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THERE IS REST.

"In the Christian's home in glory
There remains a land of rest,
There my mother's gone before me
To fulfill my soul's request;
There is rest for the weary;
There is rest for the weary;
There is rest for the weary;
There is rest for you.
On the other side of Jordan,
In the sweet fields of Eden,
Where the tree of life is blooming
There is rest for you."

RALEIGH LETTER.

The Effort of Republicans to Reduce Southern Representation—State Convention of Farmers—The Cotton Crop—W. C. Pearson to be Named by the Republicans in the Fourth.

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 1, 1904.—I am informed, through a conversation with several prominent public men who have just returned from Washington, that if President Roosevelt's idea is carried out the Republican campaigners in the doubtful northern states will make the proposition to reduce the representation of the southern states in Congress a leading issue.

The State of Illinois (which Mr. Cleveland carried the second time he was elected) is one of the states in which the campaign is to be conducted on that line. Senator Hopkins, of Illinois, after a long conference with Mr. Roosevelt on Saturday, gave out a radical interview to that effect.

The Republican spellbinders expect to work on the feelings of the masses by telling them that in North Carolina and the other Southern States that have adopted suffrage laws which largely disfranchise the negroes, the white man of the South is given a double importance and authority in public affairs over the white man in the North and West.

But the argument may not work as well as the Republican managers hope it will. A business man of importance and large interests in Chicago, who is in Raleigh today, made this statement to me:

"I have always been a Republican, but I will not endorse an attack on the new suffrage laws of the South. We are better acquainted with the conditions which obtain in the South than we were a few years ago, and I appreciate the gravity of the negro question down here and the importance and necessity of putting a check rein on the negro in the matter of politics. I believe any Northern state would have done just as you people have done under like conditions.

"We have had a good deal of trouble with negroes in the state of Kansas and other western and northern states of late years. There have been numerous cases in which whole towns in our states have fallen victims of the beastly and brutal lusts of what you know. Gorilla negroes and the peril of which you have complained and are trying to guard against for so long has been brought to our very doors. Every day I speak these words lynchers of negroes are being imported into Chicago by the beef packers to take the places of white workingmen who are out on strike. There is a growing prejudice against the negroes in the northern and western states, and, in my opinion, the republican party will not make any votes this year by forcing the negro issue to the front, either in Illinois or any other doubtful state.

STATE CONVENTION OF FARMERS.

During the present week a State convention of farmers will be held in Raleigh—out at the A. & M. College. It will be in session three days.

One of the most important questions which will be considered is the adoption of a concerted plan of action in reference to the sale of this year's cotton crop. A large acreage has been planted in cotton this year, and it is very important to cotton growers that they shall unite upon some systematic plan of marketing the crop, in order to realize a fair price for it. Of course it is hardly expected that the high prices obtained during the last few months of last season will be realized on this year's crop, but it is hoped to keep the price up around the ten cents notch, although September and Oct. "futures" are today quoted at a fraction less than ten cents.

By the way: Com'r of Agriculture Patterson says that farmers who sow oats should be careful; that if the oats come from Texas there is danger of the boll weevil being brought here in them.

The Corporation Commission announces that the new assessment of railroad and other corporation property in this state shows a total increase of $592,836 over the assessment of last year. The railroad property alone is assessed at $69,433,073, and the total mileage is 3,803 miles (exclusive of sidings). The street railways are assessed at $1,564,190. Telegraph companies, $9,27,124. Telephone companies, $623,702. The Seaboard Air Line is the only company that has filed exceptions with the commission.

A log Parker and Glenn club was organized here recently and the campaign was opened Friday night, when elector Spruill and Congressman Pou spoke to the club, over 500 people being present.

The Republicans of this Congressional district will meet here Wednesday and formally put up one W. C. Pearson, of Chatham county against Congressman Pou. Of course it will be a mere matter of "form", as it will have no chance in the world of being elected. LLEWXAM.

MISS OSBORNE'S LETTER.

She Visits Many Former Randolph People who Live in the Great State of Indiana.—Trip to Niagara Falls.

