THE FRANKLIN TIMES.

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VOL. XXXIII LOUISBURG, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1903. NUMBER 23.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

METHODIST.

Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Geo. B. Baker, Supt.
Preaching at 11 A. M., and 8:15 P. M. every Sunday.
Prayer meeting Wednesday night.
M. T. Plyler, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Thos. B. Wilder, Supt
Preaching at 11 A.M., and 8:30 P.M., every Sunday.
Prayer meeting Thursday night.
H. H. Mashburne, Pastor.

EPISCOPAL.

Sunday School at 9:30. Wm. H. Ruffin, Supt.
Services, morning and night, on 1st, 3rd and 4th Sundays.
Evening Prayer, Friday afternoon.
Rev. John London, Rector.

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Champ Clark's Letter

Our Great Navy and Naval Academy. The "Iowa Idea." and the Allison Platform & The Anti Third Term Resolutions

[Special Washington Letter.]

SOME time before congress adjourned Mr. Speaker Henderson appointed me one of the visitors to the closing exercises of our Naval academy at Annapolis. Messrs. Adams of Philadelphia and Watson of Indiana were my colleagues from the house. We were to act conjointly with Senators Daniel of Virginia and McComas of Maryland and were to rendezvous at Annapolis June 1, which we did.

It was a pleasure to discharge this duty, to perform this function.

Our Naval academy is a great training school for sea fighters. When it is completed as now planned it will be the greatest naval school in the world, bar none. This is altogether meet and proper, for is not this the greatest country under the sun? Being the greatest nation, we are entitled to have—in fact, it is our duty to have—the best of everything that's going. Consequently we are preparing for ourselves a naval academy the greatest ever, and we are doing it regardless of expense, for are we not the richest people beneath the stars, getting richer every day, every hour, every minute, every second? If we want the greatest naval academy or the greatest anything else who shall say us nay?

There is one thing in which every citizen of the republic without regard to political affiliations and without regard to age, race, sex or previous condition can take an honest pride—the American navy.

From the day when John Paul Jones humbled England, startled the world and wrote his name on the scanty list of the immortals to this good hour the navy has been the pet of the American people.

Nature made us inevitably a maritime people by giving us more coast line than is possessed by any other country.

Our first and surest and easiest defense is upon the sea. This was demonstrated thoroughly in the war of 1812, from which without our triumphs upon the water and without Andrew Jackson's astounding victory at New Orleans we would not have been in a strictly prime condition to do much crowing; quite the contrary.

One of the best results of that war and one of the most enduring was that it caused a Marylander, Francis Scott Key, to write the immortal song, "The Star Spangled Banner," which never fails to stir the hearts of an American audience.

While the events which gave it birth and of which it is descriptive were entirely local, it girdles the world as the favorite martial air of the most warlike people on the globe—for that is precisely what they are notwithstanding all our eulogies upon peace. That fact was thoroughly demonstrated during our great civil war, when at the first throb of the war drum an entire people sprang to arms.

When Napoleon had sorrowfully signed the title deeds to the Louisiana purchase he said, "Now I have given England a rival upon the sea," and that was the chief satisfaction which he derived from that stupendous performance—the greatest transaction proposed in real estate since the devil took the Saviour to the top of a high mountain and offered him the dominion of the world to fall down and worship him.

Could Napoleon on that April day in 1803 have looked forward to 1812, 1813 and 1814 he would have seen that he had given England not only a rival, but a conqueror, upon the sea.

The American people are not jealous of a large navy as they are of a large standing army. They are not stingy toward the navy. Of course, they do not want congress to squander their money, but they do want the country to have a navy adequate to its wants, and they are willing to foot the bills. They understand the wisdom of the old saying that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and they believe that an ample navy is a guarantee of peace rather than an incentive or provocation to war.

Our new navy is a matter of such pride that two men—William C. Whitney and William E. Chandler—a Democrat and a Republican—claim to be its father. It may take a new Solomon to decide the question of paternity as the old one solved a vexed question of maternity.

No Sailor President.

