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 profitable returns are seen.
That is Proof that it pays Them.

GOLD LEAF.

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

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

VOL. XIX. HENDERSON, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1900. NO. 25.

Walking to Work

Is the only way in which the business woman, employed in store or office, can get open air exercise. Is it any wonder that she often grows pale and thin and develops a tendency to "weak lungs." When there is pain in breathing, shortness of breath, obstinate cough, hoarseness from the lungs or any other symptoms of disease of the respiratory organs, begin the use of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and continue the use until cured. Ninety-eight in every hundred who have used "Golden Medical Discovery" for "lung trouble" have been perfectly and permanently cured.

"I was very sick indeed," writes Mrs. Mollie Jacobs, of Felton, Kent Co., Delaware, "and our family doctor said I had consumption. He did all I could but I felt so sorrowful. Had a bad cough, spit blood, and was very short of breath. I had pains in my chest and right lung, and had dyspepsia. Before I took your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets' I was so weak I could not sweep a room, now I can do small washing. I feel like a new person."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure heart-burn.

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 next court house.

POSITIONS Guaranteed Under Reasonable Conditions.
Our facilities for securing positions and the proficiency of our graduates are ten 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. 5th & 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.
C. C. Rheumatism.
D. D. SORE THROAT, Quinsy, Epizootic, Distemper.
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.
50c. 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 prepaid on receipt of price.
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., Cor. William & John Sts., New York

ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND
Pain-Killer
There is no kind of pain or ache, internal or external, that Pain-Killer will not relieve.
LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME,
PERRY DAVIS & SON.

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

BABIES
are subject to peculiar ills. The right remedy for babies' ills—especially worms and stomach disorders—is
Frey's Vermifuge
—has cured children for 50 years. Send for illus. book about the ills and the remedy. One bottle mailed for 25 cents.
C. A. S. FREY, Baltimore, Md.

WILL FIGHT TO THE END.

PRESIDENT KRUGER PROCLAIMS THIS TO HIS PEOPLE.

Lord Roberts' Infantry Advance Delayed at the Rhenoster River—The Boers' Movements Mystify the British—The Question of Continuing the War Going on Among the Boer Fighting Men.

Cape Town, May 24.—President Kruger, it is announced here, has issued a proclamation saying he will defend Johannesburg, and calling upon all the Boers to fight to the bitter end.

London, May 25.—3:30 a. m.—Lord Roberts' infantry advance is delayed at the Rhenoster river for a day or two by the depth of the stream, which is not fordable. The banks, which are precipitous, are forty feet high. A pontoon and temporary bridge construction are under way. The railway has not been damaged to any great extent between Kroonstad and Rhenoster. The Transvaalers have offended the Free Staters by destroying their splendid bridges when retiring to Kroonstad. They refrained from doing this on the retreat to Rhenoster, but now they are destroying the railroad and bridges almost completely north of the Rhenoster.

The British troops are in form of a crescent, with horns thirty miles apart, with General French's cavalry on the left within twenty-three miles of the Vaal, and General Ian Hamilton's mounted men on the right, within thirty miles of the Vaal. The center of the crescent is about forty miles from the Vaal.

Boer telegrams says that 2000 British, with ten guns, are near Vredefort, which is close to the Vaal and close to Parys. One correspondent refers to the advance as a "promenade." Another describing it as a "Boer hunt." The Free Staters are pictured as "bolting like hares" at the first sight of the British. The latter, according to one writer, do not even find women and children, as the fleeing farmers take their families with them, in consequence of the reports current among the Transvaalers that the British kidnap all children over twelve years of age.

The Boer rear guard was composed of Russians, to whom was committed the task of destroying the bridges. They also looted freely.

What the Boers are doing is an absolute mystery. The embargo of news out of Pretoria for the last twenty-four hours has been complete. The movement toward Lydenburg, however, continues and a referendum on the question of continuing the war is going on among the Boer fighting men. It may be a fortnight before the results of this singular vote are fully before the Transvaal government. If the British view of Boer discouragement is one-half right, the Boers will vote to quit.

