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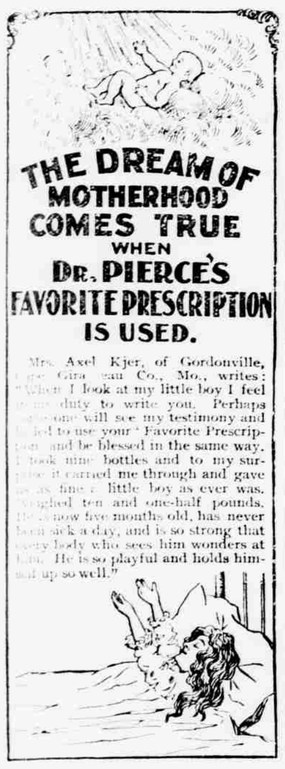
VOL. XIX. HENDERSON, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1900. NO. 38.



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

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

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

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Dental Surgeon,
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Office hours 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. 3 to 6 P. M. Residence Phone 88; office Phone 25. Estimates furnished when desired. No charge for examination.

"DAVE'S PLACE,"
(Opposite S. A. L. Station.)
European Hotel, Restaurant and Lunch Counter.
Meals Served at all Hours Day or Night
Furnished Rooms. Comfortable Beds.
Everything strictly first-class. An orderly, well kept place.
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Equal to any in the State, stocked with nothing but the Very Best and Purest goods money can buy.
This being the grip season we have all kinds of ingredients for relieving same.
FINE CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.
POOL ROOMS IN CONNECTION.

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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.

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Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy.
$1 per vial, or special package with powder, for $5. Druggists, or sent post paid on receipt of price.
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
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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. Madison Park, PHILA., PA. Mention this paper.

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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

The Senatorial Primary.

MANNER AND METHODS OF HOLDING THE ELECTION.

Who Shall be Considered Entitled to Vote on the Question of United States Senator—A Member of the Platform Committee at the Democratic Convention Writes in Response to Certain Questions and States the Facts Brifly for the Information of Those Interested.

(Lumberton Robesonian.)

R. R. Clark, editor of the Statesville *Landmark*, who was a member of the platform committee at the Democratic State convention in April, has written to the Charlotte *Observer* with regard to the question as to who is entitled to vote for Senator at the primary in November. People everywhere are interested in the matter and we give the letter below. Mr. Clark writes:

STATESVILLE, N. C., Aug. 8, 1900.

EDITOR OBSERVER:—With reference to your correspondent's inquiry in today's paper and your answer that you do not know the details of the Democratic Senatorial primary, which is to take place at the November election, I will state the facts briefly for the information of those who are interested.

The platform committee of the last Democratic State convention, April 11th, adopted the following in the platform, which was subsequently adopted by the convention:

"We hereby instruct the State executive committee to make provision for the holding of a primary on the first Tuesday of next November for the selection of a United States Senator by the Democratic voters of the State, at which every elector who has voted the Democratic ticket in the State election shall be entitled to cast one vote for one man for United States Senator, and the candidate who receives the majority of the votes so cast in the whole State shall receive the support of the Democratic members of the Legislature; and if no candidate shall receive a majoity then the committee shall hold a second primary at which only the two highest candidates shall be balloted for, and the one receiving a majority of the votes so cast shall receive the support of the Democratic members of the Legislature.

"Provided, that if any third candidate shall receive at the first primary so held within 2,500 votes of the second highest candidate, then in that event the three candidates shall be balloted for at the second primary, and the one of the three receiving the highest number of votes shall receive the support of the Democratic members of the Legislature for United States Senator."

This is the whole story. Mr. Larry Moore, of Pitt, member of the platform committee, who presented the draft for the Senatorial primary plan and insisted upon its adoption, had drawn it to read that all who voted for the electoral candidates at the November election should be entitled to vote for Senator. This idea was vigorously combatted by a member of the committee, who pointed out that many persons would probably vote the Democratic ticket at the August election who might not vote at all in the November election or who might refuse to vote for Mr. Bryan, and this member himself served notice that he would not vote for Mr. Bryan on a fusion ticket similar to the arrangement of 1896. It was further pointed out that if, in advance, those who might refuse to accept the national ticket were to be excluded from the Senatorial primary, they might exclude themselves from the August election. This view was readily accepted by Mr. Moore and the other members of the committee and Mr. Moore then changed the clause to read "those who voted the entire Democratic ticket in the State election" shall be entitled to vote in the Democratic primary. The member who objected to Mr. Moore's first draft asked him to strike out the word "entire," which he also agreed to do in order that there might be no contention as to whether a man who scratched a candidate for constable or coroner should vote in the primary.

