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

GOLD LEAF.

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

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

VOL. XX. HENDERSON, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1901. NO. 24.

Affection

Exhales from children as fragrance from flowers. The little lips are always puckered to give or take a kiss. In homes where there are children, love reaches its purest and sweetest proportions. In childless homes the kiss of wife and husband grows formal, and presently is neglected, the springs of love in the heart become choked for want of use and exercise. Childlessness is a great sorrow to many women. It is like a curse from Nature, who bids all creatures to be fruitful. It is not a curse but a misfortune. Often the conditions which cause childlessness are removable. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has brought joy to many a woman by giving her the happiness of motherhood. It gives the womanly organs vigor and vitality, removes local obstructions, and promptly does away with the pains and perils of maternity.

"There is no alcohol or narcotic in "Favorite Prescription."

"I have never written you how grateful I am to you for your help in securing good health and the sweetest, dearest, thirteen pound girl that ever came into a home," writes Mrs. M. Vastine, of 627 South Liberty St., Galesburg, Ill. "I took six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, four of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and four vials of 'Pleasant Pellets.' Before I had taken four bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' I was a new woman. I cannot sufficiently describe my heart-felt gratitude."

To keep the bowels regular use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

"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.
SALOON
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.

HENRY T. POWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HENDERSON, - - N. C.
Office in Young & Tucker building.

G. A. Coggeshall, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
HENDERSON, N. C.
Office in Cooper Opera House Building.
Phone No. 70.

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

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

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

FRANCIS A. MACON,
Dental Surgeon,
Office, Young & Tucker Building, Under Telephone Exchange.
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.

JAMES W. HART & CO.,
Boot and Shoe Makers,
Cheatham Building, Montgomery Street.
HENDERSON, N. C.
Work guaranteed. Repairing a specialty. Prices reasonable. Your patronage solicited.

A Gallon of PURE LINSEED OIL mixed with a gallon of
Hammar Paint
makes 2 gallons of the VERY BEST PAINT in the WORLD
Saves 25 per cent
of your paint bill. IS FAR MORE DURABLE than PURE WHITE LEAD and is ABSOLUTELY NOT POISONOUS. HAMMAR PAINT is made of the BEST OF PAINT MATERIALS—such as all good painters use, and is ground THICK, VERY THICK. No trouble to mix, any boy can do it. It is the COMMON SENSE OF HOUSE PAINT. NO BETTER paint can be made at ANY cost, and is
Guaranteed 5 years
NOT TO CRACK, BLISTER, PEEL OR CHIP.
F. HAMMAR PAINT CO., St. Louis, Mo.
Sold and guaranteed by
JAS. A. O'NEIL & SON,
HENDERSON, N. C.
Estab. 1872.

SPOKE FOR STATE.

GOV. AYCOCK AT BKNQUET OF NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY IN NEW YORK CITY.

Tells What North Carolina is Doing to Meet the Changed Conditions Brought About by the War—An Able and Eloquent Speech Characteristic of the Man Who Made It—Franchise Question and Material Prosperity.

Below is the full text of the speech delivered May 20th in New York City at the banquet of the North Carolina Society by Governor Aycock, of North Carolina:

Mr. Toast Master and Gentlemen of the North Carolina Society:

I have been invited by you to respond to the toast "What is North Carolina Doing to Meet the Changed Conditions Brought About by the War?" I read the other day, with some amusement, an account of my proposed speech in which the editor was kind enough to give your club the advice to call me down, for I was to speak in defence of secession. I have never had any intention of speaking on this subject. There are two subjects upon which I take it there can be no debate—that the States had a right to secede in 1861 and have no longer that right. This Union is our Union and there is no one in North Carolina to dispute this assertion. In the war between the United States and Spain, it was both the sorrow and the pleasure of North Carolina to spill the first blood in evidence of our devotion to the Union. When Worth Bagley died for the cause of the United States we felt that for all time our fidelity to the Union had been established. We shall, therefore, make no apologies for what has passed in our lives and no promises for the future. We love the heroic deeds of those who have gone before us and who have demonstrated the strength of Southern character. We cannot forget, and will not, their sufferings, their trials and their fidelity. We do not stop to ask whether they were right or wrong. We merely enquire how did they bear themselves when the hour of peril came, and when we make this enquiry we are proud of the glorious men who made the charge at Gettysburg and laid down their arms at Appomattox.

