due here at 4 p. m., and a local passenger which left this morning for Richmond. The Washington limited arrived four hours and a half late, and the Richmond local was taken up near Cornelia, Ga., by the vestibule, which left here for Washington at noon.

Mr. W. V. Powell, president of the O. R. T., gave out the following statement to-night: "Reports from every division of the Southern Railroad show that the entire system, with the exception of the Louisville branch, is tied up completely, so far as freight trains are concerned, and that passenger trains are being run only under great difficulty. All passenger trains are from three to seven hours late, and are making very slow time.

"Our members on the Birmingham, Knoxville, Charlotte, Danville, Chattanooga, Asheville, Washington, Columbia, Raleigh and Lynchburg divisions, wire the condition of affairs is very encouraging to the men, and that fully 90 per cent. of the telegraphers and dispatchers are on a strike. On the Alabama Great Southern, every man struck except one North of Birmingham.

It was ascertained at midnight that the officials of the Southern, anticipating the strike of the telegraphers, gave orders several days ago that in case of a walk out that all freight trains be held up and that the engineers run their trains by the card schedule. This leaves out Mr. Powell's assertion that freight traffic is completely tied up and explains the delay to the passenger trains.

After a strike had been determined upon and the preliminaries had been arranged, a few minutes before 11 o'clock, President Powell sent the following wire message to all the telegraphers on the Southern railway system, extending from Alexandria, Va., to Meridian, Mississippi:

"Atlanta, Ga., April 12.

"To All Telegraphers Employed on the Southern Railway:

"Turn your board off and quit work at 11 o'clock today, Thursday, April 12th. Perform no service of any kind. Stand firm and victory is ours.

(Signed) "W. V. POWELL.

"President Order of Railroad Telegraphers."

Responses to this order began coming into the headquarters of the telegraphers at 630 Kimball House, rapidly, stating what action had been taken by the operators on the different divisions. A force of clerks at the same time was busily engaged mailing a circular statement, officially signed by President Powell, calling upon the telegraphers to quit their work and unite in a determined effort to bring about a successful conclusion of the strike.

The statement contains the grievances of the telegraphers. It says: "In accordance with the constitution of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, I hereby approve a strike on the lines of the Southern and Alabama Great Southern railways, effective 11 a. m., April 12, 1900, all efforts to effect an amicable settlement of the difficulties having failed. The strike is on. Six hundred and eighty-five telegraphers and other station employees voted in favor and 19 against. Many non-union men's wives will stand by the order. The telegraphers, dispatchers and station employees of the Southern and Alabama Great Southern railways are determined to make a united stand against industrial oppression.

"The strike was called for the following purposes: To secure reinstatement of its members who were discharged by the Southern railway. For the right to be heard through committees in the adjustment of individual grievances. For a set of rules and rates of pay to govern train dispatchers, telegraphers, agents and other station employees, in their employment, discipline, etc. Twelve consecutive hours' work per day where one or two telegraphers are employed, including one consecutive hour for dinner; ten consecutive hours, including meal hour, in all relay, dispatchers' offices and offices where more than two telegraphers are employed, except that this rule will not make working hours more than those that may now be effective. Eight consecutive hours for train dispatchers. Pay for overtime for telegraphers, dispatchers and others in excess of the above hours, but nothing less than twenty-five cents per hour. To abolish the practice of compelling agents to load cotton and the performance of other menial labor. A minimum wage scale of $45 and $50 per month, according to territory or location. One hundred and twenty dollars per month for trick dispatchers. The securement of fair and equitable rules regarding promotion."

Regarding the causes leading up to the present strike, President Powell said to-day:

"This action was made necessary by the refusal of the company to treat with its employees in the telegraph department. Instead of treating with the men the company waged an outrageous secret warfare on the telegraphers, discharging the men who dared to represent their brother operators by serving on committees. More than twenty committeemen have been discharged. Dozens of members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers employed on the Southern have been discharged because of their membership.

"Failing in their effort to secure hearings from the local superintendents and then from the general officers of the company at Washington, the men had no other alternative than to appeal to the executive [illegible] to which they belong for protection.

The Rem-Sho typewriter is advertised in this paper. Thad R. Manning has the local agency. Call and see the machine or apply for descriptive catalogue, terms, etc.

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GRASS and CLOVER SEEDS

ARE the very best that can be obtained, and customers ordering same can always depend on securing as pure seeds and of as high a germinative percentage as it is possible to produce. This brand is only sent out under seal, and with a red label or tag on same.

