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 $1.50 Cash.

VOL. XX. HENDERSON, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1901. NO. 36.

Eat and Run.

There isn't a man who would be seen running through the street munching a piece of pie. Why not? Because it would mean dyspepsia and stomach trouble? Not at all; but because it wouldn't look well. As a matter of fact many a business man snatches a lunch in such a hurry that he might as well take it on the run. That is one reason for the prevailing "stomach trouble" among men of business.

There is a certain remedy for diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It is Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The worst cases of dyspepsia and catarrh of the stomach have been cured by this medicine. It cures where all other means have failed to cure.

"I took two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for stomach trouble," writes Clarence Carnes, Esq., of Taylorstown, Loudoun Co., Va. "It did me so much good that I didn't take any more. I can eat most anything now. I am so well pleased with it I hardly know how to thank you for your kind information. I tried a whole lot of things before I wrote to you. There was a gentleman told me about your medicine, and how it had cured his wife. I thought I would try a bottle of it. Am now glad I did, for I don't know what I would have done if it had not been for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery."

Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness. They stimulate the sluggish liver, and cleanse the system of impurities. They should always be used with "Golden Medical Discovery" when there is need of a laxative.

"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 deired. No charge for examination.

HENDERSON TELEPHONE COMPANY

The following Toll Rates will be effective December 3rd, 1900.

FROM HENDERSON:

Burlington,	40	Chase City,	30
Clarksville,	25	Dunn,	45
Durham,	30	Enfield,	35
Franklinton,	15	Greensboro,	45
Greenville,	45	Goldsboro,	45
High Point,	50	Hillsboro,	35
Littleton,	25	Louisburg,	20
Merion,	40	Nashville,	30
Oxford,	15	Raleigh,	30
Rocky Mount,	35	Scotland Neck,	40
Smithfield,	40	Spring Hope,	30
Tarboro,	40	Wake Forest,	25
Warrenton,	20	Washington,	50
Weldon,	35	Wilson,	35

Winston, 55.

F. C. Toepleman,
General Superintendent.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY MEN and women to travel and advertise for old established house of solid financial standing. Salary, $780 a year and expenses, all payable in cash. No canvassing required. Give references and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Address, Manager, 355 Caxton Bldg, Chicago.

Foley's Honey and Tar heals lungs and stops the cough.

Mosquitoes And Malaria.

PART PLAYED BY THESE PESTS IN SPREADING MALARIAL FEVER GERMS.

Result of Recent Scientific Investigations as to the Cause of Malaria Poison—Traced to the Sting of a Certain Variety of Mosquito—How They Breed and the Precaution Necessary to Their Prevention.

The most prevalent disease in North Carolina, certainly from now until frost, is malarial fever in one form or another. It is by no means confined to the low lying Eastern section of the State, but is quite abundant in many localities in the hill country, having been reported even from Cherokee.

By recent scientific investigations the cause of the fever has been shown to be a microscopic animal known as the *plasmodium malariæ* or *hem-amœbe vivax*, which feeds upon the red corpuscles of the blood—hence the pallor of persons suffering from chronic malaria. The development of this little parasite in the blood is as follows: One of the spores, or baby germs, so to speak, enters a red corpuscle and, feeding on its contents, grows until at the end of twenty-four hours it has become nearly as large as the corpuscle. It then, by a process known as segmentation, splits up into a dozen or more little spores again, which for a short time are free in the blood and unattached to the corpuscles. It is just as the segmentation occurs that the chill comes on, which explains the periodic recurrence of the chill every twenty-four hours, and as it has been found that quinine is most effective in killing the germs while they are free in the blood and not buried in the substance of the corpuscles, the best time to give quinine is just before the chill is expected.

