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WASHINGTON LETTER.

Gourley of New Jersey a Traitor—His Malicious Designs Interrupted—Money Issue Dead—Great Opposition to Mr. Bryan.

Special Correspondence Courier.

Washington, D. C., February 1.

The state of New Jersey has been looked upon as one of the pivotal states in the campaign of this year. It is one of the states that the democracy must carry in order to win the election. The leaders of the party here in the national capital have had their eyes on that state for some time and have been watching developments over there. They realize, as does every man who has any political knowledge of the situation in that state, that the democratic party of the state New Jersey has been singularly unfortunate during the past six years from the fact that it has had at its head as executive an assistant republican in the person of William B. Gourley, of Patterson. Gourley willfully and deliberately misrepresented the sentiment of his party at the meeting of the democratic national committee at this city on January 12, by declaring himself and his state for Cleveland for President, when he knew that New Jersey would have none of Cleveland, or any man or plan in the least tainted with Clevelandism. And to make his action the more abhorrent to the democrats of New Jersey, Gourley was the only member of the National Committee who publicly declared himself for Cleveland's candidacy. In an interview published in the Newark News of January 12, Gourley, not content with betraying the party in his own state, paid his respects in characteristic style to the great democracy of the South, which always has been loyal and true to the principles of Jefferson and Jackson, in the following terms:

William B. Gourley is the man who has made a laughing stock, a word and a reproach of the New Jersey democracy since 1898 by turning over the machinery of the state to the republicans and their trust managers, of whom he is said to be, and believed to be, the paid tool.

This is the same man who, in 1902, presented the Democratic Congressional Committee from assisting Mr. William Hughes, the democratic candidate, financially, in order to carry his own district, but despite the fact that Gourley told Chairman Griggs of the Democratic Congressional Committee not to give Hughes a cent, and who, on that account did not receive a cent, he nevertheless was triumphantly elected on his own merits. Gourley lives in Patterson, in the same town and district as Congressman Hughes and the semblance of a congressional committee in this district which he assumes to control, hardly raised its hand to assist in the election of Mr. Hughes; but on the contrary, the committee headquarters were closed practically during the entire campaign.

Gourley is the same man who, during the congressional campaign of 1902, and while posing as chairman of the democratic central committee, refused to permit the space in the street cars of Patterson already paid for by a regular advertiser, to be used for Congressman Hughes benefit when donated to him by a friend as a campaign contribution.

The real democracy of New Jersey has borne with Gourley up to the limit, and his attempt to deliver them by a regular campaign, but if I have to wait the latter I know how to hit a bullseye.

A careful poll of the democrats in Congress fails to reveal any considerable number of them who agree with Mr. Bryan. More than nine-tenths of them are opposed to making the money issue prominent in platform or even mentioning it at all.

They say that the money issue for the present is a closed issue. That the influx of gold to this country on account of the new gold strikes in the Klondike and other places, the failure of crops in the older countries and the money dumped into circulation on account of the late Spanish-American war, has proved conclusively the democratic contention in those two platforms—that there was not enough metallic money in circulation to do the business of the country on, that this increase of the gold has supplied the place of the silver for which they contended, that the consequence was what they contend it would be—viz—prosperity.

This refusal to agree with Mr. Bryan in his idea of what the next platform should be has attracted widespread attention here to the recent interview with Hon. William Randolph Hearst published in the Chicago Tribune of January 19. In that interview Mr. Hearst outlined what he believed to be the vital issues of the next campaign, and he struck a note of sympathy in the minds and hearts of the majority of the democratic leaders, when he said: "The main issue of a party of the people is to attending to the business before the people."

"In this country of dominant frat development the one dominating issue—made so by the trusts themselves—is the money issue."

CHARLES A. EDWARDS.

WIDE AWAKE RANDLEMAN.

Its Manufacturing Enterprise—The Graded Schools—Its Work.

Atlanta Journal.

Since my last week's letter I have been as far south in Texas as Houston and left the state yesterday, coming east from Vernon, in the Panhandle, and I am sure from all I could gather that Texas is more prosperous today on any day in her history. She has more money and is doing more business, in spite of last year's drought, and so-called short crops, and I think by the time they get the first winter wheat crop and a three million bale crop; and they had the best and fullest crop they have had for years. But it looks gloomy indeed for the wheat crop. No rain since the first of September, and most of the seed wheat in the ground having never even sprouted yet. The same is true of Oklahoma Territory, and the wheat signs are not good anywhere in the winter wheat belt, and I keep telling you wheat will go to a dollar a bushel before May 1st. Already it's gone from 70 cents to 85 cents, and still climbing. I am now in Hobart, Okla., a town of six thousand people, new and seemingly full grown. The farming interest is growing, but the population will have to live on snickers and drummers for some years. Railroads are new, towns are new, farms are freshly broken prairie lands, and snickers are necessary to keep the thing going until they get down to business. Cattle are a drag, and that's the largest industry as yet in the territories, but further east agriculture is older and the prosperity more substantial.

I met many persons in Texas who said that the boll weevil was a blessing in disguise. In southern Texas, where the weevil has been longest, the people are turning their attention to rice and cane, fruits and vegetables, and in eastern Texas, lumber, fruits and vegetables have made them rich. Texas can go out of the cotton business and grow rich in a few years on other products of their rich soil.

The country of the southwest wants the Panama canal dug and no foolishness about it. I give you a few extracts from the Dallas News. On Senators Bailey and Culverson's attitude on the subject, C. W. Goff, of Galveston, Texas, writes to the Dallas News as follows, of date of January 18th. The homily of Senator Bailey on the moral duty and responsibility of nations is real amusing in the light of history and the present degeneracy of politics and so-called statesmen.

