In the World's Broad
Field of Battle,
In the conflict of real life,
ADVERTISING
Is the Secret
Of achievement in the strife

GOLD LEAF.

Lives of Rich Men
All Remind Us
We can make our lives
sublime;
And by Liberal
ADVERTISING
T' th' high'st summit climb

THAD R. MANNING, Publisher. | "CAROLINA, CAROLINA, HEAVEN'S BLESSINGS ATTEND HER." | SUBSCRIPTION $1.50 Cash.

VOL. IX. HENDERSON, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1890. NO. 33.

North Carolina's Favorite.

1768 Old Nick, 1890

North Carolina's famous brand of

PURE OLD WHISKIES

Have been manufactured on the same plantation for the past

122 Years. 122

Rye and Corn Whiskey,
Peach and Apple Brandy

ON HAND.

New—1, 2, 3 and 4 years old. Shipped in any quantity. Write for price list.

Old Nick Whiskey Co.,
(Successors to Jos. Williams)
PANTHER CREEK, Yadkin Co., N. C

Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE,
IN EFFECT MAY 18th, 1890.

SOUTHBOUND.	DAILY. No. 50.	DAILY. No. 52.
Lv. Richmond	*3 00 p m	*2 30 a m
" Burkeville	5 06 p m	4 30 a m
" Keysville	5 48 p m	5 10 a m
" Danville	8 40 p m	8 05 a m
Ar. Greensboro	10 27 p m	9 42 a m
Lv. Goldsboro	*2 40 p m	†5 00 p m
Ar. Raleigh	4 40 p m	9 00 p m
Lv. Raleigh	*1 45 p m	*1 00 a m
" Durham	5 48 p m	2 55 a m
Ar. Greensboro	8 20 p m	7 30 a m
Lv. Winston-Salem	†6 30 p m	*6 15 a m
Lv. Greensboro	*10 37 p m	*9 50 a m
Ar. Salisbury	12 26 a m	11 19 a m
Ar. Statesville	*1 49 a m	*12 08 p m
" Asheville	7 22 a m	4 22 p m
" Hot Springs	9 34 a m	6 55 p m
Lv. Salisbury	*12 32 a m	*11 24 a m
Ar. Charlotte	2 05 a m	12 40 p m
" Spartanburg	4 51 a m	3 38 p m
" Greenville	5 56 a m	4 46 p m
" Atlanta	11 00 a m	9 40 p m
Lv. Charlotte	*2 20 a m	*1 00 p m
Ar. Columbia	6 30 a m	5 10 p m
" Augusta	10 30 a m	9 00 p m

NORTHBOUND.	DAILY. No. 51.	DAILY. No. 53.
Lv. Augusta	*6 30 p m	*8 00 a m
" Columbia	10 35 p m	12 50 p m
Ar. Charlotte	3 13 a m	5 15 p m
Lv. Atlanta	*6 00 p m	*7 10 a m
Ar. Greenville	12 35 a m	1 48 p m
" Spartanburg	1 39 a m	2 52 p m
" Charlotte	4 25 a m	5 30 p m
" Salisbury	6 02 a m	7 05 p m
Lv. Hot Springs	*11 10 p m	*12 24 p m
" Asheville	12 40 a m	2 05 p m
" Statesville	5 02 a m	5 58 p m
Ar. Salisbury	5 53 a m	6 42 p m
Lv. Salisbury	*6 07 a m	*7 12 p m
Ar. Greensboro	7 45 a m	8 40 p m
Ar. Winston-Salem	*11 40 a m	†12 30 a m
Lv. Greensboro	*9 45 a m	*11 00 p m
Ar. Durham	12 01 p m	5 00 a m
" Raleigh	1 05 p m	7 45 a m
Lv. Raleigh	*1 05 p m	¶9 00 a m
Ar. Goldsboro	2 55 p m	12 50 p m
Lv. Greensboro	*7 55 a m	*8 50 p m
Ar. Danville	9 32 a m	10 20 p m
" Keysville	12 18 p m	1 55 a m
" Burkeville	1 00 p m	2 45 a m
" Richmond	3 30 p m	5 15 a m

Between West Point, Richmond & Raleigh.
Via. Keysville, Oxford and Durham.

