

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH

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SUNDAY.....AUGUST 18, 1901.

WANTED, A CANDIDATE.
The Republicans will hold their convention for the nomination of a State ticket, and the adoption of a platform at Roanoke on Wednesday.

We all know what their platform will be. It will endorse the administration of President McKinley, rejoice in the success of our arms and the expansion of our territory, claim credit for the party for the business activity that has prevailed, etc.

In the matter of State issues, the Constitutional Convention will come in for its chief attention. Frauds upon the ballot will be denounced, and indignation will be expressed at the purpose of the convention to disfranchise tens of thousands of voters.

We expect to see these resolutions so phrased as to try to make the Democratic party appear as the enemy of the poor white man, whereas as Sam Williams expressed it—it is our duty (and should be our determination) to see to it that the white man is not put upon the level of the negro in the matter of suffrage.

Politically speaking, we cannot blame the Republicans for making the most of the present situation. Of course, they will paint our purposes in the most hideous color, and we shall have to bear their misrepresentations as best we may, till the new suffrage article is adopted by the Constitutional Convention, and becomes its own defender and advocate.

A platform the Republicans will be able to produce easily enough. What they most need is a gubernatorial candidate. They prefer Mr. Yost, or Judge Lewis, or serve them in that capacity. Both ostensively or de facto, but the outlook is not so bright as it once was.

No, we have no sympathy with the "extreme measures" of Kitchener in South Africa; but as regards such measures history has put the north in a glass house and it can ill afford to throw stones at the British.

Why don't the street-car companies provide conductors with some means of wiping out the car-seats after they have been wet by showers? This, at first thought, appears to be a small matter, but it concerns the comfort of thousands of people in such weather as we have been having of late.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Roanoke Evening World, refers to "the promise of the Democratic party that no white voter shall be disfranchised." No such promise was ever made.—Norfolk Landmark.

The Democratic convention that brought the Constitutional Convention into existence declared as its sense that "in framing a new Constitution, no effort should be made to disfranchise any citizen of Virginia who had a right to vote prior to 1861, nor the descendants of any such person." What does that mean? It strikes us that between the wording of the party deliverance on the subject and the World's paraphrase thereof, so to speak, we have a case of simply "a distinction without a difference."

The proposition that the Council require the Carnival Association to give a damage bond in the sum of \$25,000 should be dismissed without further ado. It is a pity that it was ever broached, seeing that aside from being calculated to discourage the workers in the interest of the Carnival there is danger of its having the effect of advertising Richmond as not being in sympathy with those who prospective "great fair" is designed principally to attract.

It cannot but tend to produce a bad impression among our country friends, and cause them to ask the question whether there is in the city the public spirit which will insure them a truly pleasant and profitable time, and a hospitable reception during Carnival week. So we say to the city fathers, dismiss the matter, and bury it out of sight summarily.

mixed with water or milk, seasoned with salt, well stirred, and then the dough should be spread thinly over the board aforesaid. In some cases a small piece of butter is used in the seasoning; but we doubt if it is "so in the original." The Johnny cake had its origin in the negro cabin, where bacon grease was much more likely to be found than butter.

And it has been asserted confidently that none but a negro can make a faultless Johnny cake. Yet, in New England white folks are not only undertaking to mix and bake Johnny cake, but actually they have added, as a new ingredient, mashed pumpkin.

We find the Century Dictionary citing Joel Barlow in Hasty Pudding, saying: Some talk of hoe-cake, fair Virginia's pride; Rich Johnny cake this mouth has often tried.

Both please me well, their virtues much the same.
Alike their fabric, as allied their fame, Except in dear New England, where the last

Receives a dash of pumpkin in the past.
So much for the Johnny cake, which is good enough, but was never so popular in the Army of Northern Virginia as the "slap-dash." The latter was cooked in a frying-pan; browned on both sides, and some experts could toss it out of the pan ten feet in the air and catch it in the pan as it came down on "tother side. It made a delightful meal for hungry men and is very affectionately remembered by many who now have better food but far less appetite than they had then.

The etymology of Johnny cake we do not certainly know. The name, we believe, is of Afro-American origin. Some investigators have tried to "make it appear that "Johnny" is a corruption of "journey," but we have not seen the evidence upon which they rely. Mr. J. S. Abbott, in his life of Daniel Boone, accepts that explanation.

But for its antedating "the civil war," we might guess that it was a name given by the "Yanks" to the appetizing corn-meal cakes baked by the "Johnnies"; but it preceded the "Johnnies" by many decades.