But there is one strange thing about the attitude of the pebple toward the navy that nobody has ever explained, and that is this: While they are intensely proud of the achievements of the navy and cheer a battle ship or Jack Tar wherever seen they absolutely refuse to bestow political honors upon their naval heroes. This is perhaps the greatest mystery connected with American history or American politics. They never weary of elevating successful soldiers to the highest political positions, but they draw the line absolutely at naval victors. They will have none of them in office. Wherefore? Perhaps nobody can tell, perhaps nobody ever tried to find out. It is a problem worthy of the profoundest cogitation of the psychologist.

The Revolutionary war made Washington president and helped Colonel Monroe very much in his prolonged effort to reach the White House. Not a sea fighter of the Revolution was ever mentioned for the place.

The war of 1812 made Andrew Jackson and William Henry Harrison presidents. No sea hero of that war was ever mentioned for the position—though they achieved most of the triumphs.

The Mexican war made Taylor and Pierce presidents, but no sailor got political once.

The civil war sent Grant, Hayes, Garfield and the younger Harrison to the White House and helped McKinley and Arthur to reach that goal. No sea fighter seems to have been thought of in that connection.

The people made George Dewey an admiral and Schley and Sampson rear admirals for the victories of Manila and Santiago, but Colonel Theodore Roosevelt of the rough riders is the chief magistrate of the republic.

Will it always be thus? No man can tell. One thing is dead sure, however—If we are to judge the future by the past, and there is no better rule, the midshipmen now at Annapolis, as well as all naval officers of higher rank, may as well dismiss from their minds at once and forever all idea of becoming president of this puissant republic—an idea which has destroyed the happiness of many a distinguished soldier. The naval officer's chance of attaining that honor must be considered nil unless he quits the service and enters the ranks of some other profession which brings him into closer personal contact with the great body of the people.

"Two Voices."

On dit that President Roosevelt, Governor A. B. Cummins et al. "have come to an understanding" as to how the "Iowa idea" shall appear in the Iowa platform this year. Two years ago it was expressed in the following vigorous language:

We stand by the historic policy of the Republican party in giving protection to home industries and point for its ample vindication to the extraordinary rapidity with which our national resources have been developed and our industrial and financial independence secured. We favor such changes in the tariff from time to time as become advisable through the progress of our industries and their changing relations to the commerce of the world. We indorse the policy of reciprocity as the natural complement of protection and urge its development as necessary to the realization of our highest commercial possibilities. We favor any modification of the tariff schedules that may be required to prevent their affording a shelter to monopoly.

At Governor Cummins' conference with Mr. Roosevelt at Washington the president sought to ascertain exactly the orthodoxy of Cummins' principles. It was then discovered that they could practically agree by using the Republican national platform of 1896, adopted at the St. Louis convention. Governor Cummins declared that this was as radical as anything he ever thought of advocating. Senator Allison was then approached as the most influential member of the Iowa delegation at Washington capable of bringing his colleagues around to Cummins' ideas.

On dit also that Senator William B. Allison has been agreed upon as the person to write the platform. John J. Ingalls once said, "Allison can walk over a tin roof with hobnailed shoes and make less noise than a cat walking over a moquette carpet." It is also said that Senator Allison will thus euphemistically express the "Iowa idea:"

We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical one, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production. The ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industries. Reciprocity and protection are twin measures of Republican policy and go hand in hand. We advocate protection for what we produce and free admission for the necessaries of life that we do not produce.

Now, if that is really what the venerable senator is going to write for the Hawkeye Republicans and if they are going to indorse it he might as well not write anything, for it is the merest twaddle.

Anti Third Term Resolutions.

Harry Smith, formerly journal clerk of the house of representatives, has dug up the following anti third term resolutions. Mr. Smith says:

I have seen no reference to the anti third term resolution adopted by the house of representatives on Dec. 15, 1875 (first session, Forty-fourth congress). That resolution, submitted by Mr. Springer of Illinois and adopted by the overwhelming vote of yeas 223, nays 13 and not voting 53, is as follows:

"Resolved, That in the opening of this house the precedent established by Washington and other presidents of the United States in retiring from the presidential office after their second term has become, by universal concurrence, a part of our republican system of government and that any departure from this time honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic and fraught with peril to our free institutions."