Every man, then, who voted the Democratic ticket in the August election is entitled to express his preference for Senator in the primary at the November election, no matter how he votes in November, or whether he votes at all.

These are the facts as they were understood by the platform committee of the Democratic State convention.

R. R. CLARK.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

This paper has never pleaded the cause of the suffrage amendment. * * * But we nevertheless regret that there is so little forbearance and that such a considerable body of men the majority of whose leaders, after years of grappling with the suffrage problem in North Carolina, should be subjected to so much calumny. Certainly much of it is unwarranted. There are men who to-day represent North Carolina districts in Congress as Democrats, with sympathies and tendencies distinctly Republican. They, as well as thousands of their constituents, are convinced that North Carolina will eventually receive a great impetus, industrially and politically, by an educational qualification. They have the welfare and prestige of their State as much at heart as legislators and leaders in Massachusetts and Illinois. The promoters of this experiment do not merit misrepresentation and abuse while they are trying to bring about a better era.—Washington *Post*.

Lewis—I wish I could stop playing poker.

Mark—Why don't you swear off?

Lewis—I do. But every single time I swear off I begin to win.

THE WOLF AT THE DOOR.

(F. L. Stanton in Atlanta Costitution.)

I.

Here's a song for you, dear, in these rollicking rhymes;
Here is Love, and the jingle of dollars and dimes;
And which will you have? These are trrible time,
And the wolf's at the door in the morning!

II.

Here's a song for you, dear!—Lillies drooped on their stems,
And a glitter of jewels—all beautiful gems;
And poverty, darling, the whole world condemns,
For the wolf's at the door in the morning!

III.

Here's a song for you, dear;—will the gold be as bright
As the eyes that look love in your own eyes of light?
Will the gold give you comfort when Love says "Goodnight"?
But the wolf's at the door in the morning!

IV.

Here's a song for you, dear!—Though the darkness may be
As deep as the black storms that sweep o'er the sea;
To the rest of the wreck you are going with me
Though the wolf's at the door in the morning!

V.

A song for you, dear! If I knew you were near
The cross of the world were a light thing to bear,
With your loved arms to necklace me what were the fear
Of the wolf at the door in the morning?

VI.

A song for you! Lo, from the gulfs of despair
You have lifted my soul to high heavens and fair;
I am holding your hands—I am kissing your hair,
In the teeth of the wolf in the morning!

VII.

A song for you!. . . Love is enough for us, sweet;
The old life of longing a new life shall meet
When we rest with God's lillies at head and at feet,
Afar from the wolf—in the morning!

MR. AYCOCK ON THE ADOPTION OF THE AMENDMENT.

Let the adoption of the amendment furnish us the occasion for a better understanding one with another, and while restoring to white men the rightful superiority which God gave them, let us in the assurance of better government learn, not toleration only, but respect as well for the views of those opposing us. In coming together for the common good we shall forget the asperities of past years and shall go forward into the 20th century a united people, striving with zeal and in generous rivalry for the material, intellectual and moral upbuilding of the State.

May the era of good feeling among us be the outcome of this contest. Then we shall learn, if we do not already know, that while universal suffrage is a failure universal justice is the perpetual decree of Almighty God, and that we are entrusted with power not for our good alone, but for the negro as well. We hold our title to power by the tenure of service to God, and if we fail to administer equal and exact justice to the negro whom we deprive of suffrage we shall in the fullness of time lose power ourselves, for we must know that the God who is love trusts no people with authority for the purpose of enabling them to do injustice to the weak. We do well to rejoice in our strength and to take delight in our power, but we will do better still when we come fully to know that our right to rule has been transmitted to us by our fathers through centuries of toil and sacrifice, suffering and death—and their work through all these centuries has been a striving to execute judgment in righteousness. That must likewise be our aim; that our labor.—C. B. Aycock, Governor-elect of North Carolina.

