WOMEN'S BIG WORK.

WHAT OHIO CLUBS HAVE DONE FOR CIVIC BETTERMENT.

&n Ripley Nearly All the Church So cieties Have Pollowed the Improvement Society's Example - Smoke Suisance Has Had Much Attention.

The fleet work undertaken by the civic improvement committee of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs was to establish civic improvement committees in every club and to place civic improvement topics upon every programme. Of the 310 federated clubs in Ohlo more than 150 laive now their committees and topics. Each club has been urged to become a member of the American Civic association.

It is not federated clubs alone that are appointing these committees. In Ripley, town of 2,500 inhabitants, on the Ohlo river, nearly all the church societies have followed the example of the club. The results are clean streets, drinking fountains, trash receptacles, schoolhouses repainted and yards cleaned up and pictures in the schools. In Troy, another small town, there is not a sharry left. All have been replaced by neat cottages.

Cincinnati, through the civic improve ment department of her Woman's club, started the first playground in Ohio. Last year the club did good work against expectoration in the street cars, and this year its members are devoting their whole energy to the suppression of the smoke nuisance, in publishing the Toledo Clubwoman Toledo has given an impetus to the work all over the e. Admirable work in establishing ol gardens has also been done in

Cleveland clubs have taken a most active interest in home gardening, school gardens and playfrounds. Now they are especially devoting themselves to attacking pernicious advertising, and much good has been accomplished in the way of abolition of the smoke nuisance. Smoke consumers are now in successful operation in 200 bollers of the American Steel and Wire company.

The Woman's club of Columbus has accomplished much, first by "agitation" and then by co-operation with the board of trade. They have organized junior civic leagues, established playgrounds. cut down weeds and obtained new street signs. A cleaning up day was observed last April. More debris was collected than the city could take care of, so bonfires were in requisition. The smoke nuisance is also receiving much attention, and smoke consumers have been placed upon some manufactories and have given great satisfaction.

Zanesville and many other towns have started junior civic leagues. Dayhave started junior civic leagues. Day-ton is famous for school gardens and other civic work. At the Zanesville concention a full report of work was given by the chairman, followed by clacussion on "How to Arouse an In-terior of the Civic Improvement." Resolu-tions were adopted concerning the im-pending destruction of Niagam. Mrs. Arms. McGiffart Pound of Ashtabnia Agnes McGiffert Pound of Ashtabula is chairman of the ciric improvement committee, Ohio Federation of Wom-en's Clubs.

An Active Civic Association.

A civic improvement association was formed in Biuffton, O., a town of 2,000 inhabitants, in the spring of 1904. The following officers were elected at that time and were re-elected in the spring of 1905: President, Rev. John Todd; wice president, W. W. Entou; secretary, A. E. Temple; treasurer, J. E. Lugftill; Since the organization \$530.50 has been Since the organization \$230.50 has been realsed by the finance committee for improvement purposes, says Floral Life. A large amount of this money and much donated labor have been expended 50 the Presbyterian church property, a parcel of ground containing nearly an acre, which has been thrown open to the public as a park. This property is situated in the center of the town at the crossing of two of the town at the crossing of two of the most prominent streets, thus giving one most prominent streets, thus giving one of the best located small parks in north-western Ohio. The winding crushed stone walks, athe rustic seats, the elecric lights, the numerous large and various shaped flower beds rising out of a well kept lawn, the large spraying metal fountain, with its cement bar all well shaded by the wide spreasing branches of the native eim and the ing oranness of maple, make this park a thing of beauty and a joy to all inter-ceted in it. The association has also assisted in improving the waterworks ground and the campus of the Central Mennonite college, which is situated on one of the hilltops of the town.

Vacant Let Crops Valuable.

Philadelphia's public school gardens, which were conducted last season on the vacant lots of the city, flourished under the patient cultivation of more under the patient cultivation or more than 2,000 boys and girls, so that not only were numerous unsightly lots made attractive, but at least 850 poor families were aided in the struggle for existence, says the Maryland Educational Journal. It is now estimated that the value of the vegetables raised on these 242 acres of school garden land will exceed \$50,000. All this is aside from the educational value of the work itself to the little gardeners.

