

J. A. THOMAS, Editor and Proprietor.

ONE YEAR, \$1.00
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FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1908

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The 57th Congress has passed into history. It went out without a single sigh of regret from any man in the country with the exception of a few who failed of re-election. It has done many things that will still stronger fasten the shackles of taxation on the willing wrists of the people, it has been shamefully extravagant with the memory of the people, it has failed to keep any of its promises in its platform, it fairly reeks with rottenness, hypocrisy, false pretense and broken pledges. It has done only one thing that commends itself to the people, and that was the killing of the ship subsidy steal, and that result never would have been accomplished had it not been for the most earnest and strenuous opposition of the united democracy. The people of the country may thank the democrats of Congress for saving them ninety millions of dollars a year that otherwise would have gone into the pockets of a few ship builders and ship owners such as J. Pierpont Morgan and others. The death of the 57th Congress is a ridance of bad rubbish.

The Legislature adjourned last Monday, and by Tuesday nearly all of the members had probably reached their homes. What it did or failed to do has passed into history. In future issues we will take occasion to refer to some of the acts passed.

SO CALLED ANTI-TRUST LAW.

The republican so called anti-trust law just passed by the Congress, and which gives to the new Department of Commerce and Labor the power to investigate and gather information about certain great corporations or trusts, and to report such data to the President, is a meaningless and harmless one so far as the trusts are concerned. Here is the law in a nutshell, and you can draw your own conclusions, as it is a combination of "ifs": If the Secretary of this new department is so inclined he may fish for facts in regard to trusts; If the chief of the bureau of corporations in this new department is not owned by the trusts, and if he is capable, and if he has competent and honest assistants and if they fish in the right place, they may obtain valuable data; If, when valuable data is obtained, the President wishes, he may have access to it; If, then, the President has time to read it and sees fit to do so, he may make public some or all of this data; or, If he thinks best, he may simply make "recommendations to Congress for legislation" to regulate trusts; If, then, Congress is not controlled by the allied trusts, it may, in the course of time, pass new legislation to curb trusts; If, then, the Attorney-General is so inclined, and if he has time, he may apply the new legislation to the offending trusts; If, then, the evidence is sufficient, the courts may, in years to come, decide that the new legislation is constitutional, and that some particular trust has been guilty of illegal practices; If, then, the trust has not already changed its form or ceased to exist, it may pay a nominal fine, and, in the course of eight or ten years—as did the Standard Oil Trust—slightly change its name and location and continue its business of plundering the people.

When one reads this program of "ifs," the only word he thinks of is—Rats!!!

THE SCAB OF THE IRISH POTATO.

F. L. Stevens, the Biologist of the N. C. Agricultural Department, has issued the following Bulletin for the benefit of Irish potato raisers: The potato scab is readily recognized by all growers of the potato by the scabby depression in the normally smooth skin of the potato. These scabs may be single or scattered, but are often so abundant as to involve nearly the whole surface of the potato. To the consumer they are of considerable importance, since they necessitate very thick paring, and a consequent loss of the edible portion of the potato. To the farmer who wishes to sell his potatoes, the loss is even greater, as the scabby tubers command in the market a much less price than clean, healthy potatoes. The scab is due to fungus which grows in the skin of the potato. This fungus on old fields, which have been used repeatedly for potatoes, may be thoroughly distributed through the soil. In ground which has not been used for potatoes so much, the scab causing fungus may be absent. If, however, scabby potatoes be planted in a clean soil the scab will be carried to this soil by such planting, and a scabby crop will result.

One method then by which the scab gains access to the field is through the seed. This means of entrance is under the control of the farmer, and may be readily cut off by soaking the seed in a chemical which will kill the

fungus adhering to the surface of the potato, and yet not injure the potato itself. Such a chemical is formalin. To treat your seed potatoes mix eight ounces of formalin with fifteen gallons of water, and soak the seed in this solution for two hours. Then cut and plant them. The solution may be used repeatedly, but it is well after it has been used two or three times, to either lengthen the time of immersion or to add a little more formalin to make up for any loss in strength. Formalin is a harmless non-poisonous substance (when used externally) which can be used with safety anywhere. It can be purchased at any drug store for about 80 cents per pint. In many cases the value of the crop has been doubled by this treatment, and yet the treatment itself, including both material and labor, costs only a few cents per acre. If you are troubled with the scab do not neglect treatment.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

MARCH 9TH, 1908.

The Fifty-seventh Congress, after expending \$1,554,108,514, has expired. The Senate of the Fifty-eighth Congress, pursuant to the call of the President, has convened in special session, but no business session of the new Senate has been held, aside from the one on the 5th when only the organization was perfected, but the body will meet at noon to-day. There was the most sincere regret expressed on both sides of the chamber at the retirement of Senator Vest who has served with brilliancy for so many years. Proportionate pleasure was, however, felt by the democrats at the return of Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland. Soon after the reorganization of the Senate the democrats held a caucus and elected Senator Gorman chairman, thus restoring him to his old place as leader of the party in the Senate. No policy has yet been adopted with regard to the pending treaties, that remaining for the determination of the democratic steering committee.