The method of the introduction of the malarial poison, the plasmodium, certainly the chief method, has been demonstrated beyond all question to be the sting of a certain variety of mosquito known as anopheles, the common mosquito, which while more abundant is innocent as a carrier of disease, being known as culex. The latter species will breed in still water of any kind, no matter how pure, but the former, our enemy, will only breed in stagnant pools in which there is a certain amount of vegetable matter, especially if there are no fish, such as top minnows or sunperch, which feed upon the larvæ or wiggletails. This explains the fact that malaria is much more abundant after freshets, in the course of which the stream, getting out of its banks, washes holes in the ground, and speedily falling leaves these stagnant pools with few or no fish in them. Mosquitos are very much more abundant this exceptional year of freshets than usual. It also explains the danger of brick holes.

The larvæ, or wiggletails, as we generally call them, are the young mosquitos. Although they live in the water from the time they are hatched from the time they are laid on the surface until they reach maturity they cannot live without air—they must breathe. Contrary to the general rule, they breathe "wrong end foremost"—through a long breathing tube which springs from the body near the tail and which they stick out of the top of the water when they want air. The bearing of this arrangement on their destruction will appear later.

There is a popular misapprehension in regard to the movement of mosquitoes. The general impression is that they are carried by the wind, and people at the seaside say that a land breeze brings mosquitoes. It is a fact that they are more abundant when the breeze is from the land or in a calm, but according to those who know best that fact probably is not that they are blown from the swamps to landward, but that they simply come out again from the trees and shrubbery and the lea side of houses where they had taken refuge from the strong sea breeze which was too rough for their fragile bodies. With rare exceptions they travel, it is said, seldom more than a mile, and generally not so far. When one is troubled with mosquitoes a careful search will almost always reveal stagnant water in the near vicinity.

The destruction of mosquitoes and the consequent prevention of malaria is accomplished in two ways: First and best, by the thorough drainage of all stagnant pools of water, and second, by keeping the surface of such pools covered with petroleum, what is known as light fuel oil, or even the crude petroleum being better and cheaper than ordinary kerosene. The film of oil prevents the larvæ from breathing and smothers them. The quantity necessary is one ounce or two tablespoonfuls to every fifteen square feet of surface, repeated every two weeks. This oil method was employed with great success last year by the city of Winchester, Va., and our own town of Tarboro has recently shown a most commendable spirit of enterprise in adopting it. Some care and a little expense in securing protection against mosquitoes and in providing a supply of pure drinking water will practically insure against malaria.

To those interested in this subject I cordially commend a very interesting and valuable book written on mosquitoes written in popular and entertrining style by Dr. L. O. Howard, the Chief Entomologist of the United States, and published by McClure, Phillips & Co., New York, at a cost of $1.64, postpaid.

RICHARD H. LEWIS, M. D.,
Secretary State Board of Health.

What most people want is something mild and gentle, when in need of a physic. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets fill the bill to a dot. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by Melville Dorsey, druggist.

HUMOR OF THE NEWS.

Baltimore World.

The kissing bug that troubled entomologists and tortured human beings a few years ago has a rival this summer in Cleveland. Persons wearing low shoes have been so severely bitten on the ankle that in some cases they have been crippled for a week or more. The insect that causes the trouble has not yet been identified, but is referred to as "the ankle bug." Women who wear openwork hosiery have been the greatest sufferers.—Philadelphia Record.

The kissing bug, the lightning bug, the bedbug and the flea
Are each a funny kind of bug, peculiar as can be;
But of all the buggy bugs that bug their way o'er hill and dale,
The ankle bug—the latest pest—now makes the ladies quail.

This ankle bug is a funny cuss and will not bite a man,
For the husky feet or gender male he does not care—a clam;
But when lovely woman doth appear, with dainty drop-stitch hose,
The naughty bug makes goo-goo eyes and says: "That's mine! Here goes!"

To attack the maid he's not afraid, and gives an awful bite;
She jumps and screams and almost goes into hysterics quite.
But the wicked bug will closely hug and calmly chew away,
Until with pain he's made her lame for many and many a day.

Now girls, be wise, and dry your eyes and do not longer cry;
Cut out the pose and the drop stitch hose, with silk skirt lifted high;
Big rubber boots the case now suits, so them you'd better lug,
And merry chaff and the equine laugh you can give the ankle bug.