North Carolina has recently been the subject of much thought in the United States. The newspapers and magazines have devoted considerable space to what she has done. Some of this space has been given to abuse and I am here tonight to tell you the things which we have done in order that you may set us forth before the world as we are. No one shall, unanswered, attack the good State from whence you came or in whose institutions you learned the lessons of life which have made you what you are. Why should anyone attack the Old North State? It was there that the first American child of English parentage was born, named Virginia Dare; it was in North Carolina that the first stand was made against British tyranny when the men of Alamance taught Governor Tryon that the love of liberty was inborn in North Carolinians and could not be trampled upon without resistance; in was in this good State that the first Declaration of Independence was written at Mecklenburg on the 20th day of May, 1775, and if there be among you those who doubt that declaration, the resolutions of the 31st of May, 1775, cannot be questioned. It was in this State that the first victory was won over British arms in the long struggle for freedom. At Moore's Creek, in Pender county, the Colonial soldiers taught the British that they could gain no foothold in that colony, and gave peace to our people for years and enabled them to swell the army which was fighting for liberty. It was North Carolina that stayed in the Union in 1861 until she was compelled to make choice between fighting against her neighbors or against those who dwelt apart, but when she had made choice, as did Robert E. Lee, he of the "Hall of Fame," the greatest soldier in all the world, we gave the first soldier to death at Bethel and laid down more guns at Appomattox than any other Southern State. It was North Carolina who sent to the front more men in proportion to her voters than any other State on either side, who lost more men in killed and wounded and who suffered most by reason of their loss. I was in my cradle when the war began and nine-tenths of my life has been spent in the Union. I love the Union and its flag; this country is my country—I am a North Carolinian and you dwell in New York, but we all are citizens of the United States—glorious country, great flag, the emblem of all that we are and hope to be—our protection in war, our guardian in peace, our hope at all times, but neither you nor others will expect of me to forget the deeds of those who served the South. I care not whether we were right or wrong, though on this point I have convictions; the only thing that concerns me is how did they bear themselves. In matters political, in the interpretation of the Constitution, we care not so much whether one is right or wrong as we care how he conducts himself and how he maintains his convictions. If other test than this were made I should find myself unable to respect those who differ from me in politics. It is not in political matters what one believes, but with what sincerity he believes it that gives us faith in him and makes of him a hero. I do not agree with many of the views of President Lincoln and yet I believe him to be a great and good man, whose death was a calamity to the South no less than to the entire Union. I do not agree with the political principles of President Grant, but I do not forget that he was a great soldier and generous to that man who was, and is, the idol of the South. I do not agree with the President of the United States, his policies, but I do believe that he is President of the whole country and is a patriot. By this test the men of North Carolina are entitled to stand in the front ranks of the heroes of the world. They suffered much, they endured all things, they lost what they had, they pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to the cause of the Southern Confederacy and redeemed the pledge. They offered their lives freely, they lost all their fortune, they came out of the contest with nothing save honor.

When the soldiers who surrendered at Appomattox returned to the State, they found desolation everywhere. There was neither food nor raiment and those who had in the past labored for them were free and were enjoying their new freedom with a license which imperilled life and property, and their fields were gone to waste. They were without capital and without material with which to begin the struggle of life. They had neither teams nor agricultural implements with which to begin the work. Eighteen sixty-five is known to this day as a wonderful year. Crops grew without cultivation and the harvest was abundant. We struggled through the spring and summer of that year with scant food and less clothing, but with fall came a bountiful crop. We were in the Union. Law and order prevailed everywhere. We had started to plant again the waste places and to make glad the fields which had been barren, but soon the carpetbagger came and with him begins our real sorrow. The negro, newly enfranchised, voted as one man, and the designing stranger, intent only upon making a fortune for himself, soon took charge of the State and made her desolation more desolate. From 1868 to 1870 we had in North Carolina an era of corruption, of extravagance, and of lawlessness, which came near to the destruction of all that was best. Appropriations were made for internal improvements amounting to more than $30,000,000, to be paid by a people who were absolutely without means. These internal improvements were in the main railroads, and Senator Vance, the best beloved of all North Carolinians, once said that he could drag a dog down hill by the hind legs and remove more dirt than was moved by the $30,000,000. In 1870 our people had come to the conclusion that they must rescue the State and we elected a Legislature made up of native born North Carolinians. From that time on to the present we have been struggling with difficulties. The white people of the State could only be united upon the race issue, and in 1894, despite this issue, they divided and again turned the State over to those who did not regard her prosperity. There has never until now been an hour in the history of our State since the war when men felt free to divide along the lines of their convictions upon political questions. In 1898, after four years of Fusion rule, this State resolved in strong passion to shake from herself the shame of this government and to settle for all time her destiny. In 1900 we made good the determination of 1898. We adopted in that year the Constitutional amendment which bases suffrage upon intelligence and renders the future of the State secure.

