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THURSDAY ..... July 28, 1910.

MORNING TONIC.

(New Orleans Christian Advocate.)

The Master praised "the Israelite in whom there is no guile." Cunning may be admired in animals, but not in men. Stating half-truths is only a skillful way of lying. Concealments which mislead are incompatible with a high Christian character. No dignity of office can take the place of kingliness of soul, and no craftiness can hide wrong intent from the all-seeing eye that searches the depths of the heart.

Uncle Walt

The Poet Philosopher

He stood upon the gallows tree, his eye devoid of fear. "I have the Sheriff's leave," said he, to those assembled near, "to talk a while before I pass out of this world of crime. In THE EXECUTION. sleep beneath the jail-yard grass, through all the years of time. And so, my friends, I'll now discuss some large and vital themes; the Pinchot-Guggenheimer fuss, insurgents and their schemes; I'll touch upon the postal banks, the tariff law review, and roast these conservation cranks who keep things in a stew. Is Taft a failure or success? I'll weigh him in the scale—" Then, with a signal of distress, the sheriff of the jail, released a pair of fateful strings—the ghastly scaffold strained! The truth about those vital things will never be explained!

Walt Mason

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EDUCATION THE ONLY HOPE.

The North Carolina Farmers' Union, which has been in session in Raleigh this year, gave chief consideration to two matters. First, the necessity and wisdom of farmers making their own supplies, and therefore being independent, and, second, to the education of the people. Elsewhere in today's paper is printed the report of the committee on education, which should be read by everybody and given due consideration. The committee says that North Carolina has not done its duty in the line of general education, and this is true. For many years after the war, the State was too poor. In recent years there has been a great revival and much has been done, but what has been done is but preliminary to what must be done, if the State gives to the children of the farmers the advantages to which they are entitled. The Union makes specific recommendations, particularly with reference to instruction in agriculture. It is a report that is pregnant with hope and greater power, and in the carrying out of these progressive plans for the practical education of the farmers' children, the farmers will find they have the earnest co-operation of the thoughtful and patriotic men of the towns and cities. Education must be the very foundation of our progress. We cannot rise without training the children, and this training must be practical as well as intellectual, and the more farmers and others study and labor for better educational facilities, the more they are hastening the day in North Carolina when it shall take its rightful place, and its sons and daughters shall have their rightful heritage of the best educational facilities.

The State Union also passed resolutions with reference to immigration, declaring that while it wished immigration in the State from other parts of the Union, it was in favor of restriction of foreign immigration.

As to the talk of lowering the tax on colored oleomargarine, the Union takes ground strongly against that, and opposes any reduction of oleomargarine colored to deceive the people as butter.

These resolution express the attitude of the farmers of North Carolina upon the most important matters before the people. Let's educate the people; let's secure immigration of the right kind and keep out the undesirable class, and let's stand against fraud of all sorts.

These are the things the Farmers' Union declared for plainly and clearly in their attitude upon these positions they are working wisely for the best interests of the men they represent, and of the whole State as well.

Morehead asked the folks to turn Republican to rescue "prosperity." Some of them did it, and what they got was loss of work and the worst mill conditions known in twenty-five years.

No party ought to promise prosperity. That must depend upon individual effort in well regulated countries. The sin of the Republican party is that it promised prosperity and then passed laws to defeat its promise, and permitted trusts to monopolize most of the fount of labor.

Tarboro is moving for a union passenger station. It deserves it and the railroads should not deny it to so good a patron and so fine a town.

MAJ. CHARLES MANLY STEDMAN.

There is not a section in North Carolina that does not contain many sterling Democrats, who will rejoice at the nomination of Major Charles Manly Stedman for Congress in the Fifth District. That convention had a difficult time in reaching a nomination, because it had before it four strong candidates, either of whom would have led the party to victory and have represented this district in Congress with ability and usefulness, and the nomination of either would have been hailed by the district with satisfaction, but in the State at large the nomination of neither would have given so much satisfaction as that of Major Stedman, because he has an acquaintance as broad as the State, and his long service in every patriotic cause has won him the esteem and respect of Democrats everywhere, many of whom have felt that he has not received the honors and rewards to which his ability and his service to the State entitle him. They therefore rejoice that the Fifth District has put the standard in his hands, and at a time when the demand was for a man of experience, ability, of eloquence, who could redeem the district and do away with the blight that fell upon it two years ago, when for the first time in years, it elected a Republican to Congress.

