THE GOLD LEAF.

ESTABLISHED 1831.

—BY—

THAD R. MANNING.

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We desire a live agent and correspondent at every postoffice in Vance and adjoining counties.

Correspondence on all subjects of local and general interest, and opinions upon matters of public concern, are invited.

The editor will not be responsible for the views or statements of correspondents—and reserves the right at all times to revise or reject any article he may think proper.

One side, only, of the paper must be written on—and the real name of the writer accompany the contribution. No attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1900.

COL. Burgwyn's excellent address in presenting the "Carr Building" to the University last week, is much praised by the press and those who heard him. It was finely wrought, admirable in conception and splendid in delivery, the speaker measuring well up to the time and the occasion.

THE trial of Rev. J. E R. Riddick for the murder of Dr. Temple has just ended at Lawrenceville, Va. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter and fixed the penalty at three years in the penitentiary, the jury and not the judge fixing the degree of punishment in Virginia. By every unbiased mind such a verdict must be regarded in the light of a travesty upon justice. It would have been better had the jury leaned toward the insanity plea and let defendant off on that over worked dodge giving him his liberty again after a few months' confinement in some sanitarium or lunatic asylum.

GEN. Otis reached Washington a few days ago from the Philippines. He says the war is practically over and that the only trouble now is caused be detached bands of insurgents whom he styles "robbers" and "guerillas." He admits, however, that troops to the number of our forces already there will be necessary for some time to preserve order and punish these armed bands alluded to. Gen. Otis says Aguinaldo has lost his following and power and that he is "discredited and a dead issue." Whether that be true or not as to Aguinaldo, it is quite apparent that a very live issue still exists in the person of some body or some thing when our brave boys continue to be killed or captured in large numbers.

WE do not advocate mob violence but if ever there was a case in which an outraged people would be justifiable in taking the law in their own hands and visiting swift and summary justice upon a fiend in human form without judge or jury, Durham furnishes it in the vapor Tippey. It is too great a strain upon their nerves and sense of right to subject the people of any community to the ordeal of a public trial with all its shocking and revolting details that justice may be done.

A brute of the Tippey type who commits such a crime as he confesses to deserves neither consideration nor compassion, and the speediest method of accomplishing an end in such cases, with the least cost to the tax payers, might some times be adopted with good effect, especially in localities where the impression seems to prevail that you can't hang a man no matter what the nature of the crime committed.

Tippey is a white man and his victim a little girl under ten years of age.

SPORT AND JOLLY.

Those of our readers who saw the fine performing elephant, Jolly, with the Hagenbeck trained animal show in Richmond during the street fair and carnival, will learn with regret we know, that he died suddenly of heart disease on Wednesday of last week in Baltimore.

Jolly was a native of India and was one of the largest of his species. He was wonderfully sagacious, well trained, good natured and apparently fond of his work. He was said to be the finest performing elephant in the world. Certainly we have never seen his equal and he was by odds the largest trick elephant we ever saw. He was valued at an enormous price by his owner, Mr. Frank C. Bostock, and Matt Johnson, his trainer, lavished the affection of a father's heart upon the great beast.

The death of Jolly hits Mr. Bostock doubly hard. Two weeks ago Sport, the companion and chum of Jolly, and himself well trained and highly valued, fell from the car in which he was being transported from Scranton to Newark and was so badly injured that he had to be killed. He was brought back to Baltimore and everything possible was done to save him but without avail. Thursday, the day following Jolly's death, Sport was executed to put an end to his sufferings. A strong rope was tied around the big elephant's neck and he was hung a powerful steam derrick belonging to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad being used for the purpose.

An autopsy revealed the fact that Sport's spine was broken. Jolly's heart, which is said to have weighed about 50 pounds, was found to be badly diseased.

Both elephants were skinned and the heads and feet saved. These will be mounted and will go to some museum of natural history.

Remember the Best Patent FLOUR ever offered for the money is being sold by H. THOMASON.

THE LAST OF HIS RACE.

George H. White, the Negro Congressman From North Carolina, the Last of His Race to Enjoy That Distinction.