The laws of health require that the bowels move once each day and one of the penalties for violating this law is piles. Keep your bowels regular by taking a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets when necessary and you will never have that severe punishment inflicted upon you. Price 25c. For sale by Melville Dorsey, druggist.

A NORTHERN OPINION OF THE "COURT IN THE WOODS."

Wilmington Messenger.

Senator Tillman's plain talk and the applause that followed at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on lynching will, of course, greatly disturb the sentimentalists in the North who are always bewailing the punishing of negro brutes for raping virtuous, unprotected white women and children, but who never have a word of sympathy for the victims of brutality. The Wisconsin people have no sympathy, we may suppose, for cruel outrages upon unprotected women of the white race. The people in other States may be less sympathetic with outraged women and may be horrified that Wisconsins should applaud a Southern man when he spoke out for lynching scoundrels and devils. We like the following we find in the Washington *Post*, that some times has a manly way of digging right down to "the marrow" of a question. It says:

"Human nature is the same everywhere. In this country, especially, there is an enlightened regard for woman and a desire to shield her from all harm. Despite the occasional episodes of the divorce court, the sacredness of the marriage tie is a national characteristic and love for family is universal. Upon the broad platform of esteem for women the people of Wisconsin and South Carolina stand shoulder to shoulder. Senator Tillman, therefore, appealed to every chivalrous instinct when he asserted that the summary execution of negroes who assault white women obviated the appearance of the latter in a public court to testify to their degradation in the presence of a mixed throng. This argument could be easily understood."

It is a fixed determination among the white men in the South that bad and wrong as lynching may be in the abstract, the homes of the whites must be safe and sacred, and the persons of mother, wife, sister, daughter must never be touched by the villain of any hue or tribe or nation. The necessity of lynching may override all convictions of the impropriety of violating law. But the courts now are not to be trusted and the delays are unbearable. The *Post* condemns and yet it candidly and forcefully says:

"At the same time, how is Senator Tillman's argument to be answered? Shall the unhappy victim of a brutal assault give her evidence in secret? If there is to be any evidence at all, the forms of law must be observed. The grand jury must listen to the revolting details, and when an indictment has been found the woman must repeat the story of her shame. There must be examinations and cross-examinations, exceptions and appeals, and all the other trickeries and resources of legal method. Anything less than this would be a mistrial and a farce and would be more to be regretted than no trial at all."

A Minister's Good Work.

"I had a severe attack of bilious colic, got a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, took two doses and was entirely cured," says Rev. A. A. Power, of Emporia, Kans. "My neighbor across the street was sick for over a week, had two or three bottles of medicine from the doctor. He used them for three or four days without relief then called in another doctor who treated him for some days and gave him no relief, so discharged him. I went over to see him the next morning. He said his bowels were in a terrible fix, that they had been running off so long that it was almost bloody flux. I asked him if he had tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, and he said 'No.' I went home and brought him my bottle and gave him one dose; told him to take another in fifteen or twenty minutes if he did not find relief, but he took no more and was entirely cured." For sale by Melville Dorsey, druggist.

It is a pity the railroads continue to charge exorbitant prices, for as an educational factor alone the Pan-American Exposition is worth a great deal to the average citizen.

To Save Her Child

from frightful disfigurement Mrs. Nannie Galleger, of La Grange, Ga., applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve to great sores on her head and face, and writes its quick cure exceeded all her hopes. It works wonders in Sores, Bruises, Skin Eruptions, Cuts, Burns, Scalds and Piles. 25c. Cure guaranteed by Melville Dorsey, druggist.

Pan-American Exposition.

MARK BENNITT, ESQ., CHIEF OF BUREAU OF PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION,

Resigns to Accept Similar Position in Connection With the St. Louis Purchase Exposition—Louisiana and Virginia Days—An Invitation to the Acadians to be Present—The Rice Kitchin a Big Financial Success.

Special Correspondence of the Gold Leaf.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 19, '01.

Friday night a brilliant farewell reception was given in the Ohio Building in honor of Mark Bennitt, Esq., who retires as Chief of the Press Department to accept a similar position in connection with the St. Louis Purchase Exposition. This graceful and deserved compliment to the efficient Chief of the Pan-American Press Department was inspired by Miss Georgia Hopley whose family has long been identified with Ohio's history.

