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

GOLD LEAF.

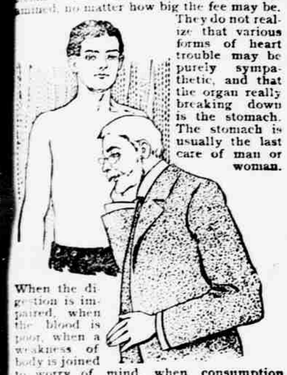
State Library

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

CHAD R. MANNING, Publisher. | "CAROLINA, CAROLINA, HEAVEN'S BLESSINGS ATTEND HER." | SUBSCRIPTION $1.00 Cash

VOL. XIX. HENDERSON, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1900. NO. 24.

People are easily frightened when they think that something is the matter with heart or lungs. Off they rush to the physician's office and have themselves examined, no matter how big the fee may be. They do not realize that various forms of heart trouble may be purely sympathetic, and that the organ really breaking down is the stomach. The stomach is usually the last care of man or woman.



When the digestion is impaired, when the blood is poor, when a weakness of body is joined to worry of mind, when consumption is invited by the condition of the lungs and blood, then there is a real scare. What is to be done to purify and vitalize the blood? What will stop that hacking cough and strengthen the weak lungs?

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures ninety-eight per cent. of such cases. It strengthens weak lungs and cures obstinate lingering cough, bronchitis, bleeding of the lungs and kindred ailments, which, if neglected or unskillfully treated, lead up to consumption.

"My wife had hemorrhage of the lungs," writes W. A. Sanders, Esq., of Hern, Mason Co., W. Va. "She had ten hemorrhages, and the people all around here said she would never be well again. But she began to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and soon began to gain strength and flesh. After taking ten bottles she was *entirely well*. If any one doubts the merits of this medicine they may enclose self-addressed envelope with stamp, and I will answer."

Send Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 21 one cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing only, and he will send you a free copy of his 1008 page illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser, the best medical work published. Cloth bound 31 stamps.

Henry Perry,
Insurance.
A strong line of both **Life and Fire Companies** represented. Policies issued and risks placed to best advantage.
Office in Court House.

DR. F. S. HARRIS,
DENTIST,
HENDERSON, - - N. C.
Office over E. G. Davis' store, Main Street. jan. 1-a.

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

POSITIONS Guaranteed Under Reasonable Conditions.
Our facilities for securing positions and the proficiency of our graduates are at times more strongly endorsed by bankers and merchants than those of other colleges. Send for catalogue.
DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL BUSINESS Colleges
Little Rock, Pythian Bldg. 6th & Main
Shreveport, La., St. Louis, Mo., Nashville, Tenn., $ Ft. Worth, Texas, Galveston, Texas, Savannah, Ga.
Cheap board. Car fare paid. No vacation. Enter any time. Best patronized in the South. Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Etc., taught by mail. Write for price list Home Study. Scholarship Free by doing a little writing at your home.

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS
A. A. FEVERS, Congestions, Inflammations, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.
B. B. SPRAINS, Lameness, Injuries, Rheumatism.
C. C. SORE THROAT, Quinsy, Epizootic, Distemper.
D. D. WORMS, Bots, Grubs.
E. E. COUGHS, Colds, Influenza, Inflamed Lungs, Pleuro-Pneumonia.
F. F. COLIC, Bellyache, Wind-Blown, Diarrhea, Dysentery.
G. G. Prevents MISCARRIAGE.
H. H. KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS.
I. I. SKIN DISEASES, Mange, Eruptions, Ulcers, Grease, Farcy.
J. K. BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat, Indigestion, Stomach Staggers.
60c. each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., $7. At druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York. VETERINARY MANUAL SENT FREE.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,
VITAL WEAKNESS
and Prostration from Overwork or other causes.
Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy.
$1 per vial, or special package with powder, for $5 sold by Druggists, or sent post paid on receipt of price.
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., Cor. William & John Sts., New York

CURE ALL YOUR PAINS WITH
Pain-Killer.
A Medicine Chest in itself.
SIMPLE, SAFE AND QUICK CURE FOR
Cramps, Diarrhoea, Colds, Coughs, Neuralgia, Rheumatism.
25 and 50 cent Bottles.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
BUY ONLY THE GENUINE
PERRY DAVIS'

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. Mention this paper. Madison Park, PHILA., PA.