In some parts of England "Johnny" is a slang term for a dandy, or a masher, and it may be possible to trace the name back to that source. Certain we are that the "Johnny cake" is a dandy, and in the way of winning juvenile hearts it is a "masher," too.

The most we know is that Johnny cake was a favorite bread in the negro cabins, and was not despised in the "great house" ("great" used in the sense of the negro cooks often made it to the delight of their masters' children.

Croker is reported to be learning to play golf in England, and the New York World pictorially suggests it is with a view to his clearing the anti-Tammany bunker, if possible. The question is, Will he do it? He has answered in the affirmative by results heretofore. He may do so in the future. We are no apologist for Tammany, but we like it for the Republican enemies it makes.

IN A GLASS HOUSE.
We have no sympathy with Lord Kitchener's "devastation" policy in South Africa. None the less after the remarks made in defense thereof in the British House of Commons a few days ago by Mr. Chamberlain, we think it would be becoming in the northern papers that have attacked it so vigorously to let up a little in their criticism.

Mr. Chamberlain justified the Kitchener method by showing that there was American precedent for it in certain campaigns of Generals Sheridan and Sherman, and stated what is a fact that the devastation being wrought under the hero of Omdurman was nothing compared with the wreck, ruin, and suffering left in the track of the two American generals.

Mr. Chamberlain also plucked the nettles from American criticism of British threats to deport the Boer leaders when he referred to the American policy in the Philippines. And, as has been suggested, he might have gotten even with our northern contemporaries, who are crying out against the "atrocities" of arming the natives against the Boers, by reminding them of the course of the United States Government during the war between the States in arming 200,000 negroes against the southern whites.

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THE JOHNNY CAKE.
Our learned and appreciative friend of the Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser expresses his pleasure upon reading the Dispatch's article on the subject of "wasn't" ears and open freckles; but surprised that we omitted all reference to the excellent things belonging to the old-time cuisine—so to speak.

BIG CONVENTIONS.

The Petersburg Index-Appeal argues ably and eloquently in favor of smaller State conventions of the Democratic party in Virginia.

A reform in that matter is needed, and the opportunity to make it now presents itself. Hereafter we are to nominate State officers by primary elections and the demand for places as delegates will be vastly less than formerly.

Our State convention in a gubernatorial election year will have no nominations to make; its sole duty will be to adopt a party platform and elect chairman and members of the State Committee, and that may be done better by a few hundred men than by 1,500.

We don't know how delegates to the National Democratic convention are to be chosen—possibly by a State convention. If so, a convention of moderate size can be called to do that work.

It would seem that the primary election system adopted at Norfolk will put an end to whopping big conventions of our party.

OUR DUTY IN COLOMBIA.

The report that Germany contemplates sending cruisers to the Caribbean Sea, and the covert suggestions in certain British and French jingo journals that the Colombian outlook may develop an opportunity for testing the Monroe Doctrine, should stimulate this country to act quickly and decisively under its treaty with Colombia.

In the final interpretation of the treaty—and as we have interpreted it practically on several occasions—the United States are obligated to preserve the neutrality of the isthmus, so far as transit across it is concerned, and insure uninterrupted traffic from sea to sea.

As yet there is no evidence that conditions are such that we shall have to make good the sovereignty guarantee; but it seems clear that the situation calls for our interference in fulfillment of our "police" obligations.

As we have stated heretofore in discussing this subject, it is a question whether our land grabbing venture on the other face of the globe has not deprived us of all right to expect European nations to recognize the Monroe Doctrine. In violating that doctrine ourselves, we relinquished, in the eyes of the world, the right to appeal to it, and invited its violation also by the nations which by our dictum we made parties of the second part to the "compact."

But we did not relinquish our right to pursue a course which, aside from being imposed by our treaty, would safeguard foreign as well as our own interests, would insure us the respect of Europe, and would tend to eliminate all excuse for action of foreign Powers that would lead to friction and entanglements.

The course these considerations dictate seems to be a repetition of that pursued in 1885, and all the facts point to the conclusion that we should lose no time in taking hold of the matter with a firm hand. The longer action is delayed the greater the chances of the trouble's growing in formidableness, and becoming complicated with outside issues, which may raise serious questions between this Government and European nations.

Moreover the greater the danger of its exciting the jingo spirit in this country with the inevitable result of unsettling business. The wise policy is to address ourselves to controlling the storm before it sweeps beyond the sphere of our acknowledged province of interference, and before it shall have gathered a force that might prove a disturbing influence throughout this country.