East Greenwitch, R. I.

My Dear Boys and Girls:—It has been some time since I was with you last. To me the time seems short for every minute is filled up and every day something now to see. Well, I went down to Indiana as I had planned, and was well paid for my trip. There I saw real farming country and farm life. Marshall is a small town of about five hundred inhabitants. It was settled mostly by North Carolinians and a great number of them from Randolph county. I went down expecting to visit about two families there, but when I arrived I found myself among a host of kinsfolk, friends and relatives of people in Randolph county. It was not my pleasure this time to ask questions, but to answer, judging from the questions that some of them asked, I must have appeared to them as a maid of thirty summers or more, or else they had forgotten how fast time passes. However, I told them about the children or the grandchildren of the friends they inquired after, as much as I knew. And now to you and other readers who have friends and relatives in Parke county, Indiana, I will say, that all of them "live at home and board at the same place." I did not see any poor folks among them, nor are they extremely wealthy, but just what I call the happy medium. One thing I noticed particularly, was that women folks kept house and the men did the milking, feeding the pigs, tending the garden and farm. Some of the older people asked me if the women of Randolph, worked like they used to. I told them that I did know of any that plowed nowadays and left them to guess at the rest as I thought they could very easily do so.

The people drive nice horses, horses that have got "get up" in them not the poky kind. I visited one of my father's cousins that had two as pretty carriage horses as I ever saw. They were "high steppers" and a pretty smart team for a good driver. Now, you who know how I like horse flesh, can imagine me in my glory when behind these horses. Every place I went I saw pretty horses, cows, hogs and sheep, every day I took a long drive through the country. You would be astonished to see such cornfields as I saw in Indiana. It is planted about a foot apart, maybe further apart, I am not sure, as I did not get out of the buggy to measure it. The stalk and ears are very large and of the richest color of green. It was a great curiosity to me, and just as wonderful as some of the things I saw in the west. One of the curiosities I saw among the farming implements, was the tomato planter. There they have tomatoes by the acres for canning purposes. I saw a hay lifter in operation too, which was new to me. I visited one cousin that has a female baron. It was in the music of every time, and the day I was there, they shipped eighty-six gallons of raspberries at forty-three cents per gallon. I think blackberries sell for twenty-five cents per gallon. You would not more picking for that price would you? I don't imagine they are tedious to pick, as the vines are in rows and all runners kept cut back. One berry picker told me he could pick as many as twenty-five gallons a day.

My stay in Indiana is ended and begins the journey to Niagara Falls. From Chicago en route to Niagara Falls, I crossed only one of the United States, which was Michigan at Detroit. I crossed the river on a steamer, then continued my journey through Canada to Niagara Falls, Canada, there crossed the river and entered Niagara Falls, N. Y. Right here was my first experience in having my baggage examined. As I did not have anything very valuable, I did not have to pay any duty. The Niagara Falls is another wonder which I am not capable of describing. It is a beautiful sight, entirely different from all other things, that are wonderful and grand, in the United States I don't think I would ever tire of looking at the falls. Once I saw a beautiful rainbow across the water below the falls, the effect of sunshine through the mist. I drove over to Victoria Park. The drive way was some distance from the Falls, and the mist was so heavy that the carriage and horses were drenched with wet as tho' they had been in a heavy rain, and the drive way next to the Falls was very muddy. The parks here are very pretty. Along the water's edge is posted, every few feet a board with the word danger on it, in large letters. To fall in these waters is certain death. It is not known who first discovered this natural curiosity, or what eyes first gazed upon the majesty of its power. The cataract is gradually wearing away, and it is thought the time is coming when there will be no falls between the two great lakes, but a mighty river instead. At the present site of the falls the edge of the cataract is of hard, limestone rock, by the action of the spray and back current, the soft strata has been hollowed out, forming what is called the cave of the winds. Many people go in to these caves, but I did not care to run that risk.