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

Children
are a source of comfort. They are a source of care, also If you care for your child's health, send for illustrated book on the disorders to which children are subject, and which *Frey's Vermifuge* has cared for 50 years.
One bottle by mail for 25 cents.
E. & S. FREY, Baltimore, Md.

MASSACRED AT SEA.

SEVEN MEN KILLED AND FIVE OTHERS WOUNDED.

The Assassin Takes Charge of the Steamer After Killing the Captain and Locks the Doors of the Cabins and Saloons, and With a Revolver in Either Hand and a Dagger and Knife in His Belt, He Fires on Every One He Encounters.

Copenhagen, May 17.—A telegram from Koping, Sweden, reports that as the steamer Koping last night was passing the Prins Carl a man sprang upon the deck of the latter vessel and shouted: "If any one comes near I will shoot." At the same moment a woman was seen hanging over the side, shrieking for help.

The man escaped in a boat. When the Prins Carl was boarded it was found that twelve men on board had been shot, six of whom, including the captain, were dead. The rest were found locked in their quarters. One of the wounded has since died. The murderer is being pursued.

The wounded say they were playing cards in the smoking room about half past eleven with other passengers, when somebody put his head in the room and exclaimed: "Look out. There's a massacre on board."

At the same moment shots were heard. All sprang to their feet in order to leave the cabin; but they found the door fastened on the outside. While they were trying to force the door a shot was fired through the window and hit one of them, a man named Karlson, who fell to the floor. The other three, Schneider, Knodter and Lindquist, burst the door. Linquist, who was the first to step through, received a bullet in his head. Disregarding the wound, he ran after the assassin to the steering room. The fugitive shouted down the speaking tube: "Full speed ahead." The engines were already at full speed; and the engineer replied: "Is that the captain?" receiving the answer "Certainly. Drive her to the devil."

The engineer put the engines at full speed astern. The assassin then ran down to the engine room and threatened to shoot the engineer if he did not obey. The engineer barricaded himself in the room.

At that moment the Koping came along and the murderer fled in a boat.

Further details from Koping show that the man suddenly started shutting all the doors of the cabins and saloons and then, with a revolver in either hand and with a dagger and a knife in his belt, he began firing at everyone he encountered. He stabbed the captain in the back and a lady passenger in the breast with the dagger and hacked a boy with the knife.

He also shot the mate through the shoulder, and of four gentlemen who were playing cards in the smoking saloon, one was shot in the temple because he moved when the murderer warned him not to stir.

The Prins Carl was stopped off Koping and the murderer seized the opportunity to jump into a life boat and row away as fast as possible.

Search of the steamer discovered seven dead and five wounded.

The Prins Carl proceeded to Stockholm, where the police officials took charge of the victims.

A tradesman of Arboga, Sweden, reports that a man giving the name of Gronkiret, of Stockholm, came to him yesterday and secured two revolvers which he fired several times to test their qualities.

ORDERED A COURT OF INQUIRY

To Investigate the Charges Against Captain McGowan for Killing a Filipino in the Harbor of Cebu.

Washington, May 17.—A court of inquiry has been ordered to meet in Washington on May 21st, composed of Admirals Rodger, Cotton and Terry, to investigate the circumstances attending the shooting by Captain McGowan, of a Filipino near the U. S. ship Monadnock, in the harbor of Cebu on November 21, 1899, and also the alleged failure of the Captain to report the matter to the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic squadron.

