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NO. 43.

THE GOLD LEAF
"CAROLINA, CAROLINA, HEAVEN'S BLESSINGS ATTEND HER."
HENDERSON, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1900.

Simmons for Senator.

HIS CLAIMS STRONGLY PRESENTED IN SIX SEPARATE REASONS.

"There are Others? That Might be Given but These Suffice for the Present Think 'Countryman'—He Has Been Faithful, He is Able, He is Clean, He is Generous, Though Not a Rich Man.

(Greensboro Telegram)

Will you allow a plain citizen to offer a few reasons why, in my judgment, Hon. F. M. Simmons should succeed the Hon. Marion Butler in the Senate of the United States?

1st. He has been faithful. Twice he has had the burden of the campaign resting on his shoulders. He faced without flinching the most bitter and relentless persecutions. He endured the contradiction of sinners. Many men would have quailed under the cyclone of traduction; but he opened not his mouth and went calmly on with his great work. For the sake of his state and his people he suffered the vilest torrent of abuse that was ever heaped upon the head of a gentleman. And he conquered. No man was ever more faithful. Is it not worthy of acceptance in North Carolina that the horse that pulls the plow deserves the honors?

2nd. He is able. Some have doubted that this man will be able to hold his own in the Senate. Why, I do not know. Such men may be honest, but they must be blind. Barring Aycock, there was not a stronger speaker in the last campaign than F. M. Simmons. He is a man of scholarship and of culture, and withal of fine social qualities. In mental vigor no man yet mentioned for the exalted post to which he aspires is his superior.

3rd. He is generous. He gave freely of his money as well as his time to the last campaign. No man in all North Carolina, in proportion to his ability, gave more actual cash to advance our cause. I sincerely doubt whether any other gave so much. I learn that his campaign contributions aggregated two thousand dollars.

4th. He is clean. I have heard a good deal of sneering at the idea of sending a "spoilsman" to the Senate. Does not the prayer we send? It does not lie in our mouths to talk about "short-cut" in politics. If a man is fit to plan and conduct a campaign in a great State, and outline the policy to be pursued, he is certainly fit to represent it in our highest legislative body. Will we follow him in one place and repudiate him in another? Are we hypocrites? That argument falls to the ground unless we want to brand ourselves. But the true test is Mr. Simmons' moral character. He is not a Roman Catholic, as some have alleged.

5th. He is poor. He is not able to "dispense hospitality" in Washington. Thank the Lord this is true, and it is one great reason why I regard him as the best man in the State. We are having a little too much hospitality dispensed already. Our Senators are becoming a little too lordly. Mr. Simmons can find plenty to do without spending his time fattening rich fools. Yes, he is poor, and we ought to make his position one of honor and not of his private property. I am told, to help defray the expenses of the campaign. But, fellow citizens, shall we cast him aside because of his poverty? Will as shameless an argument as this great acceptance in North Carolina? I trust not.

6th. The Republicans and Populists are praying night and day for anybody on earth except Simmons. And if the other five reasons are worthless this last is reason enough for me to stand by Simmons.

COUNTRYMAN.

You and I know that when this earthly tabernacle is dissolved there will be a new body for us, because our Lord Jesus Christ has risen from the dead. No matter of history is anything like so well attested as the fact that our Lord was crucified, dead and buried, and that He did upon the third day rise from the dead. This I unhesitatingly accept as a fact, and it becomes my anchorage.—C. H. Ferguson.

Few women keep house so badly or with such wastefulness as the States of the exchequer keep the State, and womanly genius for organization applied to the affairs of the nation would be extremely economical and beneficial.—Theodore Parker.

The Republicans Oppose Him.

"One of the Faithful," in Winston Journal.

The Republicans regard F. M. Simmons as their most implacable foe. He revealed the wrongs and inconsistencies of their party in the State and defeated them overwhelmingly, time in succession. It is the most natural thing in the world that they would now use all the means they could to encompass his defeat. They originated the term "political traitor" and demagogue. And some of our Democratic friends are using it, not knowing whereof they speak. In an hour when he needs was sorest, North Carolina called him. He responded nobly to the call. He redeemed the State from Republican rule and ruin, wrested it from negro domination and forever established white supremacy in North Carolina. I am not prepared to believe now that North Carolina will repudiate him. True to all her great leaders of the past, she will be true for her able and fearless leader, Hon. F. M. Simmons.