After spending a pleasant day here I take the night train for Providence, R. I. The scenery about the Catskill Mountains and along the Hudson river is very pretty indeed. My route took me across the southwest corner of the State of Vermont and through the northern and central part of Massachusetts. The mountain scenery through this section, carried me back to "those Carolina Hills." Yes, those hills are dearer to me than ever now, and I prefer North Carolina, to any other, for my home.

You have heard me talk a great deal about Rhode Island. I hope to tell you more by and by. I am now visiting Mr and Mrs Congdon; we are not going any where till I am well rested. This finishes my letter for this time.

Yours Devotedly,
DAISY OSBORNE.

The New National Chairman.

"The country will learn to place a high estimate upon Mr Taggart as an astute politician and leader. His career has been one that is full of inspiration to ambitious American youths. He was born in Ireland and came to this country a barefooted boy, without money or prestige of any sort. He began his life work selling newspapers and sandwiches at a railroad eating house. Later he kept a small hotel in an Indiana town, and later still ran the big lunch counter in Indianapolis. It was while doing this that he came in contact with nearly all the people of Indianapolis and the traveling public of the State. They have a story that, when he was a young chap running his lunch counter in Indiana he would give out a handshake and a smile with every sandwich, and he became one of the most popular men in the State of Indiana. When he was still a young man his popularity was such that the Democrats of Marion county nominated and elected him County Auditor, a position which paid him twenty-thousand dollars a year. He saved his money, he invested it well, he grew in popularity, and at the end of his term of office was three times elected Mayor of Indianapolis. In 1902 he was Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Indiana, and conducted the campaign that resulted in a great Democratic victory. He organized that State as it has never been organized before, except during the Tilden campaign, and showed that he has organizing ability of the highest order. He has been on the National Committee for eight years, and while he has not had a leading part in the management of any campaign, his judgment was excellent and his associates on the committee had and have great faith in his ability to organize for victory. Mr Taggart knows folks, and he knows how to reach all classes and all grades."—Josephus Daniels in News and Observer.

Davidson County's Old Men.

The North State gives the names of the following old men in Davidson county:

Mr Joseph Guyer is the oldest living citizen in the county. We attach a list of the names and townships in which they live:

Alfred Pickett, 85 years old, Wiley Crouse, 87, John T Harris, 85, of Lexington township; Martin Taw, 86, of Yadkin College; Joseph Guyer, 94, of Midway; Levi Tesh, 85, Abbott's Creek; John M Smith, 88, Silver Hill; W H Badgett, 87, Jackson Hill; John Gallimore, 88, Conrad Hill; Thos Cole, 90, Jesse Lane, 86, Healing Springs.

There are in the county only 33 men who are over 81 years of age, and 178 men who are over 70 years old. We can frankly say that there is not a better class of citizens to be found any where in the State, and every one of them live in the county and the most of them are our best farmers.

Progress.

"Time here to keep us children of a while
That we were some great Princes, I would build
Far off from men a college like a city,
And I would teach them all that men are taught;
We are twice as quick!"

These lines came back to me, and kept whispering in my ears, as I turned the pages of one of the leading magazines some time ago, looking at some of the noted female presidents of northern colleges.

I expect it was the masculine attire in which they were clothed that brought Tennyson's poem to my mind on such short notice, (for I never was much at remembering poetry) but when I looked at those noble specimens of womanhood with their gowns and caps, collars and "four in hands," such a sensible way of blending the two costumes, so as not to give offense to either sex, another fragment of the poem came slowly back to me like this:

"If our old halls could change their sex and become
With proctors for proctress dean for dean
And assert girl graduates in their golden hair
I think they should not wear our caps and gowns."

As I looked at those female presidents arrayed in a half and half costume, I wondered why they should care to wear anything that smacked of man's attire.

It seems to me that when a woman can look the whole world in the face in the capacity of presiding genius of some great institution of learning; and whose head is stored with all the learning of both ancient and modern times; and whose brain has developed until by actual weight it excells her brother president. Why! Oh why! will she adopt the cap and detestable gown, turn down collar and so on? Why not stand forth arrayed in a pretty and becoming dress, large sleeves and all. (1830 style if preferred) probably a white apron with a ruffle on it, and a tuck comb?

