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THURSDAY, ... October 6, 1910.

MORNING TONIC.

(Borden P. Browne.)

We are going to be through this life before very long. The longest life is short when it is over, any time is short when it is done. The gates of time will swing to behind you before long; they will swing to behind some of us soon, but behind all of us before long. And then the important thing will be . . . not what men though of us, but what He though of us, and whether we were built into His Kingdom. And if, at the end of it all, we emerge from life's work and discipline crowned souls at home anywhere in God's universe, life will be a success.

UNCLE WALT
The Poet Philosopher

Let us Rise in the morning for 'twill soon be afternoon; let us hustle to the vineyard, for the night is coming soon.

THE DAYS OF YOUTH when the old and weary dotards sit beside the fire and cross—and time is marching on. Let's improve the golden moments that cavort upon their way; there'll be time for idle dreaming in old age's wintry day, while the morn of life is with us let us put up lots of hay—for time is marching on. I have seen a county poorhouse where the paupers sighed and wept, for the wasted years behind them, when high carnival they kept, when they held their late carousal while the weary toilers slept—and time is marching on. I have seen dead people planted without sign of tears or ruth; they were hustled to the boneyard like a box of junk, in sooth; and they always were the people who had fooled away their youth—and time is marching on—Ah, in youth the golden moments seem a boundless, endless store, and we waste them as the children waste the pebbles on the shore! One by one the moments leave us, and they come to us no more—and time is marching on!

Walt Mason

(Copyright, 1909, by George Matthew Adams.)

"WHAT CLEAN MAN WILL BESMIRCH HIMSELF WITH FILTH?"

Butler is going about the State using billingsgate that would disgrace the slums of New York, declaring that there is no Democrat who is not afraid to meet him on the stump. The Monroe Journal says:

"And what boots it that he challenges any man to meet him on the stump and no man will? What clean man will voluntarily besmirch himself with filth?"

The day that Butler, while holding the commission as Senator from North Carolina, took employment to procure the bringing of a suit against the State of North Carolina, that day he committed moral treason and forfeited the right to the respect of any North Carolinian Democratic speakers meet on the stump Republican candidates who are got traitors to the State. They draw the line there. It is to be hoped that no Democrat anywhere in North Carolina will dignify the traitor to the State by speaking on the same platform. The day the Republican party made him the real leader by electing Morehead as chairman, that day the party in North Carolina tied itself to the body of death. Judas had the decency in his betrayal to go off and hang himself. The only service Butler can ever render to North Carolina is to leave its borders. If he lacks that decency, he will remain here as the standing example of the moderation of a people who tolerate a man who betrayed his State while sworn to protect its interests—a moral crime never committed but by two men elected to office in North Carolina—one is dead and the other is worse than dead.

"I can only think of Butler with disgust," says Judge Ewart, Republican candidate for the House in Henderson county. "There is no other sentiment that any man can feel who doesn't love treachery and decency."

"Republican speakers may disown Marion Butler, but he owns their party all the same," says the Hendersonville Hustler. "But hundreds of Republicans will vote the Democratic ticket in November to be rid of Butler, the body of death."

A Spartanburg magistrate gave a sentence of seven consecutive baths. Wasn't that "cruel and unusual punishment" forbidden by the Constitution?

If Judge Cooke can put an end to the sale of coffin tacks (otherwise called cigarettes) to minors he will do well.

The Republicans are afraid to meet Hammer. They know he will hit the nail on the head.

If the college authorities do not put a stop to hazing the grand juries should take the matter in hand.

THE POLITICAL STORM CENTRE.