The facts in the case as they are reported to the Navy Department are that the officer was on the deck of his ship at the noon hour when the regular officer of the deck was at dinner below. Hovering about was a native boat, which had been warned away before, only to return. It was not conceived that the Monadnock was endangered by the presence of such a little craft, but the commanding officer had been having much trouble in preventing the natives from smuggling rum aboard to the sailors and had given orders that no unauthorized native boats should be permitted to approach the Monadnock. So when this particular craft failed to make off as required, the captain himself taking a revolver sought to frighten the crew by firing a shot across the bow. Unfortunately the shot, striking the water, was deflected so as to pass through the body of one of the Filipinos. The wounded man was hauled aboard the Monadnock, and after being given first aid, was shipped off to a shore hospital, where he died in the course of a day or two.

This incident was referred to in the press reports from Manila, and after waiting a reasonable period of time to be officially informed the Navy Department made inquiry of Admiral Watson to learn the facts. The Admiral responded that the matter had not been reported to him, and this omission on the part of Captain McGowan is one of the matters into which the court is to inquire, the other being the propriety of the action of the commanding officer of the Monadnock in taking into his own hands the execution of an order to fire, instead of calling upon a marine or sailor to do so.

Captain McGowan is broken in health as the result of the service on board the monitor in the harbor of Manila, and has pending an application to be permitted to retire under the terms of the act allowing retirements with an advance of grade, but his application has not been granted so far, owing to the fact that the personnel act does not sanction any more retirements of captains during the present fiscal year.

A SCHOONER ASHORE.

Monmouth, N. J., May 17.—The schooner F. L. Storer, bound from Cape Hatteras for New York with blue fish, is ashore on the shoals south of Great Egg Harbor city.

Close calculation has put the number of Veterans at the Confederate Reunion at Louisville, May 30th-June 3rd, at 40,000, and the number of visitors at 100,000. The bulk of them will travel part of the way by the SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY, because, it carries them through the battlefields.

"PROGRESSIONAL."

DEDICATED TO MR. MUDYARD PIPLING.

(Parody on Mr. Rudyard Kipling's "Recessional," by P. W. Reitz, late president of the Orange Free State, and now secretary of that Republic.)

Gods of the Jingos, Brass and Gold,
Lords of the World by right Divine,
Under whose baneful sway they hold
Dominion over "Mine and Thine."
Such lords as these have made them rotten;
They have forgotten—they have forgotten.

The nigger or the Chinee dies,
The Gladstones and the Pitts depart,
But bigger Englanders arise
To teach the world the raider's art.
Such lords as these have made them rotten;
They have forgotten—they have forgotten.

They've got the gold, the ships, the men,
And are the masters of to-morrow,
And so mankind shall see again
The days of Sodom and Gomorrah.
These are the lords that made them rotten;
They have forgotten—they have forgotten.

Drunk with lust of power and pelf,
They hold not Man nor God in awe,
But care for naught but only self,
And cent per cent.'s their only law.
These are their lords, and they are rotten;
They have forgotten—they have forgotten.

Their valiant hearts have put their trust
In Maxim guns and Metford rifles,
To knock the nigger into dust
And such like inconsidered trifles.
For boastful brag and foolish fake
The Imperialist doth take the cake.

GOOD ADVICE TO THE NEGRO.

Sound Sense From a Friend of the Race Who is Entitled to be Heard and Respected.

At the commencement exercises of Shaw University, Raleigh, the leading institution in the South for the education of negroes, President Meserve delivered an address to the graduating class in which he told them some very wholesome truths. Among other things he said this:

"We are living in changed and changing times. Life practically used to consist in repeating to-day in detail what was done yesterday. This is no longer true. The advance in the sciences and arts and the progress of events, stimulated by this advance, compells a new definition of life in all its manifold activities. Change is the order everywhere, and life, instead of repetition, has come to be a constant series of re-adjustments made necessary by the ever-varying conditions. * * * This correct view of life is at the present time of more interest to you than to any other race. Your race was forced from African barbarism into American slavery and then emerged into freedom and was elevated to citizenship. The franchise has been exercised quite generally, and, in some instances, political honors have been attained, but the franchise in some States has been largely withdrawn, and, in others, it seems that action is being taken looking to the same end. At least these are the signs of the times, and the signs of the times you must constantly study, and, at the present time they must be studied not in the light of right or wrong, or justice or injustice, for this will avail nothing, but rather in the light of the inevitable.