Major Stedman is a native of Chatham county, spent much of his life in Fayetteville and Wilmington, resided for a short time in Asheville, and now for a number of years has been a leading member of the Guilford bar. He was among the first to enlist in the Confederate army in the War Between the States, and his bravery and courage, innate courtesy and comradeship with his men made him an ideal soldier and officer. Since the war he has done a full man's part in redeeming the State from Reconstruction and in holding up the true idea of the best traditions of North Carolina. A Democrat from conviction, believing in the fundamental principles of the party, he, at the same time, has always had the respect of fair-minded Republicans. In 1884 Major Stedman was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with the lamented Alfred Moore Scales, and served the State four years in that high office. When he was elected Lieutenant-Governor he was the attorney of the three leading railroads entering Wilmington. The office to which he was elected paid him very little—only about the pay of a legislator—and yet his sense of the fitness of things was such that as soon as he was elected, he resigned his attorneyship in all these railroads, so that by no possible way could he be affected in any vote, or in any influence he might exert in a body where legislation would be considered, affecting public service corporations. He surrendered his passes, resigned his attorneyship in a day when pass-carrying and railroad attorneyship in North Carolina were not deemed incompatible with public service, and he set the pace for a new and better day in North Carolina. No man who serves the public as legislator, or in any other capacity, ought to be the attorney of any public service or other corporation that is affected by legislation, and Major Stedman's action made him the pioneer in a reform that must come in all the United States.

Major Stedman is too well known in North Carolina that this paper should give the detailed story of his career. His life has been an open book. The most courteous gentleman, the kindest of friends, most genial of companions, bravest of soldiers, truest of Democrats—a man of ability, of diplomacy, of courage—he will lead the party to a splendid victory, redeem the Fifth District, and be an honor not only to the Fifth District, but to the whole State. No man has been chosen to Congress in this decade who will win a higher place in Washington and be able to do more for his district and his State than Charles Manly Stedman.

BRYAN DEAD AGAIN.

They have a way of killing Bryan biennially but the next year he is pretty sure not to be as dead as represented. It is like Mark Twain, who, being reported dead, said: "the news of my death was greatly exaggerated."

In this "off year" in politics in Nebraska the people of the State have been stirred over the liquor question. The issue in that State was whether the county or the city should determine whether liquor should be sold. Mr. Bryan favored the county plan; Mr. Hitchcock and other Democrats favored the city or town alone determining the question. In the convention the county option plank in the platform, advocated by Mr. Bryan, was defeated by a vote of 465 to 394. It is not the first time a distinguished party leader has been with the minority upon a State issue. Of course there was those Democrats in Nebraska and elsewhere who will be glad of what they call "the end of Bryan," but that is not the feeling of the Democrats in Nebraska who differed with Mr. Bryan as to county option, as the following statement in the speech of Chairman Smythe, who opposed county option, states:

"It may be necessary today for some of us to refuse to follow a leadership which for almost 20 years has given lustre to our party in the State and the nation. If it should, let no man say that it argues any abatement in the esteem of him who embodies that leadership. When this convention shall have adjourned our differences, I am sure, will be forgotten and we will all fall into our accustomed places, the leader in his and the subordinates in their, to fight for our platform and our party."

Many of Mr. Bryan's personal and political friends regretted that he felt it his duty to take an active part in that question, but he is the sort of man who without saying so in words shows by his actions that he had rather be right than be president. There are too few men who have the courage of their convictions and men of all views must respect an honest man who stands true to them when he sees that he must be in the minority.

WHEN RADICALS FALL OUT.

There is a saying that has developed into a maxim, that when men of a certain type fall out men of another and a better type get their dues. It runs somewhat like this: "When rascals fall out honest men get their dues." It might be charged, as far as North Carolina is concerned, to read: "When Radicals fall out the stink is so great that decent people must hold their noses." During the past week the papers of North Carolina have been full of the airing of Republican dirty linen. This comes upon the heels of the announcement of Marion Butler and John Motley Morehead that they are going to make the Republican party in North Carolina "respectable." Their program for making it respectable is to make Morehead State chairman and to make Butler the Power Behind the Throne, kick out Adams and Duncan & Company who have been dispensing most of the patronage (though Morehead has had a big hand in it and has made about the same sort of mess of it that Duncan and Adams did), Morehead and Butler's receipt for making a respectable Republican party is for them to be the Republican party and everybody to "know-how" to them and for them to dispense the patronage and do the bossing and kick out everybody that does not call them "Sir Oracle." Adams and Duncan have a receipt for making the Republican party "respectable," that is for the Republican party to be Duncan and Adams and their satellites and toadies, who must walk into their presence after removing the sandals from their feet and say their prayers to "Good Lord Adams" and "Good Lord Duncan."