New York is today, as it was in the days of Hamilton and Burr, the political storm centre of America. For some years the Republicans have carried the State and the Democrats have been divided. This year the Republicans are divided, the Democrats united, and the most interesting campaign since 1891 is going on in the Empire State. It was conceded that the Democrats would win with Gaynor as the candidate. Then Roosevelt, walked in, took charge of the Republican party by the aid of the Federal officeholders. Opinions differ as to the effect of Roosevelt's domination of the Republican party in New York. Some think he will save the party this year; others think his participation will defeat it. Some of the New York papers think that Murphy's prominence in the Democratic State Convention will hurt the Democrats. At this distance it is hard to tell. Mr. Wm. E. Gonzales, the careful and wide-awake editor of the Columbia State, is in New York and has been looking carefully into the situation. He has sources of deriving information that give weight to his views, and he is a man who writes of conditions as he sees them. Here is his letter to his paper:

"New York, Oct. 2.—For two weeks this State has enjoyed the distinction of being not only the storm centre of American politics, but, politically speaking, the most interesting spot on the map, whether viewed from this or the other side of the Atlantic. Colonel Roosevelt's activities are responsible for attracting unusual attention from the press of England, Germany and France. It is not clear what foreigners anticipated, or whether the Colonel measured up to expectations, but the correspondents of European papers were on hand prepared to register the unhinging of the American system of government of any other possible performance by the man credited with always doing the unexpected.

"But when the shouting died and the smoke cleared at Saratoga last week there was found little to justify foreign interest. Colonel Roosevelt had done something to make sure easy the overthrow of the Republican party, but nothing to forward the cause of New Nationalism. The simple truth is that coming on the heels of his Western tour in the interest of progressiveness, the former president's preformance at Saratoga was an anti-climax. The progressives stood for popular rule as against the machine, but the Colonel won the International loss-championship. There was one potent voice at Saratoga. Again the progressive leader failed conspicuously to progress when he wrote an indorsement of the Payne-Aldrich tariff in the New York Republican platform.

"When it came to the direct primary elections, the progressive Colonel flunked. Perhaps that will be construed as an opprobious expression when applied to the hero of San Juan, but, as is pointed out this morning by a voter writing to a New York newspaper, the courage to go with the crowd in Iowa was not sufficiently highly tempered to go against those New Yorkers who must be depended upon to swell the Republican campaign funds. As a consequence the chief alleged incentive for the Colonel's assumption of leadership of his party in New York was practically lost in the shuffle of politics. The indorsement of the direct primary only for legislators—and a weak indorsement of that—is but slight indorsement of faith in a popular choice of officials. When Colonel Roosevelt had the writing of the platform, the "direct primary" for which he had spoken so loudly dropped to the category of 'among those present.'

"Those intimate with the Colonel's career were not surprised at the outcome of the Republican convention. It fell to the lot of the Democrats, in convention assembled at Rochester, to violate precedent, confuse their enemies and astonish the country. Let it be writ large that once when counted upon to do the fool thing they failed gloriously to meet expectations. The press of New York is critical, no paper here is a Democratic organ; none will defend the party through 'thick and thin,' but not one of them, Democratic, Republican or Independent, has taken the ground that a blunder was made at any point by the convention at Rochester, and it is universally conceded that the situation was exceedingly delicate. Charles F. Murphy, Tammany leader, held in his hands the reins of that convention, but it must be admitted that if he drove, it was with such consummate skill that his direction was not detected. Boosted by the Tammany boss was not apparent. Tammany was there to participate in a Democratic convention and anxious to co-operate fully with the other Democrats of the State in any move for party success. That was the position taken by Murphy, and during three trying days—particularly after the positive withdrawal of Mayor Gaynor—a hundred correspondents and a dozen candidates could not surprise him into deviating a hair's breath from that attitude.

"One of the assets of the Democrats of New York in the gubernatorial campaign is Murphy's record at the Rochester convention. It must be conceded by the bitterest opponents of Tammany that his position was one of unusual difficulties and delicacy. The net result is unprecedented harmony in the party, and the opponents of Democracy have not been left a peg to hang a charge that the ticket is a machine product. In striking contrast are Colonel Roosevelt's nominations.

"The New York Democratic platform is a masterpiece. Not in late years has any State declared so broadly and so strongly the principles of the party, that platform would stand for a national pronunciamento. It is a pledge that the fighting will be forced. New York's democracy has thrown out its lines and will, in November, engage in the first serious skirmish on the ground where the decisive battle of 1912 will be fought."