In Natal, General Dartnell's volunteers occupied Mount Prospect, Monday. Lord Dundonald's cavalry is at Grimstones, near Ingogo. His infantry rests at Schoenshoogte. The names are all of fateful memory in the first Boer war. The British face Laings Nek, where the Boers, through the range glasses of the British, are occasionally visible. In the march across the Biggarsberg, all the farms except one were found vacant. A temporary bridge has been finished at Waschbanks. Trains now go to Dundee. General Buller said the best way to celebrate the Queen's birthday was to repair the railway to Newcastle, and every man was put to work.

Carl de La Warr, who was supposed to have been captured at the time of the disaster that befell the squadron of Bethune's Horse, contrived to escape. He lay all night with a wounded leg behind an ant-heap, reaching the camp next day.

As the railway is now open north of Mafeking, an abundance of provisions is entering the town, plenty of flour and meat and a few luxuries. The telegraph messages will probably come from Mafeking direct over the northern route in a day or two.

South Africa has another infliction. An extraordinary issue of Gazette at Durban announces the death of an East Indian from the bubonic plague. The government has put into force the most stringent preventive measures, but fears are expressed that the pestilence may get among the troops.

The Transvaal National Bank has suspended gold payments, under authorization from the government, requiring the acceptance of bank notes. The institution has large assets apparently in London. One hundred and fifty thousand pounds were seized at Cape Town, and (pounds) 25,000 at Durban. Mr. Lucas, chairman of the London committee of the bank, says: "The Transvaal government is laying hands upon every ounce of gold it can find in the country. The government has nothing to lose, and everything to gain thereby. Financial circles here are interested in many indirect ways, especially as to whether the Transvaal's L. O. U. will be redeemed."

The Birmingham Argus which keeps in pretty close touch with the colonial office says: "We understand that a general election will be ordered as soon as Lord Roberts obtains an additional success. The government will ask the country what it wishes to do with the conquered republics."

London, May 24—10:15 p. m.—Under the stimulus of the relief of Mafeking and Lord Roberts' rapid and successful progress, the Queen's birthday has been celebrated throughout the Empire with unique and almost unprecedented rejoicings. The two-fold nature of the celebrations gave the occasion unusual brilliancy. The recent demonstrations only whetted the public appetite for displays of patriotic feelings and, consequently to-day was chosen for all kinds of functions in connection with the war and its funds. In London, and in the provincial towns, there was a tri-color eruption. Every private house was decorated with miniature union jacks, and a picturesque carnival procession a mile long, of cars, emblematical processions and reviews in the garrison towns, etc., were witnessed throughout the country. The school children had a holiday, and at most places there was a partial suspension of business. The West End of London to-night is brilliantly illuminated and thousands are crowding the streets, wearing patriotic favors.

In the House of Commons to-day, the Government leader, A. J. Balfour, announces that Lord Salisbury would consider a proposal to appoint a national thanksgiving day, with a suitable form of prayer, in acknowledgment of God's vouchsafing victory to the British arms.

UNABLE TO AGREE.

Washington, May 25.—The conferrees of the two houses on the Naval Appropriation bill to-day decided to report a disagreement on the armor plate amendment of the Senate, and also on the Senate amendments relating to the terms of Annapolis cadets and ocean and lake surveys.

"WORTH WHILE."

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

'Tis easy enough to be pleasant,
When life flows along like a song;
But the man worth while is the one who will smile,
When everything goes dead wrong;
For the test of the heart is trouble,
And it always comes with the years,
But the smile that is worth the praise of earth,
Is the smile that comes through tears.

It is easy enough to be prudent,
When nothing tempts you to stray;
When without or within no voice of sin
Is luring your soul away;
But it's only a negative virtue,
Until it is tried by fire,
And the life that is worth the honor of earth,
Is the one that resists desire.

By the cynic, the sad, the fallen,
Who had no strength for the strife,
The world's highway is cumbered to-day;
They make up the item of life,
But the virtue that conquers passion,
And the sorrow that hides in a smile—
It is these that are worth the homage of earth,
For we find them but once in a while.