"Avenues leading to office-holding cannot be traveled by you, and little has been gained in this direction in the past by any race. The shore of the white political sea is lined with wrecks, and they are far greater in number than the ships that have made port in safety. There is little in office-holding for white people; nothing for you.

"You should carefully study the new conditions so that you may adapt yourself to them in a manner that will bring the highest good both to yourselves and the race. There must be on your part forbearance, patience, discretion and at all times wisdom. Make yourselves useful in the communities where your lot may be cast. A useful citizen is always esteemed and is always influential. Honest, constant work is called for and will bring recognition.

"And, now, let me say to you what I have on several occasions stated in public addresses both in the North and in the South: Make friends with the white people of the South, and use your influence among your people to this end. We are living not in the past, but in the today of events, and in this today your race must get ready for tomorrow. These may be to you unpalatable truths, but they are truths nevertheless, and they have got to be reckoned with; you cannot escape them, and it is folly to ignore them. A more kindly feeling on your part toward the best and most influential white men and women here in the South and a deeper and more general personal interest on their part in your spiritual, moral and educational welfare, will bring untold blessings to both races."

WERE complete fusion to take place it is feared by both Senators Butler and Pritchard that more of those who voted for Mr. Guthrie in 1896, and largely voted with the Democrats in 1898, would vote the Democratic ticket this year than would follow Butler, and it is to hold these together by appealing to them as members of the Populist organization that Butler, with the consent of Pritchard, runs his separate ticket. They calculate that if they can fool and hold the Guthrie vote away from the Democrats, they stand some chance of repeating the result of the election of 1896, defeat the amendment and possibly elect the State ticket. Their hope is to deceive those who voted for Mr. Guthrie into supposing they are standing by their party as opposed to both the Republican and the Democratic parties, and then secure their votes against the amendment and for fusion members of the Legislature. The defeat of the amendment and the capture of the Legislature is their earnest purpose, let the State ticket succeed or fail as the case may be.—Raleigh *Post*.

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

Discussed Race Problem.

COLONEL WADDELL'S ADDRESS AT THE MONTGOMERY CONVENTION.

Spirit and Purpose of the Proposed Amendment to the North Carolina Constitution—White Men Must and Will Rule—Political Power Not Good for the Negro—Has Clearly Demonstrated His Incapacity for Government—White Supremacy Absolutely Essential to the Welfare of the Negro Because it Means the Salvation of Those Things Upon Which His Every Interest Depends.

Hon. A. M. Waddell, of North Carolina, was one of the speakers at the recent convention in Montgomery, Ala., held for the purpose of discussing the race question, in which prominent men from the North as well as the South participated. He is thus quoted in part by the Associated Press:

Mr. Waddell spoke of the North Carolina proposed Constitutional amendment saying that, if adopted, there will be about 50,000 negro voters in the State. Probably 70,000 negroes will be disfranchised. It is substantially the same as the Louisiana amendment. It disfranchises no white man, educated or illiterate, who registers as a voter before December 1st, 1908, but applies an educational test after that date. It disfranchises every negro who cannot read and write any section of the constitution except such as are descended from the old free negroes who voted prior to 1835, in North Carolina, or such as have come into the State from other States where negroes could vote prior to 1867.

"It has been charged that the amendment contains a property qualification, but this is a mistake.

"Of course the object of the amendment is to eliminate the ignorant negro vote, and assure the supremacy of the whites. This is honestly believed by the best citizens of the State to be the only way in which they can preserve their heritage and escape a repetition of their recent experience.

