

change them with the result of with such party convention but that they are disapproved and remain unchanged from year to year. To this statement The Register returns:

"Then they are the abiding central principles of the Democratic party as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson, largely reaffirmed by Saml. J. Tilden, and proclaimed a thousand times by William J. Bryan, as well as incorporated in the platform of the party for many years past. When The Observer believes in these political principles are not peculiar but normal. The trouble is that The Observer thinks perhaps party conventions in 1884 and 1892 changed something in principle, in which it and some other excellent persons and newspapers have humbly submit, mistaken, because a far greater crowd hurrah for the work of those years as the development and necessary sequel of pristine American Democracy. And the crowd that hurrahs have as little use for the fads of Populism and the vagaries of ultra Socialism, as The Observer. Democracy is individualism, which is always adverse to Socialism, just as it is adverse to absolutism of another kind. To the Democrat no form of paternalistic government, whether the father is that great beast the General Will or the Man with the Big Stick, is thinkable."

For our life we cannot understand our esteemed contemporary. If the Democratic conventions of 1896 and 1900 did not reverse the party, putting it "about face," then all the world is mistaken. The shouting of the crowd does not signify that it is right, but if it has no use for the fads of Populism and the vagaries of ultra Socialism why then hurrah for them and for their principal representative in this country? But most mysterious of all is the statement that to the Democrat no form of paternalistic government is thinkable. Paternalism could go no further than the government ownership of railroads nor Populism further than the initiative and referendum. Our contemporary is ready to answer that neither of these has ever been written in a Democratic platform but it is aware that Col. Bryan is the platform of that party and that it cannot hurrah for him without embracing his fads. The Register limps in its reasoning and is not, we fear, qualified to give a very coherent answer to The New York World's question, "What is a Democrat?"

The Register has anticipated us. It said in its issue of yesterday that it "conspicuously failed" to tell The Charlotte Observer of government ownership of railroads because it was discussing living questions and because Mr. Bryan himself has only referred to it as an "ultimate" question—that is, a question which might come up a quarter of a century or a century from now." As a matter of fact Mr. Bryan has hammered on this subject off and on ever since his Madison Square Garden speech and is constantly bringing it into nearer and nearer view, and in saying this, and adding that he is striving more and more to get the Democratic party reconciled to this monstrous doctrine, we but state a matter of common knowledge. As to The Register's concluding sentence, "Truly The Observer knows that there is no opposition to Mr. Bryan worth consideration by the party," we have to admit that at this time the party lies prostrate before him—the more's the pity, the more's the pity.

Remarking that next to an inadequate supply of efficient labor, the South's most serious handicap to further industrial expansion is insufficient transportation facilities, The Textile Manufacturers' Journal, of New York, adds that "whatever may be the excuses for this phase of the railroad problem, there are none of a satisfactory character that can be advanced regarding rate discrimination, and it is to be hoped that the determination of North Carolina manufacturers to place their grievances before the Inter-State commerce commission will bring the relief desired." Thanks for the wish. The Observer itself does not expect any great relief to be obtained through the proposed appeals of North Carolina manufacturers and merchants to this excessively non-sensuous body but would have the people of the State accomplish what they can by such methods before reluctantly proceeding further.

What a bloody war that between Russia and Japan was! Short, sharp, decisive and, to a degree, sanguinary. "The worship in honor of the souls of the soldiers and sailors of Japan who fell in the war with Russia, celebrated at Tokio on May 1, disclosed the fact that the total loss on record was 44,544 killed and died of wounds. This is about 85 per cent. of the battle losses of the Federal army during our great civil war." And yet our war lasted four years. In the outcome Russia cut a sorry figure in the Russo-Japanese war, but the above figures show that she did execution while it was on.

"Why does not The Charlotte Observer elect some living North Carolinian President?" asks The Charleston News and Courier. If it elected any North Carolinian it would elect one living; but North Carolina has given the country three Presidents, two by election and one by succession. South Carolina none. We are waiting for that State to catch up.

The Charleston News and Courier wants to know why we do not elect some "living" North Carolinian President. When we get ready to do so we will help.

Wilmington Messenger does not believe that Mr. Bryan can be elected if those who are opposed get together and put a man in. "Of course," it remarks, "anti-Bryan men lie down before the other side and admit that they do nothing, the nomination goes to him, for he and his friends are at work, while the others are doing nothing." This is the point. The Observer is doing it and passes it along.