That amendment has provoked much discussion in the North. South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana had preceded us in the curtailment of the suffrage without much comment, but when North Carolina came to solve the question the people of the North seemed to recognize that the matter had become serious and at once began to misinterpret and abuse the North State. Why should this difference be made between South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana and Norte Carolina? I think those who have studied history may understand the cause of this distinction. North Carolina is a conservative State; she is the birthplace of liberty; she is the abiding home of Democracy and when she does a thing the world recognizes it as having been wrought out after careful thought and carrying with it a deep significance. The attack upon us is based on the assumption that we have done an injustice to the negro. Our amendment does no such thing. We have recognized the power of the influence of heredity. We think that those who have exercised the privilege of suffrage and those descended from such people are more likely to exercise that suffrage beneficially than the men upon whom suffrage has been cast as a gift. The amendment to the Constitution of North Carolina provides that no man shall vote in that State after 1908 who cannot read and write; but exempts from this inhibitory clause those who could vote on January 1, 1868, or at any time prior thereto, and those descended from such voters. This provision applies alike to white and black. Until 1835 the free negroes were entitled to vote. In 1900 there were, and there now are, those who once were slaves and cannot read and write but who can vote under the provision of our Constitution, because they were voters in 1835, and there are many thousands of negroes descended from such voters who can exercise suffrage although they cannot read and write. Those who become of age after 1908, white and black, must be able to read and write or they cannot vote. Our amendment is not aimed at the negro as an individual. It is mass voting that we seek to destroy. The negroes now vote as one man and the ignorant dominate the intelligent. The negro is, as a rule, ignorant and cares little for the integrity of government, especially if that government is conducted by the party of his choice. It is our hope that with the amendment which we have adopted, the negro vote will cease to be cast as the vote of one man, and will represent when cast the conviction, intelligence and the virtue of the voter.