"There is surely a necessity for this kind of legislation, and there is no wrong or injustice in it. The Southern people are forced to resort to it, if they would preserve their civilization—and self-preservation is the first law for peoples as for individuals. If we were dealing with abstract principles of right as between equals it would be proper to insist that the limitations on suffrage where they exist, should apply to both races alike, but the very basis of our problem is the inequality of the races. For 3,000 years the one has been a servant of servants in all lands; the other for centuries has ruled the earth.

"It is stupid and criminal to force them to live together with equal rights and privileges to each, because such a condition means—first, strife and disorder, and eventually the expulsion or annihilation of the weaker race. What does humanity, what does statesmanship—which is common sense applied to public affairs—dictate as the best and wisest course to be pursued under such conditions? Why cannot the American people display the courage of their convictions on this subject? Do you tell me that education will be the cure-all for this state of things? I yield to no man in my estimate of the supreme importance of popular education, although I know that in the country where it was developed first, even by a compulsory process, there has been and is despotism, and military aristocracy; but the experience of nearly 40 years in these Southern States has demonstrated that any other than industrial education for the negro simply means, in the homely phrase of Uncle Remus, the spoiling of a field hand if not the creation of a social misfit or something worse. I do not hesitate to express the opinion that while I would not apply the test to white men, if it can be done by any constitutional method, it would be much wiser to require a property qualification than an educational one for the negro voter, but until some better way out of our troubles is provided, the one adopted in Louisiana and proposed in North Carolina seems to give the only hope of relief. Relief we must have, as is admitted by all except the fanatical enemies of the South and its people. We do not want to get it by fraud or force, and it was a cruel wrong to place us in a position where we were compelled to resort to one or the other of them for self-protection. It was not only cruel to the Southern people but was injurious to the best interests of the whole country, because in addition to barring out immigration and obstructing progress, and otherwise affecting material growth, it has prevented a display of that honest difference of opinion on all questions political which would otherwise have found expression to the advancement of the public good, and has narrowed the view of our people to the one over-shadowing issue which, like the sword of Damocles, has hung suspended above us.

"No people have ever had to wrestle with such a multi-form problem for so long a time, and I believe in my soul that no other people would have so patiently and so honorably dealt with it as they have. It must strike the future historian as both astounding and infinitely creditable to the Southern people that for a third of a century, though poorer than ever before, they taxed themselves liberally for the education of the children of the negroes, provided them with asylums for their afflicted, employed them almost exclusively as artisans and laborers, sympathized with them in their sorrows, and helped them in their troubles, and yet every year in that whole period saw these same negroes go to the polls with unfailing regularity, and vote as a unit and as a race, against their every interest, against good government, and the welfare of both races—but still continued to employ them and aid them as before. It is without a parallel in human history.

"In the light of such a record, and the results of unqualified negro suffrage, no man can justly say that an effort to restrict that suffrage, whether the restriction applies to others or not, is unrighteous or oppressive. It will not do to say that if the illiterate negro is disfranchised, the illiterate whiteman should also be deprived of his vote. A very large proportion of illiterate white men have an intelligent understanding of what they are voting for, and of the merits of candidates for office.

"Leaving heredity out of view entirely (and it ought always to be kept in mind) they have been accustomed all their lives to hear political discussions. These things cannot truthfully be said of one illiterate negro in 500. Doctrinaries and moralists may theorize and dogmatize forever, but they can not convince an Anglo-Saxon that negroes ought to participate in the government of white men, and a statesman will always recognize this insuperable fact in dealing with the negro problem in the South.

"What the negro needs is not political power, but the help and sympathy of the white people among whom he lives, and which they have always stood ready to give, but which he has done his best to nullify. It was not his natural inclination, but the result of false and vicious training since his emancipation. He not only needs this help and sympathy, but will perish without it. He will never, however, receive it as he has done, until he abandons the idea of political power. White supremacy is absolutely essential to his welfare, because it means the salvation of those things upon which his every interest depends. It is madness in him, to resist it. There is in every civilized community a force superior to any written statute—the force of an overwhelming public opinion—and when this public opinion is based, as in this case, upon race pride supplemented by the lessons of three thousand years of history, it is beyond the reach of any legislation to alter or revise. For this reason, and for this reason only, the fourteenth amendment to the United States constitution is a dead letter, and ought no longer to remain a part of the fundamental law of the country. It cannot benefit the negro, and acts as a solvent to the bond of fraternal reunion which would otherwise be infrangible.