The Ohio State Building from the outside looks like a Greek Temple surrounded as it is by porticos supported by Corinthian columns. The interior is most admirably adapted for entertaining, and this evening the scene was particularly brilliant. The receiving line consisted of Mark Bennitt, Esq., Mrs. Swain, wife of a commissioner from Ohio; Mrs. John Miller Horton, of Buffalo, Chairmain of the Committee on Entertainments and Ceremonies; Mrs. Carrie Jenkins Harris, of the Press Department Staff; Miss Georgia Hopley, one of the brightest newspaper women in Buffalo, and Commissioner from the State of Ohio; Miss Severinghaus, of the Press Department Staff and Mrs. McKinnon, wife of one of the Commissioners from Ohio. The presentations were made by Senator Samuel L. Patterson, from Waverly, Ohio, who has made more friends here than any other commissioner on the grounds. He is elegant, genial and so cordial in his manners towards everyone that he is a universal favorite. Kuhn's orchestra played during the entire entertainment except when Mr. Howenstein, a well known baritone from Chicago sang several choice selections. Refreshments were served and toasts were drank in champagne and the fine Escapernong wine for which North Carolina is famous.

The large reception hall makes an admirable ball room and dancing was kept up until long after midnight. At twelve coffee and sandwiches were served. In the midst of the entertainment an admiring political friend sent Senator Patterson a huge boquet of la France roses and maiden hair fern. Among the guests were Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson, U. S. N.; Capt. Bowen, Secretary of the Director-General; Mr. and Mrs. Clark, of New York; Miss Lily Hopley, of Columbus, Ohio; Miss Erb, of Canton, Ohio; Mrs. Mark Bennitt; Mr. Wm. A. Page, Sunday Editor of the Washington *Post*; Mrs. Hopkins and Mr. Underwood, of Washington; many ladies and gentlemen of Buffalo and visiting Ohioans who always find a hospitable welcome at the Ohio Building.

The 21st of August is Louisiana Day and the people of Buffalo expect to see a crowd here from the South as well as the North. On that occasion it is understood that a big excursion train will be run from the Pelican State, headed by the Governor, his staff, Prof. Fortier and Congressman Broussard. The Governor will make a speech on "Louisiana," showing her varied and wonderful resources. Prof. Fortier will speak on "Our Creoles," Congressman Broussard will deliver a historical lecture on "Our Acadians." The history of this people is most interesting, and an effort is being made to have the French Acadians unite with their Southern brethren in celebrating the day. The Acadians were French Catholics who originally settled in Novia Scotia. This was the first purely agricultural settlement in America. After the Acadians had built the City of Grand Pre, and had established themselves on the island they were forcibly deported by the British and afterward scattered over several Southern States, the larger body of them going Southward as far as the mouth of the Mississippi river. Here they formed the original French colony of Louisiana. In the deportation they were separated as families and scattered without regard to their own wishes. Many pathetic incidents occurred when this deportation took place, some of which has served as a theme for poets and romance writers. It is predicted that Louisiana Day will be one of the most notable during the Exposition. Her energetic Commissioners, Major Lee and Dr. Stubbs, are now making arrangements looking to the edtertainment and comfort of the citizens of that State. Visiting Southerners, Louisianians and Acadians especially are invited to meet the commissioners in the large pavilion erected bere by the State of Louisiana in the Agriculture Building and go in a procession to the Temple of Music, August 21st. Major Lee says:

"I hope it will be possible to secure a large attendance of Acadians. In fact we prefer that it should be called Louisiana and Acadian Day. The reunion of the Acadians who remained in Canada and those who were forcibly exiled would be a notable occasion. Those who found a home near the mouth of the Mississippi river have flourished. They are among our leading citizens."

Every effort will be made by the Pan-American Exposition authorities to secure a large attendance of Canadian Acadians. The forcible exile of eighteen thousand souls by the British is one incident in the history of America for which there is no possible excuse.