Writing about negroes who have sat in the halls of Congress, Hon. Amos J. Cummings comes down to George H. White, of North Carolina, and says:

He is is the last one of his race. An epoch is closed. The reconstruction tide has at last passed the flood and is beginning to ebb. The palmy days of the new era are over and the relapse is here. Mere ephemera were the carpet-bagger and scallawagger. They were political insects with lives measured by days. But the negro survived nearly a third of a century. He was a part of the soil of the South, cultivated by questionable methods, but never fertilized. But the situation has changed. The woods have been cut away and the stream has run dry. The denuding of the forest began four years ago when Mississippi adopted a State Constitution that practically disfranchised the negro. Louisiana followed suit, and North Carolina and Virginia are already treading in the same path. The XV amendment is virtually being wiped out. Dry are the stones in the bed of the brook. There may be water under them, but whether it will ever ooze to the service time alone can determine.

What a regime it was in its heyday. The amnestide whites seem to have regarded it as a sort of political nightmare. No more incongruous political elements were upheaved in the French revolution. It was a stratum of statesmanship unforeshadowed and utterly unknown. It was like fungi, the product of a night, and only a few experts could separate the mushroom from the toadstool.

A "negro party" may be a novelty with our Northern brethren, but we have had such an institution down this way, officered by white men, for about thirty-five years.—Charlotte *Observer*.

PRESIDENT VANN.

When about two years ago the Trustees began to seek a President for our Baptist Female University, the name of R. T. Vann could scarcely be put out of their minds. When lately it became certain that a second president must be elected, the first name suggested and the name most constantly thought of was that of R. T. Vann. He begged his brethren not to choose him. But last Wednesday in Raleigh they resolved to do so, and like the true man that he is, saying, "when our cause calls any man I do not see how he can withhold even his life," he accepted.

What need have we to say more? Who is better known among his brethren than this man whose voice has thrilled thousands of hearts with aspiration or melted them with pathos? Who of all the hosts in North Carolina is loved as is he, whose humble, tender, self-sacrificing spirit has filled our Conventions and Associations time and time again?

Brilliant of mind, poetic in thought and expression, a natural thinker, educated at our own college, schooled in life's lessons as teacher in the Chowan Institute, pastor at Wake Forest College, at Edenton and at Scotland Neck, in deep and perfect sympathy with the aims and the ideals of Baptists in North Carolina; —above all, a man of God, rarely well versed in the Bible, a humble follower of Christ,—what more could we ask than that such a man shall determine the ideals for the school of our young women and preside over the life within its sacred precincts?

We need not call the men and women of our cause to arms. Brother Vann's name is a signal of hope and an inspiration to battle and to sacrifice. We shall stand by him. No burden shall crush him. No obstacle shall deter him. That debt shall be paid; new buildings reared; an endowment raised. There is the faith of the heroes in him who has been called to these tasks, yes, the faith and the will and the heart for the great work.—*Biblical Recorder*.

Would Not Suffer So Again for Fifty Times Its Price.

I awoke last night with severe pains in my stomach. I never felt so badly in all my life. When I came down to work this morning I felt so weak I could hardly work. I went to Miller & McCurdy's drug store and they recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. It worked like a magic and one dose fixed me all right. It certainly is the finest thing I ever used for stomach trouble. I shall not be without it in my home hereafter, for I should not care to endure the sufferings of last night again for fifty times its price.—G. H. WILSON, Liverman, Burgettstown, Washington Co., Pa. This remedy is for sale by The Dorsey Drug Co.

McClure's Magazine for June.

The June number of McClure's is particularly strong and varied in its contents, both as regards fiction and special articles. President Kruger of the South African republic is portrayed in an acute character-study by F. Edmund Garrett, who has had the advantage of personal contact with the remarkable Boer leader, and is thoroughly familiar with his past career and with the political history of the Boers. Excellent portraits of Kruger and his wife are included. J. Lincoln Steffens, of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, relates some stricking "incidents of conflict" between Governor Roosevelt and the party leaders, and considers whether his first term as governor has turned out to be a successful experiment. A fully illustrated article on the Cape Nome Gold Fields, by William J. Lampton, describes life in Nome City, which is "the largest of its age in the world," and gives the latest and exactest information available concerning the possibilities of this new gold region, one that is much richer than even the Klondike. "Experiments in Flying," by O. Chanute, is an account of the author's own flying-machines, one of which was so constructed as to maintain successfully a speed of seventeen miles an hour. The article is illustrated from photographs.