Full information in our Descriptive Catalogue of Garden and Farm Seeds, which will be mailed free on application. Write for it and prices of any Seeds required.

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THE LARGEST SEED HOUSE IN THE SOUTH.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

THE HOUSE ADOPTS AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

Providing for the Election of United States Senators by Direct Vote of the People by a Vote of 240 to 15—Sharp Attacks Made on Mr. Talbert on Pension Discussion.

Washington, April 13.—The House today by a vote of 240 to 15, adopted a resolution for a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. Fourteen Republicans and one Democrat voted against it. By the terms of the resolution, the amendment to be submitted to the Legislatures, is as follows:

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, who shall be elected by a direct vote of the people thereof, for a term of six years, and each senator shall have one vote. A plurality of the votes cast for candidates for senator shall be sufficient to elect. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures, respectively.

"When a vacancy happens, by death, resignation, or otherwise, in the representation of any state in the Senate, the same shall be filled for the unexpired term thereof in the same manner as is provided for the election of senators in paragraph 1: Provided, that the executive thereof may make temporary appointment until the next general or special election, in accordance with the statutes or Constitution of such state."

The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of private pension bills. Several sharp attacks were made upon Mr. Talbert, Democrat, of South Carolina, for his course in delaying action upon bills.

There were two joint resolutions on the popular election of Senators, when the House adjourned yesterday. The majority resolution of the committee left it optional with the states whether their senators should be elected directly, or by the legislatures. The minority resolution made it incumbent that each state elect by direct vote. The minority resolution, which was offered as a substitute, was voted upon first, and was carried by an overwhelming vote—ayes 135, noes 30. Mr. Corliss tried unavailingly to get an aye and no vote, but only nine members seconded the demand. The vote was then taken upon the adoption of the amendment, the whole House rising in support of the demand. The resolution was adopted 240 to 15.

The negative votes were cast by Messrs. Allen, Maine; Burleigh, Maine; Calderhead, Kansas; Fordney, Michigan; Gardner, New Jersey; Hedge, Iowa; Henry, Connecticut; Lane, Iowa; Lester, Georgia; Littlefield, Maine; McPherson, Iowa; Mann, Illinois; Russell, Connecticut; Sperry, Connecticut, and Thomas, Iowa.

Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, asked unanimous consent to set aside May 1 for the consideration of the Nicaragua Canal bill.

"I object," shouted Mr. Burton, of Ohio, emphatically.

Mr. Hepburn then took steps to overcome this opposition, and a petition to the Committee on Rules was prepared, requesting that body to fix a time for taking up the canal bill. Mr. Hepburn circulated the petition on the Republican side, and up to the time the adjournment, secured 61 signatures.

Mr. Adamson, who circulated the petition on the Democratic side said: "There is no opposition whatever on this side, and every man present today has signed the petition. The number exceeds sixty." Notwithstanding these efforts, it was intimated pretty strongly in well informed quarters, that the committee on rules was not likely to bring in a special rule. The members of the committee declined, however, to make any definite statement on the subject.

Mr. Talbert, South Carolina, sent to the clerk's desk and had read some letters from old soldiers in various parts of the country protesting against the special acts "ground out by the congressional bureau." One of them said the old soldiers were very "sore." Mr. Talbert said the letters read were simply samples of hundreds he had received.

Later on Mr. Talbert, who was demanding the reading of the report in each case and who several times made points of no quorum, became involved in a controversy with Mr. Shattuc, of Ohio, who expressed the opinion that opposition to pensions came with ill grace from a former Confederate soldier. Mr. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, said a simple calculation would show that it cost $36,000 a day for a session of the House, or $5000 an hour. The time frittered away by Mr. Talbert since he came to congress, he said, would more than pay all the special pension bills passed during that period.

Mr. Norton, of Ohio, protested against Mr. Talbert's course. If he found an unjust bill and could demonstrate that it was unjust, he (Norton) and many members on the floor would join him in defeating it. He appealed to Mr. Talbert to abandon his objections.

Mr. Lamb, of Virginia, joined in the appeal, and his remarks drew forth a scathing denunciation from Mr. Talbert. He said the trouble was the gentleman from Virginia had claims before the House he desired to get through. The same was true of other gentlemen. It was a log rolling combine. They dared not fight these unjust pension bills, as he was doing. When he went into the Confederate army, he said, he and his had staked everything, and had lost it. They were not passing the hat around now. Mr. Fordney, of Michigan, attacked Mr. Talbert a little later. He said that when Mr. Talbert said he was a friend of the soldier, he would not believe him on oath.

