

JAS. A. THOMAS, Editor and Proprietor.

THE COUNTY, THE STATE, THE UNION.

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.00 Per Year, Strictly in Advance.

VOL. XXXI

LOUISBURG, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1901.

NUMBER 6.

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GRAND CLARK'S LETTER

Morgan's Brave but Un-availing Fight.

GREED TOO MUCH FOR HONOR

McKinley Sacrifices Cuba on the Altar of Spoil.

FRIENDS MAY BECOME ENEMIES.

Cuban Rider to the Army Bill Likely to Involve Us in War-President Endowed With Imperial Powers. Free Government Betrayed by the Spoiler Monstrosity—Reckless Extravagance in the Expenditure of Public Money—Retrospection of Garfield's Career—Lynchings the Scenarmanian Horrors Boston—Republican's Reply.

Special Washington Letter. In the presence of Senator John S. Morgan of Alabama all men who believe in liberty and love truth should stand uncovered. He made a brave fight and, his age considered, an astounding feat to save this great republic from the charge of Munich Pides in the Cuban matter, but without avail. Greed was too much for honor. A noble resolution and a wisar was never passed by any legislative body on earth since the one with which the American congress prefaced the Spanish war. In brief it consisted of three parts: First, a declaration that the Cuban people ought to be and of right are free and independent; second, a disclaimer as to any intention on our part to gobble the island; third, our determination to get out of the island as soon as the Cubans should establish an independent and stable government. That resolution was passed to show our own generosity and disinterestedness and for the further purpose of keeping other nations off of us while we walloped Spain. The resolution worked like a charm. It accomplished everything intended or hoped for. Other nations gave us an unobstructed field, and we thrashed Spain in six months.

The apostles of greed now say that it is regrettable that we ever passed that resolution. Really it is regrettable that we ever inserted the word stable in that fly in the pot of ointment. That was the trap. I was opposed to it then. In the report submitted to the house by the minority of the committee on foreign affairs, which I wrote, that word does not occur. It is the source of woe and unhappiness. It constitutes the excuse for the Cuban rider to the army bill, which Morgan fought so valorously and ineffectually, which fastens on us the charge of Munich faith and which is a direct, ruthless and unnecessary slap in the face of the Cubans. It will breed all sorts of trouble—most probably war.

Our Attitude Hostile. I say frankly that I would like to see Cuba a part of this republic, but while securing the island I am in favor of preserving the American honor and the spear of Achilles and the plowshare of Cincinnati. I am unalterably opposed to exhibiting ourselves as a lot of conscienceless liars to the gaze of the civilized world. If we act with respect to the Cubans, we thereby throw away recklessly and inexcusably any chance we ever had of peaceable annexation. And greed did it. Certain favorites of the administration couldn't wait to get rich. So they have precipitated hostilities that will not end until the status quo. Everything desirable could have been secured by diplomacy. It's a great pity.

His Imperial Majesty. The Spooner Philippine rider practically makes Mr. McKinley what Senator Pettigrew ironically suggested his titles should be—"President of the Republic of the United States and emperor of the islands of the seas." Let us hope that his imperial majesty will be a clement ruler and not abuse the unlimited power placed in his hands. Only one other man on the whole face of the earth is endowed with so much power, and that is young Nicholas, czar of all the Russias. It like the peace of God, passes all understanding—this action of the American congress in conferring despotic power upon any man. It is contrary to the genius of our institutions, an anomaly in American legislation, a dangerous, let us hope not a fatal, innovation. If a cruel, bloody, inhuman decision is not set up in the Philippines under the Spooner resolution, it will not be due to the wisdom of congress, but to the good sense of William McKinley. If there be disgrace, he will share it with a scoundrel and a reckless congress. If there be glory, it will be entirely Mr. McKinley's. The historian of our times will write over against the name of every man who voted for the Spooner monstrosity this legend: "This man betrayed the principles of free government. Let his name be anathema: 'I for ever.'" And it will be just verdict.

Of course an extra session of congress was undesirable, but it would have been far better to have remained in continuous session till March 4, 1903, than to have precipitated endless hostilities with Cuba and a despotism in the Philippines, and that's precisely why old Senator Morgan's 11th hour speech is a performance worthy of remembrance and of all gratitude. Leonidas at Thermopylae. Horatius at the bridge. Davy Crockett at the Alamo and John T. Morgan in the senate are companion pieces which men will love to look upon, but grave and reverend sages must not be deprived of their funerals. Consequently an extra session should be avoided at the cost of sacrificing our honor in Cuba and establishing a medieval despotism in the Philippines.