Need of Activity Among Officials. It is quite often that the inactivity of the officials of a town work against its best interests, any D. M. Carr in Home Trade Advocate. Nearly every small town has ordinances relative to entting of weeds along the streets, the cutting of weeds along the streets, and it is rarely that these rules are en-forced. The streets of a town over-grown with weeds never make a good impression on the stranger. Good side walks, well kept streets in the resi-dence and business portions of a pince always speak well for the habits of its residents. MR. HAMMER'S SPEECH.

Delivered in Accepting Renomination for Solicitor of the Tenth Judicial District.

From The Dispatch.

The following is the speech de-livered by Mon. W. C. Hammer when he accepted the nomination for solicitor:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

To receive this nomination at your hands in this great democratic district is an honor of which any man must and should feel sensible as well as proud. The honor is especially prized by me, for the reason that the office is one of the most important in the gift of the

with all my sense of unworthiness I dare not set up my judgmeht ness I ture not set any judgment against yours in naming me as your nominee for state's solicitor in he eight counties of this great Fied-mont section, right in the center of our State, on the waters of the three great rivers, the Catawba, the Yadkin and the Pedee and Deep rivers, with the thriving population the marts of trade, the ever busy

um of industry. I therefore bow to your decision and gratefully accept the (unex-pecteo?) honor conferred upon me, should the people have intelligence and good and the intelligence and good Lonistana purchase and it fixed the indgment, of which my opponent at Mexican boundary under Polk at reast will have some doubt, to encorse this nomination, I shall exert soil that is contiguous touches the two all the power I possess faithfully to oceans and was given to the nation, fill the position your choice has bestowed upon me and will, if elected, be willing to bear the burdens enencouraged and welcomed to our encouraged and welcomed to our encouraged and welcomed to our election.

shall ask leave to print. Continuing, however, Mr. Ham-mer said: If you have not nominated for this important position a clean and honest man you should have done so, for there is no posi-tion where there is greater need of oun ities.

Mr. Hammer then dwelt on th importance of uprightness in the judges, and spoke of the confidence that our people have in their courts. Also the importance of maintain-ing a high standard was touched on, a standard like that of the courts now, the pride and glory of North Carolina.

Mr. Hammer spoke a bit about Republican politics, and said that Marion Butler had taken absolute charge of the Republican party in this State. He was backing the Adams organization. He sat in his office at Washington and Bandal out his world that was law usto ed out his word that was law unto the powers that be in the party. He aspired to a national leadership and had his eye on the senate. And while it may not be realized by some, said Mr. Hammer, it was nethertheless a fact that the wiley old fox, although thoroughly dis old fox, although thoroughly dis-credited in the State, was preparing again to catch our people asleep, and forgetful of his past record of swreck and ruin, and slip into power while we rest on our oars in fancied B.curity.

We hear much said these days by those who do not know as to what a democrat is and what it means to be a democrat. In defining the term democracy, there comes involuntari ly to my lips the answer, that to be a democrat means to be a patriot; a lover of liberty; a champion of hon-est and economical government; a believer in the equal rights and opbeliever in the equal rights and op-portunity of all peoples, and a man who sticks to his party. A demo-crat is one who believes not only in equal rights but also in special privileges to none.

when certain things in a platform or about a candidate may not suit one and he may have a pull on the people, the Republican shave a pull on the corporations and the trusts have a pull on the corporations and the combines at the same time entirely willing that alien and weaker races should be subjugated and held as the fruits of conquest, is not a democrat. He who does not object to laws being enacted that promote and foster combinations of rich and powerful men who are able under such a cover to control the very neccessities of life, and by these measures.

When the same time entirely willing to stand the ground for bolting a take to abandoning a party, discovered that promote and foster combinations of rich and powerful men who are able under such a cover to control the very neccessities of life, and by these measures.

The ambition of short a candidate may the trusts have a pull on the corporations and the trusts have a pull on the politicians, and ordinary folk—honest Republican and the trusts have a pull on the politicians, and ordinary folk—honest Republicans and Demogration must at once follow.