EX-MAYOR HILL DEAD.

The Goldsboro Argus pays warm tribute to the late Major John H. Hill, whose death at the age of seventy-six brought sorrow to all Goldsboro. He had been postmaster under Cleveland and was for a long time mayor. He was a brave soldier, in command at one time at Fort Anderson, and for skill and courage on the retreat from Wilmington was promoted to major. He was a gentleman, a good citizen, a brave Confederate soldier and a Christian citizen. The passing of men of his high type leaves the world poorer, but their example is a blessing to the generations that come after them.

Here's good news. It was announced two weeks ago that the committee to prepare a new hymn book for the Protestant Episcopal church would omit "From Greenland's Icy Mountains" from the hymns. The protests were so vigorous that the committee announces that this grand old missionary hymn will remain in the hymnal.

The whole country will hope for Mr. La Follette's recovery of health, following his operation by Dr. Mayo. He is the ablest, honestest and most useful senator the Northwest has sent to the senate since the days of Lewis Cass. He is the father of honest insurgency as opposed to the compromise brand adopted by Roosevelt.

That Pittsburg jury did right in acquitting the girl who slew her godfather, striking him with an axe and running a poker through his body. The man went to the cellar to commit an abuse against the girl and the jury held that she had a right to kill him. Right!

FOR STATE AUDITOR.

The Wilkes County Democratic Convention Urge Selection of Mr. Hackett.

Resolution of the Wilkes county Democratic convention:

Whereas, the death of Dr. B. F. Dixon leaves vacant the office of State Auditor of North Carolina, and whereas, the choice of a candidate to fill this vacancy will soon be made by the Democratic State Executive Comittee:

Now, therefore, be it resolved:

That we, the Democrats of Wilkes county in mass-meeting assembled on Monday, October 3, 1910, do present to this committee the name of our county man, Hon. Frank D. Hackett, and ask for his nomination, for the following reasons, viz:

That in the State convention of 1908, out of three candidates for this position, Mr. Hackett ran second to Dr. Dixon;

That he refused to be a candiate in 1904, believing that Dr. Dixin was entitled to the second term;

That in the convention of 1908, Mr. [illegible] ate for this nom- [illegible] over 800 of the [illegible] in the State con- [illegible] reasons, that Mr. [illegible] ed in every way [illegible] with credit and [illegible] party, and that [illegible] Democratic party [illegible] tion; and further, [illegible] Wilkes county has [illegible] ted on the State [illegible] nor Montford Stokes [illegible] ticket.

[illegible] T. R. FINLEY, [illegible] Chairman.
[illegible] W. E. PHARR,
[illegible] R. A. DEAL,
[illegible] Secretaries.

[illegible] TE AUDITOR.

The Demo[illegible] of Wilkes Urge the Selection [illegible] Frank D. Hackett, of Wilkes.

To the Re[illegible] The Democrats of Wilkes count[illegible] wish to appeal to the Democratic executive committee of the State to recognize a worthy son, and one well qualified to perform the duties of State auditor.

Our county has never been honored with a place on the State ticket since Governor Stokes' term. Hon. Frank D. Hackett made the race for State auditor in 1900 against Dr. Dixon and in the convention he stood second. In 1904 he did not seek the nomination as he thought it due Dr. Dixon for a second term, but in 1908 he entered the race and received a very handsome vote, more than one-third of the votes of the convention, which fact shows his popularity.

We feel sure the State committee will be justified in giving this nomination to Mr. Hackett. Our county convention today passed resolutions most heartily endorsing Mr. Hackett and recommending him to the executive committee. We feel that Mr. Hackett's qualifications for State auditor affords the strongest arwgument for his nomination. There is not a better office lawyer in North Carolina than Mr. Hackett; there is not a man whose line of work and whose past efforts would more justly recommend his nomination and election. His record in our county as a citizen and a life long Democrat commends him for consideration.

Give us Hackett and watch Democracy grow in the "State of Wilkes."