The five-million-dollar shovel-works trust, now being formed, is, of course, for the purpose of scooping in money.

The Democrats of Virginia have nominated General Montague for Governor. Wonder what he knows about the house of the Capulets?—Ohio State Journal.

Why, he knows, of course, that its members are in "That same ancient vault, 'Where all the kindred of the Capulets lie."

The price of prunes is advancing, along with that of potatoes, it appears. The quotations on prisms remain unchanged, so far as we are aware.

Congratulations.

To Hon. Andrew Jackson Montague, to Hon. Joseph E. Willard, and to Hon. William A. Anderson, as the nominees of the Norfolk convention for the three highest executive offices in the Old Dominion, we extend our heartiest congratulations. They have been chosen unanimously at a harmonious gathering, and having received the hearty endorsement of all Democrats, that more could the nominees do, or desire? We may, therefore, lift our hats to them as the next Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Attorney-General, respectively, of the State.

Congratulations, moreover, to the defeated candidates for the graceful manner in which they accepted defeat and arose to the demands of party loyalty.

Congratulations are due, also, to the party for re-electing Chairman J. Taylor Ellyson, who so well deserves this honor, as one of the truest and most loyal Democrats, and one who has done as much for the party in Virginia as any other man.

To the party, also, in having brought about a harmonious spirit of good fellowship throughout the rank and file of its untiered yet divided forces. It is needless for us to say who and what these honored are. The campaign just closed has enlisted so much interest and attention in regard to these gentlemen as to thoroughly identify them with the public mind.

Overheard on the Links.
How do you like this new golf suit of mine?
Fits you to a tee.

Might Have Been Worse.
I notice that the fellow who contracted to pay \$40,000 for a valuable collection of bird's eggs some woman had spent a lifetime in securing, broke his contract the other day.

Endorsed.
Have you read the article in this magazine on "The Decline of Modern Poetry?" No, I haven't read it, but I reckon the author is right about it; I send to you everything in that line I send to the papers is declined.

How Could It?
Mother: Reading a story to her children. The day was perfect, "as it broke through the mist of dawn."
Freddie: If it broke, Ma, how could it be perfect?

A Medical Scientist.
Doctor: You can rely on it that the

ABOUT HON. W. P. McRAE'S DEATH.

Strenuous Efforts Were Made to Save Him When He Perished.
To the Editor of the Dispatch:
Your special correspondent from Petersburg in rendering the account of Hon. W. P. McRae's death by drowning at Nags Head was misinformed as to some of the details, and I feel constrained to state the facts fully; in order that justice may be accorded to his personal friends, the natives, and the hotel people; all of whom were active in their efforts to save Mr. McRae, and to do so as loving hands and warm hearts could do for him to remain.

With a view I beg you to insert this letter in the columns of your most estimable journal:
THE ACCIDENT.
On Friday morning, July 26th, Mr. McRae, with some twenty or more guests of the hotel, mostly of ladies—went across to the beach to bathe in the surf, as was their custom.

The sea was running higher than usual, and it was not until after an hour's wait that Mr. McRae, who was the party did venture out far, no danger was apprehended until Mr. McRae had been swept beyond his depth by a big breaker, while shocked by the unusual force of the wave. Mr. McRae realized his danger, and while not an expert swimmer was forcing his way through the strong current, and at the same time called in a calm voice to Mr. J. G. Wood of Eadeson, N. C. to give him his hand. This Mr. Wood succeeded in doing, being aided in his efforts by John Z. Lowe, Jr., of Norfolk, Va., with a steady and determined effort, although Mr. McRae had become so exhausted that he could not swim.

They were succeeding in bringing him in, when another breaker tossed them apart, and swept them all out in the current. It was with great difficulty the two rescuers recovered a foothold. An attempt to form a chain of hands failed and was followed by an effort to launch a surf boat from the beach by Mr. Charles Martin, of Elizabeth City, N. C. But the surf was high and not having sufficient expert help, the boat was overturned and the waves in the meantime threw the unfortunate man, and every possible means of help was tried without success.

Telegrams were immediately sent to the United States Life Saving Station north and south along the beach to look for the body, while patrols formed by friends of the drowned man began their search along the shore.