A. C. Coggeshall, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Henderson, N. C.

H. H. Bass, Physician and Surgeon, Henderson, N. C.

J. H. McDougals, Attorney at Law, Henderson, N. C.

J. E. S. Harris, Dentist, Henderson, N. C.

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THE LAND OF THE SKY.

(Written at Asheville, N. C.)

From the Atlanta Constitution.

I. Mountains that climb to the blue bend on high— Lakes where the stars see themselves in the sky. Violet valleys of beauty and love, Where earth seems to close to the heaven above. You can hear the faint echoes of seraphim— And the musical beat Of the hearts of the angels—the songs they repeat. In their cadences sweet?

II. A wild world of mountains that drift into dreams. The ripple of hills and the drizzling of streams. That sing to the sea? And the beams and the gleam. That lure you to gardens of beautiful dreams. Of beautiful dreams that have lifted your soul. Where the thunder's high roll? Where you sit from life's care, and its curse and control, With the joy in your soul?

III. God crowned with old glory these mountains in olden days. The sky-reaching hills in these valleys reached. The streamers in the hollows by mystery haunted— These oaks that still wave their green banners undimmed. And dare the storm's thunder... and Mountain-towers still rise. To the heaven above them, white rose-scented ways. Wreath the beautiful days.

IV. O, land of all beauty—loved Land of the Sky. Where Love breathes "Good morning," and Where song on each wild wind in melody raves. And within the bright steps of the gods of the groves? The roses of the morning is white on thy breast. Thou art woven—thou art blest. From the seas to the east and the seas to the west.

With the rose-wreath of rest! F. L. S. Battery Park, Asheville, N. C.

Jarvis Shies His Castor

INTO SENATORIAL ARENA AND ASKS SUPPORT AT PRIMARY.

His Formal Announcement of Candidacy Given to the Democratic Press and People Through the Columns of His Home Paper, the Greenville Reformer—A Plain, Dignified, Conservative Document all the way Through.

GREENVILLE, N. C., Sept. 19, 1900.

To the Democratic Press and People: I have so long enjoyed the courtesy and kindness of the Democratic press of the State that I confidently ask the use of its columns for a word in support of this letter in my home paper and I respectfully and earnestly request all Democratic papers to give it to their readers. I am so confident they will do me this favor, no matter whom they prefer, that I beg to thank them in advance.

On the 4th of March, 1901, some Democrat will take his seat as the Senator from North Carolina, in the greater deliberative body on earth. Who that man shall be is for you to say. It is the first time in the history of our party, in this State, when you have had the opportunity of determining such a question by a direct vote, at a primary election, held for that purpose. For one I believe in this method of indicating our party's choice for Senator; and I trust this primary, in all its phases, will be conducted in a manner so fair and honorable as to be free from complaint and above criticism; and that the system will commend itself to all fair-minded Democrats who believe in the rule of the people. I feel a special interest in the success of this system because I believe I was the first man in the State to publicly advocate it. Since then it has grown in popular favor, till at the last State convention of the party, it was adopted and ordered to be held. I therefore beg modestly to say that I would be glad to be the first Senator chosen by this method, and I hereby announce myself a candidate for that high honor.

In making this announcement I am aware that I am aspiring to a high and responsible position. A Senator is one charged with the duty of taking part in the discussions and determination of great questions of national importance, but he is a part of the treaty-making power, and upon his action may depend important events in our foreign relations. There are but few fields which open up so great opportunities for labor, usefulness and honor, as the Senate of the United States. I trust I properly appreciate the dignity and importance of the position I am seeking.

I am also aware that it has been the policy of our State to choose her best men for this high position and these are but few fields which open up so great opportunities for labor, usefulness and honor, as the Senate of the United States. I trust I properly appreciate the dignity and importance of the position I am seeking.