Respectfully,
W. G. HALL,
Chairman Dem. Ex. Committee.
Wilkesboro, Oct. 3, 1910.

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKINGS

The following will address the people of North Carolina at the times and places named:

Gov. W. W. Kitchin.
Snow Hill, Oct. 5th.
Monroe, Oct. 12th.
Forest City, Oct. 14th.
Rockwell, Oct. 15th.

Senator F. M. Simmons.
Comfort, Oct. 4.
Kinston, October 5th.
Winston, October 10th.
Lexington, October 12th.
Newton, Oct. 13th.
Shelby, Oct. 15th.
Gastonia, Oct. 17th

Claude Kitchin.
Rockingham, Oct. 7th.
Cleveland, Oct. 8th.

T. W. Bickett.
Morganton, Oct. 5th.
Shelby, Oct. 6th (night).
Concord, Oct. 7th.
Thomasville, Oct. 8th.

J. W. Bailey.
Red Oak, Oct. 11.

A. L. Brooks.
Warsaw, Oct. 5th.

E. B. Jones.
Stoneville, Oct. 11th.
Madison, October 11. (Night.)
Price, October 12.
Leaksville, October 12. (Night.)
Durham, Oct. 18. (Night).
Bullocks, Oct. 19.
Stovall, Oct. 19. (Night).

Rudolph Duffy.
Comfort, Oct. 4.

Ex-Governor R. B. Glenn.
Bethlehem, October 13th.
Reidsville, Oct. 13th (night).
Rocky River, Oct. 14th.
Concord, Oct. 14th (night).
Asheboro, Oct. 15th.
Wilton, Oct. 17th.
Hillsboro, Oct. 18th.

Locke Craig.
Statesville, October 14th.
Elmwood, October 15th.
Winston, October 17th.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th (night).
Smithfield, Oct. 19.
Washington, Oct. 20th.
Plymouth, Oct. 21st.
Columbia, Oct. 22d.
Edenton, Oct. 24th.
Hertford, Oct. 25th.
Elizabeth City, Oct. 26th.
Camden, Oct. 27th.
Currituck, Oct. 28th.

Ex-Gov. C. B. Aycock.
Laurinburg, Oct. 14th.
Spray, Oct. 15th (night).
Elkin, Oct. 17th.
Sparta, Oct. 18th.
Jefferson, Oct. 19th.
Wilkesboro, Oct. 20th.
Morganton, Oct. 21st.
Marion, Oct. 21st (night).
Waynesville, Oct. 22d.
Canton, Oct. 22d (night).

E. J. Justice.
Rocky Springs, October 6th.
Randleman, October 8th. (Night.)
Wentworth, Oct. 10th.
Biscoe, Oct. 15th.
Candor, Oct. 15 (night).

J. R. Blair.
Healing Springs, Oct. 14.
Jackson Hill, Oct. 14. (Night).
Fairmont, Oct. 15.
New Hope, Oct. 17.
Bells Grove School House, Oct. 17. (Night).
A. S. Cox's, Oct. 18.
Why-Not Academy, Oct. 18. (Night.)
Tow's Mill, Oct. 19.

B. S. Royster.
Draper, Oct. 13. (Night).
Spray, Oct. 14. (Night).
Wentworth, Oct. 15.

C. C. Daniels.
Ayden, Oct. 8th.

C. O. McMichael.
Grissom, Oct. 5.
Wilton, Oct. 5. (Night).
Creedmoor, Oct. 15.
Benehan, Oct. 15. (Night).
Quick, Oct. 25.
Cherry Grove, Oct. 26.

J. Bryan Grimes.
Henderson, Oct. 10th (night).
Jackson, Oct. 11th.
Murfreesboro, Oct. 12th.
Winton, Oct. 12th (night).
Gatesville, Oct. 13th.
Edenton, Oct. 13th (night).
Shawboro, Oct. 14th.
Elizabeth City, Oct. 14th (night).

Victor S. Bryant.
Stem, Oct. 12. (Night).