It seems that these erudite woman presidents who no doubt can quote whole pages of Greek poetry and have not forgotten still to weep over the fate of Helen; and possibly imagine themselves finally carried by stratagem from behind the walls of their college vastness, and dropped at the feet of some noble Trojan.

Tennyson I think only deviates in his forceful poem in one particular, the main part of the poem is quite natural or according to the manner of things mundane. He makes his president of the great woman's university quite young; and I think from the jingle of the verse, rather pretty, at least she is "much sought after." Now I believe all the great female presidents whose pictures I have seen are rather passed the heyday of youth. They have a tired look in their deep set orbs as if they had been worsted in the battle of life, and worn out almost in the battle of books, they have a far away look as if the goal were not even in sight.

I have never seen a diploma signed by a female president, but I should think it would be a wonderful sight to contemplate, imagine some name great in the educational world annexed to the well known vellum, confirming all enquiring minds that so and so is a proficient in Latin, Greek and Hebrew; is fully competent to converse with the shades of Pythagoras and Newton on all mathematical problems, and soar aloft into the etherial regions with the old astronomers. How fortunate that woman has at last taken her proper place in the world; the equal if not surperior of man, in all respects save two, she will never be able to throw at any thing and hit it, or sharpen a pencil; but this does not differ, for she can argue down a dozen men any time, and walk off fully satisfied having offered during the hour's combat only one argument "that it was so because it was so." She is satisfied with so little, all her life this little "clincher" fully satisfies her, and when this little bomb is thrown she quietly leaves the field for some other green pasture of argumentative power. Truly,

"AUNT ANNIE."

MONTGOMERY NEWS.

The Examiner.

A welcome visitor in the form of a 9½ pound girl arrived at the home of our town marshal, Mr U B Jordan last Monday.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs Olindo Cox which occurred at Star last Saturday night. She had been in poor health for some time. Mrs Cox was a highly esteemed lady and only about twenty-two or three years old at the time of her death.

Mrs John C Currie died at Candor on the 21st inst. Mrs Currie has been in bad health some time past. Mrs Currie was a Miss McKinnon before she married Mr Currie in 1883. She was born December 27th 1861, which made her a little more than forty-two and one half years old at the time of her death. She was a kind hearted good Christian woman and a loving mother. She had been a member of the Presbyterian church for a long while.

The stockholders of the Bank of Mt Gilead met on the evening of July the 25th and elected the following board of directors, L P Byrd, J A McAulay, C A Armstrong, G T McAulay, A J Little, W H Parker and J P Redding. Immediately afterwards the directors met and elected the officers of the bank and transacted such other business as was necessary. J A McAulay one of the foremost business men of the county was elected president. Mr L P Byrd also who is known as an unusually good business man was made vice-president. Mr A H Ragan, of High Point, a young man of fine character was made cashier.

The capital stock of the new bank is $10,000 all paid in. This bank which will be open for business in a few days is situated in the best section of the county and we feel sure that with proper management it will do an excellent business.

The Neat Little Darn.

"I love to see a neat little darn in household napery or garments of any kind," said an observant old lady. "It always suggests to me care and neatness and good management.

Slovens never darn tidily, or take the proverbial stitch in time that saves some useful possession. When I was a little girl nurse used to tell us a story about a beautiful and rich and altogether delightful young man, who liked two sisters. One was much prettier and livelier than the other, and naturally he rather preferred her to the quieter sister, but on one unlucky day for her he took a walk with her. Her slipper stuck in the road and came off, and he was horribly shocked to see a great hole in the heel of her stocking. Of course, he did not like her after that. And the next day, by a strange coincidence while walking with the plainer sister, she, too, in some way or another, lost her slipper, and this time he noticed the neatest, nicest little darn imaginable on the toe of her stocking, and loved her at once and always. Perhaps our nurse's tale has had something to do with my liking for people who darn their things neatly, but I think it shows a desirable characteristic," concluded the old lady.

