THE FRANKLIN TIMES.

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VOL. XXXIV. LOUISBURG, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1904. NUMBER 39

CHURCH DIRECTORY

METHODIST.

Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. GEO. S. BAKER, Supt.
Preaching at 11 A. M., and 8 00 P. M. every Sunday.
Prayer meeting Wednesday night.
L. S. MASSEY, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. THOS. B. WILDER, Supt.
Preaching at 11 A.M., and 8:00 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.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Services 4th Sunday in each month—morning and night.
Pastor.

LODGES.

Louisburg Lodge, No. 413, A. F. & A. M., meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday nights in each month.

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CHAMP CLARK'S LETTER

Democrats Have Reason to Be of Good Cheer—Education of the Negro In Missouri.

[Special Washington Letter.]

THE latest reports from all sections of the country are most encouraging to Democrats. Even Massachusetts is beginning to be considered debatable ground. There is talk of nominating Hon. Richard Olney for governor, which would perhaps give the victory to the Democrats. The news indicates that ex-United States Senator George Turner, the Democratic nominee, will be elected governor of the far northwestern state of Washington. And thus it runs all along the line. Democrats have reason to be of good cheer.

Tell the Truth.

The first duty of a journalist is to publish the truth. "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor" is an essential part of the decalogue. Nevertheless the Evening Journal of Lewiston, Me., contains this sentence:

Champ Clark, who is opposed to negro education and to giving the colored race any chance on the merit system, sees a landslide for Parker. He hails from Missouri.

I haven't very much money or property, but I will give the editor of that paper $100 in cash if he will produce a single authenticated word of mine, written or spoken, proving or tending to prove that I am opposed to negro education or to giving the negro any chance on the merit system. He owes it to himself and the cause of truth to either produce the evidence and get the $100 or to acknowledge in his paper, fully and freely, that through malice and prejudice he deliberately published a slander about me. He also seems to think that it is a sin for a man to hail from Missouri. Missouri's sin, in his eyes, lies in the fact that she is reliably Democratic, and my sin is the same.

It so happens that Missouri has the largest per capita school fund of all the states in the Union. The negro children of the state share in the benefits of this fund in exactly the same proportions as the white children. In addition to the state school fund each district votes upon itself such tax for local school purposes as it desires, and in this local school tax, voted by the taxpayers upon themselves, the colored children share precisely as do the white children, although the colored people pay only an infinitesimal portion of the taxes. In the legislature I voted to appropriate one-third of the general revenues of the state instead of one-fourth annually to the public schools, the one-fourth being the minimum amount which the constitution provides for. The negro children as well as the whites were the beneficiaries equally in this increased appropriation. I have never yet failed in the school elections to vote for the highest tax proposed, notwithstanding the fact that about one-fourth of the children in the district are colored children. In addition to this, every time I have had occasion to discuss the subject, either with pen or tongue, publicly or privately, I have insisted that as the negroes are here, and are here to stay, they ought to be educated, at least sufficiently to discharge intelligently the duties of citizenship, and this is the universal sentiment, so far as I know, among the Democrats of Missouri. It ought to be stated in this connection that in addition to the public schools proper the state maintains for the benefit of the colored people exclusively Lincoln institute, a high grade college. While in the legislature I voted for larger appropriations for the institute and for the addition of a manual training school and made a speech on the floor advocating these things. These acts were not done in a corner. The Lewiston Journal man could have known them had he cared to know and state the truth rather than to misrepresent public men simply because they happen to differ with him politically. He ought to know that the latter performance is not the highest virtue in journalism. While I have never set up as a civil service reformer, I have never been opposed to the merit system for either whites or negroes. A sensible merit system honestly conducted and not juggled for party advantage would be a good thing.

One more fact should be stated here, and that is that in Missouri there is no attempt whatever to prevent colored men from voting, and their votes are counted with absolute fairness after they are cast. There is no property or educational qualification on suffrage in Missouri. While the large bulk of the colored vote in my district is Republican, some of the negroes vote for me, and I believe it is true that every colored man in the district is my personal friend whether he votes for me or not. I am certain this is the case in the county where I live. There is not a man in the county to whom they would go for succor when in distress more confidently than to me, and I help them when I can and to the extent of my ability.