54 and 102		STATIONS.		55 and 103.
¶8 00 a m	Lv.	West Point	Ar.	6 10 p m
9 40 a m	Ar.	Richmond	Lv.	¶4 35 p m
*11 00 a m	Lv.	Richmond	Ar.	4 30 p m
1 00 p m	"	Burkeville	"	1 45 p m
2 05 p m	"	Keysville	"	2 00 p m
2 25 p m	"	Fort Mitchell	"	12 58 p m
2 32 p m	"	Finneywood	"	12 47 p m
2 44 p m	"	Chase City	"	12 30 p m
3 06 p m	"	Five Forks	"	12 10 p m
3 15 p m	"	Clarksville	"	11 55 a m
3 35 p m	"	Soudan	"	11 40 a m
3 50 p m	"	Bullock's	"	11 24 a m
3 58 p m	"	Stovall	"	11 15 a m
4 13 p m	Ar.	Oxford	Lv.	*10 46 a m
4 40 p m	Lv.	Oxford	Ar.	10 00 a m
5 15 p m	Ar.	Dabney	Lv.	9 25 a m
5 45 p m	"	Henderson	"	*8 55 a m
4 13 p m	Lv.	Oxford	Ar.	10 46 a m
4 45 p m	"	Stem's	Lv.	10 16 a m
4 55 p m	"	Lyon's	"	10 09 a m
5 17 p m	"	Holloway	"	9 43 a m
5 36 p m	"	Durham	"	9 25 a m
6 39 p m	"	Cary	"	8 33 a m
6 57 p m	Ar.	Raleigh	Lv.	*8 15 a m

† Daily except Sunday. * Daily. ¶ Daily except Monday.

Additional train leaves Oxford daily except Sunday 11 00 a m., arrive Henderson 12 05 p m., returning leave Henderson 2 10 p m., daily except Sunday, arrive Oxford 3 15 p m.

No. 50, leaving Goldsboro 2 20 p m and Raleigh 4 45 p m daily, makes connection at Durham with No. 19, leaving at 6 00 p m daily, except Sunday for Oxford, Henderson and all points on O. & H., O. & C. and R. & M. roads.

Passenger coaches run through between West Point and Raleigh, via Keysville, on Nos. 54 and 102, and 55 and 103.

Nos. 51 and 53 connect at Richmond from and to West Point and Baltimore daily except Sunday.

Nos. 50 and 51 connect at Goldsboro with trains to and from Morehead City and Wilmington, and at Selma to and from Fayetteville.

No. 52 connects at Greensboro for Fayetteville.

No 53 connects at Selma for Wilson, N.C.

Nos. 50 and 51 make close connection at University Station with trains to and from Chapel Hill, except Sundays.

SLEEPING-CAR SERVICE.

On trains 50 and 51, Pullman Buffet Sleeper between Atlanta and New York, Danville and Augusta and Greensboro, via Asheville to Morristown, Tenn.

On 52 and 53, Pullman Buffet Sleeper between Washington and New Orleans via Montgomery, and between Washington and Birmingham, Richmond and Greensboro, Raleigh and Greensboro and between Washington and Augusta, and Pullman Buffet Sleepers between Washington and Asheville and Hot Springs.

Through tickets on sale at principal stations to all points.

For rates, local and through time tables, apply to any agent of the company, or to

SOL HAAS, Traffic Manager. JAS. L. TAYLOR, Genn. Pass. Agent. W. A. TURK, Div. Pass. Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

GETTYSBURG.

[The following beautiful and touching poem was written by Dr. Edward Warren, Surgeon General of North Carolina during the war. The song was written just after the Battle of Gettysburg. Dr. Warren who is a distinguisded son of North of Carolina, is now residing in Paris, France. —EDITOR GOLD LEAF.]