With the solution of our suffrage question there has come larger liberty of thought and action. Freedom of thought is essential to growth and development, and already one can see the effect of this freedom upon the material prosperity of the State. We have in large measure gone out of politics and taken up business. We are meeting the changed conditions. North Carolina is no longer asleep. She is wide awake. In 1900 we grew, according to Mr. D. A. Tompkins, who is an authority upon this subject, 500,000 bales of cotton of which we spun over 400,000. We shipped to you in the same year from a little strip of land less than ten miles wide and extending from Mount Olive to Chadbourne, a distance of less than one hundred miles on the Atlantic Coast Line, more than $1,000,000 worth of strawberries and those who grew the strawberries made all the ordinary products of the farm, including beans, peas, corn and cotton. The little town of High Point, on the Southern Railway, with a population of less than 5,000, is strenuously asserting her claim to be the second largest manufacturer of furniture in the United States. This claim is probably not true, but at any rate it shows that she is doing a great business. She is selling furniture in Tacoma, San Francisco, Cuba and South America. My own little town of Goldsboro, with less than 6,000 inhabitants, annually exhibits in Grand Rapids the products of her furniture factory and sells in competition with the factories of that city her goods in all the States of the Northwest. We are growing more cotton, more corn, more wheat, more oats, more vegetables than we ever grew before and are selling to the people of the world our manufactured products. Our lumber business has probably quadrupled in the past ten years and covers the entire State. We have not yet learned to make wooden nutmegs, but our cotton oil is sold under the name of olive oil throughout the land. We in large measure manufacture our own fertilizers, and the other day in the Agricultural and Mechanical College when the boys wanted additional lathes for wood turning they made them themselves at a cost of less than twenty-five per cent. of what they could buy them at. We have learned a lesson from the North; we have ceased to set brawn against brain; we have learned the power of skill and are training our young men in the ways of thrift and economy. We have seen other people grow rich at our expense until we have resolved to appropriate the fruit of our own labor and thought to ourselves. To do this we have found it necessary to provide for universal education. We are going to educate the entire population. Our amendment to the Constitution renders necessary the education of the people. Children who come of age after 1908 cannot vote without reading or writing, and we are endeavoring to give to every child an opportunity to secure a right to participate in the government of this State. We spend on education this year more than half of the entire revenue of the State. Of course I do not include in this the county and town expenses. We conduct our penitentiary, our orphanages, our institutions for the deaf and dumb and blind, our military, our insane asylums, our higher institutions of learning, our executive, judicial and legislative departments of government at a less cost than we pay for the education of the children of the State. If I were to give you the figures they would appear to you to be small because of your great wealth, but relatively we are doing much more for education than the great State of New York. We are going to do more still. I want to declare to you that no member of this Society in 1910 shall hang his head in shame when the census reports of that year in reference to illiteracy shall be published. It will be of interest to you to know that in educating all our people we shall not depart from the memories of the past or forget the teachings of our ancestors. We believe in agriculture and in commerce; we want to see all the people grow in wealth, but above all we wish to maintain that sturdy fidelity to principle and that apparently reckless disregard of life which has ever distinguished North Carolinians in every contest where heroism counted. We have lagged behind in the contest in those matters which attract the attention of the world. In everything in which our people have been trained they have gone to the front. When it comes to war they have been good riders and make the finest calvary. They had been trained in riding. They make great infantry. They had been taught to shoot with accuracy, and had learned from their mothers that it was cowardly to turn your back to an enemy, and when these people shall be trained in the arts of peace they will learn to do things and create values. I warn you now that they will take their place in the front ranks with the captains of industry. All that we want for the future is to be let alone. We are doing no injustice to any one. We have peace throughout the length and breadth of the State: the humblest negro, slave though he may have been and unlettered as he is, can enter our courts of justice with absolute certainty of a fair trial. He can turn to the Legislature and his appeal for legislative aid in the education of his children will not be unheeded, and I declare to you that his prayer for clemency will not be unheard in the executive office. We are one people, the white man cannot lift himself without at the same time raising the negro. If the whites are educated the negroes will be also. We do not wish to be misunderstood; we have a problem of our own; we have difficulties which you cannot understand. When the Chinaman became a menace to the West the Congress of the United States passed the Chinese exclusion act and freed the white men of the Pacific from him. When the negro disturbs us the same men who excluded the Chinese instead of aiding us to solve the problems which are upon us, attack, vilify, and misunderstand us. You have your problems. We do not meddle with them. We leave you to work out your own destiny, not without anxiety lest you fail in your solution, but still without assuming to understand your difficulties better than you and to advise you upon subjects which confront you and not us. We do not ask for charity; we are not seeking gifts; all that we do want is to be left alone to work out for ourselves in love, in peace, in quiet, in fear of God the great problems that confront us. We wish to be understood and I ask you, gentlemen of the North Carolina Society, to study our situation, inform yourselves of our conditions and in this great metropolis to let all men know the problems which confront us and the sincerity of motive with which we are endeavoring to solve them. If we shall be given ten years in which to make good the promises which we have undertaken we will ask no more. Already I have seen the benefits of our recent amendment. There is a decrease in crime. There is a certainty in the future of the State which invites investors; there is a safety in the administration of the law which guarantees to the manufacturer peace. The only thing which we now need is an open field for our products. We have not yet learned and will never learn to make money at the expense of other people. We wish to give one hundred cents on the dollar and do not need protection from any one; all that we ask is liberty. We believe in expansion, but the expansion in which we believe is the expansion founded upon the superiority of our work and the cheapness of our goods. Temporary prosperity cannot divorce us from fidelity to the doctrine of the fathers. We have not yet learned that the permanent prosperity of the whole people can be founded upon special favors to some. We know that the world cannot trade with us unless we trade with them and that no country can for any long time buy our goods and pay for them in money. There must be reciprocity and the best reciprocity is a tariff for revenue only. We want easy access to the markets of the world. We await with interest the canal which shall put us close to the East.