One of the most striking features of the number is a thrilling naval story on the Japanese-Chinese war by Araichi Kinnosuke, who is almost the only existing Japanese writer whose literary reputation has been established by his work in the English language. How the "Hiyei" ran the gauntlet of the Chinese Squadron, how the valiant Yamaji fulfilled his dedication by his dying father to the service of the Emperor of Japan, all this is graphically and thrillingly told. The pictures are full of action and usually effective. In addition to this, there are several other good short stories. There is also a true historical story by the Rev. C. T. Brady—the story of the greatest fight in the history of American privateers, Reid's great fight in the "General Armstrong" against the British. The S. S. McClure Co., New York.

Big bargains in shoes and hats, at H. THOMASON'S.

AMENDMENT DISCUSSED.

LEGAL AND MORAL ASPECT OF ITS SPIRIT AND PURPOSE.

Constitutionality of the Act Thoughtfully Considered by a Layman—Benefits that Will be Derived from its Adoption—Mr. C. L. Blacknall's Views on the Supject as Given in a Letter to Mr. T. T. Hicks.

KITTRELL, N. C., June 5, 1900.

MR. T. T. HICKS,
Henderson, N. C.

My Dear Sir:—Your letter, answering my enquiry as to how you stood on the proposed Constitutional amendment, is received. You say, in substance, that you believe the measure unconstitutional, but that you will not vote against it, and expect to vote for it, out of respect for the opinions of the many wise and learned men who differ with you. You ask me to write you my views and how I will vote and how you should and my reasons for it. While giving you my principal reasons for favoring the amendment it would be presumptious in me to say how a man of your acknowledged ability should vote.

I shall vote for the amendment because I believe it is right. Because the white race is superior to the black race and therefore should rule, and the amendment, if adopted, puts the State in the hands of the whites.

Section IV of the amendment permits all, white and black, that can read and write to vote unless otherwise disqualified. Section V permits nearly all the white (uneducated foreigners excluded) and some of the blacks that cannot read and write to vote. This puts it in the hands of the whites. So Section IV does not discriminate between the races, neither does Section V in the letter of the law (as I understand it), but does in reality discriminate against the race possessing the lesser in favor of the race possessing the greater intelligence, honesty, chastity, thrift, progressiveness, *freedom in voting*, and many other virtues. Some one has said Section V discriminates not against the negro as a race but against him on account of his race characteristics—his peculiar mental and moral make-up.

Suppose, for the sake of a comparison between the races, we say that of the white men about ¾ of them are good citizens and ¼ bad, and of the negro ¾ are bad citizens and ¼ are good (and that's a liberal proposition in favor of the negro) and we can truly say that practically the whole four-fourths of the negroes blindly and enthusiastically follow politically (though not trusting them otherwise, as a rule,) the leadership of the ¼ of bad whites, or rather a part of them. And it is a part of this same bad element among the whites that is responsible for about all the cussedness, politically, that the South has groaned under since the Civil War.

With the disfranchisement of the larger part of the negroes may we not reasonably hope will come the disfranchisement, from political power, of a greater part of the demagogues and tricksters in all parties, insuring thereby the nomination and election of a larger per cent. of good men? And it will also make practicable primary elections, as used in some States having large white majorities, and I believe these primary elections would get nearer at the choice of the people and be freer from danger of boss rule than with our present system.

Not being a lawyer I am not capable of expressing an opinion on the Constitutionality of the amendment. Many lawyers though of the State and Nation of the highest character and ability express the opinion that it is Constitutional. And it is a matter of fact, Constitutional or not, that practically the same measure is in operation in Lonisiana, and good authority says successfully, too, and with small probability of the courts having a say about it, as it is working so satisfactory to all.

National Constitution it was violated before in giving the negro his freedom (which was right) and incidentally in giving him the ballot (which was wrong). So *if* it violates it again to take that franchise, *wrongfully* and unworthily bestowed, from some of them, all of whom, with rare exceptions, have most unworthily used it, it is nevertheless right morally.