The affirmative was composed of 213 Democrats and 61 Republicans, while the negative vote was entirely Republican, mostly southern, but eight northern Republicans—Bradley and Hubbell of Michigan, McDougall of New York, Denison of Vermont, Page of California, Plaisted of Maine, Pratt of Iowa and Whiting of Illinois—voting nay.

Among the Republicans voting yea were Garfield, Foster, Frye and Hale of Maine, Hoar, Pierce, Crapo, Harris and Seelye of Massachusetts, Kelley, O'Neill, Packer and Smith of Pennsylvania, Kasson, McCrary and James Wilson of Iowa, Conger, Waldron, Willard and Williams of Michigan and Baker and Hunter of Indiana. Among the Republicans not voting were Messrs. Banks, Blaine, Cannon, Farwell, Hurlbut, Platt of New York, Rusk and Hendee of Vermont.

The resolution was aimed at President Grant, whose closest friends were then working up a sentiment for a third term for him. This met the combined opposition of the friends of Blaine, Bristow, Conkling, Hayes and Morton, and the eighteen negative votes fairly represented the Grant sentiment among the Republican members of the house.

A New Trust.

"The cry is still 'They come!'"—that is, the trusts. This time it is the junk dealers' trust. Only think of that! The J. D's. of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois evidently believe in fighting the devil with fire, consequently they have formed a combine for the purpose of fighting the steel trust and others of old iron. The officers are: Abe Orenstein, Indianapolis, president; D. R. Cohen, Terre Haute, secretary; S. Finkelstein, Indianapolis, treasurer. Now if those who sell old iron to the J. D's. will form a combine there will be something doing in scrap iron generally.

More Work For the Hoosier Hercules.

Wonder if Judge Crumpacker of Indiana ever heard of the man "who bit off more than he could chew" and if he sees any similarity betwixt that celebrated but anonymous individual and himself? Hercules had twelve labors to perform, but they were not a mark to the one task which the Hoosier jurist has assumed. His job more nearly resembles that of Sisyphus. He certainly must discipline Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, the famous reformer of Greater New York, who says:

Since my return from the south I have been informed that some of my critics have accused me of expressing regrets that slavery days are over. That is not true. I have merely said that most of the niggers are unfit for the responsibilities of citizenship. I call them niggers because that is what they call themselves and because the word has been accepted among educated people in the south.

I did not go down into the south land to win popularity by expressing views concerning the race problem such as southerners approve. On the contrary, I told them nothing more than I have told the members of my own congregation more than once.

It is a very serious problem to see two races multiplying and gaining in numbers and strength side by side in this, great land of ours. It is a most solemn problem, one that saddens a thoughtful man when he ponders over it.

The niggers will never be assimilated by the nation. They never, never will contribute in any part toward forming the Americans of the future. They grow blacker and blacker every day. Their color forms a physical barrier which even time, the great leveler, cannot sweep away.

Persons who talk of assimilation in connection with the race problem don't understand what they speak of. Future generations of our race will be very much as we are. The physical barrier that separates the blacks from the whites today will be just as broad and as high throughout all the centuries to come.

Now, if that is not rank heresy according to the Crumpacker theory it would be difficult to think of any utterance that could be so construed. It is, in fact, double heresy, for Dr. Parkhurst not only says that most of the colored people down south "are unfit for the responsibilities of citizenship," which is all that the most rabid white men down south ever claimed, but this New York Republican purifier and reformer adds insult to injury by calling colored people "niggers." The Boston papers once hopped on to the writer hereof for quoting in congress an anecdote in which somebody else—a Republican at that—had used the word nigger. I submit that Judge Crumpacker should harpess Parkhurst up and inflict condign punishment upon him.

A Whopper.

Fish stories are proverbially unreliable, but surely the biggest whopper that ever emanated from a disciple of Izaak Walton is that recently sent out from Put-in-Bay, where Grover Cleveland is having fun with the finny tribes, to the effect that he is, at what appears to him to be the proper time, to take himself absolutely out of consideration as a presidential candidate and will at the same time spring on an unsuspecting public his quondam attorney general and protege, Hon. Judson Harmon of Cincinnati, with such an indorsement as will secure the latter's nomination! This advice is tendered here freely: No one not intending to commit suicide should undertake to hold his breath until Mr. Harmon is nominated for president by a Democratic convention. Verb. sap. suff.