I consider it not only a pleasure but a duty I owe to my neighbors to tell about the wonderful cure effected in my case by the timely use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. I was taken very badly with flux and procured a bottle of this remedy. A few doses of it effected a permanent cure. I take pleasure in recommending it to others suffering from that dreadful disease.—J. W. LYNCH, Dorr, W. Va. This remedy is sold by The Dorsey Drug Co.

"HOME, SWEET HOME."

Best Place for a Married Man—A Grand Old Mirror Through Which Both Sides of us Are Seen.

Following are some of the definitions of Home, written and submitted in a prize contest:

The golden setting in which the brightest setting is "mother."

A world of strife shut out, a world of love shut in.

An arbor which shades when the sunshine of prosperity becomes too dazzling; a harbor where the human bark finds shelter in the time of adversity.

Home is the blossom of which heaven is the fruit.

Home is a person's estate obtained without injustice, kept without disquietude; a place where time is spent without repentance and which is ruled by justice, mercy and love.

A grand old mirror, through which both sides of us are seen.

That source of comfort which youth does not fully appreciate, which the young men and maidens lovingly desire, which the middle aged scarcely possess, which the old rightly value.

A hive in which, like industrious bees, youth gardens the sweets and memories of life for age to meditate and feed upon.

The best place for a married man after business hours.

Home is the coziest, kindliest, sweetest place in all the world, the scene of our purest earthly joys and our deepest sorrows.

The only spot on earth where the faults and failings of fallen humanity are hidden under the mantle of charity.

An abode in which the inmate, the "superior being called man," can pay back at night with fifty per cent. interest every annoyance that has met him in business during the day.

The place where the great are sometimes small and the small often great.

The father's kingdom, the children's paradise, the mother's world.

The jewel casket containing the most precious of all jewels, domestic happiness.

Where you are treated best and grumble most.

Home is a central telegraph office of human love, into which run innumerable wires of affection, many of which though extending thousands of miles are never disconnected from the one great terminus.

The centre of our affections, around which our hearts' best wishes twine.

A little hollow scoop out of the windy hill of the world where we can be shielded from its cares and annoyances.

A popular but paradoxical institution, in which woman works in the absence of man and man rests in the presence of woman.

A working model of heaven, with real angels in the form of mothers and wives.

The place where all husbands should be at night.

WE believe the amendment will be carried by a good majority, but don't let us be so sanguine about it as to beget apathy. It is a life and death struggle, politically, with the opponents of the amendment and they will leave no stone unturned in their efforts to defeat it. The question is: Does North Carolina favor permanent White Supremacy? Let the answer be in the affirmative and let it be emphasized by the biggest possible majority. Work and work earnestly from now until the polls are closed in August.—Winston *Sentinel.*

Obedient to the Letter.

Mamma—"Now mind, Bobbie, if they pass you the cake a second time at the party you must say, 'No, thanks; I've had a plenty.' and don't you forget it."

Hostess—(at the party)—"Won't Bobbie have some more cake?"

Bobbie—(who hasn't forgotten)—"Nope, thanks; I've had enough, and don't you forget it!"

The Toy Dog.

A copy of John E. Diehl's latest book on the Toy Dog has just been submitted to us for criticism. We can speak of the neat little volume only in terms of the highest praise. The author, who was recognized for years as an authority on Domestic Pets of all kinds, has evidently put his best efforts on his last production, so that this becomes almost invaluable to all who admire, or intend to provide themselves with a Toy Dog. The book has been published by the Associated Fanciers, 400 North Third St., Philadelphia, Pa., who offer to mail it to any address on receipt of 25 cts., preferably in Postage Stamps.

FRANCHISE LAW OF LOUISIANA.

STANDS THE TEST OF CONSTITUTIONALITY AND WORKS ALL RIGHT.

Every Native Born White Man Whether Educated or Uneducated Votes and is Protected in His Vote—Only Negroes and Unnaturalized Foreigners Who Cannot Vote as Illiterates—What Distinguished Citizens of Louisiana Say About the Operation of the Law in That State—The Grandfather Clause, &c.