We must sometimes be willing to yield somewhat in our judgment to stand by our party if on the whole it honestly represents and the trusts have a pull on the corporations and the trusts have a pull on the corporations and the trusts have a pull on the corporations and the trusts have a pull on the corporations and the trusts have a pull on the corporations and the trusts have a pull on the corporations and the trusts have a pull on the corporations and the trusts have a pull on the politicians, and ordinary folk—honest Republican rule is all a matter of "pull" and graft. The railroads and the trusts have a pull on the corporations and the trusts have a pull on the corporations and the trusts have a pull on the corporations and the trusts have a pull on the corporations and the trusts have a pull on the corporations and the trusts have a pull on the corporations and the trusts have a pull on the corporations and t the payment of exaggerated prices by those who can ill afford to do so, and who gives his assistance to legislation that by act of congress gives to a few the controlling right to tax through a tariff the pockets of the people solely to make a few men rich, you likewise find a man who has no instict of democracy in him.

Suck men are not patriots: they the latter course we will injure our-

Such men are not patriots; they are not concerned about the rights of others; they are not interested in the general welfare, save as they are selfishly benefitted by it; and they never understand nor care for the principles of a representative government which is based upon the consent of the governed and the idea of doing the greatest good and work.

Sunfawer Philosophy.

Sunfawer Philosophy.

Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

its lineage and its history. It was founded by Thomas Jefferson, who wrote the declaration of independence who formulated and enacted the laws that secured and guaranteed religious liberty, and who founded a great university, for he believed in highre education and its dissemination an ong the masses. It flourished as the party of the people in the days and under the administration of Andrew Jack son, the hero of New Orleans, warrior and statesman, and came victorious under his leadership its death grapple with the United States bank that sought to add politics and the management of the nation's finances to 1.8 legitimate banking business and came to some the authority to say who should and who should not be prest-dent of the United States. The democratic party with Jackson as his bank. For sixty years of our national life the democratic party controlled the destinies of the nation and added to its area as it did to its population by legitimate expansion until it ranked with the greatest nations on earth and spread its dominion from sea to sea

It has not been in favor of contracted territory nor pawcity of population, for it gathered into the national domain the great northwest; it acquired under Jefferson the by the nomination and shores the worthiest of foreign citizenship and all lovers of liberty It is two hot to t lk. I think I It believes in tariff laws that raise ample money to pay the expenses of the government, construct internal improvements, fostering every industry whose promotion means the development of the country's resources and the advancement of labor. nies the right of a man or set of men to organize and direct combinations that are conspiracies in violation of the law, the purpose of which is to control markets, fix prices prevent competition stille independent bustness endeavor and at the expense of financial ruin and disaster, conduct

their own business. The democratic party does not be lieve in foreign conquest or aggran-dizement. It does not believe in a system of colonial dependencies, folwing up acquisitions by arms and governing people subdued by torch and sword. It believes in home rule. In the just distribution of burdens as well as the benefits thereof, state and local. It believes in the just and equitadle collection of taxes. That the rich and powerful shall not escape and that the weak and poor shall not be unjustly burdened is a democratic principle. That political influences shall not count in the escape of certain properties from taxation, while others lacking such influence are forced to bear it, is also a tenet of our faith. Every man and every corporation should be equally taxed upon the value of what is actually owned and not upon the value of political influence or contributions

to political campaigns.

This is the very essence and creed of democracy, equal and exact justices; equal and exact burdens in

maintaining the goverment.

There is still one thing that democracy means or should mean. Party bickerings and strife must There must be parties in сенве. representative government. In a country like ours, vast as it is, the individual is neccessarially of little consequence or importance. Whatver good a man desires to ac-complish must be brought about within his party. There may be times when certain things in a

stand in the way of nor impeach party discipline. The Democratic

of doing the greatest good and working the greatest benefit to all the people.

The democracy party is proud of the democracy

DIVISION OF THE PORK

How the Republican Managers Carved the Meat.