Unless the amendment is adopted (and it is the only way that appeared practicable to our wise law makers—and they were wise and learned men—to put the State in the hands of the whites) then we will have intervals of irresponsible rule and the greed of corrupt white men for office will cause these intervals to come often and oftener and stay longer and longer unless drastic measures are taken to prevent it, and when such rule becomes unbearable, as it will, then drastic measures, from time to time, will be taken in the future as they have in the past, and we will have repititions of the Wilmington affair or suppression of votes by intimidation, ballot box stuffing, &c., as has been practiced by necessity (however much to be deplored) in some sections, and as long as we have such a large thoroughly irresponsible vote we will have these things with all their demoralizing tendencies to contend with. So I say if the proposed amendment is not Constitutional it is the lesser evil, morally.

Do you believe the legality of the amendment, if adopted, will ever go to the test in the courts, and if so do you believe the decision would be against it? And if the worst should come wouldn't both Sections IV and V go down together, if one did, leaving us where we started?

The Wilmington affair, while unlawful, was one of those occasions when the unwritten law is greater than the written. And, too, it was an occasion when the most good to the greatest number was secured. Now if the ends to be served justified the means used on that occasion, and I say most emphatically they did, then why don't the ends to be served by lessening the necessity of such deplorable affairs as this one, and others that are worse, justify the means in the shape of the passage of the proposed amendment? I mean solely from a moral standpoint, even if we admit the unconstitutionality of the amendment, and you, I believe, only *doubt* it.

That most heinous of all crimes (I could almost say all other crimes combined are virtues compared with this one) and committed almost exclusively by the negro was an almost unknown one in the South until since the Civil War. All during that war, when nearly all the white men of the South were from their homes, this, now common crime, was, as I say, almost unknown, and if there was a single instance of it where the white woman was the victim of the negro I have not heard of it. And why was this? It was simply because the white man, though away, was in supreme power. I shudder to think how it would be now with as many white men gone. And while the white man being securely in power now would not stop this crime entirely, under the changed conditions, it would, nevertheless, to a very great extent lessen it, I fully believe, as well as lessen other race troubles. And there would consequently come an era of better feeling between the races, something most earnestly hoped for by all good citizens.

Among the negroes who cannot vote are worthy ones who have the confidence, respect and friendship of the whites, and they feel that it is done to humiliate them and take their rights and liberties away. The ballot coming to them close on the heels of their freedom they look upon the two as inseparable, which is natural, considering the teachings of their corrupt leaders. Instead of enslaving it on the contrary loosens the shackles with which the political trickster and demagogue has the negro bound and sets him free—free from the worst of masters and from shackles that have retarded his progress morally, mentally and financially, in many respects, more than the shackles of his old slavery, and in the same time retarded the progress of the whites. Consequently, from that cause, and others connected with his misuse of the ballot, bad feelings have been engendered between the races. So the ballot that should never have been given him, certainly not until he was fit to use it, does him no harm, except to his feelings, in being taken away. I would not for a moment hold that the members of the Democratic party are blameless, for they are not, for we have, as has all parties, tricksters, demagogues and other bad men among us. And, as Mr. John R. Webster truly says, "the Democratic party is not a perfect party because composed of imperfect men, but it is the best party the sun shines on, nevertheless," and the same thing as applied to the Democratic party is applicable to the white race.

Undoubtedly the danger of irresponsible rule in the State has retarded material progress by keeping away capital and desirable home seekers, as well as in many other ways.

No, I cannot think there is as much danger from bad rule by from 20,000 to 30,000 negro voters as from 120,000 to 130,000. Of course, no man can tell what split may come in the whites nor what the future may have in store for us, but we do know that now the danger of bad rule on this account is ever present with us.

One of the best features of the amendment is the educational one—denying the ballot to every boy not of age in time to register once before December 1st, 1908, unless he learns to read and write. This will stimulate parents to send their children to school, and consequently many boys will acquire an education who otherwise would never have known a letter in a book, besides the thousands of boys, and incidentally girls, that will get some education. It's useless to name to any man who has a thinking machine in use, and especially one of your superior ability, the advantages of an education in this progressive age. A few days ago a man was objecting to the educational requirement for the boy who is not of age by December 1st, 1908, saying he could not spare his children from work to attend the free school. Being reminded of his duty as parent he owed them, he said he would try to send them, but said "suppose I should die and leave my wife and several little children." I could but think that, holding the views he did, educationally, suppose the *wife* should die, *then* I would pity his poor little children, for it's a matter of fact that the mothers are more anxious to educate and otherwise elevate their children than the fathers are, and will do it, too, if left alone. In proof of this you see a poor widow left with a lot of little children, and everybody says, "Poor woman, what is going to become of her and the children?" Well, they have a hard time of it, but they pull through some how or other, *and the children all go to school*. The parent who will not send his children to school, at least long enough to learn to read and write, with the free schools in every community, should be made by *his* parent, (or lawful corrector) the State, to do so, for the State makes him feed, clothe and care for in sickness the body of his child, and should not let him perish its mind, especially when the State furnishes the mind food free.