Chas. R. Thomas.
Burgaw, Oct. 5.
Jacksonville, Oct. 10.
Trenton, Oct. 11.
Dover, Oct. 12.
Mt. Olive, Oct. 13.
Warsaw, Oct. 14.

[illegible] H. ELLER,
Chmn. Dem. State Ex. Com.
W. E. BROOKS, Secretary.

Will Make His Mark.

(Hendersonville Hustler.)

Max Gardner will be heard from in the General Assembly next winter. Just bear this in mind. Keep an eye on this brilliant and gallant son of good old Democratic Cleveland county. We like him.

FAISON CORRECTS FALSE STATEMENTS

Radical Newspaper Refused Him Space for Correction

SAVED MONEY FOR SCHOOLS

That's What Dr. Faison Did While George Butler Sat Idly by, to Say the Least, and Let the Sampson County Treasurer Go to Parts Unknown With More Than Twenty Thousand Dollars of County and School Funds.

To the Editor: The Greensboro News and Raleigh Caucasian, which have continuously copied false statement about me from the News Dispatch, a radical sheet, published in Sampson county, have refused to allow me space in their columns to correct such false statements circulated by them. The News Dispatch has likewise denied me space in its own columns to correct its own false publications.

These same false statements have been circulated in supplements through this district and section of the State. I therefore ask space in your columns to correct the above said false statements and malicious misrepresentations, which these papers have neither the courtesy nor the honor to publish:

Dr. Faison Corrects Another False Statement in the News Dispatch of September 8th, 1910.

Mr. Henry J. Hines,
Editor Sampson Democrat.

Dear Sir: As the News-Dispatch again fails to publish promptly my reply to the George E. Butler correspondence in its last issue, as well as to correct other malicious lies recently published to which its attention has been called by my letter in reply, I ask for a short space to publish this statement from many present at the meeting of the Board of Education of Duplin county, a short time ago at Kenansville, who also heard what I said with regard to opposition to public schools.

These correspondents at the suggestion of a letter written to them by Mr. George E. Butler, each making a different statement, are not sure what was said any way.

Mr. C. E. Weatherby, of Faison, writes Butler that he stated that "if he had his way he would destroy (or demolish) the whole public school system of North Carolina."

Mr. Thad Jones, postmaster at Kenansville, writes Butler that he stated that if he had it in his power he would overthrow the entire public school system in North Carolina," and Mr. J. S. Herring writes Butler that he stated that "he would abolish the whole free school system if he had the power to do so."

In correction of these three positive, yet different statements of what I really did say, I publish the following signed statements from other citizens who were present, to-wit:

Faison, N. C., Sept. 10, 1910.

We, the undersigned citizens of Duplin county, N. C., were present at the discussion of the local tax school for the entire precinct of Faison before the Duplin county Board of Education (not before the joint Board of Education and County Commissioners) as stated in the News-Dispatch (as there had been no joint meeting) and we heard Dr. Faison's statement. He was opposing taking away the white schools at Crow's School house and Shine's school house and incorporate these in one school at Faison, because these little white children would be compelled to walk 5 1-2 and 4 miles respectively, to school, and the County Board of Education sustained the objection which was wise and considerate. In the course of his remarks he stated that he was opposed to and would change the public school system of the State, because he opposed negro education by the whites to the disadvantage of the white children and furthermore stated that there were about 200 more negro children in this whole district than white children, and the negroes already enjoyed a six months school from additional help from the North and that such a local tax for the entire district would put an eight months school at the door of these negroes and destroy a four months school now at the door of these white children, which he considered a great injustice to these white children of this district, particularly after these schools had been established and built for their special convenience. Dr. Faison confined his remarks to what he considered best for all the white children of Faison precinct and the County Board of Education refused to consolidate this territory because it would be unjust to the white school children living so far from town, as he stated. Dr. Faison's statement could not be construed by any intelligent, fair-minded man to mean that he opposed or would overthrow, destroy, demolish "or abolish" the public school system of North Carolina, but would improve it by such a change, he thought.

