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THE UNIVERSITY'S BIG DAY

(Continued from Page One.)

ducted on the lines of its theories. The issue of clean and honest, frugal and simple, responsible, indelible and publishable administration with us overlays issues of purely fantastic import. We have got through with the currency question, and we hope you have also. We learned in a hard school of experience and of suffering that cheap money degrades not only our fiscal standing at home, but our commercial and moral standing among the nations of the world. To their opinion we cannot be indifferent. With their general welfare our own is bound up. We have learned, and we hope you have, that periodical, business uncertainty means periodical, if not interperpetual, business prostration. And we have also learned that he should be regarded as a selfish and not a statesmanlike who would gamble with the interests or fears of business, for political purposes or for political effect. While bearing the lie we have, rather than flying to others which we know not of, the sanity of the North, and, we hope, the sanity of the South, has retired from sheer idleness, the attempt to harmonize in a single enactment of mammoth proportions and of infinite intricacy the theories of any political party or the avarice of any one in combination. We would like to substitute a bi-partisan or non-partisan commission of business men, as a permanent corps of experts on economic subjects, for a system of competition responding to the greed of contributing and reaping monopolies, or to the intellectual indigestion of unscrupulous visionaries. Our business laws should be in no degree neither of hysteria nor of hypocrisy. The dilemma is too small for the mind of a child. The ramified needs, the multitudinous interests and the diversified resources and activities of our people are too large for settlement on party lines. The effort to satisfy the wants and the notions, the views and the dreams, the hunger and the appetite of combinations and sections, by political legislation, has freighted with scandal and clogged with confusion more than one endeavor to make the streams of revenue run up hill, to stimulate trade by destroying markets, to reduce the cost of living by taxing necessities and to promote the content of the poor by letting in luxuries free.

"Our people are aroused and, we hope, yours are aroused with us, to the nonsense, and worse, of all this sort of thing. We may have to postpone any new method of business adjustment till after the national conclusion of 1905. But after that task, from the very friction of two schools of opinion independent men should deduce a plan to secure just such legislation as will bring revenue to a needed figure and as will, for the rest of the matter, let well enough alone. We have been beset by theories and we have been confronted by contentions. We prefer the conditions we know to the theories we do not know, the devil which we have to the devil that may desire to have us.

AGREEMENTS' OUTCLASS DIPLOMACY

"If I have touched upon public subjects, I have tried to do so without offense. No body of Americans can meet without thinking of them. No man from an extremely practical portion of the land can greet the representatives of the great State of North Carolina without a consciousness of the common needs of a common nationality. From what I have said I have purposely left out the party names and the party adjectives

which have on men, otherwise sane, the incensing effect of red rags on the horned and bellowing terrors of field and of plain. My countrymen, if we leave the quarrel words out of our contests or out of our contentions, and if we speak and out of our journals, we shall go far toward finding out that the things wherein we agree vastly outnumber and immensely outclass the things wherein we differ. Take, for instance, the lapsed question of bimetallism. That was a great and mouth-filling word with us, as well as with you. I never knew of a human being who was against it, if international agreement made it possible, or who could tell how such agreement could be brought about. We learned that if we went at it alone, and its parity with the baser would become a barren ideal. We learned that if we undertook it in conjunction with other nations, they must be nations of our own class, and that such nations refused to undertake it. We could not undertake it. We could not propose it to our peers among governments without drawing their scarcely respectful declination. Our politics had been better, our lives had been sweeter, our friendships had been finer, if we left such quarrel words as Silver, Crane, Gold Bugs, Coin Clippers, Plutocrats, Hoisted Bondholders and Hoarding Repudiators out of the contentions. Take any other of the subjects, for instance, by which, with wind and tongue, demagogues have divided our people.

"Hear for a moment to the tariff. The concern of it must be revenue for the government. An auxiliary consideration of it must be the wage of the people. The first must be enough and the second must not be reduced. It logically follows that duties must conserve and preserve rates. That rule followed out would produce a business tariff which would be a satire to baptize with any party name, as much of a satire as it would be politically to christen a civil or a criminal code.