Mr. Talbert with a great show of wrath, replied that when the gentleman imputed untruthfulness to him, he hurled it back, and "crammed it down his rotten throat." He grew so excited that the Chair was obliged to call him to order. When quiet had been restored, Mr. Fordney raised a roar of laughter by remarking quietly:

"I believe in the biblical promise that we shall be born again. I hope to God, that when Mr. Talbert's time comes he will be still born."

The House favorably acted upon 53 bills, among which were two Senate bills to increase the pensions of the widows of Captain Allyn Capron and Captain Allyn K. Capron, father and son, who fell during the Spanish war in Cuba. The Senate fixed the rate of each of these widows at $40. The House reduced the amount to $25 in the case of the former and $30 in the case of the latter. At 5:05 the House adjourned.

Hens.

The best time tew set a hen iz when the hen is reddy. I kant tell you what the best breed iz but the shanghigh is the meanest. It kosts as much to bode one as it duz a stage hoss and yu might az well unflertake to fat a fannin mill, running oats thru it. Hens are long lived if they don't kontract the throat disease; there is a great many goes to pot every year by this mellon-kolly disease. I kant tell eggsactly how to pick out a good hen, but as a general thing the long eared ones, I kno, are the least apt to skretch up the garden. Eggs packet in equal parts of lime water, with the other end down, will keep from 30 to 40 years, if they are not disturbed. Fresh beef stake is good for hens: I suppose 4 or 5 pounds a day would be awal a hen would need at fust along. I shall be happee to advise with you at any time on the hen question and take pay for advice in eggs.—Josh Billings.

ADVENTUROUS BOERS.

ROBERTS EMPLOYS HIS GREAT ARMY EFFECTIVELY.

The Boer Commanders Likely to be Enmeshed—The Colonials at Wepener Still Hold the Boers at Bay—Boer Scouts Working Around Ladysmith and Dewdrop and Other Places on Buller's Flank.

London, April 13.—4:30 a. m.—In a round about way, London hears that Lord Roberts when wiring to the Prince of Wales at Copenhagen congratulations upon his escape from assissination, added two or three hopeful sentences portending an early advance with wide reaching combinations.

Quiet assurances are passed around among military men that Lord Roberts is employing his great army effectively, and that the adventurous Boer commandoes are likely to be enmeshed. Scraps of news—a detail here and another there, have reached England to-night over comparatively idle cables, but they do not illuminate the situation.

The Colonials at Wepener still hold off the Boers. Lord Methuen has worked eastward until he is within eighty miles of Kroonstad. Boer scouts have gone around Ladysmith, and have appeared at Dewdrop and other places on General Buller's flanks and rear. The officers of Buller's irregular horse, estimate the Boers in Natal as 18,000, but these figures are probably excessive, 10,000 being regarded here as the outside number.

After General Hart's brigade leaves him, General Buller will still have close upon 25,000 men. It is generally assumed that this brigade is going to join Lord Roberts, but its destination is really unknown.

The Boers have issued a note to Portugal, regarding the use by the British of the Beira route for the transportation of troops to Rhodesia and this may, if the Boers act against Portugal, lead Great Britain to land troops at Lourenzo Marques. This possibility has been seriously discussed and is referred to at length in the morning papers today.

The work of the Boer peace commissioners has begun. Mr. Fischer has asked Italy to intervene, and the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Marquis di Visconti-Venosta, has replied that while he would receive the envoys, the best he could do would be to transmit their proposal to London, thus following the course of the United States.

Sir Alfred Milner when replying to a deputation of clergymen in Cape Town yesterday (Thursday) said: "'Never again' must be the motto of all thinking and humane men, but not from lust of conquest or a desire to trample on the gallant, if misguided. There must be no compromise or patchwork in the settlement, and no opportunity for misunderstanding, intrigue, the revival of impossible ambitions, or the accumulation of enormous armaments. The British will no longer tolerate dissimilar and antagonistic political systems in a country which nature and history have declared to be one."

In these absolute utterances of Sir Alfred Milner, he speaks for the imperial government

It is calculated that Lord Roberts now has 211,000 effective troops, with 12,000 more afloat or under orders. The War Office has instructed officers not to take anw more expanding bullets to Africa for revolvers.