KING'S MOUNTAIN.

BY W. GILMORE SIMMS.

(Col. Ferguson and his forces of British and Tories were defeated by the Patriots at King's Mountain, N. C., October 7th, 1780. The Tory leaders were hanged immediately after the battle.)

Hark! through the gorge of the valley,
'Tis the bugle that tells of the foe;
Our own quickly sounds for the rally,
And we snatch down the rifle and go.
Down the fine heights now wind they together,
As the mountain brooks flow to the vale,
And now, as they group on the heather,
The keen scout delivers his tale:

"The British—the Tories are on us;
And now is the moment to prove
To the women whose virtues have won us,
That our virtues are worthy their love!
They have swept the vast valley below us,
With fire, from the hills to the sea;
And here would they seek to o'erthrow us
In a realm which our eagle makes free!"

Grim dashed they away as they bounded—
The hunters to hem in the prey—
And with Deckard's long rifle surrounded,
Then the British rose fast to the fray;
And never, with arms of more vigor,
Did their bayonets press through the strife,
Where with every swift pull of the trigger,
The sharpshooters dashed out a life!

'Twas the meeting of eagles and lions,
'Twas the rushing of tempest and waves,
Insolent triumph against patriot defiance,
Born freemen 'gainst sycophant slaves;
Scotch Ferguson sounding his whistle,
As from danger to danger he flies,
Feels the moral that lies in Scotch thistle,
With its "touch me who dare!" and he dies.

An hour, and the battle is over;
The eagles are rending the prey;
The serpents seek flight into cover,
But the terror still stands in the way;
More dreadful the doom that on treason
Avenges the wrong of the State;
And the oak for many a season
Bears its fruit for the vultures of fate.

"It is with a good deal of pleasure and satisfaction that I recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy," says Druggist A. W. Sawtelle, of Hartford, Conn. "A lady customer, seeing the remedy exposed for sale on my show case, said to me: 'I really believe that medicine saved my life the past summer while at the shore,' and she became so enthusiastic over its merits that I at once made up my mind to recommend it in the future. Recently a gentleman came into my store so overcome with colic pains that he sank at once to the floor. I gave him a dose of this remedy which helped him. I repeated the dose and in fifteen minutes he left my store smilingly telling me that he felt as well as ever." Sold by Melville Dorsey, druggist.

Must Tell the People.

(Philadelphia Record.)

A merchant may have the best or the cheapest article of its kind that has ever been offered to the public, but he will not be able to get adequate trade if he shall fail to tell the people convincingly about it. In this day there are too many men in business for the people to keep informed concerning establishments which make no effort to attract attention. Having something to sell, or services to render, a man's chief effort should be to advertise the fact in the best way. He cannot afford not to advertise.

State Geologist Holmes gives the people in the country good advice as to road construction. He says that wagon roads should not be located near railroads, and should cross them only when necessary, and then to go straight across. He writes a paper on the subject fo the Raleigh *News and Observer* and begins in this wise:

"Dr. Blacknall's statement to the moonshiner that President Cleveland did not object to his running a free still but would prefer to have it located a little further back from the road, so it wouldn't disturb the people, may well be repeated as sound advice in connection with the location of wagon roads with reference to the railroads—just keep them a little further away so the trains won't scare the horses."

Ladies' vests, gentlemen's underwear pants goods, hats, shoes, etc.—very cheap —at H. THOMASON'S.

The Sage of the Pasquotank.

Editor R. B. Creecy, the Sage of the Pasquotank, one of the most gifted, best known and popular writers the State of North Carolina has produced, a gentleman who has ever wielded his pen with the courage of a Cæsar and descriptive power of a Cicero in behalf of his State and country, is on the eve of publishing a book entitled "Grandfather's Tales of North Carolina."

The last Legislature has appropriated $200 for the purchase of copies for the State library, and what is still better, has recommended it to the Board of Education to be used in the schools of the State.

This last endorsement, it is sincerely to be hoped, will be acted upon immediately and favorably, for a child should certainly be best versed in the history of its own State, and no man is more capable to do justice to the achievements of the great men and women of that interesting comwealth than this gifted son and patriot, who has had the experience of an active literary life of nearly three-quarters of a century, and now at the age of eighty-eight, wields his pen with the enthusiasm of youth.