(The Wilmington Morning Star.)

Mr. Josephus Daniels, editor of the Raleigh *News and Observer*, who has been in New Orleans making inquiry as to the working and effect of the franchise law of Louisiana, has written his paper some interesting letters bearing upon that question. In his letter of the 9th inst., he gives us the result of an interview with Hon. H. C. Gage, ex-Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, who in speaking of the disfranchisement of white men, said:

"The only white illiterates disfranchised in Louisiana are those foreigners who were permitted under the Constitution of 1879 to vote under a mere declaration of intention to become citizens. Of this number those who took out naturalization papers were very few, but thousands continued to vote from 1879 to 1898 under their declaration of intention. This illiterate foreign born vote, especially that portion which was Italian, had gotten under the control of so-called political bosses, and a prejudice against it had arisen in the better element of the people, second only in intensity to that against the negro vote, and when the Constitutional Convention of 1898 undertook to eliminate the negro vote, there was, especially in the city of New Orleans, a determined demand that this illiterate boss-controlled foreign vote should also be eliminated, and the effect of the suffrage provision adopted was to eliminate every illiterate foreigner who had not been naturalized previous to January 1st, 1898.

"To-day no foreigner can vote in Louisiana as an illiterate, who had not been naturalized prior to January 1st, 1898, and in the future foreigners can only vote in Louisiana who are duly naturalized, and possess either the educational or property qualificational.

"The elimination of these thousands of illiterate foreigners, voting upon declaration of intention only, accounts for the falling off of the white registration in Louisiana.

"Every native-born white man in Louisiana, whether educated or uneducated votes and is protected in his vote. The bulk of the foreign vote in Louisiana, especially in the cities, is composed principally of Italians, against whom in recent years a strong feeling of dislike has grown up on account of the lawlessness of these people and the murders and other crimes perpetrated by the secret bands known as the Mafia, which had carrried things with such a high hand, and shown such an utter contempt for and defiance of the officers of the law that the people of the city of New Orleans concluded that it was necessary to do something to awe this element into respect for authority and visited summary punishment on several of them a few years ago by shooting them in jail, where they were held charged with conspiring to assassinate and killing the chief of police, who had incurred their enmity by too closely pursuing some of the malefactors. This feeling does not extend to all Italians, for there are people of that nationality in New Orleans who stand well and are much respected; nor does it extend to people of other nationalities, in which the distinction is always made between the rabble and respectable.

No one who has read the accounts of the atrocities perpetrated by these secret, oath-bound law transgressors and defiers and stiletto wielders will find fault with the people of Louisiana for depriving them of the franchise and of the political influence and power, especially in the cities, that the franchise carries with it, when the voters are as numerous as these Italians are in New Orleans and some of the other cities of the State.

The better class of foreigners need not be disfranchised long, if at all, for as most of them read and write their own languages it will not require much time for them to learn to read and write the English language, as they no doubt will do, where they set much of an estimate on the privilege of the ballot. Where they do not appreciate it they will have no ground for complaint as, in their estimation, at least, they are not deprived of much.

They have a "grandfather" section in the constitution of that State as amended and now in operation. Speaking of this and the small number of negroes registered Mr. Gage said:

"In Lafayette, St. Martin's, Vermilion, the Arcadian and other parishes there are many illiterates. Many of them are Creoles. There were no better soldiers than the Creole regiments. They are men who though illiterate, have all the civic virtues, take a keen interest in public affairs, and stood by good government all the way through. We could not disfranchise such true men and brave soldiers.

"The men enrolled under section five, (the grandfather clause) know that behind them is the manhood of the State. It is a white man's and an American roll. The late Hon. Thos. J. Semmes, president of the American Bar Association, registered under this clause. It is a roll of honor. Most of the illiterate white men in the State registered under this clause and are now permanently on the registration rolls.

"There were only 5,300 negroes registered in the State at the recent election. The paucity of the negro vote took away entirely their importance as voters. They were not counted or sought after. As a natural result those who did register will have no incentive to do it again, and at the new registration after the present registration expires, which will be in 1902, there will be much fewer negro votes who desire to register."