This is the receipt of both crowds to make "a respectable" Republican party, and while they are talking about it, the letters and interviews and declarations of all four of the pie eaters and pie hunters shows that the party in North Carolina is as bad as in the days when the negroes furnished 100,000 Republican votes and when negroes held offices in Eastern North Carolina, and that the leadership is as far removed from the capacity to give decent government in the States, as it was when Littlefield and Jim Harris and the other carpet-baggers and negroes openly directed the policy of the party.

This paper has been carrying a lot of the disgusting and disgraceful wrangles and abuse and denunciation of each other, and if one-tenth of what each crowd says of the other is true, it is proof that neither crowd can be trusted by the people of North Carolina, and in November, this year, the people will render their severest verdict against the Republican party they have rendered in a decade.

Adams, who has been pretty quiet, has now come to the bat and has his say, which will be found in today's paper. It is a severe roast of the Morehead-Butler combination, and adds one more proof of the unfitness and incapacity of Republican leadership in North Carolina.

WHEREIN WE FAIL.

In his address before the Farmers' Union, Maj. William A. Graham, State Commissioner of Agriculture, made the startling statement that whereas the State of North Carolina received every year from thirty-five to forty million dollars for its cotton crop, it sent out more than that sum for meat and bread and supplies that could be grown or produced upon North Carolina farms.

It is just here where North Carolina fails, and it is the mission of the Farmers' Union, the Farmers' Alliance, the Department of Agriculture, and the press to work in harmony to put an end to this unwise system of farming that stands like a lion in the path of our agricultural prosperity.

North Carolina farms ought to produce all the meat and corn sold in the State and help supply the Northern markets with everything we eat. It is gratifying to see the farm leaders bringing these matters to the attention of the farmers and it is more than gratifying to see the progress that is being made in that direction. Many farmers are wide awake and the doctrine of "hog and hominy" is more popular than ever in the history of the State. A leading merchant in Raleigh, who is himself also a farmer, says he believes more progress has been made in agriculture in North Carolina during the past two years than in the previous twenty years. The progress by many farmers has been marked. The need is that this example shall leaven the whole country.

Congressman Webb has challenged Sun Set McNinch for a joint campaign. Sun Set will not accept. The Republicans are afraid of the light for the same reason that men were afraid of it 1910 years ago.

IN THE SIXTH DISTRICT

What Will be Done Between the Two Candidates?

Mr. W. B. Cooper Suggests That the State Democratic Committee Act and Suggests a Primary—Mr. George Rountree Replies and Says "The Defeated Party in Congressional Race is Not Entitled to a Second Trial."

Everybody is talking about the anomalous condition in the Sixth District and many declare that at its meeting on Monday night, the State Democratic Executive Committee should take up the matter and straighten it out.

A Primary Suggested.

Mr. W. B. Cooper, of Wilmington, merchant and banker, makes the following sugestion:

"For several weeks past you have been giving us the very best of advice through your various editorials, which I believe the business public appreciates.

"Your editorial in Sunday's issue on the 'Political Situation in the Sixth Congressional District,' is certainly very timely, and it is to be hoped that the State Democratic Executive Committee will by all means look into our family quarrel, and endeavor to get the matter adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned. It will never do to allow this matter to become any more acute than it is now. It may be the wise course to start entirely anew in this district, and let all the candidates who care to do so, enter a Democratic primary, and then surely all of us can give our hearty support to the successful candidate, whoever he may be.

"I do not claim to be a 'Solomon' in political or other affairs, but if I may be allowed a suggestion I would say, that as a plain business proposition, it seems to me that the only fair way in politics as in business, is to let every man appeal directly to the people, in other words, a legalized primary for all political parties would seem absolutely fair for our future guidance, commencing with the Governor or even with the United States Senators, and coming right along down to every office in the gift of the people."

Mr. Rountree Replies.