A Seasonable Pointer.

Garden seeds are usually planted too deep. Small seeds require just enough covering to give them moisture and darkness. The soil should be very fine, so as to contain no lumps. Some seeds, however, such as peas and beans, should be planted deep and the ground rolled over them. Pressing the earth on seeds hastens germination, and it also increases the chances for the seeds of weeds, but if the rows are made straight it will not be difficult to keep down the weeds until the crop gets well started.—*Exchange*.

So able and so influential a paper as the Baltimore *Sun* has the following to say of Bryan's notification speech at Indianapolis:

"It must be gratifying to Mr. Bryan to see how the influential conservative newspapers are complimenting his Indianapols speech as the most able expose of the evils of imperialism ever presented to the people."

This paper, by the way, supported McKinley in 1896, but like the *Courier-Journal* and most other Democratic papers of influence, it is now giving its earnest support to Mr. Bryan, and with the Baltimore *Sun* and the *Courier-Journal* in line Maryland and Kentucky may be placed in the Democratic column.—Cearlotte *News*.

THE election is now over and the amendment adopted by a large majority. We want to predict that the Constitutional amendment of North Carolina will never be taken to the courts for construction. If it is, who will take it to them? Not the Democrats. Then it will have to be done by the Republicans or Populists. They cannot afford to do it. If they do, they will give the lie to all their speakers on every stump in North Carolina, for they have everywhere proclaimed that they were for white supremacy.—Greensboro *Record*.

The less a man boasts the more true worth he possesses.

Brighter Day Dawning.

THE PRACTICAL ELIMINATION OF THE NEGRO FROM POLITICS.

It Was an Iniquity and Injustice Practiced Upon the Helpless People of the South to Give the Black Man the Right of Franchise at the Time and in the Manner it Was Done—A Wrong Which is at Last Being Righted.

(Newport News Herald.)

On more than one occasion the *Herald* has declared itself in favor of an educational qualification for the voters. The *Herald* has not been in the least mealy-mouthed about it and has not hesitated to say in the plainest English at its command that a demand for an educational qualification meant the practical elimination from politics of the negro, or to be put in yet plainer English, the disfranchisement of the negro voter. The editor of the *Herald* has always believed that the enfranchisement of the negro was an iniquity and an injustice practiced by the power of might upon the helpless people and that in time eternal justice in the hands and under the guidance of omnipotence would, by human aid, wipe out the wrong and do justice to the elect—the Anglo-Saxon race. "God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform."

Slavery, we believe, is and ever has been an abomination in the sight of the All-wise. In His own mysterious way He removed the shackles from the ignorant bondman of an inferior race in this so-called land of liberty. To do this it may have been necessary, seems to have been, was necessary for a time to, in a certain way, enslave those who were once masters. It was slavery in a very mild and merciful form. It was only political slavery. For thirty odd years the white people of the South have been these political slaves. The constant fear of negro rule, negro domination and a return to African methods, has kept the white men of the South in a line that has not always been congenial to them, nor always in strict accordance with their inate ideas, freedom of thought and independence of action.

But, in the wisdom of Him who errs not, the emancipation day is surely dawning. The first rays of the dawning day were seen on the banks of the Mississippi, and Mississippi and Louisiana emerged from darkness, and then came South Carolina. Now old North Carolina has pulled the negro out of the woodpile, and next will come Virginia.

What do our Northern friends think about this thing? Let a paper in rock-ribbed Connecticut answer. Read the following from the Hartford *Times*, which is pointed and to the point:

"Whatever else may follow from the election in North Carolina, there can be no doubt about what has happened to the Populist party there. There will be only two Populist members of the next North Carolina Legislature, and the party which is represented by Mr. Marion Butler in the United States Senate will cease to be a political force in that State. On the other hand, there will be merely twenty Republican members of the Legislature, out of a total membership of 134. It looks as if a good many of the white Republicans had tacitly accepted the suppression of the negro vote of the State as inevitable, and by no means undesirable, in the long run. Indications are not wanting in South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana that although they may not call themselves Republicans some, if not all, the Representatives of these States in Congress will soon range themselves openly and decisively on the side of the ideas represented by Mr. McKinley and Mr. Hanna. The administration already has the support of Senators McLaurin, of South Carolina, Morgan, of Alabama, Sullivan, of Mississippi, and McEnery, of Louisiana, for its Asiatic schemes, and in view of the very large manufacturing interests of North Carolina it will be likely to come into harmony with the other Southern supporters of some features of the Republican party policy.