Dropped a Peg.

Most persons remember the story of the patriot willing to sacrifice himself on the altar of his country who began by applying to General Jackson for a foreign mission of the first class and ended by accepting a pair of old boots. Wonder if Hon. Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, O., is any kin to him? As soon as it was announced that Senator Hanna had taken General Charles Dick out of the race—choked him out, so it was said—the friends of Herrick began booming him for president, which seemed at the time to be rather a premature performance. Now the news comes from Buckeydom that Herrick's ambition has fallen one peg and that he will be a candidate for vice president. By the time Tom Johnson defeats him for governor Herrick will be satisfied with the mission to Dahomey. He's on the toboggan. Let her go, Gallagher!

Champ Clark

Amply Identified.

The Germans say felicitously of a baldheaded man that he has "moonlight on the top," but a little Philadelphia lad has gone them one better in the art of expression. He had evidently never heard the term "bald" applied to one of the individuals inheriting the Prophet Elijah's weakness, and when he called at one of the Chestnut street stores to find the clerk who had waited on him the day before he found it hard to designate him definitely. At last he mastered the exigency. "It's that man, you know," said he, "with the skin on his head."—Philadelphia Record.

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Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic
has stood the test 25 years. Average annual sales over One and a Half Million bottles. Does this record of merit appeal to you? No Cure, No Pay. 50c.
Enclosed with every bottle is a Ten Cent Package of GROVE'S BLACK ROOT LIVER PILLS.

Notice of Election.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TOWN OF LOUISBURG:

1. That in pursuance of the authority conferred by an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, passed at its session of 1903, entitled "An Act to authorize the town of Louisburg, Franklin County, to issue bonds for the purpose of establishing a system of water-works and an electric light plant," and ratified on the 6th day of March, 1903, a special election is hereby called to be held at the Court House in said town on Tuesday the 7th day of July, 1903, for the purpose of obtaining the consent of a majority of the qualified voters of said town of Louisburg to the issuance of the bonds of said town to an amount not exceeding Sixty five Thousand Dollars for the purpose of establishing a system of water-works and sewerage and an electric light plant for said town, and to the levy of a special tax as in said Act provided for the purpose of paying the interest and principal of said bonds.

2. That if the issue of such bonds shall be authorized and approved at the election hereby called, then a sufficient amount of bonds will be issued, under the restrictions of said Act and not exceeding the sum therein specified, to pay for the construction of a system of water-works and sewerage for the said town. If it shall not be necessary to issue the whole amount of bonds authorized by the said Act in order to construct the said system of water-works and sewerage, then additional bonds will be issued in such sum as may be necessary to pay for the establishment of an electric light plant for the said town, provided always that the total amount of bonds issued for all of said purposes shall not exceed the sum of Sixty Five Thousand Dollars and the proceeds of any and all bonds issued will be used and expended exclusively for the purposes herein specified and for no other purpose or purposes whatever.

3. At the said election those qualified voters approving the issue of the bonds and the levy of the special tax shall deposit in the ballot box a printed or written ticket with the words "For Improvement Bonds" thereon, and those disapproving the same may deposit a like ticket with the words "Against Improvement Bonds" thereon. The polls will be opened at the place above named at seven o'clock in the morning on the day named for the said election and will remain open until sunset of the same day, and the said election will be held under the same rules and regulations as far the same are pertinent and applicable as elections for municipal officers in the said town.

4. No new registration of voters is required, but all qualified voters of the said town whose names now appear upon the registration book thereof, and who have not since the last registration of voters in said town, died, removed or in any way become disqualified to vote in said town, shall be entitled to vote in the election hereby called. For the purpose of registering all electors of the said town, otherwise qualified, but whose names do not now appear upon the registration book of the town, and all persons who may become qualified to vote in the said election on or before the day thereof, the registration books will be opened on Saturday the 18th day of June 1903, at the Green & Yarboro Co's Store in the town of Louisburg, and will remain open for such purpose for ten days exclusive of Sunday. On Saturday preceding the election the said books will be opened for the purposes of challenge and revision.