"I am very well aware, Mr. Chairman, that in giving expression to these views upon the subject which I was invited to discuss, I have simply repeated in a very concise form an oft-repeated tale. I understand perfectly that no one is responsible for them but myself, but there can be little doubt that they are in the main but a reflection of the opinions of a vast majority of the Southern people, with whom at last rests the solution of the race problem in all its aspects."

By taking the SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY to the Confederate Reunion at Louisville, the old veterans can see the battlefields of Graysville, Ringgold, Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face, Dalton, Dug Gap, Resaca, Adairsville, Alltoona, Big Shanty Kenneshaw Mountain, Ruff and Smyrna.

Mr. Jordan and His Plan.

(Correspondence Progressive Farmer.)

As some newspapers have heaped abuse and ridicule on Mr. J. F. Jordan, of Greensboro, who instituted the movement of the tobacco growers of this State against the American Tobacco Trust, allow us through your columns to say a few words in regard to Mr. Jordan's reputation.

We have personally known Mr. Jordan for a number of years, and know him to be a man of sterling worth and rare business qualifications always having the greatest respect for truth and honesty, and always advocating the maxim "Do unto others as you would have them do to you."

Knowing Mr. Jordan as we do, we feel it to be our duty to encourage the tobacco growers of the bright tobacco belt to put forth every effort and give all their influence in behalf of Mr. Jordan in his holy war against this giant octopus the American Tobacco Trust, that is sucking the life blood from the tobacco industry of this Southland of ours.

We send you an amendment to the Jordan plan as adopted by the State Tobacco Growers' Association, that the Summer Township Tobacco Growers' Association has drawn believing it to be more effective and easier for the tobacco growers to be organized under:

"We agree first, to sell our entire crop of tobacco for the next five years to said J. F. Jordan and his associates, a corporation which shall be formed for the purpose of manufacturing and disposing of said tobacco, said corporation to pay for any and all tobacco when offered in cash at an advance of not less than fifteen per cent. over the average price of the same grade of tobacco during the last five years, said price to be fixed by a commission a majority of whom shall represent the seller.

2d. Said corporation shall allow any and all planters to take stock in said corporation to the amount of twenty per cent.

3rd. All tobacco shall be graded and averaged on the warehouse floor by two growers selected by this organization and two leaf dealers selected by his people.

4th. Any planter selling his tobacco or any part thereof to any person or persons other than this organization or said Jordan and his associates shall forfeit amount of same, also his entire crop of tobacco to said Jordan and his associates.

5th. Any person in either corporation or organization making default in his agreement in any particular shall be guilty of fraud, and may be punished according to the laws of the State in which he resides, at the discretion of said corporation or organization."

S. E. COLTRANE, Pres't.
R. E. HODGIN, Sec'y.
Guilford County, N. C.

ROYAL
Baking Powder

The strongest, purest, most efficient and wholesome of leavening agents. Not lowest in price, yet the most economical; indispensable to all who appreciate the best and most healthful food.

Our country is enjoying prosperity almost unsurpassed in its history.

For every one there is money enough to buy that to eat which is pure, sound, good, wholesome.

Why should we use cheap, impure, unhealthful articles of food? There is no economy in them; they endanger the health, they may cost life. There are reported almost daily cases of sickness caused by eating cake, puddings or biscuit made with the cheap, alum baking powders.

In all articles for food buy and use only the best. The good health of the family is of first consideration.

Alum is used in many baking powders because it makes them cheap. It costs less than two cents a pound. Alum is a corrosive poison. Think of feeding it to children! Yet the manufacturers of well-known alum powders are actually denying that their goods contain it.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

CUBAN POSTAL FRAUDS.