"In the same way, take up civil service. The concern of it is based on the proposition that public business is business, and that it is not more nor less with the word public in front of it than with that word left out. From this, it follows that, as for all business, competency, fidelity and intelligence should be a condition of appointment and a security of tenure, so in all business should merit, experience, capacity and character deserve and obtain promotion. Should our State governments and our national government apply to their business the same rule of justice and the enterprise which flowered into such Southern results as the Atlanta, the Nashville, the Charleston and the New Orleans expositions, making them splendid successes of art, skill, labor and cooperation, might with brains, we should almost reach the threshold of the golden age which is the desire of nations. What stands in the way of this is something of which we have no right to be proud and yet which we have no power to deny. We realize it in the silence of our consciences. We admit it in the candor of personal intercourse. It is the barbarous theory that politics is war, that offices are spoils and that elections are a molten alternation of eviction and of loot. But for the superiority of our national character to our national contentions, this theory would be carried from controversy into conduct. That done, we could almost dispense with all officers except sheriffs and receivers. I plead for the debates of politicians and for the arguments of jour-

nalism, the sanity of spirit which maintains the credit of our republic and which gives to its service the stability, solidity and morality which should be questioned only in the oases of Sicilian bandits or on the decks of pirate ships in Chinese seas.

NEED OF CANDOR AND LIBERALITY

"I might run the gamut of all questions by which, since the war, South and North have been at times divided, and by which they have been divided within parties as well as between them. My object, however, will have been accomplished if I have suggested to the friends with whom I came and to the friends that we have made here, the fact that we all really agree rather than actually differ on matters of vivid and vital concern to our commonwealth and to our republic. Too little of our argument strikes. Too little of our debate, debates. Too much of our contention is about names rather than about things. Too much of our controversy is around terms rather than around truth. Too much of our talk is for victory rather than for veracity. Reform in these respects must be inductive rather than direct. It must begin with the chief sinners—our journalists and our statesmen. We must import into our writings and into our speeches more of candor and less of passion. We must make our words purposely plain rather than deliberately ambiguous. The best place of us to look for the best public is in our hearts. What there we find to be true will be everywhere and exuberantly true. That are the things we think about when we think within ourselves. The statesman or the journalist who does that becomes, by the laws of universal nature, on confidential terms with humanity. To thine own self be true' is the injunction of Polonius to Laertes. 'Know thyself' was the injunction of a still greater philosopher. Thereby comes courage. Thereby comes strength. Thereby comes assurance, which made the heart of Paul indomitable and the words of Paul immortal: 'If God be for us who can be against us?' The intense earnestness and the equal simplicity which will follow from the conjunction of our own heart with the heart of the race will make ordinary unspiced journalism unspiced, statesmen fearless and free. It would deliver us from the miserable spectacle of Northern and Southern Senators and Congressmen voting for what they condemn in their own minds, yet voting for it, lest the capacity or the ignorance of their sections may defeat them in the election of historic names and fames talking driving slash to rabble throngs would not then challenge the scorn of man or the judgment of heaven. The people of both sections are far better than those who give to them a low moral rating. Their intelligence is far greater than is that of those who serve out to them the food on which fools are fed. Readers better edit editors than editors their papers when the latter put into them anything which they know to be wholly false or only partially true.

LEADERS EARNESTLY WANTED

"My State, your State, our nation, await the men of thought and the men of action to clear the way. At no time was the need of them greater or the prospect of them more auspicious. None of the periods of the