5. That B. S. Green be and is hereby appointed Registrar for the said election, and F. W. Wheless and E. C. Barrow be and are hereby appointed judges of the same.

6. That this call for said special election be published for thirty days in the Franklin Times, and a copy thereof posted at three public places in the town of Louisburg, and that a copy of the aforesaid Act of the General Assembly be published and posted in connection with and as a part of this call.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

W. H. BACON, Mayor.

E. S. GREEN, Clerk.

An Act to Authorize the town of Louisburg, Franklin County, to Issue Bonds for the Purpose of Establishing a System of Water-works and Sewerage and an Electric Light Plant.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA DO ENACT:

SECTION 1. That for the purpose of providing a system of water works and sewerage, and an electric light plant for the town of Louisburg, or for any or all of said purposes, the Commissioners of the town of Louisburg, in the County of Franklin, are hereby authorized and empowered to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding, in the aggregate, Sixty five Thousand Dollars, in such denominations and forms as said Commissioners may determine, bearing interest from the date thereof at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum with interest coupons attached payable semi-annually at such times and at such place or places as said Commissioners may determine, said bonds to be of such form and tenor, and transferable in such way, and the principle thereof payable or redeemable at such time or times, not exceeding fifty years from the date thereof, and at such place or places, as the said Commissioners may determine.

Sec. 2. That none of the bonds provided for in the above section shall be disposed of either by sale, exchange, hypothecation or otherwise, for a less price than their par value, nor shall said bonds or their proceeds be used for any other purpose than those declared in said section.

Sec. 3. That the bonds authorized to be issued by section one hereof, and their coupons, shall not be subject to taxation by the said town until after they become due, and tender of payment shall have been made by the said Commissioners, and the coupons shall be receivable in payment of town taxes or other town dues for any fiscal year in which said coupons become due, or thereafter, and if the holder of any of said bonds or coupons shall fail to present the same for payment at the time or times and at the place or places there in named, he shall not be entitled to any interest thereon for the time that they have been outstanding after maturity.

Sec. 4. That the said bonds shall be numbered, and shall be signed by the Mayor of said town, and countersigned by the Clerk and Treasurer of said town, and shall express upon their face the purpose for which they are issued, and shall be sealed with the corporate seal of the said town. The Clerk of the said town shall keep a book in which he shall keep an account of the number and denomination of said bonds issued as aforesaid and to whom the same are payable.

Said clerk shall also keep an accurate account of the bonds and coupons attached to said bonds which shall be paid, taken in or otherwise cancelled, so that by inspection of said book the true status of the bonded debt of the said town herein provided for may be readily ascertained. The said book shall be open at all times to the inspection of any tax payer of the said town.

Sec. 5. That as soon as the said bonds are issued, signed and countersigned as herein provided, the said Commissioners shall place the same in the hands of the Treasurer of said town who shall overhaul the same, and deliver them to the purchaser or purchasers thereof upon their compliance with such terms as may be designated by said Commissioners by special order entered of record in their proceedings; and the said Treasurer shall make out and return to the said Commissioners an accurate account of the number and denomination of the said bonds and to whom and when delivered.

And the said Treasurer shall receive all proceeds of the sale and disposal of said bonds, hold said proceeds subject to the order and direction of said Commissioners, and be responsible for the safe custody and keeping of said proceeds, as by law it is now provided he shall be for the custody and keeping of the moneys of said town as Treasurer thereof. The said Commissioners may require of the said Treasurer such additional bond for the discharge of his duties under this act, as they shall deem advisable, and they shall fix the amount of the compensation which he shall receive therefor.

Sec. 6. That for the purpose of providing for the payment of the interest accruing on, and the principle at maturity of the bonds hereinauthorized, the Commissioners of said town shall annually and at the time of levying other town taxes and levy a particular tax on all such persons and subjects of taxation upon which the said Commissioners are now or may hereafter be authorized to lay and levy taxes for any purpose whatever; said tax shall be so levied and laid as to raise a sum sufficient to pay the interest upon said bonds as it becomes due, and to provide for the payment of the principal of said bonds at maturity; the said special tax shall be collected in the manner and at the times other town taxes are collected, and shall be paid over by the Constable or other Tax Collector of said town to the Treasurer of said town, and the said Constable or Tax Collector charged with the collection of the said tax, shall give a good and sufficient bond for the collection and paying over of said tax, and the bond of the said Treasurer shall be liable for the safe keeping and proper disbursement of said tax as for other town taxes paid to him, and his said bond shall be fixed by the said Commissioners in a sufficient sum to cover the amount of said special tax in addition to the other town taxes.