Reckless Extravagance. The more the record of the Fifty-sixth congress in the matter of extravagance is exposed to the light of day the worse it will appear to the average taxpayer. No such recklessness in squandering noble money has been witnessed among men since the evil days of the maldorador reconstruction carping legislatures in the south, when the people were plundered without let or hindrance. It is pleasant to reflect upon the infancy which attaches to that set of thieves and that one of the most notorious of them "has done time" in two or three penitentiaries—the ex-Governor Franklin J. Moses of South Carolina. I think he is in the Massachusetts penitentiary now. If not, he ought to be. In the Fifty-sixth congress the looters of the treasury had it all their own way, and only two or three successful studs were made against them, and those only where comparatively small amounts were involved. But I am inclined to think that the day of the people's wrath—the day of retribution—is coming.

The newspapers, Democratic and Republican, are beginning to take the matter up. A constant agitation will arouse the people at last. In a very carefully considered editorial the Pittsburg Post says: "The only way to make good cause for peace. It is simply an acknowledgment of how familiarly with vice breeds tolerance. The lynchings in the south have taken vengeance upon her slaves. The rabid was right, and his courage in stating the conviction under all circumstances is commendable."

Another breaking was reported yesterday. It occurred in Mississippi, where Lynchings were a white man. The deed was perpetrated by the mob. The victim was a colored man, and the mob was made up of a mixture of whites and blacks. The victim was a colored man, and the mob was made up of a mixture of whites and blacks. The victim was a colored man, and the mob was made up of a mixture of whites and blacks.

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controversy. On the South. The Pittsburg Dispatch still tries to saddle the blame for lynchings on the south. Here is its caustic article on the Indiana performance. In an editorial headed "Lynchings, North and South" it says: "A sensational turn was given to the funeral of Ida Fishelstein, the murdered Terre Haute school teacher, whose supposed murderer was lynched on Tuesday, by the rabid denunciation of the mob in the columns of its funeral oration. He declared emphatically for the orderly processes of the law and deplored the taking of life without the most ample proof of guilt. In fact, he made it plain that the religious belief of the dead girl had been outraged by the action of the mob in murdering her. He took vigorous vengeance upon her slayers. The rabid was right, and his courage in stating the conviction under all circumstances is commendable."

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STRAIGHT DEMOCRACY.

PARTY LEADERS EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS.

Grover Cleveland and David B. Hill Outline the Course for the Party to Pursue to Achieve Victory—Letters to a Baltimore Club.

The Crescent Democratic Club, of Baltimore, one of the leading political organizations of that city, celebrated its twenty-ninth anniversary last week, by listening to addresses on Democracy, delivered by speakers of national reputation. The occasion was rendered more than ordinarily interesting by the receipt of letters from Grover Cleveland and David B. Hill.

Mr. Cleveland says: "All the political signs of the times indicate most impressively the necessity of increased activity and aggressiveness in the ranks of Democracy. There were days when Democratic principles, advocated in Democratic fashion gave guarantee of Democratic supremacy—or at least, strength and influence in our nation's councils. Why should there not be a return of those days?"

"The answer to this question is not found in less applicability than formerly of Democratic doctrine to present conditions. On the contrary, there never was a time when they were more needed to cure evils which afflict our party politic, and there was never a time when our countrymen would be more willing to accept Democracy as they once knew it, as a safeguard against existing and threatened ills. I am convinced, however, that if our party is to gain its old prestige and become a strong and vigorous organization, feared by its enemies and inspiring the active devotion of its rank and file, it must first of all things itself become truly, honestly and consistently Democratic."

Ex-Senator Hill's letter is as follows: "You ask me in case of my inability to be present, to express a few thoughts appropriate to the occasion, and I cheerfully comply with your request. A Democratic club which has maintained its existence for twenty-nine years, steadfastly devoted to Jeffersonian ideas of government, is entitled to the congratulations of all good citizens. There is need every where of such organizations unselfishly devoted to the public welfare, zealous for the triumph of our party upon right principles and opposed to corruption wherever it may be found, whether inside or outside of party lines. In this time of dire defeat, when the shouts of the victorious hosts of plutocracy, commercialism and imperialism at their recent inaugural festivities at the national capital are still ringing in our ears, we should remember that the darkest hour is oftentimes just before the dawn of day.