Mr. George Rountree, in a letter to the Wilmington Star, replies as follows:

Editor of Star:—I was very much interested and somwhat amused, at the naive suggestion of Mr. W. B. Cooper, in your paper this morning, that there ought to be a primary ordered to select a candidate for the Democratic party in the Sixth Congressional District! The suggestion seems plausible and fair, especially to the friends of Mr. Godwin who was undoubtedly defeated in the Democratic Convention held at Wrightsville Beach, which was certainly called, and I think held, strictly in accordance with the plan of organization, which is the governing authority of the Democratic party.

"I suppose there never was a convention held in which the rival candidates had anything like equal strength that the defeated party did not desire to have a second trial, by convention, primary or what not, just as every defeated litigant wants a new trial in court. But these sentiments are not usually shared by the successful party; and it is a fundamental maxim of civilized society that it is for the public interest that there should be an end of strife as soon as possible, and that no man should be twice vexed about the same matter.

"There is a tribunal constituted for the decision of just such questions as this, and that tribunal is the State Executive Committee, to which either party can make appeal, and which, in the interest of harmony, ought to be made and decided speedily—as I have no doubt it will be. Personally, I have not the slightest doubt of the result of such an appeal. To my mind the ruling of Mr. George H. Bellamy was revolutionary, autocratic and unsupported by law or precedent, and justified the majority of the convention in the course which they pursued in deposing him.

It would be impossible, in the compass of this note, to give all the reasons for this opinion, but I will say this:

"The plan of organization provides three methods for selecting delegates to District and State conventions: (1) by primary; (2) by precinct convention, and (3) by county convention. The history of this provision sustains the obvious inference that its chief purpose was to enable each candidate to get his full strength in the various counties, and not to provide a particular method for naming the individuals who are to represent the counties in those conventions. There is no provision that the county convention shall select the delegates by ballot, or in any other way and it is manifest that where that method is adopted the convention has plenary power to select or elect, its delegates in any manner it sees fit, and it is, and always has been, customary to elect them, not by ballot, but by designating a committee or the chairman, to select them. In this county, it has been almost the invariable custom to select them through the nomination of the chairman. Nor is there any objection to this method, if a candidate, or any number of candidates, desire to test their strength in the convention, all they have to do is to make a motion to cast the vote or any part of the vote, of the county for that candidate, and he will be entitled to that vote in the district convention.

"It is a novel proposition of law to me that any person, or persons having plenary power to select another, or others, to represent them, may not designate some other person to actually specify the individuals who are to act as delegates.

"I want to say also that I am not so enamored of the workings of the primary system as Mr. Cooper seems to be, I have no doubt that it is the easiest possible method of debauching the electorate by the corrupt use of money; and that such has been its result in this State."

SPENCER B. ADAMS TAKES A FLAME

(Continued from Page One.)

letter in reference to the campaign are not only unfounded but are absurd.

"As to the result from your own county, Guilford, in the last congressional election the Democratic nominee received 1,522 majority. In this election the Democratic nominee for Congress received 615 majority, the balance of the Democratic ticket carrying the county by majorities ranging from 1,441 to 1,184. These figures speak for themselves and Mr. Butler can not hold you responsible for failing to carry the banner Democratic county of the district. Altogether you are to be congratulated upon the reduced majorities against us.

"It affords me pleasure, Judge, to contradict Mr. Butler's remarks when I know them to be without foundation, and it seems to me that the result throughout the State in the tremendous decrease of Democratic majorities, and the fact that Judge Taft carried three congressional districts and three Republicans were sent to Congress, is the best possible evidence that Mr. Butler's communication, so far as extracts submitted to me, is without foundation in fact.

"With regards, yours very truly,

"JNO. M. MOREHEAD."

Letter From Mr. Gilliam Grissom, Political Campaign Manager and Private Secretary to Congressman Morehead.

"Spray, N. C., December 13, 1908.

"Judge Spencer B. Adam,

"Greensboro, N. C.

"Dear Judge: It is with great pleasure that I note that Mr. Morehead has taken no uncertain stand in the matter of the Butler slander.

"Had I known that you needed me immediately, I should have come at once to Greensboro, though Mr. Morehead only reached home yesterday.

Just a little story from boy-hood's days. A king was sitting in council with his loyal advisers when there rushed into his presence a disgraced courtier with his motley following crying to him on the throne that he was in the presence of traitors; to which the king replied to the discarded one that there were no traitors there unless he brought them with him.