One of the officials remarked yesterday that the elegant New York State Building would probably be placed at the disposal of the visiting Governors of such Southern States as have no buildings or pavilions on the grounds. If this is so—and I have reason to believe that it will certainly be done—it will be a graceful compliment on the part of the Pan-American Exposition to those who stood much in their own light by not being properly represented at this Exposition "by the Great Waters of the North."

Virginia Day is the 23rd of August. Advices received here from Richmond lead one to believe the celebration in the Temple of Music in honor of the Old Dominion will be imposing and interesting. The program so far as it can be outlined from this point will be as follows:

The Governor and his staff, escorted by the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, will enter the grounds and proceed to the Temple of Music, where they will be welcomed by officials of the Pan-American Exposition. The Governor, Hon. J. Hoge Tyler, will respond to the address of welcome made by President Milburn. Mr. Joseph Bryan, of the Richmond *Times*, will make an address on the "Industrial Resources of Virginia." Prof. Geo. W. Miles, of Radford, Virginia, will speak on educational methods of Virginia. Appropriate music will be rendered between the various speeches. Some responsible persons at this end of the line ought to be placed in immediate communication with the managers of the program in Richmond in order to make this music distinctive, if possible. It would not be a bad idea for the best quartette choir in Richmond to come with the Governor, his staff and military escort. Oil portraits of George Washington and of Thomas Jefferson ought to be placed on easels on either end of the handsome stage in the Temple of Music. It is sincerely hoped that the railroad rates will be such that a large excursion can come from Virginia on the 23rd. North Carolina would probably be glad to furnish her quota on that day as there is no North Caaolina Day. One distinguished Virginian remarked a few days ago, "Virginia has a peck of apples here on exhibition when she could have held her own with the most productive State in the Union."

The Southern visitors to the Pan-American Exposition on the 21st will probably remain until August the 23rd, that they may do honor to Virginia Day. The ceremonies on both days will be well worthy of a large attendance.

The Louisiana and Texas Rice Kitchen is the biggest financial success on the Pan-American grounds. The fame of its cooking has extended from San Francisco to New York. As the attendance increases every day so the crowds grow larger which throng the Rice Kitchen. Yesterday it was crowded from twelve until four o'clock, although Col. Eggleston advertised that he would be compelled to close the doors by three o'clock. About three in the afternoon Gov. Stickney, of Vermont, and his staff, Congressman D. J. Foster, Lieut.-Gov. M. F. Allen, former Gov. E. J. Ormsbee, former Lieut.-Gov. N. W. Fick, J. G. Sargent, Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs, Adjt.-Gen. W. H. Gilmore and Col. Forbee invaded the Louisiana and Texas Rice Kitchen in a body. The Vermont visitors promised themselves the pleasure of a Creole dinner before they left for Green Mountain State. Col. Eggleston was appalled when at three o'clock, after dinner had been served, he saw a brilliant galaxy of uniformed gentleman walk in. He arose to the occasion, however, and treated them to chicken gumbo soup, roast chicken, stuffed a la Creole, rice ice cream, Louisiana black coffee, and all the vegetables in the market. Col. Eggleston says: "I was nearly frightened to death for fear I could not feed them, but they all went away happy." Nine hundred people dined at the Rice Kitchen yesterday, and if it had been ten times as large it would have been ten thousand.

The Pan-American Exposition averages a daily attendance of from fifty-five to sixty thousand. On Midway Day there were over one hundred and sixty thousand people on the grounds The Exposition is a great success from every standpoint. The illumination is the finest that has ever been seen on this continent. It is a triumph of electricity which must be seen to be appreciated. At half past eight as the bands begin to play the "Star Spangled Banner," an invisible brush touched with fire, outlines the palaces, monoliths, temples, pergolas, propylaea and stadium in line of lights. In a few seconds the red light changes to an intense white and the Magic City is painted against the canvas of the night in colors of living, pulsations of brilliancy. The color scheme shows to a very fine effect at this time. The cascade, which flows from the middle of the great electric tower, is so arranged as to borrow the green tints from Niagara Falls, the source whence this electric power comes.