Such statements published in the correspondence of Mr. George Butler in the News-Dispatch of last week, are false and misleading and purposely calculated to do Dr. Faison a gross injustice, which all honest white men will repudiate in due time.

Signed.

T. W. SMITH,
L. TAYLOR,
C. S. HINES,
J. L. FAISON,
G. W. COOPER.

Also Mr. W. R. Newbury, of the Board of Education, who was present, voluntarily corroborated this same statement when seen later by me on train, and told me to make such a statement for him if I wished to do so.

Mr. C. E. Weatherby further states that I made the same statement to him in front of my office, which is absolutely false, and that he called on William Smith and Paul Armstrong and they stated that I made the same statement in their presence.

Mr. Paul Armstrong states that such a statement is unwarranted and Mr. William Smith (T. W. Smith) signed the above statement correcting Mr. C. E. Weatherby's statement. Mr. C. E. Weatherby is a Maryland reared Republican, where his party recently voted down two suffrage amendments to stop ignorant negroes from voting, who vote to elect this same Republican party. He is also the employee of a Baking Powder trust which robs the children by tariff protection every time they eat a biscuit. He took an illegal petition without enough names to Kenansville to deprive these country white children, who live five and one-half and four miles respectively from town, of their schools at their own doors and failing in this, got up another petition to divide their school districts, which I had helped them to build up and leave part of them with still less chance of a school at all. Yet at the same time, for political purposes only, he attempts to put me, his friend and neighbor, in a false light on public schools. How much has he done for public schools in his section? The letters of Mr. Thad Jones, a recent Duncanite who is flopping to Butler and recently opposed a local tax school at Kenansville, and Mr. J. S. Herring, who would tax the tax payers of his own county against their protest for bigger, unnecessary jails and court houses, instead of larger, better school houses, will simply pass for what they are worth after the above correction by other parties present.

As County Commissioners of Duplin county, we have saved and given without extra taxes county f[illegible] to make a four months public school in Duplin county, rather than build fine courthouses and jails for negro criminals, while County Attorney George E. Butler, of Sampson county, sat idly by, to say the least, and let Sampson county's treasurer go to parts unknown with more than $20,000 of the county and school funds, admitting that his county was in a nasty mess, which "nasty mess" had to be righted, by Democratic county commissioners whose investigations County Attorney Butler blocked all he could.

We cheerfully invite a comparison of records on public schools, and hope the voters will bear us out in the present joint canvas. We oppose, have and shall oppose white people educating negroes to put them back to the ballot in North Carolina for the special benefit of "The Butlers & Co."

Thanking you for your space which was denied me by the Greensboro News, Raleigh Caucasian and News-Dispatch, which have spent much ink in their misrepresentations, I am,

Yours truly,
JOHN M. FAISON.

Faison, N. C., Oct. 1, 1910.

KILLS A MURDERER.

A merciless murderer is Appendicitis with many victims. But Dr. King's New Life Pills kill it by prevention. They gently stimulate stomach, liver and bowels, preventing that clogging that invites appendicitis, curing Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Chills. 25c. at all druggists.

Justice is itself the great standing policy of civil society; and any departure from it, under any circumstances, lies under the suspicion of being no policy at all.—Burke.

ASK FOR
"SHIELD BRAND" Shoes
and you will get the BEST.
They fit Best and wear Longest.
(Shoes for every member of the family)
"Kiser's King" Shoes for Men, at retail, $3.50 and $4.00, have all the Snap, Style and Service of men's shoes usually retailed at $5.00 and $6.00.
Sold by Reliable Dealers.
M. C. KISER COMPANY
"Shield Brand" Shoe Makers
ATLANTA, GA.