politics of mediocrity or of intellectual immorality in America has been long. When one party has seemed nearly destitute of statesmen and when the other has seemed to be overstocked with partisans of the second rank, some thinker or some moralist has risen or recurred to view, to speak the longed-for and the desired word to the attentive ear and to the hoping heart of a noble people. I know that such a man will somewhere be found—or re-discovered. I know not whence he will come, but I know that at our end of the country political philosophy was not all buried in the grave of Hamilton, or judicial greatness with the bones of Kent, and that practical statesmanship was not committed to the dust when De Witt Clinton was laid to rest or Silas Wright tenderly entombed. And so I know that not in the South is the roll of great men the roll of the dead alone. The spirit of Patrick Henry is as alive as any words. The sublimity of Washington can be conceded to no single mortal, but portions of his transcendent qualities can be ascribed to the heirs of his fame and to the guardians of his dust. The versatility, the philosophy and the genius of Jefferson may be united in no one being, but his virtues and his principles can be confided or restrained—or parodied ever a factor among those whom he led in large sense led him. The example as well as the decisions, the character as well as the learning of John Marshall are neither an extinct nor an outlawed inheritance among his people. The genius and the faith of Stonewall Jackson will ever be a factor among those whom he led and for whom he died. The greatness and the grandeur, the magnanimity and the modesty, the consecration and the courage, the example and the incentive which Robert E. Lee personified on the field of war and in the still air of delightful studies in the South, will be not only a collegiate shadow will be not only a transforming influence not only within Virginia, not only within the South, not only throughout the Republic, but across the seas and around the world.

"It may be well to suspend tribute at this point, for analysts of the South who won immortality in the civil war, were mainly soldiers. Great civic capacity they may have had, but that must be left to conjecture. Events did not occur to enable them to show it. Your President, Jefferson Davis, was unjustly imprisoned, though his political headship of the Confederacy made his mere arrest in itself not a surprise, when the personification of the whole South in him, was borne in mind, and when the facts of the wind-up of other civil wars are studied in the light cast by passion and conquest.

"Beside, it ought to be remembered that he was arrested when in flight and when seeking to escape from the country. He had his reasons for not staying to share the fate of his people. Those reasons are not to be censured. They had their cause in a presidency he neither sought nor shirked, and in an implacable temperament which was his inescapable endowment, and at once his strength and his misfortune.

"Nor can other considerations be ignored. His right conspired with the melodramatic assassination of Abraham Lincoln. That transcendent misfortune is now realized to have been a greater calamity to the South than even to the North. The suspicious, the baseless conclusions, the immeasurable mania which ensued, could not have been exceeded by the conse-

quences of an administration of an emetic to hell. It is easy now to understand the injustice which was aroused. It was impossible then to instruct and to correct at once that injustice. Time, reflection, returning reason corrected it, and the time avenged it on the wicked and passionate fiends who sowed broadcast the injustice.

"Northern men of all shades of political opinion secured the discharge of Mr. Davis, a Northern chief justice not only liberated him, but offered his discharge from the monstrous imputation. He died of old age under the government he never acknowledged. His widow ended her days in a Northern city, where she was sustained by the abiding generosity of her husband's former foes. Reparation could, perhaps, never equal the wrong wrought, but reparation did all it could and is yearly doing more and more.

"Contrast, however, the personal love of the South for its great military chieftains with the profound respect of the South for its intellectually great and intellectually impeccable President. The difference between the homage of the heart and the homage of the brain, can perhaps be realized. No wrought pressure, no external of inclination or accidental circumstance respect of Mr. Davis, a Northern chief justice not only liberated him, but offered his discharge from the monstrous imputation. He died of old age under the government he never acknowledged. His widow ended her days in a Northern city, where she was sustained by the abiding generosity of her husband's former foes. Reparation could, perhaps, never equal the wrong wrought, but reparation did all it could and is yearly doing more and more.

"Take your Lee as pre-eminence. It is significant that our Lincoln, and let me say, your Lincoln, outclasses any soldier of the civil war, on our side, by far and by much. In this is great food and cause for thought. It is not because Lincoln died by the hand of a furtive bravo, the very night he had rudely outlived a plan for Southern rehabilitation and Northern pacification. The monstrous method of his murder was a passing sensationalism. The grandeur of his large intentions was soon learned. The god-like benignity of his great heart was soon disclosed. The simple greatness of his magnanimous and crystalline brain was almost instinctively realized. Reconciliation was his purpose. Reconstruction was not in the sense the term came to signify. He never assumed the Union was to be restored, for he never admitted it had been destroyed. He assumed it had been dominant and should and could and would be revived.

"He decreed emancipation only to end any pretext or for any further misunderstanding between States re-Union was to be restored, for he never admitted it had been destroyed. He assumed it had been dominant and should and could and would be revived.