There is already a great demand for this work, which will be on sale at $1.00 per copy.—*Nowitzy's Monthly and Travelers Guide.*

MUST KNOW EACH OTHER BETTER

Governor Aycock a few days ago received a letter from from Mr. R. C. Ogden, who presided over the Educational Conference in Winston-Salem, from which the following is an extract:

"In this period of development concerning popular education, especially in the Southern country, we must expect the expression of many crude and prejudiced opinions. The best people of the North and South do not know each other. The two sections have been too much represented by persons who had merely private ends to serve. There may have been men, like myself, who were disposed to live too much in the past. I hope that so far as I am concerned, I have faced to the front with hope and confidence in the future, and, although my opportunities for usefulness are limited, I mean to use them to their utmost during the little fragment of active life that remains to me. It has been a source of very great pleasure to myself and friends that we were the recipients of your kindly welcome."—Raleigh *News and Observer.*

A Newspaper's Assets.

A newspaper is primarily a business enteprise, says the Fresno (Cal.) *Republican.* Its function is to gather and print news, and sell it to whomsoever will buy. Yet, a newspaper is universally regarded as having a responsibility in the community that belongs to no other business, when other business men are non-committal on a public question, for fear it will hurt their business to take sides, the newspaper—whose business is more responsive to the fluctuations of popularity than any other enterprise—must nevertheless take the first and largest responsibility of utterance upon itself. If other business men do not keep their goods clean they lose custom, but do not particularly harm anybody but themselves. If a newspaper does not keep its news clean it gains business, but corrupts the community, and is held responsible therefore. Whether the public takes its newspaper seriously or lightly, it always regards them as more than a business, as a forum whose opportunity for publicity may be used for good or evil.

DECENCY IN JOURNALISM.

This is worth a place at the top of the column in every paper in the land as standing matter. It is from the Hillsboro *Observer*, and Bro. Harris hits the nail as squarely as it was ever struck. It is to the shame of the press that so many papers pander to the prurient tastes of sensational readers; but it is infinitely a greater shame that even those publishers thus willing, in order that dollars map flow into their pockets, can justify themselves by pointing to "public demand" for such matter as is referred to by the *Observer.*

The *Observer* says:

"We have always tried to conduct our paper in such a way as to spare the feelings of the innocent and not because we wanted to hide the meanness of the guilty. We have had several occasions to give our subscribers some sensational reading about people we are all know, but we didn't do it, and don't think we will ever do so. But, sometimes we think that the people whose feelings we have spared don't appreciate our feelings as they ought to. Didn't you ever hear one of them say: 'He publishes a sorry sheet?' The reading public is always anxious to read sensational news when it tells of the downfall or ruin of some one not related to the reader, but how about it when it is their own kinsfolk?"

And upon a par with the publications thus condemned, are those which by direct misstatement or inuendo, slander people, imputing wrong and mischievous motives, stating or implying what is known by the writers to be false. There are many evidences, however, going to show that the journalistic scandal monger and parasite upon the body politic is losing caste with the public. It is time.—Raleigh *Post.*

Mr. F. D. Arnold, Arnold, Ia., writes: He was troubled with kidney disease about three years. Had to get up several times during the night but three bottles Foley's Kidney Cure effected a complete cure, he feels better than he ever did and recommends it to his friends. For sale by Melville Dorsey.

SPLENDID EXHIBITS

OF VARIOUS KINDS AT THE GREAT BUFFALO PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

The Southern States Attract no Small Share of Attention—Virginia's Fruit Exhibit—Florida Orchids—Missouri Will Have a Fine Exhibit—Mr. Bell's 16 to 1 Show Case—Louisiana Day—Maryland's Mineral Exhibit.

(Special Correspondence of the Gold Leaf.)
Buffalo, N. Y., May 28, '01.

Virginia will have a continuous fruit display at the Pan-American Exposition. Mr. Edward Whateley, State Horticulturist, will have charge of the exhibit and is now visiting the different sections of the State in order to make a complete collection of all the varied fruits grown throughout the Old Dominion.