"This will be all the more likely to happen if the State offices shall for the present be controlled entirely by the Democrats, who have put themselves in control of the whole political situation by obtaining an apparent net majority of 59,553 votes for the Constitutional amendment which permits illiterate white Republicans to vote but excludes all illiterate negroes, and places other obstructions in the path of the negroes who may persist in attempting to vote. Mr. McKinley has no difficulty in maintaining amicable relations with most of the Southern Democratic Senators, and probably he would prefer, if the truth were known, to have a Democrat in the Senate in place of a rampant Populist like Butler. The other Senator, Pritchard, is a Republican, and he will be displaced, also, when his term ends. He voted for the currency bill which Congress passed in March, and is a man of some ability. We shall be surprised if the business men of North Carolina do not put a better man in his place under the new regime.

"Mr. Butler and Mr. Pritchard may unite in an effort to have the recent election investigated by Congress, and perhaps they will try to prevent the electoral vote of the State from being counted for Bryan. It is reported that Mr. Butler has already declared that the electoral vote shall be counted for McKinley. But they will get little aid or comfort from the Republicans in their effort to review or upset the recent election. The Republicans of the country feel but a languid interest in the woes of their party brethren in the South, or in fact of the colored voter. The Republicans of Connecticut, for instance, have got all through shouting for the rights of the black man. An era of brutal frankness has set in.

* * * * * *

"Thirty years ago Oliver P. Morton and the other leaders in the Senate would have made short work with the results of such an election as was held August 2nd. No electoral vote would have been received from a State thus controlled, and United States Senators chosen by such a Legislature as has now been elected in North Carolina would have sought in vain for admission to the Senate. But next year no Republican will make objection to anything that has been done in North Carolina, except possibly to propose the reduction of the quoto of Congressman, on account of the exclusion of negro voters."

WHY SHE DIDN'T SING.

Superstition Kept Her From Becoming a Prima Donna.

"I have come across a great deal of foolishness of varying degrees and kinds in my life," said the man who teaches singing, "but in all my born days I never before met anybody as hopelessly feeble minded as a young woman I have been taking an interest in lately. She is a stenographer by occupation, and I happened to hear her hum a popular song one day when I was in her employer's office. Of course the production of her tones was all wrong, but her voice was as soft as velvet and big and deep and clear as a cathedral bell. It was a voice such as a teacher doesn't get a chance to work on twice in a lifetime.

"I went to her and asked her to let me try her voice. It proved to be better than I had hoped. It was magnificent. I wanted her to begin studying at once. She had no money, but I didn't want money for bringing out a voice like that. She hadn't much time either, and she told me she was too tired to sing in the evenings after working all day. I told her to get up early and practice an hour or two before breakfast. I thought she looked odd when I told her to do it, but she didn't say she wouldn't.

"Weeks passed, and her method continued as bad as ever. I couldn't understand it. Each lesson found her just where the preceding one left her. At last one day I asked her if she were she wouldn't practice before breakfast flushed and then broke down. She said she hadn't dared to sing before breakfast because it is bad luck.

"'Sing before you eat, cry before you sleep,' is the saying, and that idiot of a girl believed it so implicitly that she wouldn't practice before breakfast even for the sake of that glorious voice of hers, and as before breakfast was the only time she had to practice the result was—well, I gave her up. She'll live and die a stenographer when she might be a prima donna, and it will serve her precisely right. She has sacrificed her future to an idiotic superstition."—Washington Post.

A SERENADE OF WOLVES.

How One Was Started In the National Zoo at Washington.

In The Century Ernest Seton-Thompson, who used to be known as "Wolf" Thompson from his familiarity with this particular form of wild animal, tells how he started a wolf serenade at the National zoo in Washington.