RECOVERY OF THE BODY.
On the same afternoon about 4 P. M. Mrs. C. W. Overman, accompanied by a relative of Mr. Wozelka, who was drowned at the same time, while driving along the beach, discovered the body of Mr. McRae, as it floated in towards the shore. She hurried to the water and was followed by an effort to launch a surf boat from the beach by Mr. Charles Martin, of Elizabeth City, N. C. But the surf was high and not having sufficient expert help, the boat was overturned and the waves in the meantime threw the unfortunate man, and every possible means of help was tried without success.

It is the opinion of many that Mr. Wozelka, of Eadeson, Va., who was rescued by Mr. McRae, was through the breakers to rescue Mr. McRae.

While a telegram was received from Mr. McRae's relatives directing the shipment of the body by express, one of the party at the hotel, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Wozelka, remained until they were met by the escort from Petersburg. This is to assure you that every man, woman, and child, both white and colored, in this neighborhood, did everything in their power to render assistance on this lamentable occasion.

JOHN Z. LOWE, Proprietor.
Nags Head, N. C., August 12.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE REPORT.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:
The issue of the Dispatch for August 12th you publish, in reply to an inquiry from a correspondent, the "Recommendations made by the recent conference of educators," upon which I desire to make some "observations." The purpose seems to be to give the people a fair view of the school officers. This is to be regretted. There is about as much "politics" in the manner in which many, if not most, school officials receive their appointment as there would be under a proposition to give the voters a voice in electing school officers. This is to be regretted. There is about as much "politics" in the manner in which many, if not most, school officials receive their appointment as there would be under a proposition to give the voters a voice in electing school officers.

The public is made indifferent to the public school affairs of county and State simply because the people are given no voice in these things.

Paragraph seven of the conference report is a very terse comment. Our present system of school supervision, no doubt is imperfect. It does not insure the best results possible. But it would seem that the plan proposed would defeat the very end it is intended to accomplish. By all means preserve the county superintendent; a distinct superintendency will give one man entirely too much territory. With even six months' school, where only five months are now given, what time would the superintendent have to spend in each school, if he has two or three counties to travel over? The plan seems utterly impracticable. The county superintendent should earn his salary, just as a teacher does, and not have to spend his time only for the salary in full time, or be paid only for the time he spends in administering the duties of his office.

Paragraph eight of the "report" will be a dead letter, as it is practically no better than the existing law. How "often" is practicable or necessary? It is doing real work in the schools with his teachers, minus time needed for clerical work required of him and that occupied in travelling from place to place. How much time for effective work as a supervisor of schools would be left to the superintendent? And if he needed an assistant—well why not have county superintendents at once, as at present? The district superintendent, of course, would need a fancy salary, perhaps \$1,000, and the school superintendent would be in proportion to the number of schools than the county superintendent now has, where is the saving to be made by districting the county superintendency? Our schools will be neglected more than ever. In his own report I will refer to my criticism on paragraph twelve of the "report."

One of the greatest needs of the State is more professional training of our teachers. We need more normal schools, yet at present we have only one. Paradoxical? No. We have need for but one State normal school (summer normals), and that is the "School of Methods." Abolish the Peabody summer normals and nothing will be lost for but a small percentage of our teachers are unable to attend them, while better opportunities can be offered all teachers in their respective home counties. Apply the Peabody fund in other directions for normal education, give us the State School of Methods. But of all, establish by statute or Constitution a county summer normal for each county in the State and provide a definite course of study for these county normals; preserve the present normal school, and let it be a part of this official's duty to conduct and teach a six or ten weeks' normal free of all tuition. His salary can be made to justify him in employing an assistant, or Peabody aid, perhaps, could

Respectfully,
H. M. D.
Roanoke, Va., August 15, 1901.

General Cleburne and the Colored Confederates.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:
The Hon. Irving A. Buck is undoubtedly mistaken about possessing the only copy of General Cleburne's paper in existence. In the official record of the War of the Rebellion, Volume LII, part 2, serial 110, on page 586, is a copy of General Cleburne's paper, and on the pages following are copies of letters from several Confederate generals referring to the paper.

Respectfully yours,
W. S. ANDERSON.
Abilene, Kan.

Yes; but we understand that those copies were furnished by Mr. Buck, who possesses the only copy made during the war.

First Bale of Palmetto Cotton.
CHARLESTON, S. C., August 17.—The first bale of the new cotton crop of South Carolina was received here to-day from Conners. The cotton was full middling, and weighed 528 pounds. The bale was sold to Inman & Co. for 10 cents per pound.