From the Hills of the West to the shores of the sea,
Hushed forever is the voice of glee:
And a sorrowful wail ascendeth on high
For the heroes who bleed, and the martyrs who die.

The hearts of our fathers are breaking with pain,
And the tears of our mothers descending like rain
For the loved and the lost who homewards no more
Return from the field all red with their gore.

That banner of stars which so proudly hath blown
Where the Demon of Carnage claims all as his own,
Now droops in the gloom, while the eypress is seen
Entwined with laurels on its glittering sheen.

The foemen exult as they bury the slain,
Who fell in the charge o'er the terrible plain;
For Carolina's brave sons, the pride of the South,
Lie covered with glory at the dread cannons' mouth.

Oh well may they gloat o'er the work they have done,
And boast of the field they so dearly have won,
When the hearts of such heroes forever are still
As fought at Mannassas and Malvern's red hill.

And at Bethel and Sharpsburg all reckless of death,
Came down on the foe like the hurricane's breath
And scattered his legions o'er mountain and lea,
As the leaves of the forest or the foam of the sea.

But hark! while we mourn for the good and the true,
For Marshall, Burgwyn, and the brave Pettigrew,
From camp and from city, from valley and plain
A wild cry of vengeance re-echoes again.

And the noble old State, thank God for the sight!
Is burning and arming once more for the fight,
And dashing the tears from her sorrowing eye
By Jehovah hath sworn to conquer or die.

July, 1863.

Vance is a Power of Strength in North Carolina.

[Elizabeth City Economist.]

Vance is a power of strength in North Carolina. His ability, his courage, his fidelity to the State, through every period of his life, in the most trying times of her existence, his spotless public and private life have so endeared him to the people of the State, and so justly, that it will put in peril the very existence of the Alliance, if they attempt to supplant him to gratify personal ambition.

Protesting Against the Force Bill.

[Wilmington Messenger.]

Atlanta's Chamber of Commerce strongly protests against the Bayonet bill, but makes no threats. It says the bill is against "the spirit of organic law and the institutions of our Government." It says it will "oppress and humiliate a loyal people and disturb the harmony of the sections," and therefore,

"*Resolved*, First, that we ask the co-operation of the business interests of the North and of all patriotic Americans in directing their influence against such a measure; second, we call upon the true friends of good government everywhere to unite with us in this peaceful effort to save the government of the people from being turned into a partisan despotism."

This is the better way. It appeals to the sense of justice and right of the Northern people to act. It demands that they send to the House a tariff bill drawn "in wisdom and justice," within a fortnight, and it tells them how to "meet exigences of the times, the needs of the manufacturing element, promote the interests of American labor, and more firmly than ever establish the true policy of protection. They can do this by eliminating all the monopolistic features of the McKinley bill, by careful revision of the free list, and the cutting down of excessive rates on many articles of common use,"

But Ephraim is wedded to his idols. Let him alone.

Vance Makes an Able Speech on the Tariff.

[Wilmington Messenger.]

Senator Vance delivered an able speech in the Senate on the Radical tariff bill, but all the Radicals went out. He spoke to Democratic Senators alone, who were interested listeners. The New York *Times* says of it:

"They enjoyed a speech that was full of solid argument and sharp points against the high protection policy in general and the McKinley bill in particular, and they listened with keen pleasure when Mr. Vance took up Blaine's recent letter, and wondered why it was a good thing to extend our trade with the Latin countries and not a good thing to have a freer trade with the Teutonic races."

Vance always speaks well on the tariff, which he understands better than most of his brother Senators. It is said he is probably the best equipped Democrat in the Senate on that subject after Mr. Carlisle.

Chief Justice Doe, of New Hampshire, delivered a long opinion on the petition of Mariella Ricker, of Dover, for admission to the bar. The court decided that sex is no disqualification for membership.