The most amusing of the senator's arraignment of the president is the implied threat that he will resign before he will vote to ratify the canal treaty. If memory serves us correctly the senator made a similar threat in a moment of unrestrained jealousy. But did he do it? Will he do it now and let Governor Lamm appoint a man who knows and will respect the wishes of the Democracy of Texas. Of course not.

The treaty will be ratified and what is the use of opposing it. A campaign on that line will put a millstone around the neck of Democracy that will drown us in sight of the haven of victory.

Then, again, from the same issue of the News, Mr. P. H. Freeman, of Sherman, Tex., says, "Will the people who rule in the Lone Star State allow the mighty floods of commerce which would flow through her great ports and the incomparable opportunities now presented to be swept from her grasp forever, because her senators are splitting hairs to the galleries? Let the voice of the people of Texas come thundering over her broad plains and fertile fields and say unto her congressmen her voice is for progress and the great Panama canal. Will Texas turn her back on her destiny?" In my judgment, if the people of Texas believed that the opposition of her senators would defeat the canal, then there would be a howl raised in Texas that would send rats to their holes.

But the people will settle with the senators later. Governor Hogg is getting off some dog and rabbit stories that point to the fact that he might later along take another hand in Texas politics.

Of course, the Panama canal treaty will be approved and the ditch dug, but if southern senators and congressmen were to be parties to defeat, and had defeated it, then, their names would be Dennis.

It is raining out here today, the first in months, and prospects for more rain and big rains in north Texas and Oklahoma would be worth millions to the wheat crop.

Cotton now 14 cents. You can now sell it for 15 cents for my money crop of eight bales. So glad I hold; and I will gradually turn it into until I sell it all.

Finish my tour of lectures at Lawton, Okla., Friday, the 22d. Then home for a few days.

Jan. 21, 1904.

SAM P. JONES.

Sentence Sermons.

Work trains the will.

Liberty is in love of the law.

The painful is not always pious.

A good errand makes a short road.

It is the heart that makes a fool.

Faith will break through all forms.

A short cut man seldom carries anything great.

The world is not saved by the things we do not do.

It is always easy to forgive other people's enemies.

SAM JONES' LETTER.

Sam Jones Writes of Texas, Cotton & Canal Sentiment.

Atlanta Journal.

Since my last week's letter I have been as far south in Texas as Houston and left the state yesterday, coming east from Vernon, in the Panhandle, and I am sure from all I could gather that Texas is more prosperous today on any day in her history. She has more money and is doing more business, in spite of last year's drought, and so-called short crops, and I think by the time they get the first winter wheat crop and a three million bale crop; and they had the best and fullest crop they have had for years. But it looks gloomy indeed for the wheat crop. No rain since the first of September, and most of the seed wheat in the ground having never even sprouted yet. The same is true of Oklahoma Territory, and the wheat signs are not good anywhere in the winter wheat belt, and I keep telling you wheat will go to a dollar a bushel before May 1st. Already it's gone from 70 cents to 85 cents, and still climbing. I am now in Hobart, Okla., a town of six thousand people, new and seemingly full grown. The farming interest is growing, but the population will have to live on snickers and drummers for some years. Railroads are new, towns are new, farms are freshly broken prairie lands, and snickers are necessary to keep the thing going until they get down to business. Cattle are a drag, and that's the largest industry as yet in the territories, but further east agriculture is older and the prosperity more substantial.

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NORTH CAROLINA GOVERNORS.

From 1790 to Date—A List Worth Preserving.

Mr. J. H. McElwee, of Statesville, was recently in the town of Edenton, Chowan county, and while there he copied from the records the following list of Governors of North Carolina:

1719, Charles Eden.

1729, Sir Richard Everard Hart.

1734, Gabriel Johnston.

1733, Matthew Rowan.

1764, Arthur Dobbs.

1766, William Tryon.

1773, Josiah Martin.

1777, Richard Caswell.

1780, Abner Nash.

1782, Thomas Burke.

1784, Alexander Martin.

1785, Richard Caswell.

1788, Samuel Johnston.

1790, Alexander Martin.

1793, Richard D. Spaight.

1796, Samuel Ashe.

1798, William R. Davie.

1799, Benjamin Williams.

1800, James Turner.

1800, Nathaniel Alexander.

1802, Benjamin Williams.

1802, David Stone.

1810, Benjamin Smith.

1811, William Hawkins.

1814, William Miller.

1817, John Branch.

1820, Jesse Franklin.

1821, Gabriel Holmes.

1824, Hutchings G. Burton.

1827, James Iredell.

1828, John Over.

1830, Montford Stokes.

1832, David L. Swain.

1835, Richard D. Spaight.

1837, Edward B. Dudley.

1844, John M. Morehead.

1845, Wm. A. Graham.

1849, Chas. Manly.

1850, David S. Reid.

1855, Thos. Bragg.

1859, John W. Ellis.

1861, Warren Winslow.

1862, Henry T. Clark.

1862, Zebulon B. Vance.

1865, William W. Holden.

1869, Johnathan Worth.

1869, William W. Holden.

1871, "Old Red" Caldwell.

1874, Curtis H. Bogden.

1876, Zebulon B. Vance.

1880, T. J. Jarvis.

1884, Alfred M. Seales.

1888, Daniel G. Fowle.

1890, Thomas M. Holt.

1892, Elias Carr.

1897, Daniel L. Russell.

1901, Chas. R. Aycock.

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