Notice

Examinations for entrance to the Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville, Tennessee, will be held for this Congressional district at Greensboro, N. C, on Aug. 4-6, 1904

They will be conducted by W D Kirykindall in the office of the county supt. A. C. REYNOLD,
Pres. Alumni Association.

SAM JONES WRITES FROM THE STRIKE REIT STATE OF COLORADO.

This is an ideal spot, thirty miles north of Denver, rustling in the foothills of the Rockies. No poet ever saw more beauty and no lover's dream was ever more enchanting than this place where I now sit, as I write of its glories. The growing, charming city of Boulder, with its ten thousand people, its beautiful homes and splendid business houses, lies in the valley a mile in the distance, and four hundred feet below us. The fertile valley ten miles wide and 30 miles long with its verdant growth, presents a picture on which we gaze and admire for hours, the fertile lands under the magic influence of the irrigating prairies make this valley of the Nile, in its luxurious growth of alfalfa, wheat, corn, oats and all manner of fruits and vegetables. Here the eyes of man can look on the prettiest spot on earth, as well as the most healthful and pleasant in climate. What a transition as one comes out of the sweltering cities of St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City, into this high altitude of five thousand feet above the sea level, its bracing breezes, pleasant days and cool nights.

It has been five years since I was here and the population of Boulder has doubled and the chautauqua grounds beautified and improved until I hardly realize I am at the same place. I found people here from more than a dozen cities. I spent two hours in Denver yesterday morning and I found that city throbbing with a new life and taking her place indeed as the metropolis of the great west. The growth of that city in all astonished me in the five years since I spent any time there.

The labor troubles in the state have been the only drawback and while the fight was an awful one, the end seems to be in sight. Labor and capital will some day find out that each have a dead line which the other cannot cross. Labor has some rights that must be considered and respected. Capital has some rights that must be considered and respected.

Public sentiment has more in it to regulate and settle these vexed problems than all the courts and armed soldiers. Which ever way public sentiment goes so goes the fight. Capital must learn that labor asks reasonable returns for service rendered. Labor must learn that capital must have reasonable returns from investments made or capital will go out of business. Capital proposes to run the business and proposes to shut up shop before it will turn the business over to labor unions. I do not recall a single battle royal between labor and capital where the one in the right did not whip the fight and where both are in the wrong, then it's a dog fall, and both get hurt bad in the deal. I've been a laboring man. I've never been a capitalist, but I've watched the procession more until I am for the fellow who is in the right whoever he may be. Here in Colorado the women vote in all elections just as men do, but I find the politics of Colorado is not an improvement over the other state where only male men vote. I propose yet awhile to do my wife's voting, and here and now promise her to vote in the interest of her and the children every pop. The peace of my home, the happiness of my wife and the sobriety of my boys outweigh all political issues and all candidates, and if this makes me a traitor, then I am content to be one. I find in my travels that the Democrats are enthusiastic and hopeful. They believe they have the best possible candidates, and they are standing by them in loyalty.

The events of the coming months before November will have much to do with the victory of the one side and the defeat of the other. But as I said last week, the battleground of the two parties will be Indiana and New York states. The candidate which carries both of these states has the plum. The Republican papers are doing all they can to make of Parker's telegram only a track of a sharp politician, fixed up and turned out by David B Hill. But I am of the opinion that Judge Parker did his own thinking and was brave enough to do his own telegraphing with no reference to the tricks of politicians. I am so far away from home I can't hear a faint sound from Georgia. I wonder what the legislature did with the franchise bill and the anti-jug bill. I suppose the first went through o. k., and the second lodged on a snag, but we will confidently expect the next legislature to give it to us. As I have said before, we will have it or know the reason why. If we have the Australian ballot then we can get some other things we have longed for. The gang that has kept us waiting will be out of a job on the days of the primary. I am in for the war, been in for 30 years and too old now to change programs. I go from here back into Iowa, Kansas, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, etc. I will write next week from Ohio.

I find that wheat and corn are both in bad shape in most of the sections I have passed through. Yours, still on the wing.

SAM P. JONES.