Retirement of Senator Hill.

What will the Republicans do now, poor things? Judging by the space they have devoted to it, what they considered their strongest argument against Judge Parker was the claim that David B. Hill would be President Parker's secretary of state and would control his cabinet. Now comes Senator Hill, if the news dispatches are reliable, and announces positively that on Jan. 1 next he will retire from all political activities whatsoever, that after that date he will neither seek nor accept any office whatsoever, and that he will give up the leadership of the party in New York state. Consequently the Republican editors and spellbinders will have to find some brand new reason why Judge Parker should not be elected. Most people, whether they like or agree with Senator Hill, will be surprised at his determination. He is only sixty-one years old; a better preserved man at his age can scarcely be found in the United States. He has devoted a large portion of his life to politics; even when not personally interested himself he has played the game because he seemed to enjoy it.

Considering that he has spent his life in a state which is not Democratic more than half of the time, he has had a remarkably successful career. He has served as city attorney, alderman and mayor of Elmira, N. Y. He was a member of the legislature, lieutenant governor, governor seven years and United States senator six years. In addition to this, he had the New York delegation and a large following outside the state for president in 1892. In 1882, when Grover Cleveland carried the state for governor, Hill was elected lieutenant governor. First and last, the fact that Cleveland's majority was 192,000 has been exploited as much as any other fact in American history. That fact undoubtedly gave him the presidential nomination in 1884. Strange to say, the fact that Hill ran 5,000 or 6,000 votes ahead of Cleveland in 1882 has hardly ever been mentioned. Why this is the case it would be hard to tell. That Senator Hill is a man of great intellectual force no one whose opinion is worth having has ever denied. Perhaps, if he does retire, the Republicans will quit abusing him, though that is by no means certain. All decent people will wish the senator happiness, prosperity and length of days.

Amazing News.

The astounding information comes from New York that "Republican bosses have gagged Senator Henry Cabot Lodge." At least the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, a reputable and popular newspaper, publishes a story to that effect. If the senator has been "gagged" it is only another evidence that the Republicans are badly scared and feel that they are in a delicate and perilous situation. However that may be, here is the telegram verbatim, which makes what Horace Greeley would call "mighty interesting reading."

New York, Aug. 30.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, President Roosevelt's adviser in congress and one of his most intimate friends, is being kept off the stump by the Republican campaign managers. Although the country has been ransacked for speakers to aid in swelling the Republican majorities in the state elections in Vermont and Maine, Senator Lodge has not been asked to speak. The omission is the more marked because, as a resident of Massachusetts, Mr. Lodge is familiar with New England habits of thought and is accustomed to appeal to New England audiences.

Not only has Mr. Lodge not been permitted to speak, but he has been told by the Republican national campaign managers that he must abandon his position against reciprocity with Canada. He has been informed that the situation in Massachusetts is more serious than he thinks and that the state may easily become doubtful if the Democrats should nominate Richard Olney for governor, as they have been planning to do.

Under the leadership of Henry M. Whitney, a brother of the late William C. Whitney and president of the Boston chamber of commerce, Representative Foss and other Republicans, petitions have been circulated in Massachusetts favoring Canadian reciprocity, and they have been signed by 87,000 Republicans. In order to head off this movement before the national ticket is imperiled Senator Lodge has been told that the state convention in Massachusetts must place in its platform a strong plank favoring reciprocity.

Senator Lodge was instrumental in defeating the reciprocity treaties with Canada and Newfoundland when they were presented to the senate for ratification. He explained recently that he fought those treaties because he thought they involved a bad bargain for this country. It was understood last night that Mr. Roosevelt broke the news of the determination of the campaign managers to Senator Lodge during his visit to Oyster Bay recently and that Mr. Lodge will hear more when he calls at the national Republican headquarters.

A Republican Recruit.

The following dispatch explains itself:

Independence, Mo., Aug. 2.—At the Quantrell reunion today Frank James, the ex-bandit, made an impassioned speech in which he declared he had been treated and honored like a man in Ohio and Pennsylvania and starved to death in his own state. He affirmed that he intended to vote for Roosevelt and down the line.