WARMLY WELCOMED.

AN ELOQUENT ADDRESS BY MR. JULIAN S. CARR.

The Manner in Which the President of the Commonwealth Club Welcomed the North Carolina Press Association to the City of Durham, July 23rd.

President McDiarmid, of the Press Association, introduced Mr. J. S. Carr, President of the Commonwealth Club, who spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN:— Unused as I am to public speaking, I fully appreciate the position I occupy in appearing before so intelligent a body as the Press Association of North Carolina, but knowing as I do your immeasurable sympathy and charity for the unfortunate, and that your criticisms are ever tempered with mercy, I have consented to address to you a few words of welcome.

It has been truthfully remarked that it is the "welcome that makes the sauce," so then, gentlemen, you have every reason to feel that your trip to Durham will be highly seasoned, because I do assure you that no town in North Carolina, the Commonwealth we all love, from Currituck to Cherokee could possible give you a warmer or more cordial welcome than does Durham.

You are welcome to what our ecclesiastical friend, Rev. Sam P. Jones, says is the best "all round" town he ever saw. You are welcome to our homes and our firesides, you are welcome to the arts that have made Durham, a town that was born into existence since you and me, known more widely and extensively than Rome, when she was the reputed mistress of the world. For, gentlemen, let me tell you, Durham owes as much to the intelligent press of the country for what she is today, as to any other cause, and we appreciate that fact, and allow me to remark by way of parenthesis, that when any community fails rightly to appreciate, and creditably sustain the press, it argues, in my judgment, bad for that community. Nay, more, when in any community you find men who profess to live above and beyond and outside of the influence of the press of their community, that man, in plain English, is a fool. And yet, strange to say there are in almost every community to be found those who profess to have no interest in whether their community has a newspaper or not, nor whether if there be a newspaper in their community, it is properly encouraged and sustained—arguing erstwhile that their investments and interests are elsewhere and they are not concerned whether the local paper lives or dies, that it is all the same to them. Poor specimens of the Homo Genus—it is a downright insult to a fool to say such men are fools, but like Sam Jones says—and you must excuse me for quoting the reverend gentleman, for we are good friends and I take a deal of stock in what he says, "Such men ought to be bored for hollow horn and bled in the hollow of the foot."

My rule in life has been to live on the best terms with my wife, the pulpit and the local press; and, gentlemen let me assure you that a strict adherance to such a declaration removes many a thorn from the pillow, because there is much force in the trite but somewhat indelicate expression that the three p's, the pulpit, the press and the petticoat rule of the world.

I am rejoiced, gentlemen, to be able to say to you with so much truth tonight, that whatever may be said in these days of corruption in high places, of a subsidized and a muzzled press, it can be said respecting the press of dear old North Carolin,

"Here dare we the people's rights maintain,
Unawed by fear or unbribed by gain."

Stand always, gentlemen, for the rights of the people, and be as brave as Mars and as wise as Minerva.

Now, gentlemen, just a word in defence of Durham, the brightest jewel in the coronet that adorns our dear old mother State, the town that has brought to North Carolina more repute than any others within her borders. Judas Iscariot sold his Lord for thirty pieces of silver, Benedict Arnold betrayed his country, sold his honor and died in disgrace, but the lowest depths of infamy and defamation was reserved for that hybrid and disgrace to North Carolina journalism, who spewed calumny upon a people who had suckled him, but refused to support his wild and visionary venture in the field of journalism. Rome had her her Cæsar and England her Cromwell, but worse than either of these in maliciousness and cowardly meanness was Durham's Oldham. It is for you to say whether you find Durham as Caius Marius sat weeping in the ruins of Carthage's former greatness, sitting in despair in the ashes of her former magnificence, but on the other hand we promise to show you a town unparalleled for her recuperative power and whose future is brighter and on a more substantial basis to-day than ever in her history.

