

# LAWRENCE DEMOCRAT.

"CRY ALOUD AND SPARE NOT."

VOLUME XX.

LAWRENCEBURG, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1905.

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## VOTED DOWN

### Court Decides to put New Court House back in the Center of the Square

At the regular Quarterly Court, Monday and Tuesday, the absorbing issue was that of moving the new Courthouse off of the Square. For two days it was discussed, pro and con, and then voted down. We who favored moving it, made the mistake of claiming that the public square belonged to the town and that the County had to move its Courthouse off of our property. A magistrate seems very much like a human being, (a fact which we had unfortunately overlooked) and when we tried thus to force them to do our way, they proved forthwith not to do it, which only served us right. The claim that Lawrenceburg would enjoin the erection of the Courthouse on the old site is generally regarded as only a bluff, which the Court very promptly called, and it is believed that no further steps will be taken to enforce this threat. There is at present none of that bad feeling between town and country, that is an obstacle to the welfare of so many places, and it is to be earnestly hoped that this contest, so fraught with hurtful possibilities, may not be carried further. Judge R. B. Williams appeared before the Court in advocacy of the contention of the city, Hon. L. B. White representing the County.

The tax levy was not made at this term, as the State has not yet acted on this matter.

A large amount of routine business was transacted, an account of which will appear later.

The following resolution was passed:

"Be it resolved, by the County Court of Lawrence County, in Quarterly Session assembled, That as representatives of the people of our districts and of Lawrence Co., we are unalterably opposed to any limitation of the School Surplus, or to any reduction of tax rates, which will have such effect; that we regard it as legislation in the interest of the mighty corporations and that we earnestly but respectfully petition our distinguished representative, Hon. A. A. Patterson, and Senator Rufus H. McLaurine to oppose all measures having the effect of crippling the School fund.

L. B. White, D. Buchanan and W. R. King were appointed as a committee to draft a bill authorizing the County to issue bonds for the Courthouse.

### CATARH CAN'T BE CURED

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonic known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggist, price 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

### Pleasant Point.

GENEVA

Several cases of whooping cough are reported in our community.

Mrs. Sherman Kelley was the guest of relatives here last week.

Misses Corda Delew and Willie Lumpkins, visited home folks here recently.

A. J. Lumpkins, and family, of Lawrenceburg, spent one night with relatives here.

A. O. Springer, wife and little daughter Annie Mary, visited Mrs. Springers parents in Giles Co., last week.

Porter Lumpkins, has been very sick, for the past week.

Bro. Redmon, spent one night in our midst.

Quite a crowd of our young people attended services at Loretto, on last 4th Lords day.

Misses Mai and Minnie Newton visited relatives here Saturday and Sunday last.

Barney Lumpkins and family spent last week with relatives in Lawrenceburg.

Miss Florence Delew, visited Miss Dona Mai Dickerson, one night last week.

Miss Rosa Barnes, has returned home after spending some time with her sister.

Miss Ella Griffin spent one day last week, with friends here.

Robert Mabry and family visited at the home of Andrew Mabry, last Saturday night.

Mrs. Carrie Springer, closed her school here, last Friday.

Mesdames Norton and Plemons, visited relatives in Florence last week.

Miss Gertrude Lumpkins has entered school in Lawrenceburg.

Dunn Laurence, was a visitor here last Sunday.

Mrs. Clark, is visiting her daughter Mrs. Robert Mabry.

Mr. Will Griffin of Alabama was among relatives here last week.

Miss Pearl Copeland spent one night last week with relatives in your City.

Mr. Norwood and family, spent one day with Mr. Price and family.

### SCIATIC RHEUMATISM CURED

"I have been subject to sciatic rheumatism for years," says E. H. Waldron, of Wilton Junction, Iowa. "My joints were stiff and gave me much discomfort. My joints would crack when I straightened up. I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm and have been thoroughly cured. Have not had a pain or ache from the old trouble for many months. It is certainly a most wonderful liniment." For sale by Freeman Bros.

### Notice.

All persons indebted to Miss Bessie Stewart will please call and settle with Miss Nettie Stewart.

### RIGHT NAME IS DEWITT'S

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cools, soothes and heals cuts, burns, boils, bruises, piles and all kinds of skin diseases. K. E. Zickefoose, Adolf, W. Va. says: "My little daughter had white swelling so bad that piece after piece of bone worked out of her leg. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cured her." It is the most wonderful healing salve in the world. Beware of counterfeits. Sold by Freeman Bros.

### Land For Sale.

About 1200 acres timber land 14 miles south of Lawrenceburg, 5 miles from Rail Road. Price \$3.00 per acre.

F. M. Cannon, Lawrenceburg Tenn.

## W. C. T. U. Department.

Mrs. Meda Taylor, Editor.