"I do not care what you may say about me, boys," said he, "but I am a guerrilla and a Confederate till I die, and all I want you to do is to sound taps over my grave."

James' speech caused a sensation at the reunion, and many of the old time Quantrell men declared that Frank was miffed by not being elected doorkeeper of the house of representatives two years ago and that he had felt that his own native state had turned him down while he was treated as a man in eastern states.

Yates Versus Cullom.

Uncle Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois, whose chief stock in trade is personal resemblance to Abraham Lincoln and who is one of the most successful getters of offices now on the boards, appears to be up against it hard in his efforts to secure a re-election. Governor Dick Yates is hotfoot after Uncle Shelby's senatorial toga and is losing no points in the game. When elected to the governorship Richard's habitat was Jacksonville, but he has declared his intention of establishing his domicile at Springfield when his term expires. The rub to this is that Springfield is also the home of Senator Cullom. Therefore it is clear as crystal that Yates intends to fight the senator for the Sangamon delegation, one of the largest in the state, which Uncle Shelby has carried in his pocket for, lo, these many years. There is likely to be a hot time in the old town of Springfield when they lock horns, and the fur, hair and bits of cuticle will fill the circumambient atmosphere. "Youth will be served" is a saying among the pugilists. If that applies to politics, Yates may beat the veteran, but the chances are in favor of the latter, as he will no doubt have the aid and comfort of Senator Hopkins.

Babcock Speaks.

Mr. Babcock, chairman of the Republican congressional campaign committee, is not a garrulous person. Quite the contrary. His specialty is trying out the fat and placing it where it will do the most good for the G. O. P. He is out in an interview in which, while claiming Roosevelt's election, he expresses grave doubts as to the house, giving as his reasons the numerous factional fights among Republicans in the congressional districts. Mr. Babcock's interview is to be taken with a pinch of salt. That he has fears touching the complexion of the next house is altogether probable, for all sensible Republicans entertain such fears, but he knows, as does every other intelligent man, from an examination of history that the chances are ten to one in favor of the proposition that which ever party elects the president will control the house. Why, then, Babcock's "weeps?" Why does he predict Roosevelt's election and fear for the house? The explanation is that he wants to handle the funds, or at least half of them. He is opposed to the national committee hogging everything. That's all. If the house is in danger, so is Roosevelt. The truth is both are in peril, and Babcock knows it.

Misrule in Colorado.

Things have come to a pitiable condition in Colorado under Republican misrule. It is really doubtful whether the Centennial State possesses a republican form of government such as the federal constitution guarantees to every state. Governor Peabody seems to have usurped dictatorial powers. He has deported thousands of men without authority of law and runs things with the mailed hand. One man whom he deported—ex-Attorney Eugene Engley—procured himself a gun and has marched back into Colorado—his home—and boldly announces his determination to stay and fight it out. With such things happening people will have to pinch themselves to discover whether they are living in the United States of America or in Turkey. Yet some Americans are very indignant about oppression in the ends of the earth. Better take the beam out of our own optics.

What has become of the rule against federal officeholders meddling with politics? Every cabinet minister who is supposed to be capable of making a speech is now on the stump or soon will be whooping it up for the G. O. P. The attention of the civil service commission is hereby called to this performance. If the little fellows in Uncle Sam's pay are prohibited from taking part in politics, why should not the prohibition extend to the big ones also? These cabinet ministers must surely be making speeches unknown to President Roosevelt, as he is a civil service reformer of high degree.

Republicans outside of Missouri who have been led to believe that Missouri is liable to go Republican this year should read Republican papers printed outside the state. Nearly every respectable Republican metropolitan paper advises the Republicans to vote for Joseph W. Folk, the Democratic nominee, for governor. At a Chautauqua the other day Governor La Follette of Wisconsin, a Republican, said that if he were a citizen of Missouri he would vote for Folk.

Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, in his speech accepting the vice presidential nomination, rendered the country and the party genuine service by digging up some valuable statistics which are certain to be much used during the campaign.

Hon. James R. Williams, popularly called Bob, has been renominated for congress in a district that was gerrymandered by a Republican legislature for the express purpose of remanding him to private life, but he carried it two years ago and is likely to repeat the performance. He is a tiptop campaigner. At the St. Louis convention he received a large vote for vice president. All Democrats will wish him success.