"And so you will hear from Taft, the Just, that the only traitors there are in North Carolina politics are those of the Butler stripe.

"With assurances of regard and esteem, I have the honor to be very respectfully,

"GILLIAM GRISSOM."

Letter from Mr. W. E. Logan, Representative Grant's Chairman and Campaign Manager, and now United States Marshal for the Western District of North Carolina.

"Asheville, Nov. 10, 1908.

"Hon. Spencer B. Adams,

"Greensboro, N. C.:

"My Dear Sir: I wish to thank you for the great victory that you have won in this State, for I feel that it is a great victory, notwithstanding we did not elect our State officers. The magnificent showing in the late election was largely due to your management of our party affairs. You have succeeded in uniting the party, and I do not know of any other man who could have done this in so short a time. I now feel that our party is united, and I trust that it will remain so for all time to come. And I feel that this is in a large measure due to Spencer B. Adams.

"I wish to thank you for your hearty support and assistance of Mr. Grant and the Tenth Congressional District. I will always hold you in kindest remembrance. I hope to see you in the future and talk matters over with you.

"With best wishes for your success, I beg to remain, very truly yours,

"W. E. LOGAN."

Letter From Hon. Charles H. Cowles, Member of Congress.

"Wilkesboro, N. C., Dec 10, 1908.

"Hon. Spencer B. Adams,

"Greensboro, N. C.:

"My Dear Sir: It is being circulated, I learn, that you as chairman of the Republican State Committee, did not desire the party in this State to grow, and that the three Congressmen, one of whom I have the honor to be, were elected in spite of your desire to the contrary. This statement is untrue, for you did all in your power to elect me, and did many things for me that were not really required of you as chairman. In my travels over the district my friends often remarked, 'Judge Adams is certainly doing all he can to elect you,' and many of them showed me letters from you, in which you urged them to work for my election, declaring that I must be and would be elected. I can not, of course, go into details, but to make a long story short, I will say the Eighth District organization received the full and hearty support of yourself as State Chairman, and largely through your help a Democratic majority of 1,500 of two years ago was changed to a Republican majority of 1,375 for me this year. For the splendid part you played in the victory we won in the Eighth, you have my everlasting gratitude.

"When you assumed the office of State Chairman, our party was torn asunder by factional fights and internal dissensions. Through the wise and patriotic course you have pursued as chairman, factional strife within our ranks has disappeared, harmony prevails, and we stand a powerful, aggressive and militant party, commanding the respect of our own people, and creating consternation within the camp of Democracy.

"As Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, you have much of which to feel proud. Under your splendid administration of our party's affairs, we have gained more than 34,000 votes in the State within the last two years, have wrested from the Democrats three Congressmen, and today have a party that stands a menace to Democratic supremacy in North Carolina, and it is freely admitted by all unbiased and well informed people that it is a question of only a short time until the State will give a Republican majority.

"With highest personal regards, I have the honor to be sincerely your friend,

"CHAS. H. COWLES."

"But they say also that you are operating a pie-dispensing machine to maintain a close corporation."

"In reply I wish to say that this matter of making recommendations for office has always been repulsive and unpleasant to me, and any one who has this duty to perform has my most profound sympathy. I have always been glad to be rid of it, when possible, and immediately after the last election I notified the Department at Washington, and the three Republican Congressmen of this State, that I wished to turn over, and did turn over to them, as far as I was concerned, the exclusive control of the patronage in their respective districts. As evidence of how I felt, I used the following language to Representative Morehead, in a letter dated December 15, 1908:

"'I will at once write a letter to the Postoffice Department, stating that you have been elected to Congress and I desire all communication relative to the appointment of postmasters in this district to be directed to you instead of to me, and would be delighted to be rid of this burden. I wish there had been a member of Congress elected in every district in this State, so that I would be relieved of the responsibility of recommending the appointment of postmasters. When I accepted the chairmanship I did not have a gray hair in my head. Today my hair is almost white, and I attribute this largely to the worry of selecting postmasters. I would be glad to aid you in any way I can in settling these perplexing questions, but have no disposition, as I told you before, to control these appointments.'

"I leave the public to determine what these people are after who are charging me with running a pie-dispensing machine. 'Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel.'

"In making recommendations for office since I have been State Chairman, I have been guided by the interests of the service, the wishes of the patrons, and the recommendations of the committees in the various counties.