Gentlemen, I have finished. Make our home your home, enjoy what we shall set before you to the full, and before you leave our community our expectation is that you will catch our views and inspiration and come to believe that Durham is the biggest town of its size in the State.

The wheat reserves on July 1 is estimated at 21,890,394 bushels.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Active Times Throughout the South.

The *Manufacturers' Record* of last week says:

Regardless of the efforts of a few politicians to retard the South's industrial progress, the great mass of the American people North and South are becoming more and more impressed with the wonderful activity that is seen everywhere from Maryland to Texas. Enterprises involving millions of dollars are being pushed ahead by men who a year or two ago would not believe that the South possessed the advantages which the *Manufacturers' Record* had for years claimed for it; nor would they believe that it was ever to hold the commanding position in industrial matters which they are now doing all in their power to give it. At Norfolk and at Salem, Va., plans are being matured by outside capitalists for extensive steel plants, the one at Norfolk to make Bessemer steel from Cuban ores and the one at Salem for basic steel, while at Buena Vista the money has been raised for a $500,000 steel plant. At Tredegar, Ala., work has been commenced upon the large steel enterprise recently reported, which is to have a daily capacity of 300 tons of finished steel, and include rolling mill, rail mill and cotton tie mill. Here are four great steel making enterprises which are but signs of the times that indicate that the South is now to turn its attention to steel making with the same vigor that it has for several years given to the increase in iron production. This is the rounding out of the South's development, and is but the natural order of growth from the first stages of the country's development in the making of the coarser grades of goods to the finer productions. As in iron and steel, so will it be in the manufacture of cotton goods, the South having gained control of the market for the cheaper grades of cotton goods will now turn its attention to finer qualities, and in all other lines of industry we may look for the same evolution.

The past week has been prolific of new enterprises, large and small, in addition to the four steel plants mentioned. At Charlotte Harbor, Fla., large phosphate works are to be built by a company having a paid-up capital of $400,000. At Rome, Ga., $200,000 brick works are to be built, and at Savannah, a $60,000 wall plaster company has been organized. At Greensboro, N. C., Philadelphia capitalists are to build a $100,000 rolling mill. In Maryland a $50,000 quarrying company has been organized. At Marion, N. C., a $1,000,000 gold mining company will put in mining machinery and establish chlorination works; at Wilmington, in the same State, a $100,000 factory to extract oil from pine has been built; at Monroe, a $100,000 land company has been organized, and at Marion, a $60,000 land company. Chattanooga, Tenn., is to have a new $50,000 ice factory, and Nashville will probably secure a $1,000,000 packing-house. In Virginia a $500,000 company has been organized at Staunton to build a beef packing house; a mining company has purchased near Dillwon 30,000 acres of land, and will build a new town; at Mineral City an English company with a capacity of $1,200,000 has purchased extensive gold mines, and will erect sulphuric acid, phosphate and reduction works. This is a summary of only a few of the big enterprises for one week, and, taken in consideration with the many smaller concerns that are being established in almost every town of the South, it gives a fair idea of what the South is doing, despite politics and the heat of midsummer.

NEWS JOTTINGS.

Rhode Island boasts an increase in population of 67,734 under the new census.

Within a few days pearls that sold for $1,500 have been found in streams in Wisconsin.

It is estimated that $1 112,000 is invested in the Delaware river sturgeon fishing industry.

A reduction on the postal rates in Japan was expected to cause a deficit in the revenue, but instead they showed an increase.

It is very generaly admitted that the cost of sustaining the establishment called the federal government is $1,000,000 a day.

Gen. Fremont, at the time of his death, was engaged in writing a paper for the *Century*, to be called "Finding Pathways to California."

The Manhattan elevated railroad has acquired property in the upper wards of New York with a view of extending its lines to Yonkers.

Seven thousand persons were employed in getting out Mr. Stanley's book, and more than six hundred tons of paper have been used in England.

A mysterious explosion occured in a boarding house in Savannah last week. Three persons were killed and seven injured, two or whom will probably die.