Even the Republican party that did the irreparable wrong in giving the negro the ballot in the South, virtually acknowledges it now by discriminating against them, in this respect, in our newly acquired territory.

The poll tax feature of the amendment is reasonable and just to the voter, for then poll tax is a lien only on assessed property, so a man who has no assessed property is not compelled by law to pay poll tax, but if he does not pay poll tax, unless tax free or excused for physical disability, he does not vote. And the able bodied men who are really too poor to pay this tax are very, very few and are to be pitied, but the able bodied men who will not pay this tax, because not compelled to, are many times more, and these men who could but will not pay their [illegible] goes to the public schools from which the poor get, and should get, the most benefit) then such person, be he white or black, read or unread, cannot and should not vote.

With the adoption of the amendment one would feel confident of the State being in safe hands, with either party elected, consequently would feel free to exercise his politics in National matters—not that I myself have seen reason yet to change my National politics.

With apology for such long intrusion on your time and with high regard, I am,

Very truly yours,
C. L. BLACKNALL.

AN exchange heads an article on the Chinese affair: "Fine prospect for a mixup," and that makes a fine prospect for a divide up.—Raleigh *Post*.

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

The Race Question.

The New York *Tribune* pubishes an interview with Mr. John Barrett, ex-Minister to Siam, who has recently traveled through the South. Mr. Barrett says among other things:

"As to the race problem, I believe that we Northerners should leave that to the Southerners to settle, and we can count on their doing it better than if we intervene and bring out sectional feeling and distrast. The South today is doing all in its power to raise the moral, educational and industrial status of the negro, even if it naturally objects to his political control. In this connection it can be said that it is the race question alone that keeps the South solid in politics. Otherwise the new material development with all its ramificatons would make the Southern States Republican or Democratic according as their interests were best safeguarded."

OUR RALEIGH LETTER.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY AGAIN IN SESSION.

After a "Recess" of Fifteen Months the Legislature Assembles Again at Raleigh—Summer Visitors Who Bring Money to Invest in This State—Other Matters of Interest—Late News Notes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

RALEIGH, N. C., June 12, 1900.

At the time this letter is dated the General Assembly of North Carolina is about to re-assemble in adjourned session, according to agreement when the "recess" was taken in March, 1899, fifteen months ago.

For several days the law makers have been arriving here, and to-day the "rear guard" are expected to come in numbers sufficient to more than furnish the necessary quorum in each branch of the Legislature. I have noted, so far, however, the absence of Republican faces, and the physiognomy of fusion Pops has not beamed upon me to an overwhelming extent.

If they had their way there would be no extra session, you can rely upon it. They know too well what it will mean and accomplish towards disproving and dispelling the falsehoods and fears they have spread and conjured up in the minds of some of the illiterate and ignorant white voters. They know and too sensibly feel that this body of Democratic patriots will remove every valid objection, however remote, that any white man can honestly entertain to the adoption of the Constitutional amendment; and they know that then the few who may now feel some lingering fear of its effects, having the last obstacle of doubt or objection removed, will fall in line and aid the balance of their honest and self-respecting brethren to create White Rule in North Carolina thereafter and make negro domination in politics an impossibility for all time to come.

HOW $100,000 CAME TO NORTH CAROLINA.

On the train the other day I was talking with a gentleman who was returning from Morehead, where he had attended the brilliant opening of the season at the "Atlantic." He remarked upon the benefit and advantages such popular resorts are to a State in attracting outsiders within our borders. He said:

"It is a fact, not generally recognized, that the 'Atlantic' (and perhaps other resorts) is materially assisting in the development of our resources and helping to build up the State industrially. Many of the visitors there each season of late years are wealthy men—capitalists and investors, who are always on the lookout for good investments. Quite a number have already, after coming here for pleasure, seen for the first time and recognized the splendid advantages of our State in a number of respects.