Hildyard Steyn, brother of President Steyn, in the course of an interview at Bloomfontein, said: "The original war plan of the Boers was to overrun all Cape Colony, but on becoming involved in the seiges of Kimberley and Ladysmith, the burghers found the design spoiled. To this I attribute the Boer failure to conquer the British. I expect the war to last until Christmas."

The seventh month of the war is beginning with easier tide, and the morning paper editorials expatiate upon the need of soberness.

Pretoria, April 11.—A heavy cannonade was heard this morning in the direction of Bult Fontein, situated midway between Windburg and Boshof, in the Orange Free State and north of Brandfort.

Advices from the Boer headquarters in Natal say that after a heavy bombardment the British are retiring in the direction of Ladysmith and the federals are going to their old positions.

Advices from Wepener, where a British force is surrounded, say the battle continues favorable to the federals. About 1500 British troops are said to be there.

The Free State Gazette publishes orders to the effect that no person who has been commandeered for active service has the right to send a substitute without the consent of the Landrost.

In reference to leaves of absence, the Gazette says that 10 per cent. of each command will be relieved by ballot for periods of twelve days. This is intended to meet the wishes of the burghers desiring to plant their crops.

Cape Town, April 12.—The British steamer Monterey, Captain Parry, which sailed from Halifax March 17th with Lord Strathcona and Mount Royals contingent of Canadian troops on board, has arrived here.

Bloemfontein, April 11.—According to information received here the Boer activity eastward of the railroad and in proximity to the border is largely due to the fact that Presidents Kruger and Steyn have found they are unable to keep their forces together in inactivity, the burghers declaring they are unwilling to remain with their commands unless actively employed, as they are convinced the British game is a waiting one. It is believed the Boer movement was originally designed to oblige Lord Roberts to weaken his force at Bloemfontein in order to protect the railroad, when the Boers would have attempted to recapture the capital. But the burghers are evidently ignorant of the enormous forces Lord Roberts has at his disposal.

Advices from Karee Siding say the Boers are busy entrenching their position east of Brandfort running parallel with the railroad, while still strongly holding the Waterval drift waterworks.

London, April 13.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marques dated Thursday, says: It is reported from Pretoria that a Boer commando is moving through Basutoland. This is said to be a clever ruse to draw the British away from Wepener. About 2000 foreigners constitute the new foreign legion at Pretoria.

Aliwal North, April 12.—News from Boer sources at Wepener officially communicated, says [illegible] guns have been disa[illegible] and four commandants killed or [illegible]led. On Tuesday

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases was togother, and until the last few years are supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and, therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Their offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

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A SMALL SPOT MAY BE CANCER.

MOST VIOLENT CASES HAVE APPEARED AT FIRST AS MERE PIMPLES.

The greatest care should be given to any little sore, pimple or scratch which shows no disposition to heal under ordinary treatment. No one can tell how soon these will develop into Cancer of the worst type. So many people die from Cancer simply because they do not know just what the disease is; they naturally turn themselves over to the doctors, and are forced to submit to a cruel and dangerous operation—the only treatment which the doctors know for Cancer. The disease promptly returns, however, and is even more violent and destructive than before. Cancer is a deadly poison in the blood, and an operation, plaster, or other external treatment can have no effect whatever upon it. The cure must come from within—the last vestige of poison must be eradicated.

Mr. Wm Walpole, of Walshtown, S. D., says: "A little blotch about the size of a pea came under my left eye gradually growing larger, from which shooting pains at intervals ran in all directions. I became greatly alarmed and consulted a good doctor, who pronounced it Cancer, and advised that it be cut out, but this I could not consent to. I read in my local paper of a cure effected by S. S. S., and decided to try it. It acted like a charm the Cancer becoming at first irritated, and then discharging very freely. This gradually grew less and then discontinued altogether, leaving a small scab which soon dropped off and now only a healthy little scar remains where what threatened to destroy my life once held full sway." Positively the only cure for Cancer is Swift's Specific—

S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

—because it is the only remedy which can go deep enough to reach the root of the disease and force it out of the system permanently. A surgical operation does not reach the blood—the real seat of the disease—because *the blood can not be cut away*. Insist upon S. S. S.; nothing can take its place.