The manufacture of cotton goods in Ceylon has for the last few years made remarkable progress. The Island promises to become a dangerous rival to India.

THE N. C. PRESS CONVENTION.

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT W. W. McDAIRMID.

The Editor of the "Lumberton Robesonian" Reads a Practical Paper Before the Brethren.

Brethren of the North Carolina Press Association, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It affords me very great pleasure to greet so many of my brethren on this occasion.

Coming, as you do, from the North and the South, the East and the West, of our grand old commonwealth, it is pleasant for us to meet as a common brotherhood near the centre of the State.

It is pleasant for us who give so much of our time and means to the promotion of every laudable enterprise, to assemble in this, probably our most enterprising and progressive city. It is pleasant for us, as philanthropist, on a commensurate scale, to meet in this city, which is the home of the most noted philanthropists in North Carolina, or in our beloved Southland. It is pleasant for us, whose province it is to educate the masses, to assemble in this city, which is fast becoming one of the chief educational centers in the State. But especially is it pleasant for us, after a year of incessant toil, privation and hardships—after a year of discussion of the various subjects which concern our different conditions and localities, discussions which may not always have been pleasant, to meet here where he can "smoke the pipe in peace," filled with the world renowned "Durham Smoking Tobacco," and realize, by union and communion with our brethren, that they are not necessarily inferior to us in any essentinl particular, because they happen to differ with us as to the policy to be pursued in the discussion of economic questions; and to determine that, henceforth, whatever discussions we may have, that every blow shall be aimed above the belt.

We meet to-day under the most auspicious circumstances. The promptness with which the various railroad and steamboat lines responded to the application for transportation, and the unique hospitality which greets us here, are probably the highest compliments to our service to the State that could be given.

To our profession, the past year has been one of success and prosperity, unprecedented in the history of this Association.

"The Grim Monster," who is "no respecter of persons," has severed but few ties, while dame Fortune seems to have been unusually prodigal in her bestowments. Acrimony and bitterness, petty rivalries, jealousies, which, in times past, may have done much to degrade our noble calling, have been conspicuous only for their absence; for which let us devoutly "thank God and take courage." Let us have done with them; they are a disgrace to any profession. In the language of Moses to the Hebrew: "Why smitest thou thy fellow?"

If ever in the past our career has been characterized by less loyalty to our brethren, or less devotion to the noblest interests of our high calling; if we have been less inclined to promote all the interests and virtues of our brethren than to lay bare all their faults and foibles: We say, if, in these matters, we have been laggards among the other professions, let us wipe out this reproach. Let us be true to ourselves, to each other, and to our God; and may our lives, henceforth, be exemplified by that "love" which "worketh no ill to his neighbor."

Brethren, modern journalism is nothing if not practical; so that you must really pardon me, if, in what I shall have to say on this occasion, there should be no attempt to charm you with eloquence; others will do that.

When I stated a moment ago that "dame Fortune" had been unusually prodigal this year, I fancied that I saw the ironic smile upon your countenance, but it is, nevertheless, a fact. It would be interesting, as well as instructive, to know the number of old hand-presses which have left their accustomed places in the offices of this State, relicts of a past age, whose subdued and indifferent print has forever given place to the glossy and attractive power-press print. The number of old papers which have been enlarged and improved, and the number of new ones which have been established, all bear testimony, to a greater or less degree of prosperity.