The traffic in intoxicating drinks is an evil of frightful magnitude. The inevitable tendency of this traffic is to impoverish and degrade the people; to convert sober men and good citizens into drunkards and bad members of society; to corrupt the young and inexperienced and to render many families wretched as well as poor—who, but for this business, would be prosperous and happy. Our almshouses, our jails, hospitals, lunatic asylums, and our prisons are filled with the miserable victims of this odious traffic, which is the fruitful parent of every species of misery, vice and in every degree of intensity, while it has no redeeming feature; it carries poverty, pauperism, degradation, crime, and death to thousands, while it benefits nobody.

There is no fact better established than this: that the traffic in intoxicating drinks tends more to the degradation and impoverishment of the people than all other causes of evil combined; its existence is incompatible with the general welfare and prosperity of the community. All classes of society have the deepest interest in its suppression. As a question of domestic and political economy, of earnings and savings, or annual accumulating wealth to a city, this subject demands the highest consideration. There is not now and never has been in this country a locality where the policy of license has diminished the liquor traffic or the evils coming from it. No one has ever suggested that under license the demand for liquor would not be fully met and freely supplied.

### Prohibition in Maine.

It is well known that Neal Dow was father of the so-called Maine (prohibitory) law.

For more than twenty years the people of that State have "tried" prohibition. From time to time there have been efforts to re-submit this article of Maine's Constitution, but without avail. Recently the question has been settled for another year, in favor of prohibition. The vote in the house was 28 for and 101 against re-submission. In the senate the vote was three for and fifteen against. This would indicate that the prohibitory law is not unpopular in Maine. Senator Mills, an able member of the state legislature made an earnest and eloquent plea for the maintenance of this law, which, he says, has been and is such a blessing to the State.

### THE OVERLAND LIMITED TO CALIFORNIA

leaves Union Passenger Station, Chicago, 6.05 P. M. daily, arrives San Francisco the third day in time for dinner. Route—Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Line. All ticket Agents sell via this route. Ask them to do so.

Handsome book, descriptive of California sent for six cents postage. F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, or W. S. Howell, 381 Broadway, New York.

### To the Farmers of Lawrence County;

If your land is getting thin buy a few sacks of

## "The Cloverine Brand Of Honest Fertilizers"

And feed it. You will find it to be the best kind of an investment. We make fertilizer for Potatoes, for Corn, for Vegetables and for all other crops, and our guarantee is, "NO DEAD FILLER IN OUR GOODS." Every pound of our fertilizer is a food for plant life. We make our goods at Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., and would be glad to have any buyer of our goods come and see them mixed. Our fertilizer don't stink nor eat up the bags.

Write to us and we will make you a price delivered at any railroad station in Lawrence County.

CLOVERINE FERTILIZER COMPANY,  
Mt. Pleasant, Tennessee.

### A TRIED AND TRUE FRIEND.

One Minute Cough Cure contains not an atom of any harmful drug, and it has been curing Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough so long that it has proven itself to be a tried and true friend to the many who use it. Mrs. Gertrude E. Fenner, Marion, Ind., says: "Coughing and straining so weakened me that I ran down in weight from 148 to 92 pounds. After trying a number of remedies to no avail, One Minute Cough Cure entirely cured me." Sold by Freeman Bros.

### Wanted.

10 men in each state to travel, take signs and distribute samples and circulars of our goods. Salary \$75.00 per month. \$3.00 per day for expenses. KUHLMAN CO., Dept. S. Atlas Building Chicago.

### Dirt Cheap.

50 acres of good land well located South East Lawrenceburg near city. Price \$700.

Apply,  
F. M. Cannon.

### WON A NAME OF FAME.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills, have been made famous by their certain yet harmless and gentle action upon the bowels and liver. They have no equal for biliousness, constipation, etc. They do not weaken the stomach, gripe, or make you feel sick. Once used always preferred. They strengthen. Sold by Freeman Bros.

### TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 5c.

## EDUCATIONAL

### Historical Review of School Progress in Lawrence County. Another Defect in the School Affairs is Discussed

L. B. WHITE.

We find much cause to congratulate ourselves and the youthful generation of our county, when we take the trouble to familiarize ourselves with the history of Lawrence County's development along educational lines—Our school system was established by law in 1870 and the law establishing a uniform system was enacted in 1873, but the establishment of anything resembling a real system is of much later date.

The first report of which we find any record by a County Superintendent to a State Superintendent was that of C. A. Carrell, County Superintendent, to G. S. W. Crawford State Superintendent, who filled out the unexpired six months of Dr. Doak who died in office. This report shows the scholastic population to be 3260 white and 282 colored; that the County received from the State the sum of \$923.37. That there were no teachers institutes held, that no public addresses were made by the County Superintendent, and that no first grade certificates were issued.