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The BIGGLE BOOKS are unique, original, useful—you never saw anything like them—so practical, so sensible. They are having an enormous sale—East, West, North and South. Every one who keeps a Horse, Cow, Hog or Chicken, or grows Small Fruits, ought to send right away for the BIGGLE BOOKS. The

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is your paper, made for you and not a misfit. It is 22 years old; it is the great boiled-down, hit-the-nail-on-the-head,—quit-after-you-have-said-it, Farm and Household paper in the world—the biggest paper of its size in the United States of America—having over a million and a-half regular readers.

Any ONE of the BIGGLE BOOKS, and the FARM JOURNAL 5 YEARS (remainder of 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903) will be sent by mail to any address for **A DOLLAR BILL.**

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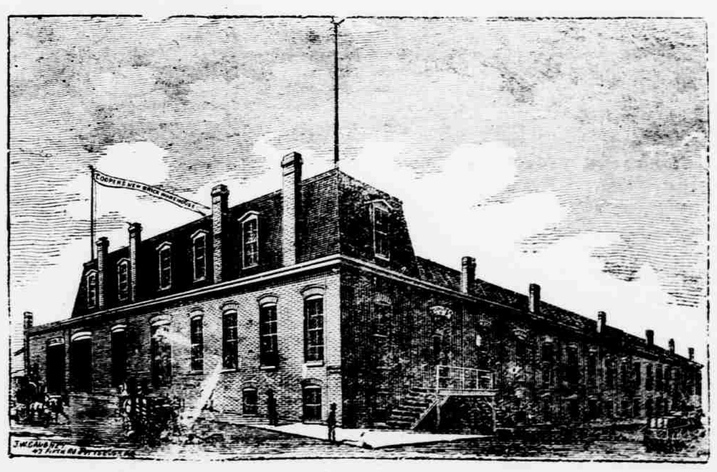

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No Trouble to Answer Questions

Frank S. Gannon, J. M. Culp, W. A. Turk
3rd V-P & Gen Man Traf Man G P A,
WASHINGTON, D.C

SEABOARD AIR LINE S.A.L.

VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE TO ALL POINTS

North, South and South West.

Schedule in Effect November 5th, 1899.

SOUTHBOUND.

	No. 403	No. 41
Lv New York, P. R. R.	*11 00 a m	*9 00 p m
Lv Washington "	5 40 p m	4 30 a m
Lv Richmond A. C. L.,	9 00 p m	9 45 a m
Lv Portsmouth S. A. L.	*8 45 p m	*9 20 a m
Ar Weldon	11 10 p m	11 45 a m
Ar Henderson	12 50 a m	1 35 p m
Ar Raleigh	2 22 a m	3 00 p m
Ar Southern Pines	4 2 a m	5 00 p m
Ar Hamlet	5 14 a m	7 00 p m
Lv Wilmington, S. A. L.		*3 05 p m
Ar Monroe, S. A. L.	*6 55 a m	*9 12 p m
Ar Charlotte, S. A. L.	*8 00 a m	*10 25 p m
Ar Chester, S. A. L.	*8 15 a m	10 55 p m
Ar Greenwood	10 45 a m	1 12 a m
Ar Athens	1 23 p m	3 48 a m
Ar Atlanta	3 50 p m	6 15 a m
Lv Henderson	†4 37 a m	†2 05 p m
Ar Durham	7 32 a m	4 35 p m

NORTHBOUND

	No. 402	No. 42
Lv Atlanta, S. A. L.	*1 00 p m	*8 50 p m
Ar Athens	3 08 p m	11 05 p m
Ar Greenwood	5 40 p m	1 40 a m
Ar Chester	7 53 p m	4 08 a m
Ar Monroe	9 30 p m	5 45 a m
Lv Charlotte, S. A. L.	*8 20 p m	*5 00 a m
Ar Hamlet, S. A. L.	*11 10 p m	*7 40 a m
Ar Wilmington, S. A. L. *		*12 05 p m
Ar So. Pines, S. A. L	*12 02 a m	*9 00 a m
Ar Raleigh	2 03 a m	11 13 a m
Ar Henderson	3 26 a m	12 43 p m
Ar Weldon	4 55 a m	2 30 p m
Ar Portsmouth	7 25 a m	5 20 p m
Ar Richmond, A. C. L.	*8 15 a m	*7 20 p m
Ar Washington, P. R R	12 31 p m	11 20 p m
Ar New York "	6 23 p m	6 35 a m
Lv Durham	†7 00 p m	†10 20 p m
Ar Henderson	9 40 p m	12 38 p m

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.