"I personally know of three such visitors who remained to investigate, and as a result have lately put over $100,000 of their money in industrial enterprises in North Carolina. And these gentlemen told me that they probably would never have come within our gates had they not been attracted by the 'Atlantic Hotel' at Morehead."

This is a new way of putting it, but a very important additional argument for patronizing our home resorts and trying to induce as many outsiders to do so as possible.

ASSENT TWO UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS.

If all elections or appointments to positions of trust were met with such universal approval as the selection of Drs. Venable and Vann to preside over the University of North Carolina and the Baptist Female University, of Raleigh, respectively, we would all be happier than we some times are. Dr. Venable has been identified with the institution over which he is now called to preside too long to need an introduction to North Carolinians. And yet he is a comparative [illegible] particularly pleased at his election.

Dr. R. T. Vann, at present of Scotland Neck Baptist church, is not only talented and well qualified for the new office, but his is a most remarkable personality otherwise. He has neither hands nor arms (both being severed from his body by accident in early life), and yet the portion of the limbs left (vulgarly called "stumps," although I know no better word to use) have been educated to perform many offices for him which one would think impossible. For instance, he is one of the best shots with a gun in the State, and annually takes much delight in hunting birds. His friends here declare he will make a great success as president of the "B. F. U."

TEACHERS' CONVENTION THIS WEEK.

To-day (Tuesday) the annual convention of the North Carolina Teachers' Association begins and continues until next Monday—and Secretary Mebane told me yesterday that he expected this to be the most successful "Assembly" for years.

The convention will be held at Morehead, where most of the annual gatherings of this Association have been held, and hundreds of teachers and "friends of education" are journeying thence as I write.

The Atlantic Hotel management again gives the teachers and their friends the low rate of $1.00 per day, and many take advantage of this fact to spend a week or two at this elegant and famous resort. The educators are this year decorated with a neat button, bearing the inscription "N. C. Teachers' Assembly—June 12th-17th—An Educational Time." Superintendent of Instruction and Secretary Mebane procured these and distributed them during the last few days. These people never fared better than they will this time at the Atlantic.

THIEVING NEGRO POSTMASTERS.

During the term of the United States Court here last week, three negro postmasters (of White's district) were sentenced to prison for theft of government money—and all three of them got off with about a year in jail and a fine each, not one going to the penitentiary.

This disheartening result is said to be due to the efforts or leniency of Claude Bernard, who essays to fill the office of district attorney, and Judge Purnell in open court applied some very caustic remarks to that individual.

MINOR MENTION.

It is understood that Judge Purnell, of Raleigh, will hold the United States district courts for the Western district also until Judge Ewart's successor is appointed, the latter going out with the adjournment of Congress without being confirmed.

Trinity College gets another handsome donation from the Duke family. This time it is young "Buck" Duke, of New York, president of the American Tobacco Company, who gives a fine library building to cost about $50,000. This makes an even half million dollars given to this College by the Dukes, father and sons.

The murderous warfare which the "Boxers" are conducting against Christians in China has made the friends of the Southern missionaries there anxious about their safety. I am told that none of the latter are located in the immediate territory involved.

The speech of Col. W. H. S. Burgwyn at Chapel Hill last week, in presenting the handsome and costly new "Carr Building" to the University, in behalf of the donor Gen. J. S. Carr, who has done so much for the University, was a masterly production.

It is stated to me on authority that Northern "labor agitators" are now meeting with some success in "organizing" the operatives at a number of mill towns in North Carolina and South Carolina. This probably insures trouble for both employer and employee, if the records of such organizations North are followed here, and is therefore to be regretted. A Northern cotton manufacturer recently told me that the absence of such "unions" was the chief recommendation of Southern mills. LLEWXAM.

Still offering some lines of goods at and below cost. H. THOMASON.

UNIVERSITY SUMMER SCHOOL.

Important to Teachers and Those Wishing University Instruction.

The seventh session will begin June 12th, and continue for four weeks. The faculty will include more than twenty eminent instructors. There will be daily instruction in the best methods of teaching all of the branches taught in the leading public and private schools, High Schools and Academies in the South. Since its establishment six years ago, the University Summer School has easily ranked with the best Summer Schools of the country. The advantages of this year will surpass those of former years.