"I am sure that a majority of the American electorate will not be satisfied with continued rule of radicalism, extravagance and corruption. But we must not deceive ourselves! The people will not restore the Democratic party to power unless they are satisfied that we will give them better government. The people want a safe and conservative administration of public affairs. There must be no question of our intention to fearlessly maintain the national credit under any and all circumstances. We must not permit our opponents to place us in a false position as the enemies of public order. Labor and capital should be equally respected, but neither should be unnecessarily assailed. Opposition to dangerous corporate combinations should not be allowed to degenerate into indiscriminate attacks upon character rather than antagonize the great business interests of the country and it could easily be accomplished without the surrender of a single essential party principle.

"We must realize the fact that a great political party should not be organized on narrow lines, but should be composed of all classes of good citizens, regardless of their pecuniary situations, occupations or other conditions who think substantially alike on important questions of government policy. Permit me to suggest to party friends that recriminations on account of present conditions are utterly useless. Let us instead look to the future with confidence, hope and courage.

"The Democratic party has survived a whole century of political vicissitudes, and if wise counsels shall hereafter prevail, as I firmly believe they will, the new century will soon witness a reunited and victorious party again in ascendancy in the affairs of our beloved country."

Prof. Ivyson, of Leesonsing, Md., suffered terribly from neuralgia of the stomach and indigestion for thirteen years and after the doctors failed to cure him and he was in a very short time advised the use of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure, and after taking a few bottles of it he says, "It has cured me entirely. I can eat anything I desire and I feel like a new man. It digests what you eat. Thomas' drug store."

Vanity sometimes spoils a multitude of real virtue. A Good Cough Medicine for Children. I have no hesitancy in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says Dr. F. H. H. of Petersburg, Va. "We have given it to our children when troubled with bad coughs, also whooping cough, and it has always given perfect satisfaction. It was recommended to me by a druggist as the best cough medicine for children as it contained no opium or other harmful drug." Sold by W. G. Thomas.

The speaker of the house is usually a man's wife. Remarkable Cures of Rheumatism. From the Vindicator, Bethelton, N. C. The editor of the Vindicator has had the pleasure of using the efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice with the most remarkable results in each case. First, with rheumatism in the shoulder from which he suffered excruciating pain for ten days, which was relieved with two applications of Pain Balm, rubbing the parts afflicted and relieving instant benefit and entire relief in a very short time. Second, in rheumatism in both joints, almost prostrating him with severe pain, which was relieved by two applications, rubbing with the liniment on retiring at night, and getting up free from pain. For sale by W. G. Thomas.

THE SELF-MADE MAN.

Bohann (Texas) News.

The News is in receipt of letters from two young men, one of whom asks for an opinion as to the most helpful journal for him to read, and the other inquires where he can procure a good history of self-made men, and is anxious about the opportunities for himself to become successful as a self-made man.

In answer to the first, we reply that there are many journals now published that are helpful, but so far as our knowledge of current literature goes, the one most helpful in every way to young men, is a paper called Success, published in Boston.

To the second, we can only reply that most history that is worth the reading is the history of self-made men and women. The shelves of every bookstore in the land are filled with the biographies of self-made men. No biography has never been written of the man who wasn't self-made. And it never will be. The world doesn't care to know anything about any other kind of men. The truth is, dear boy, that every man is self-made, no matter whether he be king, prince or potentate, freeman, serf or slave, learned or ignorant, rich or poor, good or bad. There is no other kind of men, except those who are born idiots.

It is true that sometimes we see men who have acquired a little wealth, or a little political or social prominence, who pride themselves that they are better than other men because they are "self made" in their acceptance of that term; who consider themselves as superior beings because they have succeeded, in some degree, when their opportunities seemed to them limited. Generally, you will find the man who boasts of being self-made a long way from being very learned or very wise, for if he were either he would know that every man who has succeeded in doing anything great or noble in this world has been self-made and therefore he hasn't anything to brag about. It doesn't make any difference whether he "started in life rich, or poor, whether of royal blood or of peasant family, whether given every advantage of position, and wealth, and education, or whether hindered by obscurity and poverty, and ignorance, if he succeeded in doing anything worthy of a man, it was because he did it of his own exertions.