The Florida orchids, which were brought here a few weeks ago are blooming beautifully, and are considered far superior to any other blossoms of the kind in the Pan-American grounds.

The Missouri exhibit promises to be exceptionally fine. In the Horticultural Building, Mr. Charles C. Bell, of Boonville, Missouri, Treasurer of the Missouri Board of Commissioners to the Pan-American Exposition, has designed one of the most artistic cases for fruits and flowers in the building. This consists of a large case painted in pale green and white. The pedestal which is about five yards in diameter is highly ornamental. It is in pale green with fruits and flowers in white, in relief. This pedestal rises about three feet when the circular shape is changed and cut into sixteen panels. These panels are filled with mirrors so arranged as to reflect objects placed in front of them three times. It is a curious and very artistic device and makes the exhibit look three times as large as it is. At the top the case again becomes circular and splendid palms and flowering plants brought from the Horticultural Gardens of St. Louis are placed entirely around it. Hidden by these palms is the desk of Mr. Bell, where he is prepared to receive the citizens of the State who visit the Exposition and all other friends, and he says "treat them to a fine Missouri apple." This elevated platform is reached by a winding stairway which leads up through Mr. Bell's private office, which will also be a store house for fresh Missouri fruit. The entire space is enclosed by a tasteful railing painted in white and pale green. It is a successful solution of a "16 to 1," problem and is a credit to the State and the designer. Mr. Bell says this case was evolved from his own brain after two or three sleepless nights and several days of hard work, but he is very much gratified at the result. However, he added, "It is the only 'sixteen to one' concern in which I have ever took any stock as I am a fire-tried gold bug Republican." Messrs. Yost and Bell are the only men now on the new Board of Commissioners who were members of the old Board. Mr. Bell was appointed by the Governor to canvass the State and make an estimate of the amount of money needed to properly show her resources here. He recommended an appropriation of $100,000. However, the active Board of Commissioners promises to make a very creditable display with the $50,000 allowed them. As Mr. Bell is treasurer of this fund he is doing his best to produce the best effect with the least money. The exhibits from the State of Missouri include horticulture, agriculture, dairy products, minerals, forestry and education. The educational exhibit is in charge of Mr. Yost, a well known newspaper man of St. Louis. The agricultural exhibit is in charge of Mr. E. S. Garver, who is president of the commission, Mr. John T. Beal is vice-president and Mr. Robert M. Yost, secretary. Mr. Graves, the superintendent of the Doe Run Lead Mining Company, has charge of the Mines exhibit. It is said his private collection of geological and mineralogical specimens is the largest in the State.

The Governor of Louisiana has suggested to Director-General Buchanan of the Pan-American Exposition a plan in connection with the ceremonies of "Louisiana Day" that cannot fail to awaken general interest, and to appeal strongly to all persons of French or Acadian extraction in Louisiana and Canada. In reply to the Director-General's invitation to designate a State day, the Governor thought some day in August should be named by the Director-General, and that the ceremonies of this day should aim be to in the nature of a reunion between Canadians and Louisiana people of French and Acadian ancestry. No such feature has ever been presented before; and as the Governor suggests, the occasion of "Louisiana Day" at an Exposition on the frontier of Canada would be a most auspicious time for such an event. In accordance with this suggestion it is hoped that very general interest will be awakened among the people of kindred blood who have done so much in their respective State and dominion to bring about the greatness of each, and that "Louisiana Day" at the Pan-American Exposition may not only be memorable as a State occasion, but that it may give rise to such interchanges of sentiment between the representatives named as to be most pleasurable and valuable to all concerned. Canadians and Louisianians will be invited to address the assemblage on "Louisiana Day" with the view not only of carrying out this idea but of cementing more firmly the feeling of amity berween the Dominion and the United States. Director-General Buchanan has named Wednesday, August 21st, as the State Day at Louisiana.

Dr. David Day, superintendent of Mines and Matallurgy, says that the State of Maryland has an exhibit in the Mines Building that surpasses all others from an instructive and economic viewpoint. It was arranged by Prof. William Bullock Clark of Johns Hopkins University, who is State Geologist, and knows the mining resources of Maryland as no other man does. Prof. Clark is also the originator of the great painting over the entrance of the Mines Buildine which shows the genius of Geology Unveiling Mineral Wealth.

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