The "grandfather" section in our proposed amendment is a reproduction of the provision in the Louisiana law. This is the section that such constitutional lawyers as Marion Butler and Jeter Pritchard assert is not constitutional, because it "discriminates" against the sable sovereign (which it doesn't); but the best constitutional lawyers in Louisiana contend that it is constitutional as adopted in their State, and quote the authorities to sustain them in their opinions. As a proof that the leading Republicans in that State believe they are right no effort has been made to contest that law in the courts. If the Republican leaders who got power and pelf through the negro vote thought they could successfully contest the constitutionality of the law, or any part of it, in the courts wouldn't they have done so? Of course they would. As they have not contested neither will the Republican leaders in this State, when the people ratify the amendment. They will, notwithstanding their vaporing, do as the Republican leaders in Louisiana did—stop their chatter and submissively bow to the inevitable and irrevocable.

The so-called "grandfather clause" of the Louisiana amendment is broad enough to cover every native born white man and every other resident of the State from other States or other countries, who is respectable enough and good enough to be entrusted with the ballot.

We have quoted so freely on this head because the effort is being made by the opponents of our amendment to create the impression that it will disfranchise white men who cannot read and write, apparently oblivious of the fact that no Democrat would be fool enough to advocate a measure that would disfranchise Democrats, and deprive his party of the votes of white men on which it depends for success. The Democrats of Louisiana didn't do that; the Democrats of North Carolina would not do it, nor would the Democrats of any other Southern State, for the Democratic party was and is the white man's party and has depended and must depend upon the votes of white men.

As further testimony to the working of the "grandfather clause" we quote from the interview with Hon. Jared H. Sanders, for twenty years a member of the Legislature, of which he is now speaker, and a member of the constitutional convention, in which he made one of the most powerful speeches made in that body in advocacy of the "grandfather clause." Being asked by Mr. Daniels how it worked he replied:

"How does it work? I know hundreds of white men who cannot read and write who vote and vote intelligently. They vote now just as well as they did before the Constitutional amendment was adopted, and now they are not in danger of an unworthy negro's voting to kill their vote. They vote and their vote counts. I live in St. Mary's parish, the home of the three big party leaders, Governor Foster, Democratic leader; Mr. Pharr, who was the Populist candidate for Governor in 1896, and their leader; and Senator Cafferey, leader of the Gold Democrats. The parish has a large negro population, but in the recent April election only three negroes registered, and only one of them voted, and he claims to be an Indian. We cast as big a white vote as ever. There was no discrimination, educated and uneducated white men voted, and it was a hot fight between white men. In 1896 there were about 3,000 negroes who voted in this parish. There was absolutely no intimidation and the election was perfectly fair. With such leaders as Senator Caffery and Captain Pharr against us, we had a hard fight to win, but elected our entire ticket. Before the election some of our opponents talked about fraud, etc., but they were given representation at all election precincts and they cannot say a word now except that upon an appeal to the white electorate of the parish they were defeated.

"The negroes took no interest in the election as is shown from the fact that only three registered. The Fusionists did not try to help the negroes to vote. They knew that if many negroes voted their ticket, it would unite the whites in opposition. There was no complaint about the vote and the better element of the was adopted, and do not hesitate to say so."

Speaking of other parishes besides St. Mary's, the one in which he lives, Mr. Daniels quotes the substance of Mr. Sanders' testimony thus:

"Speaking of conditions in other parishes, Mr. Sanders instanced the parish of Calcasieu, that borders on the State of Texas, which is largely populated by Western white men, some of whom are unable to read and write. They registered under Section V and voted all right—and voted the Democratic ticket mostly. In the belt of counties embracing such parishes as Tensas, Concordia, East Carroll and Madison, the negro vote before the amendment was adopted amounted to between 12,000 and 15,000. Under the new Constitution there were not more than twenty negro votes cast, and in those parishes there were not to exceed 1,500 white votes registered and cast."