The reform in the character and basis of our representation, which was inaugurated a few years ago, is having the desired effect, and has inspired confidence in our aims and determinations. Let the line of demarkation be boldly and rigidly defined, until our Association shall have become, in deed and in truth, an Association of earnest, practical newspaper publishers. Another unmistakable evidence of the fact that we are learning to place a proper estimate upon our business, is found in the limited number of foreign advertisers who have gained admission into our coulmns during the past year. It gives me especial pleasure to note this. Let us stick to our advertising rates, and fill our papers with reading matter, week after week, rather than with advertisements at starvation rates, and with the chances against receiving even that. To this end let every publisher formulate a scale of rates. Let them be as low as is consistent with the circulation, age and influence of his paper, and then let him maintain them at all hazard. One way to compass this is to have your advertising book so arranged as to be able to show an advertiser at a glance what other advertisers pay for the same space for the same length of time. This will be found highly satisfactory, and will very effectually forestall badgering. But there is another kind of advertising which is more deleterious, if possible, than even the class above referred to, and that is advertising, and offering as premiums for new subscribers, etc., the large weeklies of the North and West. The idea of the publisher of a small country weekly, offering the New York *World*, for instance, as a premium to his subscribers.

All advertisers, but more especially competitors, should be required to pay for their advertisements at regular rates in cash.

It is greatly to be hoped that with the era of prosperity which, apparently, seems to be dawning upon our beloved State, publishers will be able, in the matter of newspaper subscription, to adhere resolutely to the "cash in advance" system. While in no wise responsible for the credit system, newspaper men are its most helpless victims. All other trades and professions can secure themselves and obtain compensation, in the way of interest, for deferred payments; while publishers receive no more from subscribers who pay on the last day of the year than from those who pay on the first day. This is manifestly unfair—it is not business. Many of the Northern papers still adhere to the ante-bellum system of adding 25 cents for six months or 50 cents for twelve months, to the advance price, and we think they are right. If the money is not worth anything to the subscriber, let him pay it to the publisher; if it is worth something to him, let him pay for the use of it during the year.

And now, brethren, having briefly touched upon a very few of the topics which will claim a portion of your deliberations, I bid you God speed in your noble calling; the grandest that has ever been entrusted to mortal man. Use your power and influence for "Country, God and Truth." Let us emulate the virtues of the greatest and the noblest of the living, and never allow rivalry to blight or wither well-earned laurels. Let us stimulate our brethren while living, and let us perpetuate and cherish their memories when dead. Genius knows no bounds, and so we, in honoring and revering our illustrious dead, should obliterate State lines, and recognize in the late Henry W. Grady, who, apparently at one bound, reached the topmost round of the ladder of fame and destiny, a brother, who, though more highly cultured and gifted, was not more devoted to his profession than you. While we may admire his God-given intellect, we can practice his virtues. Let us aspire to that broad and lofty patriotism which made his utterances as highly prized in the North as in the South. Thank God for such men; men who conscientiously use their talents for God and humanity, and who, though cut down in early manhood, can, undaunted, face the "King of Terrors."

Finally, allow me to thank you sincerely for the honor conferred upon me a year ago, when you called me to the highest position in your honorable body; the honors came alike unsolicited and undeserved. I recognized in it the seal of your approval of my devotion to journalism and the best interests of this Association, rather than my ability to preside over the deliberations of such an intelligent assembly; and I beg to assure you that the compliment was none the less highly appreciated. Twenty of the best years of my life have been devoted to journalism, and upon it the remaining years of my life shall be bestowed.

To you my young brethren, who are just starting out, I would say press on! A glorious destiny awaits you. Use, but never abuse, your exalted privileges; and never forget that your paper is an honored and confidential visitor to the purest and best homes in this highly favored land. Give the news, but never at the expense of sound morals and pure religion.

The State Press and Vance.

[Raleigh State Chronicle.]

The response of the State Press, whose utterances were merely an echo of the sentiment of the people of the State, in response to the suggestion that Senator Vance be retired, has been prompt and united. We do not recall the name of a single paper that has not spoken decidedly and earnestly and enthusiastically in favor of Senator Vance's return. This is gratifying and shows what the *Chronicle* has always contended: That the Press of North Carolida is in the hands of patriotic and independent men—men who know the right, and knowing dare maintain. They stand as a unit for Vance's return, and behind them stand nine-tenths of the Democrats in the State.

The exact population of Rochester, N. Y., is 135,302, an increase in ten years of 45,936.