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ATLANTA'S VETERANS ON SOUTHERN HISTORIES.

Reply to Resolutions of the Grand Army.

Atlanta Camp 159, United Confederate Veterans, at its last meeting adopted a resolution couched in strong language, taking exception to a resolution passed at the recent encampment at Chicago of the G. A. R., relative to Southern school histories. It was held by the G. A. R. resolution that many of the histories used by Southern schools children gave a partisan view of the historical facts of the Civil War. After giving briefly that several incidents of the war the resolution adopted by the Atlanta camp concludes as follows:

"In the language of the resolutions of the Grand Army, we of the South also call upon all patriotic citizens to aid in banishing from our schools all books and teachings of a partisan, sectional or disloyal character, but we would not follow citizens of the Grand Army of the Republic that so long as the Southern schools are supplied with books that teach that the war between the States was organized rebellion, designed to destroy the Union; that Jefferson Davis was the arch traitor (while John Brown was a hero and martyr); that Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnson and Stonewall Jackson were guilty of treason, that Semmes, Tatnall, Buchanan and Waddell were wicked pirates and the Southern armies were made up of rebels; the adoption of these resolutions by the Grand Army of the Republic is but a hollow farce."

"The resolutions themselves team with party anger and misrepresentation. Whenever the unfair partisan books of the North are corrected and all evidences of hatred to the South eliminated therefrom, it will then be time enough for our Grand Army friends to call for reform in the matter of Southern histories."

Most people would succeed in small things if they were not troubled by great ambitions.—Longfellow.

SHAKESPEAREAN PARTS.

The Melancholy Dane is the Longest of Them All.

The longest part in any Shakespearean play is Hamlet, who is before the audience almost constantly. Hamlet is a constant talker, and it is surprising to many wise things. He has to his share 1,569 lines. Richard III is another long part, as the character speaks 1,117 lines, and next comes Iago, with 1,117 lines. Henry V has 1,063 lines.

One would suppose from seeing the representation or from looking over the play that Othello had more lines than Iago, but it is not the case, for the valiant Moor has only 888 lines. Coriolanus has 886, the Duke in "Measure for Measure" 880 and Cleopatra 882. Antony has 879 lines, and "John Bull" does not in "Antony and Cleopatra" does not play the part of a long part, but in reality he has 820 lines.

Brutus in "Julius Caesar" has 727, Falstaff in "Henry V" 719. Macbeth appears a long part judging from how much he has to say in the stage in the representation, but in fact he has only 705 lines. Romeo has 618, which is only a few more than the King in "Hamlet," who has 551. Cassius in "Julius Caesar," although a first class part, has but 507 lines.

The female parts in Shakespeare's plays are not very long. The actress who plays Portia has 789 lines to study. Rosalind has 749. Cleopatra has 670 and Juliet 541. Desdemona has 529 lines, and Iago has 203. Only 20 of Shakespeare's women have more than 100 lines. Some of the most famous of the great bard's female creations have comparatively little to say. Cordelia in "King Lear" has only 115 lines. Kate in "Taming of the Shrew," although so conspicuous and voluble, has but 225, while Lady Macbeth has but 211.—Baltimore American.

Dr. Hunter McGuire.

A NOTED FIGURE IN THE CIVIL WAR PASSES AWAY.

Medical Director of the Army of the Shenandoah—He it Was Who Inaugurated the Plan of Releasing Federal Officers—Organizer of Reserve Corps Hospital in Confederate Service and the Ambulance Corps.

(Atlanta Journal.)

Hunter Holmes McGuire, who died at his home near Richmond, Va., Wednesday, Oct. 11th, 7-35. He was the son of Dr. H. H. McGuire, the family being directly descended from Thomas Mor McGuire, lord or prince of Fernagh, Ireland (1400 to 1430).