"Let me say that I am reluctant to enter this controversy with any statement. However, I cannot remain silent when not only the State Committee who assisted me in running the campaign two years ago, but the 115,000 loyal Republicans of the State who worked in harmony with my committee to obtain results are assailed, and the people can readily see and will appreciate that I have been forced to make answer to these unfounded charges which are being circulated by designing people for a purpose."

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TODAY IN HISTORY

THE EXECUTION OF ROBESPIERRE—JULY 28.

Today in 1794 was executed Robespierre, one of the chief notables in the French Revolution, of which he will always remain a most remarkable figure. In early life he seems to have been rather a harmless and somewhat sentimental man. Eight years after he became an advocate and began practicing it at Arras he was elected to the States-General. It was then he began assiduously cultivating the favor of the Parisian populace, preaching the doctrines of Rousseau and becoming a leader of the Jacobins. He began violently attacking the Girondins, and gained the friendship of the Parisian Commune.

Robespierre has been blamed for the methods of this committee, but he was not so much its leader as its defender. He believed that to abandon the Terror would be fatal to the cause of the Revolution, but he incurred bitter fear and hatred and at last the party of Danton, whose leader he had sent to death, was able to bring about his end.

Robespierre said, upon one occasion: "I was not made to rule, I was made to combat the enemies of the Revolution." His possession of supreme power produced no feeling of exultation. On the contrary, it preyed upon his spirits, and made him fancy himself the object of universal hatred. A guard slept nightly at his house and followed him in all his walks. Two pistols lay ever at his side. He would not eat food until some one else had tasted from the dish.

This was the feeling of Robespierre after he had passed through the exciting scenes of a few years of the Revolution. Finally July 26 came, and that day found him like others in the convention. But he had lost his power over that body. Many of those he had counted as friends had turned enemies. Then the storm burst. From "Long live Robespierre" the cry changed to "down with the tyrant." The Revolutionist vainly strove to obtain a hearing. He rushed about the Chamber, but was met with the cry, "Black tyrant, the shade of Danton repels you."

Baited on all sides his attempts to speak became shrieks which were scarcely audible. His voice grew hoarser till at length it failed him altogether. Then one of the Mountain cried, "The blood of Danton chokes him!" Amid a scene of indescribable excitement and uproar, a decree was passed that Robespierre and some of his leading followers should be arrested. They were seized and hurried off to different prisons.

There was now room enough for fear. The Commune organized an insurrection, as soon as they heard what the convention had done, and by a sudden attack the prisoners were all delivered from the hands of their guards. Both parties now hastily gathered armed forces. Those of the municipality were by far the most numerous, and Henriet confidently ordered them to advance. But the men refused to obey. The Sections mostly declared for the Convention, and thus by an unexpected reaction the Robespierre leaders almost found themselves deserted. A detachment of soldiers forced their way into the room where a small band of fanatics were drawing up a proclamation. A pistol was fired; and no one knows with certainty whether Robespierre attempted suicide, or was shot by one of his opponents.

At any rate his jaw was fractured, and he was laid out, a ghastly spectacle, on an adjacent table. The room was soon crowded. Some spat at the prostrate form. Others stabbed him with their knives. Soon he was dragged before the Tribunal, which he himself had instituted. The necessary formalities were hurried through, and the mangled body was borne to the guillotine, where what remained to him of life was quickly extinguished. Then from the crowd, a man stepped quickly up to the blood-stained corpse, and uttered over him the words, "Yes, Robespierre, there is a God!"

Today in 1864 occurred the third battle of Atlanta. It is the birthday of Joseph Habersham, postmaster general under Washington (1781); Charles Stewart, one of the commanders of the "Constitution," (1778); Stephen H. Tyng, the eloquent preacher and author (1839); Bullington Booth, the founder of the Volunteers of America (1859); Mary Anderson, the actress (1859) and Herman V. Hilprecht, the archaeologist (1859). It is the date of the death of Commodore William Bainbridge in 1833.

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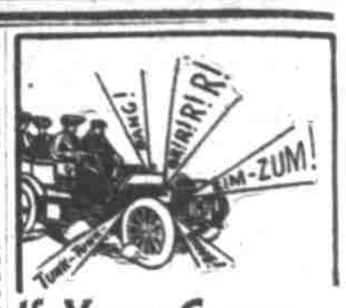

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