The exhibits from Mexico, Central America and South America with those from every part of the United States form a most interesting group. The exhibit of the Southern Railway is the only representation North Carolina has here. It is very much to be regretted that the appropriation of $10,000 for Charleston will not be one half so advantageous to our people as a display here would have been.

The Art Gallery contains, perhaps, the finest small collection of pictures ever gotten together in this country. The Director of Fine Arts, Mr. Coffin, went to Paris just before the opening of the Exposition and secured the masterpieces of the best American artists in that city. He also collected the finest paintings of the best artists in New York, Boston and Washington. These are hung with great taste and the Art Gallery is one of the main attractions at the Pan-American Exposition. The sculpture scattered about the grounds and around the vestibules and columns is extensive and perhaps more so than at any other exposition in the history of this country.

CHARLES EDWARD LLOYD.

The Southern Strike.

PRESIDENT SPENCER SETS FORTH POSITION OF SOUTHERN RAILWAY

In Dealing With Striking Machinists—Will Stand by New Men While Expressing Sympathy for Former Employees Who Allowed Themselves to be Led Into Trouble From Which the Company Tried to Save Them.

President Spencer, of the Southern Railway, makes the subjoined reply to a letter from the Presidents of the Young Men's Business League, Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Exchange, of Charleston, which explains itself:

I am today in receipt, through Mr. Gannon, of your joint communication of the 11th inst., requesting me to meet a committee of mechanics from Charleston, presumably to be selected from the late employees of this company at that point.

The question which you present of an appointment with a new committee of the machinists formerly in the employ of this company has already been presented by another friend, actuated by the same laudable motives as yourselves, and, in responding to your kind suggestion, I cannot do better than to practically reproduce what was said to him.

In order to deal with the subject properly, a brief review of the situation is necessary.

On May 27th last, a committee of machinists, then in the employ of the company at the several shops, met Mr. Gannon, the General Manager, at his office in Washington, by appointment, and presented a typewritten petition, which had been previously presented to the master mechanics and the superintendents, asking that the working hours in the shops be made nine hours per day with ten hours pay; that certain rules in respect to overtime be adopted; that a prescribed limit be placed upon the number of apprentices employed, and that other specified rules and regulations with regard to the operation of the shops be put in force by the Company.

After a general discussion of more than two hours, the delegation informed Mr. Gannon that it had no "authority" to accept anything except the provisions of the petition as presented. Many of these provisions were such that they could not reasonably be acceded to, and the reasons were stated. The petition had not been drawn by the employees of the Company, and the questions involved had never been previously discussed on their merits between the officers of the Company and those employees. It was drawn by outside parties and submitted to an ultimatum, the employees avowing in presenting it that they had no "authority" to act outside of its terms.

The issue was thus clearly drawn: should the rates of pay and hours of work, the relative number of employees of a special class to be employed, and other rules and regulations for the Company's shops, be dictated by an outside authority, or should the Company control its business in these respects? To this, of course, there could be but one answer.

All subjects of mutual interests are proper ones for discussion and reasonable adjustment between the Company and its employees, but the Company cannot accept, for the conduct of its business in any department, rules and regulations laid down arbitrarily by any one.

It has met its employees, of all classes, in fair discussion of any question which might reasonably arise between them, and it was ready in this case to take up such discussion. Equitable and satisfactory adjustments have on many occasions been made with the employees, including the machinists, after such conferences.

After the close of the conference, and in order that the employees at all of the shops should be fully acquainted with all that had transpired, the proceedings of the meetings, which had been reported stenographically, were printed and distributed in pamphlet form as promptly as possible. In the meantime, advices were sent to the several master mechanics and superintendents that such report would be sent as soon as it could be printed, and shop men were urged, by circular dated May 28th, to await its receipt and avoid hasty action, and the assurance was added that, if after reading the proceedings they considered another meeting with the General Manager desirable, one would be arranged for.

This advice was unheeded, and, apparently under instructions from authority outside of the Company's service, the men struck on or about May 30th, without waiting to receive the report of the proceedings, and ignoring the invitation for a second conference.