The republican steering committee has held a meeting at which it was determined to press the Panama canal treaty first. This course is adopted with the hope of tiring out Senator Morgan who persists in his opposition to the treaty as negotiated. Senator Gorman has been credited with opposition to both treaties by certain newspapers but when seen by your correspondent Mr. Gorman said, "There is no ground for the statements that have been published with regard to my attitude towards the treaties. I have never seen the Colombian treaty and certainly would not form an opinion regarding it until I had studied its provisions. If Senator Morgan's claims are correct of course I would oppose it, but I must study it for myself before I can pass judgment. When I was in the Senate before, I did favor the Nicaraguan route and I presume on that fact is based the assumption that I will oppose the present arrangement. I have given no study to the Cuban treaty and will do so before I express an opinion in regard to its provisions although I am willing to admit that from a superficial view I am inclined to favor it."

It is generally anticipated that the leadership of Mr. Gorman will prove more aggressive and progressive than that of Senator Jones who has just retired. Mr. Jones' position has, in the main, been one of passive resistance and no brilliant policies have been conceived or executed under his guidance. Senator Gorman is counting on consideration assistance from Senator Stone of Missouri, who also favors a vigorous policy. While Senator Carmack was elected secretary of the caucus, it is expected that Mr. Stone will be the real coadjutor of the Senator from Maryland when active operations in the Senate are begun.

There is genuine anxiety to the Panama canal treaty. It is feared that the old gentleman—he is 79 years old—will permit his mental vigor to over-estimate his physical strength in his effort to defeat the treaty. Night sessions will not be held immediately, it being the present purpose of the republicans to tire out the venerable Alabamian with a captivated series of four or five hour sessions, at which, unless his colleagues come to his rescue, he will be compelled to speak continuously. If the democrats determine to help Mr. Morgan both treaties can be defeated as it will be impossible for the republicans to maintain a quorum for a protracted session.

An instance of the careless methods of legislation pursued by Congress is furnished by two discoveries just made in the Immigration bill. Entirely unwittingly this law has been made to apply to all of the insular possessions of the United States, whereas it was intended to apply only to the United States proper. It will thus interfere with the War Department, the Philippine Commission, etc. Another error, which may not have been made so unwittingly, is the failure to provide any penalty for the violation against the infraction of the provision prohibiting the sale of liquor in the National Capitol. The law went into effect on the 3rd of March but no order has been issued to the capitol restaurant to stop the sale of liquor.

Several provisions in the appropriation bill of the last session augur material prosperity for the city of Washington during the next few years. Nearly \$20,000,000 is to be expended here for public buildings alone. The new union depot will cost \$5,000,000, the municipal building will cost \$1,500,000, and office building for the use of members of the House will cost upwards of \$3,000,000, and a new building for the Department of Agriculture is to cost \$1,500,000. A Hall of Records to cost \$2,000,000, a new National Museum to cost \$3,500,000 and a number of minor buildings complete the list. While the appropriation for the Department of Agriculture is only \$1,500,000, Secretary Wilson expects to secure additional appropriations from the next Congress

amounting to at least \$2,000,000 more. Miss Roosevelt and Miss Root, who went to New Orleans for the carnival and visited other southern cities, have returned to Washington enthusiastic over southern hospitality. They also speak with the highest praise of the courtesy of the newspapers of the south which treated them with the utmost consideration.

A TRIP TO EARLINGTON KENTUCKY.

DEAR EDITOR:—As I thought it would be interesting to some of your readers I will write something of the coal mines in Earlington, Ky.

There are several mines in which a thousand or more men are employed. I took a trip down in one of these mines which was under the management of one Mr. Evans, who took me through it and showed me how they blasted and prepared the coal for shipping. They first use a machine to work under the great bulks of coal, then drill holes with machinery to blast it down, then they have little trolley cars that are drawn by mules to an elevator, where it is taken out and these same little cars, some thirty or forty in number, are drawn by a loco motive to where they are dumped into a large car ready for shipment. These mines are known as the St. Bernard coal company, and I had the pleasure of meeting the President of this company, John B. Atkinson, who seemed to be a gentleman of many fine qualities. I noticed he spoke well of all his employees, in fact I think he was an all-round man. I also met with one of the leading merchants of Earlington, Mr. Ed. McLeod, whose heart seemed to be as large as some of the great mines. A Mr. W. L. Rice, who I also met is a partner with J. R. Dean who cuts the meats for Earlington's great masses.

There are other leading men of the city too numerous to mention who entertained us, among whom was Elmer Witherspoon, an Electrician, J. Q. Walker, a railroad, Editor Fawcett, of the Earlington Bee and W. F. Barr, the mayor, who seemed to be a jolly old fellow. Earlington has a fine bank with men of fine qualities as its Cashiers. They are Messrs. Jessie and Willie Phillips.