His professional studies were begun in the Winchester Medical College, from which institution he received his degree in 1855. In 1856 he matriculated in both the University of Pennsylvania and Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, but was taken ill and compelled to return home before the end of the session. In 1857 he was elected professor of anatomy in the Winchester Medical College, where, after one year's service, feeling the need of greater clinical advantages, he resigned his position and relinquished a growing practice to return to Philadelphia. The following year he not only attended the regular course of lectures in the Jefferson Medical College, but also established a quiz class, which was largely patronized by medical students. In 1859, in consequence of John Brown's raid into Virginia, Dr. McGuire was the leader among the students to return to Richmond.

Governor Henry A. Wise welcomed them in a stirring speech. The Medical College of Virginia matriculated them without charge, and the city council made an appropriation to reimburse them for the expenses of the trip. Dr. McGuire completed the session in Richmond, and in March, 1860, he returned to his native town, where he established another quiz class, but after the secession of South Carolina and other States he hastened home to offer his services to Virginia. He volunteered in company "F," 20th Virginia regiment, and April 17, 1861, marched from Winchester to Harper's Ferry. He afterwards became medical director of the Army of the Shenandoah under Gen. T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, and again under Gen. Jackson of the First Virginia brigade.

While in this capacity Dr. McGuire inaugurated the plan of releasing captured medical officers. After the fight at Winchester with Banks, eight Federal officers were set free upon the simple condition that they would endeavor to procure the release of the same number of Confederate surgeons, and a few weeks after this all the medical officers who had been confined by both the Confederate and Federal armies as prisoners of war were released and returned to their respective commands. Although this was interrupted by some disagreement between the commissioners for the exchange of prisoners, Dr. McGuire continued to release surgeons whenever it was in his power.

Dr. McGuire was also the first to organize the reserve corps hospital in the Confederate service, and was the originator of the ambulance corps, a system now universally adopted in all armies.

Upon the death of General Jackson, May, 1863, Dr. McGuire served as chief surgeon of the Second corps of the Army of Northern Virginia under Lieutenant General R. S. Ewell, and subsequently as medical director of the Army of the Valley under General J. A. Early. He was captured after the battle near Waynesboro, Va., but released under a parole of 15 days, and after his expiration joined the Second corps under General J. B. Gordon and remained as its medical director until the surrender at Appomattox.

The war being over, Dr. McGuire in November, 1865, removed to Richmond, having been elected to fill the chair of surgery in the Medical College of Virginia, made vacant by the death of Dr. Charles Bell-Gibbon. This position he held until 1878, when the demands of an extensive practice compelled him to resign it; the college conferring upon him in 1883 the title

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Letters of Incorporation

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, No. 1102
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, F. L. C. 1102

To all to whom these presents shall come: Know ye, That it appears from the certificate of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Vance County that the following named persons, to-wit: J. C. Gentry, Samuel Watkins, L. W. Barnes, Geo. A. Ross, Melville Dorsey, T. R. Harris, W. A. Rowland, W. S. Parker, W. A. Hunt, J. B. Owen, G. B. Harris and four others, heretofore on the 5th day of February, 1900, signed and filed Articles of Agreement for the formation of a private corporation for the purpose of said Clerk and copy of said Articles of Agreement, duly certified by said Clerk under the seal of said Court, have been filed and recorded in this office, as prescribed in Chapter 28 of the Code of 1893.

NOW, THEREFORE, Under the power and authority vested in me by said Chapter 28 of the Code of 1893, I do hereby declare the said corporation duly organized, and the name of the same to be THE HARRIS CO-OPERATIVE MILLS for the period of thirty years, from and after the 10th day of February, 1900, for the purposes set forth in said Articles of Agreement, with all the powers, rights and liabilities conferred and imposed by law on such corporations.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at Raleigh, N. C., this 12th day of October, 1900, in the 12th year of our Independence, and in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and zero.

CYRUS THOMPSON,
Secretary of State.

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5 Car Loads Kanawha Va. COAL.

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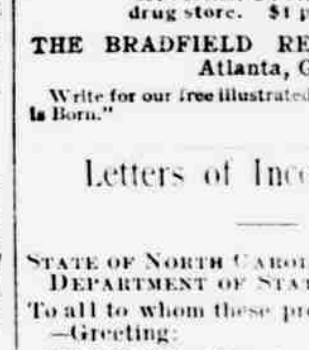
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