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The Only one in North Carolina
 Note of Warning

To The Public:
 The Keeley Cures have been successful operations for 25 consecutive years and the merit and reputation of the Dr. Leslie E. Keeley Remedy have been thoroughly established. Because of this fact, many imitators are appearing in the market, claiming to have discovered a new and better cure than the Keeley Remedy. It should be kept in mind that the Keeley Remedy is not only the only one in the United States, but is also the only one in the world. There is only one Keeley Institute in the State of North Carolina, and that is located at Greensboro. All Keeley Institutes throughout the world are operated from our laboratory, and in all cases they are administered by physicians from our laboratory, and in all cases they are administered by physicians who have been especially instructed by me. It follows, therefore, that all other establishments claiming to be able to sell our remedy and administer our treatment are obtaining money under false pretenses and will be dealt with accordingly. The public is warned that under no circumstances can Keeley Remedy or treatment be obtained except at authorized Keeley Institutes. These imitators sometimes adopt similar names to those by which our remedies are known, but if patients will take pains to see that they are in an authorized Keeley Institute they need not fear imitators. The Keeley Remedy will cure indigestion, all kinds of drug poison, the tobacco habit and neurasthenia; they are never administered in hospitals and no patients are treated at Keeley Institutes for other than the above named diseases.

THE LESLIE E. KEELEY CO.,
 Dwight, Illinois.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, at Greensboro, N. C., is the only one in this State, and all representations that there is in this State any cure that is identical with or the same as the Keeley Double Chloride of Gold Cure, are malicious, false and made for the purpose of deceiving. We learn with indignant regret that such claim is being made, and feeling that it is harmful to us it will prove even more disastrous to those who are deceived thereby, we sound this note of warning.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE,
 Greensboro, N. C.

HEALTH IN THE CANAL ZONE.
 Never Better Since the Government Began the Work of Digging. Washington Dispatch, 23rd.

General health conditions in the Panama Canal Zone are better than ever before since the American government began the work of digging the canal. The largest percentage in malaria for any week in the month of May was 65-100 of 1 per cent., and it has been as low as 52-100 of 1 per cent. The percentage of all disease has ranged from a minimum of 96-100 of 1 per cent. to 1-1-10 per cent. This gratifying condition of health, Col. W. C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer, says seems to be due not only to favorable climatic conditions, but largely to the improved housing and feeding of the canal employees.

In his report Col. Gorgas says that the prolonged dry season and the late beginning of the general summer rains have been productive of conditions favorable to the rapid breeding of mosquitoes. The conditions at present prevailing in the zone are so unusual that the sanitary department has been compelled to adopt precautionary measures which have never before been utilized.

The application of oil to breeding places was only partially effective in the destruction of the anophelis and the culex. A boat was built for the Esco river and the mouth of the river was blown out to increase the rapidity of its flow into the Chagres. The boat then proceeded up the river to remove all the vegetation from its bed. On each bank of the river gangs of laborers were put to work cutting down the underbrush. The shallow parts of the river were deepened, and where there were cascades or falls dynamite was used to blow out a passage sufficiently wide to do away with the stagnant pools.

The canal cut proper was also a source of trouble to the sanitary department of the canal administration. The trail of every steam shovel left many problems of drainage to be settled, and in places where an outlet for the water was impossible to be constructed frequent applications of oil were made to destroy the mosquitoes. At points where the flow of water is slow a barrel of oil is so arranged as to pour a constant drip of oil into the water.

The systematic method in which the health of the canal employees is guarded is illustrated by the work of the "mosquito inspector," who is an important adjunct of the sanitary department. His duty is to locate the points of infection in every district showing an increase of malarial cases. The reports of all malarial cases from the district physicians, who are scattered over the canal zone, are carefully tabulated and forwarded to the headquarters of the sanitary department. If there is a decided increase of malaria in any one locality the inspector for that district is telephoned to look for the point of infection which is the probable cause of the increase in the disease.

The list of cases of sickness in his locality is forwarded to the inspector, who carefully goes over the ground to locate the breeding place of the disease. As soon as this area is found the inspector reports back to the sanitary headquarters the best method of destroying the mosquitoes in that locality. As many laborers as can be spared are at once placed at work on the neighborhood of the point of infection and all the stagnant pools and underbrush are removed.

ORPHANAGE REGENTS MEET.
 Full Meeting Yesterday at First Presbyterian Church—Superintendent Royd Re-elected—Mocklenburg Presbytery Ready to Give \$5,000 For Buildings and Fayetteville is Ready Too.

The regents of the Barium Springs Orphanage, in Iredell county near Statesville, met in regular session yesterday afternoon and an interesting meeting was held. Perhaps the most interesting report was that made by Rev. George H. Atkinson, of Monroe, representing Mocklenburg Presbytery. He stated that this Presbytery is now prepared to erect at the Orphanage a building of two buildings, the whole to cost \$5,000. These will be devoted to dormitories—either one with a capacity of 50 or 60 or two with a capacity of half that each.

Fayetteville Presbytery reported that that Presbytery was prepared to do about the same.