Facts for Weak Women
Nine-tenths of all the sickness of women is due to some derangement or disease of the organs distinctly feminine. Such sickness can be cured—is cured every day by
Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription
It Makes Weak Women Strong, Sick Women Well.
It acts directly on the organs affected and is at the same time a general restorative tonic for the whole system. It cures female complaint right in the privacy of home. It makes unnecessary the disagreeable questioning, examinations and local treatment so universally insisted upon by doctors, and so abhorrent to every modest woman.
We shall not particularize here as to the symptoms of those peculiar affections incident to women, but those wanting full information as to their symptoms and means of positive cure are referred to the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser—1008 pages, newly revised and up-to-date Edition, sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to cover cost of wrapping and mailing only, in French cloth binding. Address: Dr. R. V. Pierce, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

SEABOARD SPECIALS FOR FAIR WEEK

The Seaboard Air Line announces the following extra service of trains on account of the State Fair October 17 to 22:

On October 15, Saturday before Fair Week, extra coaches from Portsmouth to Raleigh on No. 41, the afternoon train, and the same extra service on October 16 and 17, Sunday and Monday.

On October 18, Tuesday, extra coach from Portsmouth to Raleigh. Hamlet to Raleigh and Norlina to Raleigh.

On October 19, Wednesday, Good Roads Day at the Fair, special train consisting of baggage car and seven coaches from Louisburg to Raleigh and special train of six coaches from Hamlet; also extra coaches on No. 41, the Portsmouth train, and No. 38, the Hamlet morning train to Raleigh, and on the Shoo-Fly three extra coaches and extra coaches from Oxford too.

On October 20, big Thursday, there will be the same movement of special trains, but there will be five extra coaches from Weldon on the Shoo-Fly and two extras from Oxford. On that day the train from Louisburg, the special, will have nine coaches and the one from Hamlet eight.

In addition to all this, on Wednesday and Thursday, October 19 and 20, there will be two extra coaches from Pittsboro on the Hamlet special and two from Gulf on the regular morning train, No. 38.

On the same days there will be a special train from the Durham and Southern Railroad through Apex without change, using the S. A. L. tracks from Apex.

On October 21 and 22, Friday and Saturday, extra coaches will be run on all regular trains.

The schedules are as follows:

SCHEDULE OF THE SHOO-FLY, NOS. 29 AND 30, OCT. 19 AND 20.

Leave Weldon	6:45 a. m.	Arrive Norlina	7:50 a. m.
Leave Roanoke Junction	6:54 a. m.	Leave Norlina	8:10 a. m.
Leave Boiling	6:58 a. m.	Leave Ridgeway	8:15 a. m.
Leave Thelma	7:05 a. m.	Leave Manson	8:21 a. m.
Leave Summit	7:08 a. m.	Leave Middleburg	8:27 a. m.
Leave Littleton	7:18 a. m.	Leave Greystone	8:32 a. m.
Leave Vaughan	7:27 a. m.	Leave Oxford	8:45 a. m.
Leave Macon	7:36 a. m.	Leave Henderson	9:02 a. m.
Leave Warren Plains	7:45 a. m.	Arrive Raleigh	10:05 a. m.

Returning, leave Raleigh 6:00 p. m.

SPECIAL TRAIN FROM LOUISBURG, OCT. 19 AND 20.

Leave Louisburg	7:30 a. m.	Leave Forestville	8:18 a. m.
Leave Franklinton	8:00 a. m.	Leave Wyatt	8:22 a. m.
Leave Youngsville	8:15 a. m.	Leave Neuse	8:37 a. m.
Leave Wake Forest	8:25 a. m.	Leave Millbrook	8:46 a. m.

Arrive Raleigh 9:05 a. m., returning leave Raleigh 5:30 p. m.

All passengers beyond Franklinton will use Nos. 29 and 30, and those south of Franklinton should use the special from Louisburg, to avoid the crowding of either train.

Extra coaches will be run from Oxford on Nos. 29 and 30, giving superior service from this point.

SPECIAL FROM HAMLET, OCT. 19 AND 20.