Mother's Ear

A WORD IN MOTHER'S EAR: WHEN NURSING AN INFANT, AND IN THE MONTHS THAT COME BEFORE THAT TIME,

SCOTT'S EMULSION

SUPPLIES THE EXTRA STRENGTH AND NOURISHMENT SO NECESSARY FOR THE HEALTH OF BOTH MOTHER AND CHILD.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

Bryan a Great Man—The Fight in New York and Loyalty of Mr. Hearst—Democratic Success Assured. Henry S. Baker Accentuates Negro Question by Characteristic Letter in Washington Post—White and Colored Girls on Platform at Chicago.

Special Correspondence of the Courier.

It is the consensus of opinion in the national capital that in the line-up for battle between the two parties, the Democracy has the best of the situation. It is believed here by the leaders of the party who have visited Washington since the convention in St. Louis that the outcome of the convention has practically solidified the Democratic party in this country. It looked for a time in St. Louis that no power on earth could ever bring the two warring factions together. But conciliation and compromise on both sides and the splendid attitude of Mr Bryan and his leaders have performed a political miracle and the old Democratic party is once more a solid phalanx and will move in serried ranks on the cohorts of corruption and extravagance in the Republican party. There are divergent opinions here concerning the telegram sent by Judge Parker to the convention, but the majority of Democratic leaders believe that it has had more of a beneficial effect than otherwise. While, of course, Judge Parker did not mean literally that the gold standard was "irrevocably established," yet it practically is so until gold becomes so cheap that men who are now gold men will seek to demonetize it. So long as present conditions obtain, the gold standard will remain fixed and nothing can disturb it. When, however, the per capita of real or basic currency becomes less than it is now, there will be more clamor for the double standard and the money question will become once more a paramount issue in our politics. There are some people who criticize Mr Bryan for his action in criticizing Judge Parker and portions of the platform since the convention adjourned. But the truth of the matter is that Mr Bryan has done more to help the ticket and hold his forces together for it than any one man in the country. If he had laid down immediately after the convention and accepted fully and entirely everything that was done, hundreds of thousands of his followers in the past two campaigns would have become angered at him, would have declared him insincere and dishonest, and would have bolted the ticket. When he was honest enough, however, to criticize the things in Judge Parker that he did not like and things distasteful to him in the platform, while at the same time he proclaimed that there was enough Democracy in the platform to warrant his entire support, his friends knew him to be honest and agreed that if their old leader could thus support the ticket, they, too, could make the same criticisms and give it their undivided support.

The friends of Judge Parker who know him best say that he will appreciate this fact as thoroughly as any man, and that it is his intention and the intention of the leaders to give to Mr Bryan some of the heaviest tasks of the campaign. One of those tasks will be to carry the State of Nebraska, and, if he succeeds in doing this, in which they will render him valuable assistance, he can not only go to the Senate of the United States, but will be one of the biggest men in the Parker administration. It argues well for our ticket that instead of all the enthusiasm for it being exhausted at the time of its naming, it has grown day by day since the adjournment of the convention. It is progressive in public favor instead of retrogressive.

The only possible discord in sight at this time within the Democratic ranks is the fight in New York City between McCarren and Tammany Hall. It is believed, however, that Judge Parker is a good enough politician to send for Mr Murphey and placate him by giving him all he asks, thus guaranteeing the biggest Democratic majority ever cast for any Presidential candidate in Greater New York. With that fight off our hands, it gives us every chance of carrying the State of New York and with it will go Connecticut, New Jersey, and Delaware. The nomination of Davis gives us West Virginia, beyond all doubt. The negro question assures us Maryland, and with either Illinois, Wisconsin, or Indiana, we will win the fight. It looks as though Wisconsin were absolutely assured to us on account of the factional fight in that State between the Republicans, and with Tom Taggart of Indiana for National Chairman, we are assured of that State.