While making these notes among the animals of the Washington zoo I used to go at all hours to see them. Late one evening I sat down with some friends by the wolf cages in the light of a full moon. I said, "Let us see whether they have forgotten the music of the west." I put up my hands to my mouth and howled the hunting song of the pack. The first to respond was a coyote from the plains. He remembered the wild music that used to mean pickings for him. He put up his muzzle and "yap yapped" and howled. Next an old wolf from Colorado came running out, looked and listened earnestly, and, raising her snout to the proper angle, she took up the wild strain. Then all the others came running out and joined in, each according to his voice, but all singing that wild wolf hunting song, howling and yelling, rolling and swelling, high and low, in the cadence of the hills.

They sang me their song of the west, the west;
They set all my feelings aglow;
They stirred up my heart with their artless art
And their song of the long ago.

Again and again they raised the cry and sang in chorus till the whole moonlit wood around was ringing with the grim refrain—until the inhabitans in the near city must have thought all the beasts broken loose. But at length their clamor died away, and the wolves returned, slunk back to their dens, silently, sadly, I thought, as though they realized that they could indeed join in the hunting song as of old, but their hunting days were forever done.

He Was Admitted.

Fortunately when red tape comes in contact with common sense it is red tape which goes to the wall. A good story is told of a military official who devised a system which compelled every one who went on business to General Banks to procure a ticket from a member of the staff, the presentation of which at the door gained his admission. One day a burly colonel came to the door of the private office at headquarters and requested that his name be given to the general.

"Have you a ticket?" he was asked.

"A ticket!" echoed the colonel, with scorn. "No, sir, I haven't."

"You can't enter here without one," was the reply.

"Sir," said the colonel, "when General Banks becomes a puppet show, and I have 25 cents to spare, I'll buy a ticket to see him, not before." He was admitted.

The Sleepless Seven.

"There were seven of the 12," said one of the discharged jurors in speaking of the matter next morning, "who didn't want to sleep themselves and wouldn't let the rest of us sleep. Whenever we dropped into a doze, they came around and shook us till we were wide awake again."

"And you had to submit, I suppose, for they constituted the majority?"

"Yes, they were the rousing majority," said the hollow-eyed juror, with a pensive attempt to be facetious.

Greater Seoboard Railway

A STRONG, COMPACT SYSTEM UNDER THE RE-ORGANIZATION.

Combination a Measure of Self-Defense as Well as Profit—The Axe of Death the Remedy Proposed by the Men Who Cry for the Disintegration of Corporations—What This Vast Railway System Means for the South—Honor to the Man Who Can do—Two Noted Railroad Men.

(Raleigh Biblical Recorder.)

We were in Richmond when the celebration of the reorganization of the Seaboard Air Line Railway occurred. The system known by this name has been made up of a number of more or less helpless roads—lines that in a former day could stand by themselves, but now could be of little value or service separate and alone. Combination is as much a measure of self-defence as it is of profit, and the men who cry for the disintegration of corporations propose a remedy not unlike that which Walter Raleigh found as a cure for all ills—the axe of death. These several roads have for years been combined in a system reaching from Portsmouth to Atlanta, with branches running to Wilmington and Charlotte. But this combination did not prove sufficiently large for the best work—indeed, though the system has held its own, its rivals having more far reaching lines, have required it to fight desperately to do so. If we are right, the only trouble with the old Seaboard Air Line was that it had to make its way in a day of greater combinations;—a trouble that has become or is to be common to all industrial enterprises, and woe betide that business which in idle effort to propitiate the demagogs endeavors to stand alone.

It appears that about two years ago Mr. John Skelton Williams, a young man of proven ability to promote enterprises, saw this situation and set about to make a big system of the Seaboard Air Line. The task before him was to, first, consolidate the several minor lines from Portsmouth to Atlanta, which had previously been merely coordinate. This required the purchase of large amounts of stock, the price of which immediately took a rise, and the revision of charters, which was opposed in the Legislature and Judicial halls to the last; and above all, it required ability to command the confidence of the men most interested and most able to help in the achievement of the task. The second object, on the consummation of which the value of the first depended, was to reach the Florida coast in the South and Washington City, and connections there for the North and West—and, of course, to reach these points by lines as short as they had been reached. To do this, two short-cuts had to be built—one from Richmond, Va., to Ridgeway, N. C., the other from Hamlet, N. C., to Columbia, S. C.; and the Georgia and Alabama and the Florida Central and Peninsular, in the South, were acquired, while arrangements were made to reach Washington over the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac until a line may be constructed. There were numerous obstacles, and unusually vigorous resistance, and immense credit was needed; but it appears that Mr. Williams has succeeded. He declares that so far the work has been done by Southern men and Southern money.