I was also highly impressed with the ladies of Earlington, Misses Dean and many others of the fair sex.

Up until the evening before I left the weather was so warm that overcoats and overalls were oppressive, and the next morning it was so cold that your ears were unsafe unless protected, and everything available was frozen cold and stiff. It is said that iron is hardened by heating and cooling and from this sort of weather it may be accounted that the mountaineers often seem to be such tough and hardened specimens of humanity.

Earlington is in a kind of basin, being not very far from the mountains which rise to a great height all around it, while it is itself upon a very high promontory. It is quite a trade centre and all the products of the country find a market there. Many things I found there were really higher than at Louisville, the reason of this being that they ship to Northern markets and the close competition gives the farmer the benefit of good prices.

Earlington has many nice churches, all have good pastors and the people seem to be devoted christians. The only regret I had was that I could not spend many days around their fire-sides and enjoy their hospitalities. I am not surprised that they hurry home so early when away as they have some of the best women for their wives and their presence in their home is always a ray of sunshine and pleasure. With best wishes for your valuable paper, the FRANKLIN TIMES.

T. G. DEAN.

T. R. PARKER, Business Agent of the Farmers Alliance, is billed to lecture in the Court House to-morrow.

The editor of the Times regrets to note the death of his friend and brother editor, E. C. Mackay, for twenty years editor of the Durham E. C. adv.

J. C. CADDIS, formerly traveling correspondent of the Biblical Recorder, has purchased an interest in the Raleigh Times, and will be the editor in charge.

A LONG FELT WANT

Has been supplied by Messrs. M. K. & F. R. Pleasant. They have on sale in their corner drug store No. 10 and No. 11, Magazine of the latest numbers and other standard reading at prices which all can apply themselves. Good wholesome reading. Not trashy but wise.

NORTH CAROLINA, Franklin County, W. T. Hughes and M. L. T. Davis trading as W. T. Hughes & Co., Plaintiffs, vs. Paper Tobacco Warehouse Company, Defendants.

By virtue of an Order issued from the Superior Court of Franklin County, on proceedings in attachment in the above entitled case, and so ordered I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the stock, as set forth hereunder, in the Town of Louisburg, N. C. on Tuesday the 24th day of March 1908 at 12 o'clock M. the following property (4) four bales, of about four thousand pounds of leaf tobacco so the property of the said Defendants Paper Tobacco Warehouse Company.

H. C. KASARY, Sheriff, Franklin County, Louisburg, N. C. March 8th 1908.

NORTH CAROLINA, Franklin County, W. T. Hughes and M. L. T. Davis trading as W. T. Hughes & Co., Plaintiffs, vs. The J. E. M. Walker Leaf Tobacco Company, Defendants.

By virtue of an Order issued from the Superior Court of Franklin County, on proceedings in attachment in the above entitled case, and so ordered I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the stock, as set forth hereunder, in the Town of Louisburg, N. C. on Tuesday the 24th day of March 1908 at 12 o'clock M. the following property (4) four bales, of about four thousand pounds of leaf tobacco so the property of the said Defendants J. E. M. Walker Leaf Tobacco Company.

H. C. KASARY, Sheriff, Franklin County, Louisburg, N. C. March 8th 1908.

NORTH CAROLINA, in the Superior Court, New Home Sewing Machine Company, vs. Louisburg Mercantile Company.

This cause coming on to be heard upon the petition of T. H. Lacy, receiver, his now consolidated, ordered and adjudged by the Court that the creditors of the Louisburg Mercantile Company be given thirty days from the date of this order within which to file their respective claims against the Louisburg Mercantile Company and to make proof of the same; and any and all creditors of the said corporation failing to file their claims within the thirty days hereto provided for, shall be barred from participating in the distribution of the assets of the said Louisburg Mercantile Company. And it is further ordered that this order be published in the FRANKLIN TIMES for a period of thirty days from the date hereof. This 13 day of March 1908.

C. M. COCKE, Judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina, resident in the Fourth Judicial District.

A BUSINESS LUXURY. A Checking account is indeed a business necessity; and he who tries to get along without one is at great disadvantage. It is not required that a person should have a large bulk of business in order to open an account. Professional men, Farmers, and even many women, are running checking accounts. If you have never done business in this way, and are not familiar with the plan, come to see us, or write us, and we will get you started. THE CITIZENS' BANK, OF HENDERSON, N. C., Capital Stock \$100,000.00.

WHEN YOU WANT A Buggy, Wagon, Set of Harness, Guano. Or anything kept in a first class Supply Store, call on us before buying. Special BARGAINS in Shoes. Yours truly, FORD & CLIFTON. Under Ford's Warehouse.

NEW GOODS AT ALLEN BROTHERS COMPANY'S. We have now on sale the most Complete Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, Clothing, Hats, Etc. You Are Cordially Asked to inspect our Stock before making your Spring purchases. Everything New and UP-TO-DATE. Watch this Space for Further Pointers. ALLEN BROTHERS COMPANY.