REPLY TO "GOTTLIEB."
 A Few More Words Ane't Prohibition and the Democratic Party—Prohibitionists Are Coming to the Open.

To the Editor of The Observer:
 Concerning the long-delayed contribution of "Gottlieb," on the editorial page of your issue of the 22d instant, it is perhaps proper to explain first that the writer of this and a former communication is not the regular Fayetteville correspondent of The Observer. "Gottlieb" is mixed, not un-naturally, on this matter of identity.

As to his rejoinder, there is very little to answer in his column of print. I must have misunderstood the two closing paragraphs of his first article. He was discussing national politics, and he declared that "prohibition is the main issue in the mongrel party, which goes by the name of Democracy now." Being asked to state "when the national Democracy ever espoused prohibition in its platform or otherwise," he promptly answers, "Never," and says it, like him, is glad of it. Not waiting to be asked about the State Democracy, he next complains that "in the last platform promulgated by the North Carolina Democracy there is not a line in regard to prohibition." Then which Democracy, pray, is making it "the main issue," as "Gottlieb" declares? What is he kicking about, anyhow? I thought he didn't want the Democratic party to espouse this "main issue," but it really seems he does.

Again, he asks: "Now, why couldn't our Democratic candidates have said, when they were canvassing their respective counties, that they were prohibitionists, and have asked the suffrages of the people on that as well as other issues?" "Gottlieb" answers his own question before asking it, when he shows that prohibition is not a part of the platform or creed of either the national or State Democracy; hence those party nominees have no right to make a campaign issue of it. "Gottlieb" advises prohibitionists to "come out in the open and fight fair." This writer returned to the State only a few months ago, but thus far he has honestly been impressed that prohibitionists are doing that very thing. Meanwhile he would suggest that "Gottlieb" take his own advice, instead of hiding behind a non de plume.

JOHN R. MYROVER,
 Fayetteville, June 24, 1907.

PROBATION MIGHT RUN AGAIN.
 Reported to Have Said He Would do so if He Could Carry a Single Southern State—Georgians Tell of the Conversation.

Atlanta Special, 23rd, to Washington Post.

"If I could be positively assured of the electoral vote of a single Southern State, I would gladly be a candidate for the Presidency next year."

The above statement was made by President Roosevelt on Georgia Day at Jamestown, according to leading Georgia Democrats, who were present.

The President made his declaration, according to reports, to John Temple Graves following the wave of good feeling attendant upon the dedication of the Georgia building, a reproduction of the home of the President's mother at Roswell.

President Roosevelt's remark was carried away with enthusiasm upon the occasion, and Georgians present, among whom were well-known politicians, shared his enthusiasm. It was a love feast, political issues and party lines were forgotten. Each man was toasting the other, and all were toasting the President.

Soon after this outbreak of enthusiasm John Temple Graves went to President Roosevelt and urged him to run for a third term. Mr. Roosevelt, in answer, was moved by the plea, but recalled his promise to the public following his election in 1904.

The President is reported to have said that but one thing would cause him to change his determination in this respect. He then said that if he could be positively assured of the electoral vote of a single Southern State, he would be a candidate for a third term.

President Roosevelt spoke at some length on the subject, declared that it should be broken, and said that he would run again if he could be assured that his candidacy would split the South from its one way of voting.

According to reports, Graves is said to have assured President Roosevelt that he could carry Georgia and probably two or three other Southern States, and that the promise of a third term was a possibility.

The
 Lockhart
 "Mill-End"
 Sale

For any one to fail to see the reality of the matchless values shown here to-day is but to they have wilfully and intentionally blinded own eyes. Deception in the sphere of business is the very foundation of all business; it corrupts fountain of business and thus taints the stream. There is a depth and force to this sale is backed to the utmost limit by a mammoth dazzling new goods that are a revelation to the of all humanity. Quick eyes, bright eyes and eyes come and have a look; the more you look better you like this sale.

New Teddy Bears
 We place on sale to-day a new lot White and Teddy Bears at \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.25 and \$3.50. Ask to see them at the Tryon street store.

Rug Sale
 At 9:00 a. m. to-day (Wednesday) we put on sale lot of Fringed Smyrna Rugs, size 30x66. Price while they last 83c.

Silk Sale
 At 10:00 a. m. for thirty minutes we will sell 3 Black Guaranteed Taffeta Silk for 69c. a yard. Limit 5 yards to a customer. (On sale at both street stores.)

Hosiery Sale
 At 4:00 p. m. we will have a Hosiery sale at both and Trade street stores. Ladies', Misses', Children and Infants' Hose—Black, White and Colors, and fancy. Most of these stockings are 25¢ a pair. Limit 3 pair to a customer.

The Little-Long