There are many words of praise here from leaders of the party for the Hon. William Randolph Hearst. His action in wiring the convention of his loyalty to the ticket and his congratulations to Judge Parker have caused many men who hitherto were his bitterest enemies to speak words of praise in his behalf. There is no doubt that his eight great newspapers will do great and effective work in this campaign. The Democratic party needs Mr Hearst more than he needs it, and he has grown much in political stature by proving that he does not have to be bribed with the nomination, in order to remain a Democrat.

The leaders of the Democratic party are looking forward, not with apprehension, but with pleasurable anticipation, to Judge Parker's letter of acceptance. A ringing letter of acceptance, able and conservative, would strike a popular chord and give his campaign a further impetus.

More may hinge on what that letter says and how it is said than on any amount of the thousands of documents that may appear in the campaign. That letter will decide many men now wavering between the two candidates and the chances are that it will bring them to the support of Judge Parker, and the Democracy. The South is enthusiastic for Judge Parker and would be so if there were but one issue in the campaign. To them, the all-absorbing and overpowering issue is the negro question and they are anxious for the defeat of Roosevelt on account of that issue, if for no other reason. A recent communication to the Washington Post by a negro named Henry S Baker serves to accentuate the negro issue more than anything that has lately appeared. In that communication, he calls attention to the difference between the Republican and the Democratic National Conventions

He says that at the Republican Convention the colored man was treated as a companion, friend, and brother; that there he was made to feel as though he were not only a political, but social equal; that the delegates followed the advice and example of President Roosevelt, who teaches that the colored man deserves to be treated as a social equal. He says that to emphasize this fact, he had the courage to have at his table Prof. Booker T. Washington, and that, if Roosevelt is elected, it will so encourage the negro men that they will demand that Booker Washington shall be the Republican candidate for Vice-President in 1908.

He calls attention to the scene in the Republican Convention, when a beautiful white girl was placed upon the stage and by her side a negro boy, and that they led the cheering thus making an example of the equality of the races. He then points out that the Democratic Convention was a white man's convention, of a white man's party, and that in it, there was not a single negro man.

Talk like that will do more to make the race question one of the leading issues of this campaign than anything else that could be suggested. There are many doubtful States in the North that will give to the Democrats sufficient Republican votes upon the negro question alone to send them into the Democratic column. The chances are therefore that the Democrats will force this issue whenever they can.

Of course, it goes without saying that if the Democrats win the Presidency, they will also win the House, because no President was ever elected who did not carry the House with him. Specifically, the Democrats are counting upon gains in the next House in Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and possibly Connecticut and Rhode Island. In the West, they will probably elect their Congressmen or a majority of them in Colorado—also their Representatives in Montana and Idaho—possibly Wyoming and possibly make gains in California. There is a possibility of the House going Democratic with a Republican victory for President. But it is not probable, inasmuch as all precedent is against it. The Republicans admit this quietly. They also admit that the chances of Judge Parker's election are growing greater every day.

There is really no doubt of Judge Parker's election, if the Democrats of this country, who believe in Democratic principles instead of trust domination and the reign of an aristocracy, will stand shoulder to shoulder for the Democratic ticket.

This, the leaders of the party believe will happen and they are far more encouraged than I have seen them since 1892.

Of course, every man who attended the great Democratic Convention in St. Louis took in the latest and greatest of all the world's expositions ever held. The great St. Louis Exposition in its entirety can not be described. It has to be seen to be appreciated. It is not only larger and greater in area, but the buildings are more beautiful in design and finish, and the exhibits more comprehensive than any exposition ever held. The Philippine Village in itself will take two days to fully explore the interesting things there to behold, and the wonderful "Pike," especially at night, when it is one glittering, glaring mass of electric lights, is worth going many hundreds of miles to see. The attractions there can be seen for a little money and there seems to be no attempt to gouge visitors on the part of the exhibitors.

I talked to many people there who have seen all the world's expositions since the centennial in 1876, and they say that nothing has ever compared favorably with the St. Louis Exposition. It is a liberal education in itself and the opportunity of a lifetime, and any one who possibly can spare a few dollars is doing himself a grave injustice not to visit and witness this great aggregation of the world's progress and splendor.

CHAS. A. EDWARDS.

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