Homicide in Georgia.
SPARTA, GA., August 17.—Chauncey Boyer, a farmer living about ten miles from Sparta, was shot and killed yesterday by C. A. Brookin, a neighbor, near the home of the latter. Some altercation had led up to the trouble. Brookin is in prison, leaves a wife and child.

How Could It?
Mother: Reading a story to her children. The day was perfect, "as it broke through the mist of dawn."
Freddie: If it broke, Ma, how could it be perfect?

A Medical Scientist.
Doctor: You can rely on it that the

SKIN TORTURES

And every Distressing Irritation of the Skin and Scalp Instantly Relieved by a Bath with



And a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. This treatment, when followed in severe cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood, is the most speedy, permanent, and economical cure for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours with loss of hair ever compounded.

Millions of Women

USE CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. It unites in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened Cuticula; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe the inflamed skin; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood, and CUTICURA ANTISEPTIC, to cure the most torturing humours, such as eczema, psoriasis, and scabies, and to cure itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and scaly skin, and scalp, and blood humours, without loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. British Depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, 27, St. Charleshouse Sq., London, E. C. Foreign Depot: CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

be had for additional instructors. Such a system would enable every county to have all its wide-awake teachers graduate from the normal school. The course in a county normal having been completed, let an attendance upon one or more terms of the "School of Methods" exempt holders of No. 1 certificates from further examination, unless a higher grade of certificate is desired. The Constitutional Convention will merit the thanks of teachers and the gratitude of tax-payers if it will provide for such county normals. There is no other way to provide for the education of our teachers so thoroughly as could be done by the local superintendents. They could learn to know their teachers and better judge of their qualifications in granting certificates. The danger to our schools is not that the people are so conservative. From Paragraph 29 of the "report" it would seem that the real needs of our counties are not fully appreciated. There is no question of a public character upon which the people of the county (Shenandoah) are so well united as on the question of electing school trustees by popular vote. If the people elect their school trustees they can correct their mistakes when any are made, and at present the people are practically denied any voice in school matters. As a consequence, they are indifferent.

Paragraph 23 can be endorsed without hesitancy by everybody. It simplifies the work of the county superintendent, and will personally proclaim his decision within the next week. Mr. Crank was a earnest worker for the nominees of the party, and it behooves all good Democrats to give him a helping hand.

Your correspondent learned to-day of the death of Mr. Frederick Harris, of Shenandoah. Mr. Harris was a Confederate soldier, on the staff of General D. B. Harris during the civil war and surrendered at Appomattox.

After the hostilities he went to Texas and engaged in civil engineering. As an engineer he was considered second to none in the State.

Many of the railroads of Texas were located by him. He was a Christian gentleman and scholar, and will be sadly missed. He died at Dallas on August 15th in his 58th year.

Three sons and two daughters survive him. Mr. W. O. Harris, after a pleasant visit to his relatives in this vicinity, will leave for Macon, Ga., Saturday to resume his duties as train dispatcher with the Central of Georgia railway.

His family will remain in Virginia until later.

Messrs. J. P. and L. J. Haley, Jr., are on a visit to their father, Rev. L. J. Haley.

Mr. J. P. McGuire, Sr., and wife are visiting Mr. L. S. Pendleton.

Mr. McGuire's friends will be glad to learn that he is gaining strength and flesh rapidly under Dr. Pendleton's skillful treatment.

Great satisfaction is expressed at Mr. E. L. Gordon's appointment on the Democratic Committee.

Mrs. J. C. Chipley, of Greenville, S. C., is a guest of Mrs. N. V. Harris.

Also Mrs. W. O. Harris and Mrs. Jacqueline Boykin and daughter.

For Over Fifty Years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wild colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world.

Rev. L. J. Haley is pastor of the

Work of Elk-Creek Church—J. H. Crank's Candidacy Personal.

FREDERICK'S HALL NOTES.
Special.—The Democrats heretofore express great satisfaction with the work of the Norfolk convention.

The candidates nominated are the choice of the people in this section, and the platform adopted is regarded as just what it should be.

With such a ticket and such a platform, it is regarded as useless for the other side to bring out their candidates.

The planks dealing with pensioning the old soldiers, improved educational facilities, and good roads seem to strike the farmer with more force than any others.

The Elk Creek Baptist church, of this county, is evidently a very wide-awake church. Last Sunday, August 12th, was observed by the congregation as mission day. It is the custom on the second Sunday in August to take up a collection for general missionary purposes.

Rev. L. J. Haley is pastor of the