It shows that there were 51 certificates issued to white males and 20 to white females, and that there were three failures among the white teachers, all males. Ten colored males and seven females applied and seven and three respectively were granted certificates. Forty five males and 17 females were employed as teachers in the white schools, while 4 male and 2 female teachers were employed in the colored schools. There were then 7 frame school houses, 16 log houses, and 2 brick houses in the county. The total school fund of \$5,530 for the entire year was derived as follows: Balance on hand July 1 1881 \$1420, Received from State \$500, County \$3179, all other sources \$140. The 68 teachers, white and colored, received of this money the princely sum of \$3533.00. The County Superintendent \$27.00. Other expenses were \$248.00 leaving a balance June 30 1882 of \$1726. Nothing was spent for school sites and repairs, nor for furniture and fixtures. The total enrollment of the whites was 2725, colored 252, while 2890 studied orthography, 1726 reading, 860 writing, 1257 Arithmetic, 667 Grammar, 125 Geography, 94 History. Geology of Tennessee and Elements of Agriculture were in the course but were not then studied by any body and have been given very slight attention since. There were 16 private schools in the County with 17 teachers, enrolling 470 pupils, with an average daily attendance of 825, at an average cost of tuition of \$1.25 per scholar per month. Those who lived here then, will probably recall that in many communities where there were private schools \$1.00 per scholar was the standard, uniform price per month for tuition. The average length of the public schools was then 55 days, and the average price paid the teacher \$21. per month. This made the average cost of tuition 51 cents per scholar per month according to the report, which commended the public school over the private school, owing to its cheapness. The estimated value of the 25 school houses and all land connected therewith was reported, to be \$1700; Estimated value school fixtures \$125. Value of the one frame and one log house erected during the year \$100.00. The schools were reported to have outstanding warrants against the County of \$3783. The rate of school tax on polls was 50 cents, rate on property 10 cents per hundred. Superintendent Carrell, in his digest accompanying this report to the State Superintendent, uses the following language: "The report I make to you is a correct statement of the reports made to me by the several school directors,

and teachers of the County. Schools in this county have been good this year. The want of money is the great drawback here in our public schools."

By referring to the minutes of the County Court we find that the County Superintendent, in 1882 was receiving in addition to the small appropriation from the County \$1 from each teacher to whom a certificate was issued, thus netting him a salary of about \$100 per year. Examinations then, were conducted somewhat informally and certificates were necessarily granted with exceedingly great generosity in order to supply the demand for teachers. It seems a little strange to us now, perhaps, to think of there being 40 or more men in our county who would teach for the meagre compensation they received, often \$20 per month, or less, but we may infer from what we know of the character of Lawrence Countians, that they, many of them did this work for the public good and the earnest solicitation of their friends and neighbors. So soon as a better equipped teaching force could be obtained nearly all of them voluntarily gave place to the young men and women who were better prepared. Though feebly equipped sometimes, they none the less did their part and did it well, and what they did bore good results. Mr. Carrell is now a practicing physician in Ellis Co Texas.

(To be continued)

J. J. W. STARR

Though late on my part, I congratulate you on the great improvement in your paper. It is a credit to our growing town and prosperous county.

In speaking of the public schools, I want to mention some things that militate against their efficiency, and I hope to suggest some remedies. In many places the buildings used for school purposes are combinations of church and school house. This is most unfortunate. Every thoughtful person knows that a building suitable for religious services is not suitable for successful school work, and the reverse is equally true.

In the days of our poverty and the infancy of our school system this condition was unavoidable and excusable. But it is not so now. The state and its people are prosperous and able to build and furnish good school houses, to be used exclusively for school work and absolutely independent of any church control, or claim for right to use for public worship. Our schools will never be a complete success so long as the buildings are used alternately for school and church purposes.

When public funds are used to build school houses they are for school use only. No church has any right or claim in them, for it is wrong and illegal to use public funds raised by taxation, for the support of any church. To the cause of public education all are compelled to contribute, but the building and support of churches is a voluntary act by those connected with them. The public school and the church should be kept entirely separate, but working side by side in perfect harmony. Not one dollar of public money should be put into any building owned or controlled by any church.

When a building is used for both church and school it often happens that protracted meetings interfere seriously with the regular school work, and in that way sometimes do more harm than good. Again, it is not unusual, after regular religious services, to find the building in an unfit condition for school occupancy due to the use of snuff and tobacco by the worshiping congregation. Also the fuel furnished for the school, is often used without thanks or compensation. In these things the churches do thoughtlessly impose on the schools, and negate the good they might do by careless disregard of the rights of others. The remedy is to build school houses sacred to public school education, based on the highest possible moral standard.

(To be continued.)