Nos. 403 and 402, "The Atlanta Special" Solid Vestibuled Train of Pullman Sleepers and Coaches between Washington and Atlanta, also Pullman sleepers between Portsmouth and Charlotte, N. C.

Nos 41 and 38, "The S. A. L. Express" Solid Train Coaches and Pullman Sleepers between Portsmouth and Atlanta.

Both trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, and Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to MURRAY FORBES, T. P. A., Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C.

H. MACY, Agent, Henderson.

E St. John, Vice President and Gen. Mgr
H. W. B. Glover, Traffic Manager
V. E. McBee, General Superintendent.
L. S. Allen, Gen. Pass. Agt.
General Offices: Portsmouth, Va.

HENDERSON TELEPHONE COMPANY.

HENDERSON, N. C., MARCH 15TH, 1900.

I beg to announce that the following towns are now connected by long distance phones and the rate herewith published will be in effect on and after March 15, 1900.

FROM HENDERSON:

Axtell,	10.	Macon,	20
Airley,	25.	Manson,	15
Brookston,	10.	Medoc,	25
Brinkleyville,	25.	Middleburg,	10
Centerville,	20.	Oakville,	25
Churchill,	25.	Oxford,	15
Crowells,	15.	Ridgeway,	15
Dabney,	10.	Ringwood,	15
Enfield,	15.	Roanoke Rapids	35
Franklinton,	15.	Tillery,	10
Gaston,	25.	Vaughan,	25
Gillburg,	10.	Warren Plains,	20
Halifax,	40.	Warrenton,	20
Kittrell,	10.	Weldon,	35
Laurel,	20.	Wise,	20
Littleton,	25.	Youngsville,	25
		Louisburg,	20

F. C. Toepleman,
General Superintendent

Baltimore Steam Packet Company
(OLD BAY LINE)

BEST ROUTE NORTH OR SOUTH.

Baltimore, Norfolk, Portsmouth and Old Point Comfort.

VIA MONUMENTAL CITY.

Steamers will leave Light Street Piers at 6:30 P. M., direct for Old Point Comfort, Norfolk and Portsmouth, without stopping at Canton Wharf.

SOUTHBOUND.

Lv. Boston (via Sound Line)	6 00	p. m.
" Boston (via Springfield)	11 00	"
" Boston (via Shore Line)	12 00	midnight
" New York (Fast Express, Pa. R. R.) West 23rd St. Station	†12.55	p. m.
Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets	1 00	"
" New York (Central R. R. of New Jersey)	1 00	"
" Philadelphia (Fast Express, Penn R. R.)	3 12	"
" Philadelphia (via B. & O. R. R.)	3 07	"
" Baltimore (Light St., Piers 10, 11, 12 and 13, foot of Barre St.)	6 30	"
Ar. Old Point (via Bay Line)	6 15	a. m.
" Norfolk	7 00	"
" Portsmouth	7 00	"

†Daily, except Sunday.

NORTHBOUND.

Lv. Portsmouth (via Bay Line)	†5.25	p. m.
" Norfolk	6 00	"
" Old Point Comfort	7 00	"
Ar. Baltimore (Union Dock)	6 45	a. m.
" Philadelphia (via P. W. & B. R. R.)	10 15	"
" Philadelphia (via B. & O. R. R.)	10 15	"
" New York (via Pennsylvania R. R.) Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts., West Twenty-third St. Station,	12 41	p. m.
" New York (via Central R. R of New Jersey)	12 40	"
" Boston (via Sound Line)	7 15	a. m.
" Boston (via Springfield)	10 00	p. m.
" Boston (via Shore Line)	9 00	"

†Daily, except Sunday.

No steamer between Baltimore and Norfolk on Sundays.

Staterooms on steamers *Alabama* and *Georgia* 75c. $1 00, $1 50, $2.00 and $2.50. Meals a la carte.

JOHN R. SHERWOOD, Vice-Prest. and Gen. Manager.
W. RANDALL General Passenger Agent.
EMMETT BROWN, General Ticket Agent.
CHARLES C. GARRETT, Trav. Pass. Agent.

GENERAL OFFICES:

PIERS 10, 11, 12 AND 13 LIGHT ST. WHARF, BALTIMORE, MD.

KEY COMPTON, Genl. Agt., Norfolk, Va.