Champ Clark

A Foe to Comfort.

When the tall woman with the bundles sat down she sighed contentedly.

"This is nice," she said.

"Yes, it's hard work standing," said her short friend. "You got pretty tired, didn't you?"

"No, I didn't get so tired," said the tall woman. "That is not the reason I'm glad. I am rejoicing on account of all those men sitting down. They look so much more comfortable since I got off their toes and their conscience."

But the tall woman was mistaken. From then on to the end of the trip there wasn't a comfortable looking man in the car.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

In Praise of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Allow me to give you a few words in praise of Chamberlain's colic, cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Mr. John Hamlett, of Eagle Pass, Texas. "I suffered one week with bowel trouble and took all kinds of medicine without getting any relief, when my friend, Mr. C. Johnson, a merchant here, advised me to take this remedy. After taking one dose I felt greatly relieved and when I had taken the third dose was entirely cured. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for putting this great remedy in the hands of mankind." For sale by Aycocke Drug Co.

Emergency Medicines.

It is a great convenience to have at hand reliable remedies for use in cases of accident and for slight injuries and ailments. A good liniment and one that is fast becoming a favorite if not a household necessity is Chamberlain's Pain Balm. By applying it promptly to a cut, bruise or burn it allays the pain and causes the injury to heal in about one-third the time usually required, and as it is an antiseptic it prevents any danger of blood poisoning. When Pain Balm is kept at hand a sprain may be treated before inflammation sets in, which insures a quick recovery. For sale by Aycocke Drug Co.

From 148 to 92 Pounds

one of the most remarkable cases of a cold deep-seated on the lungs, causing pneumonia, is that of Mrs. Gertrude E. Fenner, Marion, Ind., who was entirely cured by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. She says: "The coughing and straining so weakened me that I ran down in weight from 148 to 92 pounds. I tried a number of remedies to no avail. I used One Minute Cough Cure. Four bottles of this wonderful remedy cured me entirely of the cough, strengthened my lungs and restored me to my normal weight, health and strength." Aycocke Drug Co.

THE DEMOCRATS AND FARMERS

Legislation Enacted by The Democrats for The Interest of The Agriculturists.

When the Democrats have been in power they have always legislated in the interest of the farmers. The Democrats have only had the opportunity in eight years out of the past forty years to pass legislation, but during that time they enacted three most important laws to aid the agricultural interests. The first of these three laws that was passed was in Cleveland's first administration, creating the Department of Agriculture, which the farmers had long been promised, but the Republicans had failed to perform. Before the Department was created there had been a Bureau of Agriculture which under Republican control had deteriorated into but a vehicle for the distribution of garden seeds. When the Democrats came into power, Mr. Coleman of St. Louis, a practical agriculturist, was appointed head of the bureau, and under his energetic management nearly all the important improvements that now prevail were inaugurated. The Democratic Congress in 1886 passed a law establishing the experimental stations, and Mr. Coleman at once interested the agricultural colleges in carrying them on to the great advantage of the students and the farmers. All the work was mapped out under a Democratic administration that has led to the improvement in the breeding and feeding of stock, the destruction of noisome weeds and protection of plant life from insects. But besides creating the Agricultural Department and Experimental Stations, a Democratic Congress passed the first appropriation for a Rural Free Delivery to the farmers in 1894, though it was not until the fiscal year 1896-7 that the first routes were established. In that year the Democratic Postmaster General, Mr. Wilson, ordered 84 routes established, and from that time to this the growth has gone on apace, the Democrats always favoring it.

In a letter from Postmaster General Payne to Congressman Livingston, which is included in a speech of Hon. Chas. R. Thomas of North Carolina (see page 3070 Congressional Record of the first session, Fifty-eighth Congress,) he acknowledges that Postmaster General Wilson ordered the establishing of the first 84 rural free delivery routes, and this is very important, as the Republicans have been claiming the inception and establishing of this service to the farmers. The Republicans have also claimed they created the Department of Agriculture and the Experimental Stations, but like many other claims of the partisans of that party they have been shown to be entirely foreign to the facts. The Democratic party can be relied on in the future, as in the past, to legislate in the interest of the farmers who create the wealth upon which nearly the whole prosperity of the United States depends.