We see by the testimony of Ex-Governor Foster, Governor Heard, General Jastremski, Mr Sanders and others that instead of disfranchising any native white man or any other reputable white man who has in him the elements of good citizenship, it ensures them the ballot and makes the "grandfather clause" a roll of honor, upon which many of the best and most prominent citizens of the State, well educated, are enrolled. It elevates the white voter because it frees him from attending political meetings and mixing with negroes or coming into collision with them, and from walking to the polls alongside of a negro to cast his vote and have that vote when cast nullified by the vote of a sable denizen, who knew no more of the importance of what he was doing than a gorilla would if he were in the same place. By eliminating this element the ballot is dignified and the men who cast it have more respect for it.

As it is in Louisiana so it will be in North Carolina, where every native white man who is of age now or will come of age before the amendment is voted upon will be a voter and continue to be a voter, as will every white resident of this State from other States or other countries who is now entitled to the ballot. It disfranchises no white man and will hereafter disfranchise none who does not knowingly and voluntarily disfranchise himself. There will be few in North Carolina who will do that and those few will be persons who set no value upon citizenship.

The man who asserts that this amendment will disfranchise any white North Carolinian by birth or adoption asserts what he knows to be false and does so only to deceive others.

The Punctured Organ.

Mrs. Sprocket—"George, what in the world happened to the pipe organ in church this morning while you were singing that solo?"

Mr. Sprocket—(who always talks bicycle)—"Why, the organist was coasting an easy grade with her feet off the pedals, when she ran into some sharp notes and the old thing punctured."

An Up-to-Date Scholar.

The young teacher had just given them one of those musty readings in Roman history.

"Now, Samuel," she said, gazing encouragingly at the smallest lad, "tell us what followed the burning of Rome."

"All de insurance companies busted!" responded Samuel, with some promptness.

ROYAL
Absolutely Pure
BAKING-POWDER

No inferior or impure ingredients are used in Royal for the purpose of cheapening its cost; only the most highly refined and healthful.

Royal Baking Powder imparts that peculiar sweetness, flavor and delicacy noticed in the finest cake, biscuit, rolls, etc., which expert pastry cooks declare is unobtainable by the use of any other leavening agent.

Alum is used in making cheap baking powders. If you want to know the effect of alum upon the tender linings of the stomach, touch a piece to your tongue. You can raise biscuit with alum baking powder, but at what a cost to health!

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

REGULATING LABOR.

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION'S REPORT TO CONGRESS.

Recommends Improved Legislation to the State Legislatures Rather Than to Congress Directly—The Hours of Labor Permitted in Industrial Occupations—The Length of the Working Day.

Washington, May 25.—The Industrial Commission in its report to Congress on labor legislation recommends improved legislation to the State Legislatures rather than to Congress directly.

The subject of greatest public interest to-day, says the report, is perhaps that of the regulation of the hours of labor permitted in industrial occupations, and especially in factories. As Congress has no power to legislate directly in this matter the commission recommends that a simple statute be enacted by all the States, regulating the length of the working day for all persons between the ages of 14 and 21 years who work in factories.

The report says in brief: The employment of children below the age of 14 should be prohibited in factories. The length of the working day in all public employments should be fixed at eight hours. The same time should be fixed for workmen in underground mines, except in cases of emergency. Employment in mines of children less than 14 years of age and of all women and girls should be forbidden. Congress might well enact that no person under 18 should be employed as a telegraph operator upon railroads, and that all engineers and switchmen should submit to an examination for color-blindness; also that it be made a misdemeanor for an engineer or switchman to be intoxicated while on duty.

A simple and liberal law regulating the payment of labor should be adopted by all the States, providing that all laborers shall be paid in cash orders without discount, not in goods or due bills, and that no compulsion, direct or indirect, should be used to make them purchase goods at any particular store. Provision for the fair weighing of coal at mines before passing over a screen should be adopted, and miners should have the privilege of employing a check weighman at their own expense. The question of the enforcement of the labor contract by injunction or contempt in equity process is a very difficult one, mainly made so by the abuses which have arisen from injunctions carelessly issued. It is suggested that it might be well to limit punishment for contempt to imprisonment for a brief period, but equity courts must not be deprived of the power to protect themselves and to make their decrees respected. The practice of awarding blanket injunctions against all the world as the practice of indirectly enforcing the contract for personal service by enjoining employees from quitting work, should be discouraged, not only by popular sentiment, but by intelligent judicial opinion.