In the week ending June 2, the consummation was celebrated with astonishing magnificence. Two spendid trains traversed the system from Richmond to Tampa, carrying the directors and their guests in superb luxury, every meal taken the form of a banquet; when they returned to Richmond, the last spike of the road was driven, an immense crowd cheering on every hand, and the Governor of the State welcoming Mr. Williams and his aides from the steps of the famous capitol.

We saw this, and thought. The world honors itself when it honors the man who can. As old Carlyle says the able man is the king—"the canning man." We admired Virginia for her welcome. No sane man would hold back his applause for a man, young or old, who has fought to victory. We saw this, and we felt sorry for the men who have made it an object of their lives to pull down the men who do things, who when a man has risen to power or built a great business, go about whispering that he is to be dreaded or hated. We saw this, and thought of a railroad man in North Carolina, who has lived all his life in our State, who has had a great part in the making of one of the great railway systems of the world, a system that reaches from Washington to Florida and from Memphis to Norfolk; and in the light of Virginia's royal treatment of her son, we felt constrained to come back and tell North Carolinians not only of Virginia's honor to her son but of their debt to one of their own fellow-citizens, whose life is an open book before them—Col. A B. Andrews, First Vice-President of the Southern Railway.

But this aside. Mr. Williams has not finished his task. He has much before him. He has bonds to float; and stock to make profitable. The new Seaboard Air Line is to be capitalized at $100,000,000, "of which," according to the United States Investor, "there is to be issued now (including the $18,000,000 to be held in the treasury) $62,500,000, divided into $25,000,000 preferred stock, $37,500,000 common stock, and in 4 per cent. gold-bearing bonds $62,500,000"—$47,500,000 of which is to be held in the treasury. These are immense amounts—staggering in any time of the world but this; we are not expert in railroad finance, and can not pass upon the value of these issues, but we wish the Seaboard, its young and aggressive president and those who invest in the property, the largest success, both for the sake of the men who can and for the sake of North Carolina and the South, to which above all possible profits and dividends, this and all other railroads in her borders render incalculable service.

BUTLER AND BRYAN.

Many of our State exchanges have expressed the opinion that the result of the election will be the political death of Marion Butler. They are badly mistaken. Should Bryan be elected President, Butler will be the "biggest dog in the boneyard." Why? Simply because he is chairman of the National Populist Executive Committee to which Bryan owes his nomination and to which he is indebted for every office he ever held, and we are commanded now to lock shields with the very people whom Butler led in the fight just closed, and vote for Bryan. Cyclone Davis and the other imported spellbinders who recently stumped the State against white supremacy at Butler's request, are, like Butler, close to the Bryan throne, and with him will dispense the favors. The only way to crush Butler is to defeat Bryan. All this stuff about Butler throwing his influence to carry the State for McKinley is the veriest rot and is being told for the purpose of getting votes for Bryan. As we have before remarked: Butler is the same sort of a Democrat as Bryan and Bryan is the same sort of a Populist as Butler.

Thus sayeth the Lincolnton *Journal*, a paper which did not support Bryan in 1896, nor will it do so in 1900. Further comment is unnecessary.

MUST CARRY OUT THE PLEDGES.

Our Goldsboro correspondent quotes Judge Allen, just re-elected to the House from Wayne, as saying that the party is specially due great consideration to those illiterates of our party who, under great pressure to the contrary, maintained their confidence in their party by voting for the amendment, and that the party should, as it no doubt will, fully discharge its duty by the strict observance of every pledge made to them. This is eminently true and timely, and we are sure the Judge voices the sentiments of every Democrat in asserting that this course will be pursued. By no act of the white people now entrusted with the control of affairs will any white man be disfranchised on account of illiteracy or poverty. Nor do we believe it can be done by any other tribunal. This amendment will be carried out according to the pledges made by its advocates in the strictest good faith. And just here we will say that all other interests will be protected and promoted by those just elected by equally good faith. Not only will the material interests and industrial enterprises be promoted and treated justly—because this victory means a rebuke to Butlerism wherever it may exist—but every assistance will be given the colored people to improve their condition and work out their salvation. A New Era of good faith as well as just laws honestly administered, has dawned upon us.—Raleigh *Post*.