This year for the first time in its history, the University will have a Summer Term, and offer 20 regular University courses.

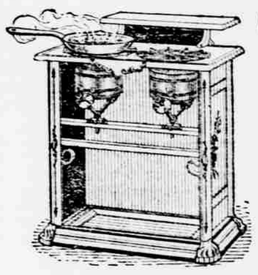
Many a teacher desiring to pursue an advanced course during his vacation, many a college student who wishes to carry on his studies during the summer months and thus hasten his graduation, and many men and women who can attend college or the University only during June, July and August will learn gladly of this new departure.

Members of the Summer School during the four weeks it is in session, may attend the Summer Term classes free of charge.

For circulars giving full information as to tuition, board, and courses of study, address

PRESIDENT ALDERMAN,
or M. C. NOBLE,
Superintendent of the University Summer School, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Hot meals and cool cooks



You'll not need to regulate your cooking by the thermometer when you get a Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove. On the hottest days you can cook whatever you choose, in whatever way you wish, without suffering any additional discomfort while cooking, The comfort you'll gain is only one of the advantages of using a

Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove

It is handier than a coal stove and cleaner and cheaper. The Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove is absolutely safe; it burns ordinary kerosene, without wicks and causes neither smoke, smell nor soot.

Made in various sizes for various-sized families; sold at prices to suit any sized pocketbooks—wherever stoves are sold. If the dealer *does not* have them, write to the

STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

Sold by JAMES A. O'NEIL & SON, Henderson.

Valuable Land For Sale

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF THE power conferred on me in a decree of the Superior Court of Vance County on the 19th day of May, 1900, in a Special Proceeding entitled W. C. Hight, Administrator of Joseph P. Grissom, deceased, vs Emma N. Grission et als., I shall sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Henderson, N. C., on

Monday, July 2nd, 1900,

the lots of land described below, viz:

One house and lot on Vaughan Street in Henderson, adjoining the lands of George Perdue, Dave Grissom and others, fronting said Vaughan Street 100 feet and running back 150 feet. There is a six room tenement house with other conveniences on this lot.

One undivided one eighth interest in the house and lot adjoining the above lot, 50 feet front and 146 feet deep, with a house of six rooms, etc

Also 58 beautiful building lots adjoining the Henderson Cotton Mills property, Mrs. Joseph P. Grissom's dower and others. Plots of these lots can be seen at the office of Andrew J. Harris.

The terms of the sale are one-half cash, balance in six months, title to be retained until deferred payments are made

This is an unequaled opportunity for the purchase of building lots near the Henderson Cotton Mills. Be sure to attend the sale.

Henderson, N. C., May 30, 1900.

W. C. HIGHT,
Administrator of J. P. Grissom, deceased.

NOTICE.

BY VIRTUE OF POWER CONFERred upon me by a deed of trust duly executed by J. H. Steed and wife on 12th day of April, 1899, which is registered in Vance County, book 19, page 519, and at request of the holder of the debt secured, I shall, on

Monday, July 9th, 1900,

sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House door in the town of Henderson, N. C., the following real estate, to-wit: All the right, title and interests of said J. H. Steed and wife in and to one tract or parcel of land situate in Vance County, N. C., bounded as follows: Begin at a stone T. Evans' corner in J. J. Bridgers' line; thence along said Evans' line N. 11½ E. 73.87 chains to a stake Evans' corner in Mrs. Smithwick's line; thence along her line N. 89¼ W. 7 chains to a stake, J. T. Stainback' corner in her line; thence along said Stainback's line S. 11½ W. 72.92 chains to a stake Stainback's corner in S. P. Phipps' line, thence along said Phipps' and J. J. Bridgers' line S. 85¾ E 17 chains to beginning. Containing 121 acres, more or less. The interest herein being an undivided one-third interest therein.

This 6th June, 1900.

A. C. ZOLLICOFFER, Trustee.

NOTICE.

I HAVE QUALIFIED THIS DAY BEfore Henry Perry, Clerk of the Superior Court of Vance County, as the administrator of the estate of F. A. Bunn, deceased, and hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them to me for payment before June 1st, 1901, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Persons indebted to said estate will please make payment at once.

This 29th May, 1900.