W. H. REEVES, DEPUTY AUDITOR, MAKES A CONFESSION.

The Only Link Required in the Chain of Evidence—The Amount of Defalcation Will Fall Between $100,000 and $125,000 Another Charge Against Neely—The Receipts and Expenditures of All Sorts in Cuba.

Havana, May 18.—W. H. Reeves, deputy auditor of the island, made a confession at midnight and gave up $4500 given to him by C. F. W. Neely, the arrested financial agent of posts at Havana, to perform certain services the day he left. General Wood and the postal inspectors refuse to disclose the nature of the confession, barely admitting that the confession had been made.

It is claimed that $1400 more will be recovered to-day.

General Wood says that the report from Muncie, Ind., that nearly $2,000,000 worth of stamps have been printed there and sent for distribution to Cuban postoffices can be regarded as a canard. There is nothing here to show that any such counterfeit stamps have been sent. It is believed now that the whole story is known, and that the amount of the defalcations will fall between $100,000 and $125,000.

Those who know the situation best say that the confession of Reeves was the only link required in the chain of evidence, although the principal statements he has made will require investigation before they can be acted upon, as it is generally believed that his accusation is of such a startling character as to render it unwise to proceed before being absolutely sure of other evidence to corroborate it.

Another charge against Neely is that he has defrauded the customs out of several thousand dollars' worth of duties by importing, nominally for postal use, large quantities of paper, which was afterwards sold to a printing house in Havana. The Cubans are now beginning to talk a good deal regarding postal matters, the main idea apparently being that the Americans, having found so many of their countrymen implicated, will not proceed to extremities. The Cubans do not believe that Neely will be extradited.

With the confessions of Reeves and Rich, supplemented by those of the stamp clerks and by the statements of the Baracoa postmaster, it is considered that the evidence against Neely is complete, especially in view of the assertion of Reeves that the stamps were not destroyed when they were supposed to be, packages which were apparently stamps were destroyed, but it is now said that these were so many bundles of paper bits.

The newspapers now begin to ask for an investigation of the engineering department. They say that this department has been even more extravagantly conducted than the postal department.

Washington, May 18.—The War Department to-day sent to the Senate, in answer to a resolution, an itemized statement of the receipts and expenditures of all sorts in Cuba, including salaries and allowances to officers, since the United States Government assumed control of the island. This statement is an extension of a condensed one supplied on February 15th last, General Wood having furnished the details at the direction of the department. It is shown that the actual cost of the Cienfuegos railway, connecting the harbor of Havana with the interior railroad system of Cuba, was, altogether, $342,611. The road was built in yellow fever time under great difficulties and in great haste by the chief quartermasters of Cuba, and the United States Government has been since reimbursed from the island revenues. The six miles of road were required to pass the American troops around the city of Havana, then infected with yellow fever, to the camps on the uplands, and the actual cost was $32,000 per mile.

The statement shows that the total receipts from all sources in Cuba for the year 1899 were $16,316,590. The expenditures are set down as $7,421,719. It is explained that this is a sum total for which vouchers had been audited by the auditor of Cuba. His report is complete for the year 1899 for all the civil departments of the island, but his report for other expenditures covers only the six months from July 1st to December 31st of that year, and the itemized statements of these expenditures are submitted with the statement to-day. The auditor promises to supply the report for the first half year of 1899 in the near future, when it will be sent to the Senate.

Of the island's receipts, $15,012,100 was made up of customs receipts, $250,025 postal receipts, $760,880 internal revenue and $293,581 miscellaneous receipts. Of the expenditures $211,292 went to the Department of Finance, $876,640 to justice and public instruction, $255,421 to agricultural and public works, $640,975 to State and government, $448,079 to extraordinary expenses and $612,290 to postoffice. The sum of $1,688,442 was spent on sanitation in the half year from July 1st to December 31st, 1899. In the same time the rural guard cost $506,152; barracks and quarters cost $617,755; the customs service cost $343,995, and public works absorbed $268,036. Charities got $262,022, civil government is set down for $764,281, and municipalities $123,113. The census cost $211,401.