Congress should adopt a consistent code of laws regulating all matters concerning railroad employment, such as hours of employment, limitation of continuous runs by engineers or continuous service by telegraph operators or switchmen; the enactment of a consistent employer's liability code; the liability of the employer or corporation for defective appliances, etc. The statutes already adopted in the several States discriminating as between union and non-union labor by making it a penal offense for an employer to exclude union labor only, seem to the commission to be unconstitutional, being class legislation. The statute should apply to non-union as well as union labor alike, if it is to be enacted at all. The right to be employed and protected without belonging to a union should be preserved; but every facility should be given labor to organize if it desires, and the last vestige of the notion that trade unions are a criminal conspiracy should be swept away. The use of private police detectives or other hired bodies of men to be used in connection with labor troubles has aroused considerable attention, and Congress probably has the power to enact reasonable legislation to prevent abuses in this direction.

In a general way the commission reports that conciliation laws have been found effective, but that strict arbitration machinery works well. It is recommended that labor bureaus or commissions be established in all the States.

Commissioners E. A. Smyth and C. J. Harris unite in a minority report, in which they express the opinion that it would be both unjust and impracticable to attempt any uniform laws regulating labor in all the States, if labor and capital are to have their full development. They say the right of private contract should be allowed to both laborer and employer, and therefore the limitation of hours of labor would be fraught with danger. Commissioner (Senator) John W. Daniel, in a separate minority report, concurs in the spirit of the views expressed by Commissioners Smyth and Harris.

THE "BOXERS" DRILLING.

Shanghai, May 24.—The members of the Chinese secret society known as the "Boxers" are now openly drilling at Pekin, and many high Manchus, including members of the Imperial Clan, are joining the movement, which is becoming so threatening that the diplomatic representatives are about to take action. B. J. DeCologan, the Spanish Minister and Doyen, of the diplomatic corps, has made a demand upon the Tsung Li Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office) couched in the strongest terms for the immediate suppression of the "Boxers" threatening that otherwise all the powers concerned would land troops in China.

Advices received here from Corea say Russian troops now occupy Wasampho, and will prevent the passage of all comers over the territory in Corea claimed by Russia.

THE TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION.

New Orleans, May 24.—At to-day's session of the convention of the Travellers' Protective Association of America a number of reports of State presidents were heard. The Virginia report made a bid for the next convention to meet at Richmond. Telegrams were received from the Chamber of Commerce of Charlotte, N. C., and elsewhere for the same honor. Kansas City will most probably be selected, and E. C. Burrows, of Peoria, Ill., will be the next national president.

WILL MEET IN MILWAUKEE.

Richmond, Va., May 24.—The American Medico-Psychological Association to-day made Dr. E. N. Bush a committee of one to effect arrangements for the admission of the association into the American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons, which meets triennially

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

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he has a hard enough time. Everything that the expectant mother can do to help her child she should do. One of the greatest blessings she can give him is health, but to do this, she must have health herself. She should use every means to improve her physical condition. She should, by all means, supply herself with
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It will take her through the crisis easily and quickly. It is a liniment which gives strength and vigor to the muscles. Common sense will show you that the stronger the muscles are, which bear the strain, the less pain there will be.
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NOTICE.

HAVING THIS DAY QUALIFIED AS executor of the estate of William Dickie, deceased, before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Vance county, this is to notify all persons holding claims against the said estate to present them to me, duly authenticated, on or before the 3rd day of May, 1901, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of the recovery of the same. All persons indebted to the said estate must make immediate settlement.
This April 28, 1900.
D. H. DICKIE,
Executor of William Dickie, deceased.
A. C. ZOLLICOFFER, Attorney.