"He decreed emancipation only to end any pretext or for any further misunderstanding between States re-

gether the fields of fight, where fullness of vision and oneness of incomparable heart and mind and knowledge long ago dissolved the possibility of misunderstanding. An earlier Southerner, an earlier American, preceded them into the silence. Greater than they he only is. Mount Vernon holds his sacred dust in trust for all the world, but the heaven of heavens is neither too large nor too high for his incomparable soul.

"Nor can any New Yorker, nor can any North Carolinian any more, than any Georgian, nor can any American, especially can no American of my profession, despair of Commonwealth or of country when he recalls the familiar figure and the shining face of Henry Grady. His presence was an incalculable welcome. His voice was an inspiring appeal. His thought and the memory of it are an uplifting power. From the South he gathered, so to speak, his heart and mind. His experience of it made the very blood and brawn and brain of life. He gathered the best. Whether mental or physical decrepitude was to be his, or words which he came up among us to deliver, and, delivering, to die. More immortal he than the immortals he joined. He entered their ranks younger than they were at their translation. The initial date of his eternity was earlier than theirs. Better, perhaps, that he died on the threshold of a great career. He died at the zenith of the possibilities of youth. He was saved from the misinterpretation of the years, and from the disappointments and the misconceptions of the evil to come. Neither mental or physical decrepitude was to be his. Of him and of all the great souls of the South in whom the North rejoices as in a precious national possession, it can be said:

While 'round the sun old Mother Earth
A nation shall recount their worth
With mingled pride and joy and tears.

"Fellow citizens, let us remember the oneness of our American derivation and destiny. Let us be thankful that in the baptism of blood all serious causes of division and reproach were purified away. Let us be grateful for the years of peace through peace. Let us hail them as but the prelude of still better days to come. From this tableland of time, looking backward on the past, and forward on progress and of progress through the term of politics, for the cleansing, let us strike hands for the bettering of rule; for the moral trusteeship of private wealth and of public office; for the lifting of poverty, through self-help, into comfort; for the considerate leadership of innocents into knowledge; for the transmutation of provincialism into patriotism and of patriotism into philanthropy. In this work, while our country is our solicitude let our field be the world. While our countrymen are our preference, let humanity be our client. By reaching our hearts, our state shall prosper, our cities shall come to honor, our communities shall conquer the pinnacles of material and of moral achievement and our nation shall attain to the benign purposes of Duty in its discovery and in its development. And from the vantage ground of this Republic will sweep streams of blessings to all the race of man. If to this we here dedicate and here consecrate ourselves, the North of our homes and the South of our hearts, the North and the South of our country, will eventually be constrained to admit that we sought well and thought well and for our own."

BIG RECEPTION LAST NIGHT

The celebrations were fittingly

brought to a close by a reception to-night in the Carnegie Library Building, given by the faculty to the alumni, citizens of Chapel Hill, seniors and second year professional students. A large number was present. Elegant refreshments were served and these, together with the good feeling and the beautiful quarters in which the reception was held, made it a decided success.

Salisbury's Anti-Saloon League Re-Organizes

Special to The Observer.

Salisbury, Oct. 12.—The Salisbury Anti-Saloon League was re-organized last night with W. B. Smoot president and P. S. Carlton secretary. The Law and Order League also held a meeting. There was discussion about an election on the "wet" and "dry" proposition, but nothing came of it. Whether or not there will be a vote on this great issue soon is very doubtful. It is very certain that some of the most potent "dry" men will advise against it now.

Hobson Makes His Characteristic Speech at Davidson

Special to The Observer.

Davidson, Oct. 12.—Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson lectured here to-night, holding the undivided attention of the audience for two hours while he preached the doctrine of a big navy for the United States, special stress being laid on the imminence of war with Japan, that nation wanting but the least sort of pretext for it. He was introduced by Dr. Martin.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

Life insurance is not a luxury—it is a necessity. Wherever civilization extends there life insurance flourishes. The people want it—can't do without it—must have it—get it. But they do not go in search of it. They have formed the habit of waiting until the agent brings it, explains it and aids them in selecting the kind that will best serve their purpose.

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