The allowances to military officers are shown in detail, and are nearly all for small amounts. The $5000 which was said to have been paid for a house for General Chaffee was actually expended by the Quartermaster's Department for a building for its own use, General Chaffee occupying a portion of the building for his military headquarters as provided for in the army regulations.

THE NAVAL MILITIA'S OUTING.

Washington, May 18.—The Adjutant-General of South Carolina has notified the Navy Department that the South Carolina naval militia will be obliged to withdraw from its arrangement for a practice cruise on the Prairie. This makes the fifth State withdrawal. The Georgia men are about to embark upon her.

The North Carolina organization will go next, probably in the week originally allotted South Carolina. The Virginians are scheduled to go out from Norfolk on the Prairie on June 13th to 20th, inclusive.

THE UNITED LUTHERAN SYNOD.

Charlotte, N. C., May 18.—The organization of the United Lutheran Synod, in session at Winston, was completed to-day by the election of Rev. R. A. Yoder, of Hickory, N. C., vice-president.

Everything to eat, fresh and up to date, at H. THOMASON'S.

THE BEST should be your aim when buying medicine. Get Hood's Sarsaparilla and have the best medicine MONEY CAN BUY.

WOMAN
IS LIKE A DELICATE MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

In good condition she is sweet and lovable, and sings life's song on a joyful harmonious string. Out of order or unstrung, there is discordance and unhappiness. Just as there is one key note to all music so there is one key note to health. A woman might as well try to fly without wings as to feel well and look well while the organs that make her a woman are weak or diseased. She must be healthy inside or she can't be healthy outside. There are thousands of women suffering silently all over the country. Mistaken modesty urges their silence. While there is nothing more admirable than a modest woman, health is of the first importance. Every other consideration should give way before it. Bradfield's Female Regulator is a medicine for women's ills. It is the safest and quickest way to cure leucorrhea, falling of the womb, nervousness, headache, backache and general weakness. You will be astonished at the result, especially if you have been experimenting with other so-called remedies. We are not asking you to try an uncertainty. Bradfield's Regulator has made happy thousands of women. What it has done for others it can do for you. Sold in drug stores for $1 a bottle.

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THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. Atlanta, Ga.

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NASHVILLE, TENN., for 6 month's trial sub'n, (regular price) and it will send, free, post-paid, "Gov. Taylor's book," or New Webster Dictionary of 45,800 words, worth $3; or send $1 for years sub'n, (regular price) and 10c extra for postage, and get both books free. Paper is a high-grade illustrated monthly magazine, 36 to 52 pages. Established 1890. Special Departments: Women and Children. Only high-grade illustrated literary magazine of national circulation published in the South; strongly endorsed by State and County officials, Teachers and the Press; elevating in character and moral tone.

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,	45.	Ridgeway,	15.
Dabney,	10.	Ringwood,	45.
Enfield,	45.	Roanoke Rapids	35.
Franklinton,	15.	Tillery,	40.
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.

ALKALINE WATER.

Below is the analysis of the Star Alkaline Water, which is confidently recommended to those suffering from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Torpid Liver, Gout, Rheumatism, or Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.

ANALYSIS.

RALEIGH, N. C., October, 1891.
Solids 37.620 grains to one United States gallon containing of

Silica Deoxide,	1.073	grains
Iron and Alumina,	4.375	"
Potassium Sulphate,	4.567	"
Potassium Chloride,	1.809	"
Sodium Chloride,	13.542	"
Sodium Carbonate,	5.693	"
Calcium Carbonate,	4.833	"
Magnesia Carbonate,	2.435	"

H. B. BATTLE, State Chemist.
For the Water and further particulars, address,
J. F. HARRIS, Proprietor,
Henderson, N. C.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina at its session in June, 1900, to pass an act providing for the establishment of Graded Schools in the town of Henderson, N. C.

This the 10th day of April, 1900.