When troubled with constipation try Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver tablets. They are easy to take and produce no griping or other unpleasant effect. For sale by Aycocke Drug Co.

IS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY "CLEAN?"

Discussing an article from the pen of President Roosevelt's intimate friend, William Allen White, in McClure's on Roosevelt and the Postal Frauds, the N. Y. Times, in its issue of August 29th, quotes therefrom the statement that Congressmen and Senators were storming the White House in behalf of Machen and Green.

Commenting upon this particular statement of fact the Times very pointedly remarks:

"We do not see where, except at the White House, it was learned that 'Congressmen and Senators came storming there in behalf of one handler, or that the two Senators from New York and every prominent Republican in the State 'begged for mercy,' and then 'threatened President Roosevelt' for allowing the indictment of another. We would like to know what Senator Platt, Senator Depew, and Chairman Odell have to say to such a degrading accusation, made with the inevitable implication of authority from the President himself.

"If this is a correct picture of the demoralization of the Republicans in high places, would it not be well to change the party in power, and to place in the White House a President to whom the Senators and Congressmen of that party would not refuse to address either supplications or threats in behalf of public thieves?"

NAMING FARMS—FARMING STATIONERY.

Walkins Farmer

No first-class farmer should think for a moment of going without farm stationery; that is, letter heads on which is printed his name, the name of the farm, the postoffice and the number of the rural route, and envelopes with his name and address printed thereon.

Every farm should have a name which should be a part of the address. The name of the farm should be a matter for a family council. It should be short, if possible significant of the character of the farm, and should be different from the name of any other farm in the neighborhood.

Why should this be done? First, it makes the man himself. His family feel better. The man is all the better for having a name, the farm must have one of necessity. The farm should have a name. A man thinks more of a farm properly named than he does of the same farm without a name. It will not bring a bushel more grain per acre, nor a pound more of hay, but nevertheless the farmer will think more of his farm if he goes to the trouble of giving it a name.

The man who receives a letter written on paper with the name, postoffice, and rural route printed thereon is always more favorably impressed than if written on a piece of blank paper. He says to himself, that the man is more than an ordinary farmer. He understands his business. He takes pride in his farm. His stationery shows this.

The object of a letter is to make a favorable impression and the printed letter-head and stationery helps to make this impression. The receiver will always give the farmer credit for being a better business man if he receives from him a letter written on appropriate farm stationery.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOUR

To World's Fair, St. Louis, Thursday, October 6th, 1904, via Seaboard Air Line Railway.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway announces a very attractive personally conducted tour to the World's Fair on Thursday, October 6th, which will be in charge of Mr. C. H. Gattis, T. P. A., from all points on its line and connections within the State. Arrangements are being made for special trains consisting of Pullman drawing room sleeping cars and coaches, high back day coaches to run through from Raleigh, Wilmington and Charlotte to St. Louis, without change.

The route selected is one of the most attractive in the South, via. Atlanta, Chattanooga and Nashville, the route of the "Dixie Flyer," passing the battle fields between Atlanta and Chattanooga, around Lookout mountains, and through the beautiful farming country of Kentucky.

Rates from Raleigh 15 day limit $24.30, 10 days $23.30; from Wilmington 15 days $26.35, 10 days $25.40; and from Charlotte 15 days $24.05, 10 days $23.05. Rate for double berth on Pullman $6.00, one can occupy berth, making charge just half.

Leave Raleigh 4:00 p. m., Wilmington 8:20 p. m., and Charlotte 7:25 p. m., Tuesday afternoon, October 6th.

All arrangements will be made for hotel accommodations at the St. Louis Exposition grounds. Pullmans will be provided for the return trip and everything will be done for the comfort and pleasure of those who avail themselves of this opportunity to visit the greatest World's Fair ever held. For rates from other points, schedule, Pullman reservation, pamphlets of the trip, address the undersigned.

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SEPT. 9, 1904.

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Bow legs become straighter, loose joints grow strongre and firmness comes to the soft heads.

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