H. A. FINCH,
Administrator of F. A. Bunn, Deceased.
T. T. HICKS, Attorney.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE

HAVING QUALIFIED AS EXECUtors of the will of the late John Hargrove, of Vance County, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to his estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them, duly verified, to the undersigned for payment on or before the 7th day of May, 1901, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

This May 7th, 1900

OLIVIA R. HARGROVE,
MOLLIE P. HARGROVE,
CHAS. W. HARGROVE,
Executors of John Hargrove, deceased.

Executor's Notice.

I HAVE THIS DAY QUALIFIED AS Executor of the estate of Robert Beacom, deceased, before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Vance County, and this is to notify all persons holding claims against said estate to present the same to me on or before the 11th day of May, 1901, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery of same.

Persons indebted to the said estate of the estate of J. E. Beacom, deceased, must make immediate settlement.

This 11th May, 1900.

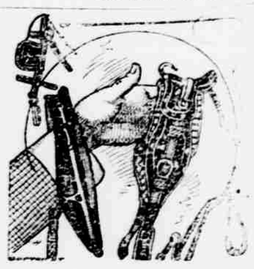
HAMILTON BEACOM,
Executor Estate of Robt. Beacom, dec'd.

Henderson Tannery.

I am now ready to go to work and will take hides to tan on halves or will buy as many as I can, paying highest market price for same.

Fair treatment and a square deal guaranteed in every instance.

L. T. Howard.



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at all times we keep a superb stock of the finest trotting, coach and cart harness. They are made of the best materials and by the best workmanship, and embrace everything in the best and newest styles in trimmings and designs. We will sell you a set of harness that can't be beat in either quality, price or style.

L. T. HOWARD,
HENDERSON, N.C.

Nerves Unstrung.

Weak Stomach: Pain in the Chest; Sleepless, Nervous, Irritable; all run Down. Cured by

Dr. Miles' Nervine.

Nearly every disease is the sign of poverty, either of the blood or of the nerves. When the brain cells and nervous tissues are used up faster than they are repaired, not only the brain and nerves, but every vital organ of the body cries out for help. Headaches, neuralgia, heart disease, nervous dyspepsia and liver and kidney troubles run rampant in the helpless system, destroying whatever strength remains until at last the break-down comes. And then—Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is doing a world of good for such weak, nervous people, whose brain and body are overtaxed, but who may yet be saved from a state of indescribable wretchedness, and restored to lives of happiness and industry. By soothing and strengthening the secretive glands of the digestive organs it facilitates digestion and assimilation, while the nervous system is rapidly built up again and put to work without confusion, thus bringing all the important organs into harmony and restoring perfect health.

"About seven years ago I was all run down with nervousness and heart trouble and was so bad that I had to give up work. I was nervous, sleepless and irritable all the time and although several doctors treated me I did not improve any under their care. Hearing Dr. Miles' Nervine well spoken of for such troubles I commenced using it and grew better from the start. When I had used three bottles I felt that I was cured; but I still keep a bottle of the Nervine on hand, and when I am unusually tired or nervous I take a dose and am all right again. I took Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills along with the Nervine and found them the best Liver Pills on the market." ALBERT CRANE, Newark, Ohio.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold at all drug stores on a positive guarantee. Write for free advice and booklet to

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

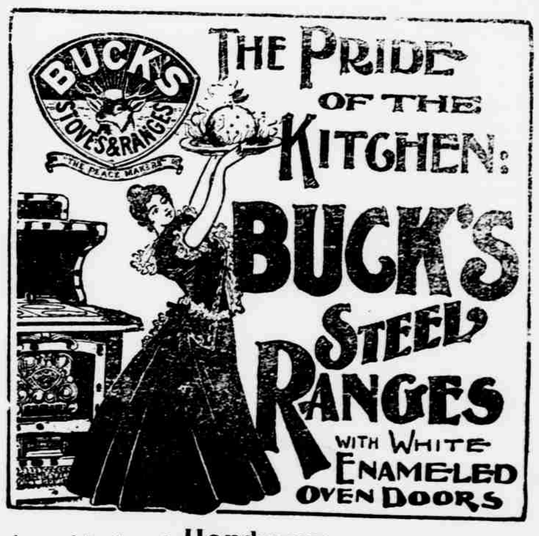
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



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Farming Implements, Tools, Builders' Materials, Fence Wire, Nails, Guns, Ammunition, etc.

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