CREDIT TO WHOM IT IS DUE.

It appears that the Statesville *Mascot* has good cause for filing this respectful complaint:

"We are glad that some of our work has been appreciated by our contemporaries, but would have been still more rejoiced if they had had the kindness to give us credit for it. After "Governor" Aycock spoke in Statesville we gave a report of his speech in the next issue of this paper. We prided ourself on its accuracy and completeness. One of our contemporaries in another county took this report, word for word, as Aycock's speech in that county, but said not one word as to where they got the report. In our last issue before the election, we wrote a lengthy editorial calling upon white men to do what we conceived to be their duty. This a daily paper in another county published as their leading editorial the day before election. No mention was made as to the editorial not being its own production. We have no fault to find with our brethren, the stuff is not worth that, but we simply call attention to this matter, and say that it would have been better to have given credit for the borrowed material."

An editor who will crib the work of another outright is a peculiar specimen. A man who writes a bright article ought to be given the credit for his work if any one else wishes to use it. This is his right as well as his write, and the man who would appropriate another's product to his own use deserves the contempt of the fraternity. We prefer to hope that such men are exceedingly rare. It is just a trifle trying to turn out an article and have it appropriated by some one and the next week see it going the rounds of the papers credited to the offender.

Would it not be well for the State Press Association to consider this question at its coming meeting at Hendersonville?—Asheville *Citizen*.

A GOOD LIBEL LAW.

The next Legislature may be relied upon to enact a good libel law in place of the present antiquated law bearing on the question of libel in North Carolina.

In the Senate the editorial profession will be represented by Maj. H. A. London, editor of the Chatham *Record*, and N. B. Broughton, publisher of the *Biblical Recorder*, while Mr. John E. Woodard, Senator from Wilson, was once an editor. In the House the editorial profession will be represented by Messrs. J. B. Whitaker, of Forsyth, A. D. Watts, of Iredell, Clyde R. Hoey, of Cleveland, and John W. Bivens, of Stanly, while Capt. W. W. Carraway, of Lenoir, is an honored "ex," and Mr. George E. Hood, of Wayne, is a graduated newspaper correspondent.—*News and Observer*.

Every woman loves to think of the time when a soft little body, all her own, will nestle in her bosom, fully satisfying the yearning which lies in the heart of every good woman. But yet there is a black cloud hovering about the pretty picture in her mind which fills her with terror. The dread of childbirth takes away much of the joy of motherhood. And yet it need not be so. For sometime there has been upon the market, well-known and recommended by physicians, a liniment called

Mother's Friend

which makes childbirth as simple and easy as nature intended it. It is a strengthening, penetrating liniment, which the skin readily absorbs. It gives the muscles elasticity and vigor, prevents sore breasts, morning sickness and the loss of the girlish figure.

An intelligent mother in Butler, Pa., says: "Were I to need Mother's Friend again, I would obtain 9 bottles if I had to pay $5 per bottle for it."

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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,	1.800 "
Sodium Chloride,	13.542 "
Sodium Carbonate,	5.093 "
Calcium Carbonate,	4.833 "
Magnesia Carbonate,	2.435 "

H. B. BATTLE, State Chemist.
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HENDERSON, N. C, MARCH 15TH, 1900.

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

FROM HENDERSON:

Axtell,	10.	Macon,	20.
Airley,	25.	Manson,	15.
Brookston,	10.	Medoc,	25.
Brinkleyville,	25.	Middleburg,	10.
Centerville,	20.	Oakville,	25.
Churchill,	25.	Oxford,	15.
Crowells,	15.	Ridgeway,	15.
Dabney,	10.	Ringwood,	15.
Enfield,	15.	Roanoke Rapids	35.
Franklinton,	15.	Tillery,	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.

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