Sec. 7. That the taxes levied and collected under the authority of this Act, shall be kept separate and distinct from all other taxes and shall only be used for the purposes for which they were levied and collected, and the Mayor, Commissioners, Treasurer, Tax Collector, or other officer of said town, or any other person, who shall use or appropriate said special tax or any part thereof for any other purpose than those declared in this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the Court and any officer of said town, or other person, who shall use or appropriate the bonds authorized to be issued by this Act, or the proceeds thereof, for any other purpose than those declared herein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned in the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 8. That before any of the bonds herein authorized shall be issued, the question of issuing the same shall first be submitted to the qualified voters of said town at an election to be held in said town at such time as said Commissioners may appoint, and the said election shall be advertised for thirty days prior to the day of election, in a newspaper published in said town, and at three public places therein, and in the call for said election, the Commissioners shall specify for what purpose the bonds arising from the sale of the bonds are to be expended, and the maximum amount of bonds which it is proposed to issue. The said election shall be held in the manner and under the same rules and regulations as far as the same are pertinent and applicable, as elections for municipal officers in said town under the law governing the same at the time when the said special election may be held. At the said election those qualified voters approving the issue of the bonds and the levy of a special tax as herein provided shall deposit in the ballot box a printed or written ticket with the words "For Improvement Bonds" thereon, and those disapproving the same, shall deposit a like ticket with the words "Against Improvement Bonds" thereon. The result of the said election shall be ascertained by the officers appointed to hold the same, and they shall certify the result thereof to the Commissioners of the said town, who shall record the same in the minutes of the town. If majority of the qualified voters of said town at such election shall vote "For Improvement Bonds," then the Commissioners of said town shall issue the same not to exceed the amount voted for, and shall levy the special tax as hereinbefore provided; but if a majority of the qualified voters of said town shall fail to vote "For Improvement Bonds," then this Act shall be of no force or effect.

Sec. 9. If at the election provided for in the next preceding section, a majority of the voters shall vote for the issue of bonds, then the Commissioners of the said town of Louisburg shall have full power and authority to establish and construct, and at all times to maintain and operate a system of water works and sewerage and an electric light and power plant, and to have entire supervision and control of the same, and to employ all such agents, servants and employees as they may deem proper. And to secure the full benefit thereof to the said town and its citizens, said Commissioners may charge or contract for rates for the use and privileges of said water sewerage and lights by any person or corporation who may desire to use the same. And the said town shall have the full power and right to purchase and hold such real estate and personal property as may be necessary to enable it to construct, maintain and operate the said system of water-works and sewerage and electric light plant, and where it is desired to acquire any real estate, right of way or easement in land for the aforesaid purpose, and the commissioners and the owner of such property cannot agree upon a price therefor, then the said town shall have the right to condemn the same in the same manner now provided in the charter of the said town, for the condemnation of land for street and other public purposes.

Sec. 10. All profits resulting to the said town from the operation of said system of water works and sewerage and electric light, over and above the cost and expense of operation shall be held for the exclusive purpose of paying the interest and principle of the bonds above provided for. So much of the profits derived from the operation of said system of water works and sewerage and electric lights, and so much of the proceeds of the special taxes which shall be levied in pursuance of this act, as may be necessary to pay the interest on the bonds issue or so much thereof as may become due, and not set apart to be applied to the purchase or discharge of the said bonds, shall be invested by the town Commissioners under such rules and regulations as the Commissioners may from time to time prescribe, so as to insure the payment of the principle of said bonds at the maturity thereof.

Sec. 11. That Chapter 1 of the Private Laws of 1899 be, and the same is hereby repealed, and the authority conferred in said Act or by the election held thereunder is hereby revoked.

Sec. 12. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 13. That this Act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

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summer as in winter.

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