The Company, desiring still to befriend its employees, and portect them against the unfortunate consequences of the bad advice which they were following, promptly issued notices, dated May 31st and June 1st, which were posted at all of the shops, cautioning the men against the unwisdom of their course, and allowing them to return to work without prejudice on Monday morning, June 3rd, but cautioned them that if they failed so to do, they could no longer be regarded as employees of the Company, and their places would be filled. This advice and caution was also disregarded, and, I am afraid, was misunderstood and possibly misconstrued by many.

This is the situation today, except that the places of over 70 per cent. of those who thus voluntarily left the service have been filled. The men who have taken these places are now the employees of the Company, and they are entitled in good faith to the same consideration accorded to all other employees, of preference in continuance of service as long as they so desire, and so long as their services are satisfactory. It would be unfair and unwise for the Company to now take up for discussion any question which involved the displacement of any of these men, who have voluntarily entered the service and desire to remain, in favor of others who voluntarily left it for reasons which were apparently then satisfactory to them.

Under these circumstances, I do not see how anything material can be accomplished by a meeting with the committee to which you refer. The reinstatement of the men who have left the service is now impracticable. There are less than thirty per cent. of vacancies, and it is doubtful whether, at this season, the Company desires to increase the shop forces up to the point at which they stood prior to the strike. The shops were running very full at that time under a general understanding previously reached with the machinists and others, that, as nearly as possible, regular employment would be given the year around, instead of varying the forces in proportion to the activity of business during the different months of the year.

However, it is the desire of the Company to give courteous attention to all questions presented, if the committe to which you refer shall be appointed, and desires to communicate with any of our officers. I suggest, in order to avoid misunderstandings, that the communication shall be in writing, stating exactly what the committee desires to present for consideration.

I enclose you herewith a copy of the pamphlet containing the proceedings of the meeting of May 27th between Mr. Gannon and the committee, and also copies of the posted notices of May 28th, May 31st and June 1st, herein referred to.

I assure you that the spirit in which your letter is written is fully appreciated, and no one regrets more than I do the unfortunate position in which the former employees of the Company have allowed themselves to be placed, and from which, as you will see, this Company tried to save them.

Yours very sincerely,
SAMUEL SPENCER,
President.

New York, July 23, 1901.

"Through the months of June and July our baby was teething and took a running off of the bowels and sickness of the stomach," says O. P. M. Holliday, of Deming, Ind. "His bowels would move from five to eight times a day. I had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in the house and gave him four drops in a teaspoonful of water and he got better at once." Sold by Melville Dorsey, druggist.

CORRECTION OF A SERIOUS BLUNDER.

Wilmington Messenger.

We read with care the list of North Carolina troops in the Great war from North Carolina as furnished recently by Colonel Olds. That publication left a distinct impression that the total troops furnished the Confederate cause by North Carolina was but 80,000. It will make that impression on any one who reads it as it appeared in the Charlotte *Observer* and as copied into the Richmond *Dispatch*. Hence *The Messenger* at once undertook to expose the injustice, the stupendous blundering statement. Now, as we learn from the Raleigh *Times*, Colonel Olds says "the number furnished by the State, according to Major Neathery, did not include the recruiting of the regiments, in some instances amounting to more than the original number. Major Neathery's statement in no way affects the accepted amount of the official number of troops furnished from this State."

We were pleased to see the correction. But that first publication will do a vast deal of evil, and North Carolina will not hear the last of the Neathery statement as to 80,000, or as he gave it exactly, 79,999. Why publish at all such a bewildering, mistaken, absurd statement? The Raleigh *Post* points to another serious error of the Neathery publication. It says:

"The *Post* is in full sympathy with *The Messenger* in this contention. If we mistake not, the record as compiled in Washington credits this State with a little more than 126,000 troops, of all classes, furnished during the war between the States, besides something over 3,000 furnished the Federal army during the same time. The story credited to the late Major John B. Neathery shows incompleteness on its face, as a number of regiments and battalions are not given at all. We think the authority is conclusive that *The Messenger* is right in its contention.

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