PUNISHED THE INDEPENDENTS

Twenty-three Members Stood Out Against the House Machine, They Got What Was Coming to Them-The Plan Exhibits the Cohesive Power of Plunder.

The objection to the "pork bill" is not against the appropriation of money to build postoffiers and other public outsilings, but the manner in which the distribution of the amount for con-gressional districts is used to correcotarressmen on other legislation. There are 386 members of the house, and if the appropriations made for large cities are considered as benefidal to all its members no less than 263 of them are cared for in this bill. "If we should credit all of Chicago's ten representatives with the \$25,000 for a South Chiengo postoffice," says the New York Post, "there would be left only 113 of the unrewarded 'bad boys.' We are taking no account in this analosis of the changes in the bill made by

During the session just closed there were two conspicuous opportuni-ties for misconduct on the part of Resablean members. Those itslican members. Those were the stes on the Philippine tariff and the statchood bill. Let us see how re-wards and punishments have been neted out to the 'insurgents' on those famous measures. For this purpose we may divide the members into three classes. The first, including thirty Re-publicans and thirteen Democrats, is made up of those in whose districts appropriations of \$100,000 &r more have been made by the house; the second, those who got less than \$100,000 or merely shared in appropriations with their colleagues, and the third, those who got nothing at all, individually or with colleagues, for a city or state at large."

There were only twenty consistent assingents who voted against the house caders on both the contested measures. Five of them got into the \$100,000 class Messrs. Gillett of California, French of Idaho, Minor of Wisconsin, Mondell of Wyoming and Smith of California. Five got nothing at all, two shared ap-propriations with colleagues, and seven received amounts averaging \$47,200, the average for all members included me average for all members included at all being more than \$80,000. At the same time it is interesting to see how saving grace was extended to those who had once erred, but professed repentance. Thus in the \$100,000 class are seven who voted against their par-ty on the Philippine bill, but came into line the next week for the statehood bill. Two who were regular on the first, but not on the second, also appear

in the privileged class.

"But these inst, who voted straight the first time and perversely strayed over to the Democrats on the statehood bill when every vote was so sorely needed, generally got what was com-ing to them. There were twenty-two such misguided men. Only two, in spite of their support for the Philippine tariff, have their names among the good boys. Five share appropriations with fellow congressmen. Seven get an average of \$40,000 apiece, ranging from \$15,000 to \$70,000, while eight are righteously sent home without a penny. over to the Democrats on the statehood rom \$15,000 to \$70,000, while eight are righteously sent home without a penny. It is indeed a serious matter to stand against the house machine."

You can tell how subservient your member of congress was to the ma-chine by the amount appropriates for the district.

The appropriation of the nubble mea-

The appropriation of the public mon-ey should be made on a business basis, ey should be made on a business basis, according to the necessities of each lo-cality, and instead of building enormous buildings in the large cities that are imposing, but often quite unadapted for official business, the smaller towns should be supplied with the necessary postoffice buildings.

A Grafting System.

If you don't have "a pull" nowadays you must be content with hard work you must be content with hard work and small pay. The system of govern-ment and business as conducted under Republican rule is all a matter of "pull" and graft. The railroads and the trusts have a pull on the people, the Republican politicians have a pull on the corporations and the combines, the Republican camp followers have a pull on the politicians, and ordinary folk—honest Republicans and Demo-crats—have to pull out their wallets and

The president falled to get his new Chinese treaty ratified. He also falled to get his modified Chinese exclusion law. A Washington dispatch speaking of the president's Chinese bill says: "Rather than risk defeat the managers of the bill, Cannon, Dalzell and Gros-venor, thought it was better to let the venor, thought it was better to see the bill go over until the next session." The immigration bill, which was in-tended to admit all Chinese and others who suffer religious persecution or po litical oppression or anything equally good as a pretext, also went over for future action. The ship subsidy bill went over too. But they'll all be acted on after the election convenient season.

Ambassador Whitelaw Reid said at the Fourth of July banquet in London that the prosperity of this country was that the prosperity of the Disgley fardue to gold and not to the Dingley tar-

iff. Tell the stand patters.

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