Poverty helps no man to be self-made, and riches and pride of birth do not hinder him. Bobby Burns was as poor as a church mouse, and an obscure plow boy, at that, but he wrote poetry that will be read and admired as long as the English language lives. Byron was a lord, and had position and wealth, and honor, but all these did not keep him from being the most gifted poet of his time. Napoleon Bonaparte, from being a lieutenant in the army, rose by his own indomitable will, energy, and perseverance, to be the first emperor of France, and for a time the master of all Europe. But Julius Caesar, rich, titled, eloquent, learned, made himself dictator of Rome, which ruled the world, and he wrote his own history of his wars in Gaul, which lives to this day as a model of Latin composition and as a model of history. Morse was so poor when he invented the telegraph that his invention came near being lost because he could not prove its value, and congress hesitated about making an appropriation to build a line of wire on which he could prove it. Cyrus W. Field was a rich man when he conceived the plan of laying the Atlantic cable, but when he had spent his fortune and failed in his work, he did not hesitate to enlist the help of others, and when he had finally succeeded, congress gave him a vote of thanks and a gold medal.

Think you, young man, that any one of these men, or thousands of others of the world's great men in every field, was any more self-made than the other? Surely not. It is true that some have had greater obstacles to overcome than others, but the very work of fighting developed them and helped make them what they were. Some were more gifted by nature than others, and outstripped those who were weaker. But mind you, every man was what he became because he had in degree worked and developed his peculiar talent or his peculiar genius. No one else did it for him. A man may be born with an extraordinary mind, but if he makes an extraordinary man, he must work. He may inherit riches, but if he accumulates more, he must work. He may even be born a king, but it depends on himself what kind of king he will be.

Do not deceive yourself, or let others deceive you, into believing that you will ever be anything but self-made. If you ever become a poet or a painter or a sculptor, a statesman or an orator, a preacher or a leader of men, it will be because you are made

GIVE YOUR BOSS

In the American Surety Company, New York, the largest Surety Company in the world devoted exclusively to guaranteeing the fidelity of persons holding positions of pecuniary trust, and acting as surety on bonds and undertakings. Recognized by the State of North Carolina as a sufficient surety on bonds and undertakings of every description. For rates, address the American Surety Co., 109 Broadway, New York, or apply to W. H. YARBOROUGH, JR., Atty., Louisburg, N. C.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I have in my hands for sale the valuable double Hawkins' Store House on Nash Street. It can be bought on reasonable terms, and if not sold, will be rented for 1900. Also two good building lots on Noble Street, adjoining lot of Mrs. Fannie Hawkins.

I also have for sale the Col. Jones Tobacco Warehouse and the land connected therewith including the stables and the tenant house on Main Street. All the above property, containing buildings is paying ten per cent. on the amount asked for the property. Come quick if you want to buy.

J. A. THOMAS, Louisburg, N. C.

Feed Sale & Livery STABLE.

HAYES & FULLER, Proprietors

LOUISBURG N. C.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Dr. H. H. Thomas. A true benefactor is one who makes us do the best we can.

Headache often results from a disordered condition of the stomach and constipation of the bowels. A dose or two of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will correct these disorders and cure the headache. Sold by W. G. Thomas.

It's an easy matter to ignore an insult aimed at somebody else. Mrs. C. E. VanDusen, of Killebrew, Wis., was afflicted with stomach trouble and constipation for a long time. She writes: "I have tried many preparations but none have done me the good that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has. These Tablets are for sale at W. G. Thomas' drug store. Price 25 cents. Samples free."

Entertaining a hope is never a disinterested act of hospitality. When you are bilious use those famous little pills known as Dr. Williams' Little Pills by Hires to cleanse the liver and bowels. They never grip. Thomas' drug store. Remove, like a wooden leg, is sometimes a necessary evil.

An Honest Medicine for La Grippe. George W. Wall, of South Gardner, Me., says: "I have had the worst cold, chills and grip and have taken little relief of any kind. I was cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is the only thing that has done any good whatever. I have used one bottle of it and the chills, cold and grip have all left me. I congratulate the manufacturers of an honest medicine." For sale by W. G. Thomas.

It's always the fellow with the sand who wins the girl with the rocks. Notice. All persons who have our old case and not kept it up, or who will please return ours at once. Please don't let us have to send for them. Respectfully, KISS & CURRIE.

The Huestis

431 Fourth Ave. NEW YORK CITY. A Strictly First-Class Family Hotel. Entirely New. Fifty rooms with Private Bath, \$1.50 per day. Suites of Rooms with Private Bath, \$3.00 per day. Special rates by month or year. Located in center of city, five minutes from Grand Central Depot, via Fourth Avenue cars. Walking distance of shops and theatres. Restaurant charges very moderate. A la carte at all hours. Table d'Hote, \$1.00. Breakfast, \$0.50. Table d'Hote Dinner, 90 cents. All modern improvements and comforts of a home.

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