Eighteen newspapers have been started in San Diego, California, in the past three years, and all have proved to be rank failures.

BY ONE WHO KNOWS.

"THE JOYS AND SORROWS OF A COUNTRY EDITOR.

Joseph P. Caldwell, of the "Statesville Landmark," Responds to the Above Toast at the Banquet Given Complimentary to the Press Association at the Hotel Claiborne, Durham, July 24th.

You know the lecturer who had for his subject, "Snakes in Ireland," exhausted it in the six words: "There are no snakes in Ireland." It is not given to me to escape so lightly, for though there be no snakes in Ireland there be joys and sorrows in the cup editorial in Iredell.

The assignment to me of the subject in hand, I take to be a compliment to my capacity for condensation, for to be sure the oil in the cruse would run out with the patience of my hearers should I undertake to tell all that I and my fellow-bondsmen know of "The Joys and Sorrows of the Country Editor," especially the latter; and moreover, what is now comedy might become tragedy, as in the case of the Roman Emperor who dwelt with such power upon the sorrows of life that many of his hearers went out and destroyed themselves.

With reference to the joys which brighten the life of the rural journalist, there are certain popular misapprehensions which I am glad to have this opportunity to correct. To be able to "jeff" the printers Saturday evening out of a week's wages, is one peculiarly his own, but in the main his joys are not different from those of other men. To open a letter which he feels in his bones contains a dun, and to find a postal note from a subscriber who is three years in arrears, awakens a sensation which can be compared to nothing except the stern joy with which he hails the appearance of a load of fuel brought in by a wood subscriber when the snow is falling and the printers are setting type by a fire made of bound volumes of the *Congressional Record*. Yet other men have found agreeable surprises in the mail and others have been cold (though not this summer) and have been warmed again.

As the strong man rejoices in his strength, so does the country editor in his influence. I, even I, have the power of control over men. No longer ago than last Saturday afternoon I attended a primary. There were four men in it who waited to see how I voted and then they went and voted the other way. I have in time taken my public opinion moulder from behind my ear and advocated the claims of a certain man to office and carried every township in the county against him. In all the range of my acquaintance I do not know of but one other man who, I believe could beat this record. He is a country editor, too. In ancient Greece an Athenian general said the victories of his rival would not permit him to sleep. I leave this branch of my subject lest I arouse the jealousy of my brethren.

And I must condense. There is joy in the heart of the country editor when, after the church festival, the ladies come around and ask for his bill; when the commencement season is over; when he is told of the death of the man who comes up and reads his exchanges to him.

But as suggested by my subject, and admitted at the outset, he has his sorrows, too. There are times when the grasshopper is a burden. The first cotton bloom and the first cotton boll, the egg with the crooked neck and the man with the first strawberry of the season, demand elaborate notice; the chickens with four legs and a double back, and the calf with three legs and an eye in the top of its head, clamor for recognition. The advertising agent who wants top of column on the local page, with reading matter on both sides and followed by reading, and wants it at half-price less 25 per cent. bars the editor's way to a strictly religious life. The subscriber sometimes waits on him with a hickory stick and the sheriff is not always gracious.

But the bitterness of these memories fade under the influence of Durham's good cheer and in the company of each other and of Durham's charming people.

Now gravely, my country brethren, I admonish you to magnify your joys and minimize your sorrows, and to realize the dignity of your calling. You have a mission peculiarly your own and minister to a people who weigh your words. There was never a time when your responsibilities to society were greater or when it was more necessary for us to be steadfast, immovable. At this period, when, as it would seem, a social revolution is upon us, when prejudice is about being enthroned in the seat of reason, I commend to you the words of Seneca's pilot: "O Neptune! you may save me if you will; you may sink me if you will; but whatever happens, I shall keep my rudder true."

Half of a man's life is spent in finding out who his friends are.—Reidsville *Review*.

And the other half (with some) is spent in cursing those who are not.

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