Leave Hamlet	6:45 a. m.	Leave Cameron	8:03 a. m.
Leave Cognac	6:57 a. m.	Leave Lemon Springs	8:14 a. m.
Leave Hoffman	7:00 a. m.	Leave Sanford	8:26 a. m.
Leave Keyser	7:15 a. m.	Leave Colon	8:33 a. m.
Leave Pine Bluff	7:21 a. m.	Leave Deepood	8:41 a. m.
Leave Aberdeen	7:26 a. m.	Leave Moncure	8:52 a. m.
Leave Southern Pines	7:37 a. m.	Leave Merry Oaks	9:03 a. m.
Leave Manly	7:40 a. m.	Leave Bonsal	9:10 a. m.
Leave Niagara	7:44 a. m.	Leave New Hill	9:15 a. m.
Leave Lakeview	7:49 a. m.	Leave Apex	9:23 a. m.
Leave Vass	7:53 a. m.	Leave Cary	9:30 a. m.

Arrive Raleigh 9:55 a. m.

Special Train Returning, Leaves Raleigh 6:15 p. m., Same Date.

TODAY IN HISTORY

FIRST GERMAN EMIGRANTS REACH AMERICA—OCTOBER 6.

It was October 6, 1683, that the first emigrants from Germany reached America. This little colony was from Crefeld, on the lower Rhine, thirty-three in number, nearly all relatives. The colonists were in Rotterdam on the 18th of June, reached London in time to embark on July 24, and after a rather long, but not unpleasant voyage, they reached Philadelphia, October 6th.

During the seventeenth century social conditions in Germany were frightful. A peculiar sect, closely akin to the Quakers in England, was the object of bitter persecution. William Penn visited Germany and stirred up the religious people to such sympathy with his views that Pastorius, himself, son of a judge, and of high education, gathered a colony of Mennonites, weavers from Crefeld on the Rhine, started for America, landed at Philadelphia, settled north of the city, and established Germantown.

William Penn wrote of Pastorius that he was "sober, upright, wise and pious—a man everywhere esteemed and of unspotted name." On October 12, Pastorius received a warrant for 600 acres of land, "on behalf of the German and Dutch purchasers" and on the twenty-fourth they began laying out the town. As were the others, Pastorius' first residence was little more than a mere dugout.

The German colonists brought to their new home, however, the textile arts of manufacture. Most of them from Crefeld were by trade weavers. The fame of the place for its manufacture of linen was soon established; and the "poem" by Richard Frame, 1692, describes:

"The German Town of which I spake before,
Which is at least in length one mile or more,
Where live High German people and Low Dutch,
Whose trade in weaving linen cloth is much;
They grow the flax, as also you may know
That from the same they do divide the tow."

In a letter, dated August 6, 1685, addressed to Penn in England, Robert Turner speaks particularly of this industry. "The manufacture of linen by the Germans," he says, "goes on finely, and they make a fine linen. Samuel Carpenter, having been lately there, declares that they gathered a crop of flax, and had sowed for the second, and saw it come up well."

And in his description of Pennsylvania, 1696, Gabriel Thomas says: "All sorts of the very good paper are made in the Germantown; as also very fine linen, such as no person of quality needs be ashamed to wear."

The German settlement grew steadily in the years following its location. New settlers came each year from Crefeld, and others from the upper Rhine, and various other points. Early in the eighteenth century the colony had grown to very large proportions, and the settlers began striking out in various parts of the country until, before long, they were represented in the north, south and west. Germantown was incorporated as a town in a charter granted by Penn and dated August 6, 1689.

The English were, for a time, alarmed at the influx of such numbers of a foreign people, but they were not long in discovering that these Germans were an industrious, peace-loving people, fairly educated, and while wholly ostentatious, as sincerely religious as the Puritans or the Quakers.

Today is the birthday of William Longstreet, Georgia inventor (1759); Louis Philippe of France (1773); John Chambers, Iowa statesman (1780); Louise Adelaide de Conde, of France (1757); William Burroughs, the naval officer who commanded the Enterprise in its fight with the Boxer (1785); William B. Bradbury, hymn writer (1816); Albert Harkness, author of text books (1822); George H. Boker, author and poet (1823), and Jenny Lind, the singer (1820). Today is the date of the death of Charles, the Bald (877), and Charles X, King of France (1836).