

Help... Nature

Babies and children need proper food, rarely ever medicine. If they do not thrive on their food something is wrong. They need a little help to get their digestive machinery working properly.



SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL
WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME & SODA

will generally correct this difficulty. If you will put from one-fourth to half a teaspoonful in baby's bottle three or four times a day you will soon see a marked improvement. For larger children, from half to a teaspoonful, according to age, dissolved in their milk, if you so desire, will very soon show its great nourishing power. If the mother's milk does not nourish the baby, she needs the emulsion. It will show an effect at once both upon mother and child.

See and know all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

THE COMMONER

ISSUED WEEKLY.
William J. Bryan,
Editor and Publisher.
Lincoln, - - Nebraska.

Terms Payable in Advance.

ONE YEAR \$1.00
SIX MONTHS60
THREE MONTHS35
SINGLE COPY05

No traveling canvassers are employed. Terms for local agents will be sent upon application. All money should be sent by P. O. order, Express order, or by bank draft on New York or Chicago. Do not send individual checks or stamps.

In connection with his newspaper, Mr. Bryan gave out the following interview on Dec. 18th:

"I have for several years had in contemplation the establishment of a weekly newspaper and this seems an opportune time for undertaking it.

"Intending to devote my life to the study and discussion of public questions, I have chosen this method because it will best accomplish the purpose which I have in view. Through such a paper I shall be able to keep in touch with social, economic and political problems. The paper will at the same time if successful, provide an income sufficient for my pecuniary needs and this kind of work will allow me more time with my family than I have been able to enjoy for several years past.

"I expect to lecture occasionally, especially in college towns where I can speak to students, but my principal work will be done with the pen, or perhaps I should say, with the pencil.

"The paper will be called The Commoner and will defend the principles set forth in the Kansas City platform. The first issue will appear in January. I shall be editor and publisher."

The Observer offers the Weekly Observer and the Commoner for \$1.75 per annum.

Keeley Cure

For Drunkenness and Drug Using.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, Des Moines, Iowa.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Prevents itching and dandruff. Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Makes the hair grow thick and glossy.

30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS.

Scientific American

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Contains the latest news of the world.

Scientific American

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS.

WASHINGTON LETTER

Washington, March 7.—Special. A most important bill, which passed Congress at the eleventh hour was one providing for the establishment of a national bureau of standards, sometimes called a "national standardizing bureau." It is an awkward but quite its name very exactly.

Under the care of the superintendent of the coast survey are a few brass disks, weights and other articles by which scales of weight and measurement are tested. They are supposed to be exact, and every year a commission is appointed by the President to visit the several mints of the United States and test the scales by which the coins of the Government are weighed. This is all our Government pretends to do in this line, although in England, Germany, France and other civilized countries there are official authorities whose business it is to test anything in chemistry or physics that a citizen desires to have tested. These officials are custodians of the standards by which everything is measured, and, as every body can imagine, they are frequently called upon to decide disputes, their judgment being final in all cases.

We have no such thing in this country. Private manufacturers and corporations get their standards from Germany, and not long ago the navy of the United States was compelled to ask the German government to make tests in order to determine the power of certain electrical machinery.

The bill referred to establishes "a national standardizing bureau," which shall be the custodian of all standards of weights and measures, and whose duty it shall be "to compare the standards used in scientific investigations, engineering, manufacturing, commerce and educational institutions with the standards adopted or recognized by the Government; the construction, when necessary, of standards, their multiples and sub divisions; the testing of standard measuring apparatus; the solution of problems which arise in connection with standards; the determination of physical constants and the properties of materials when such data are of great importance to scientific or manufacturing interests are not to be obtained of sufficient accuracy elsewhere."

The bureau "shall exercise its functions for the Government of the United States; for State or municipal government within the United States; or for any scientific society, educational institution, firm, corporation or individual residing in the United States engaged in manufacturing or other pursuits requiring the use of standards or standard measuring instruments."

"The whirligig of Time brings in his revenges." Two of the new members of the Senate—Mr. Keator of Utah and Mr. Dabbs of Idaho—were among the little band of silver Republicans which followed Senator Teller when he left the St. Louis convention in such a dramatic manner in 1896. Keator supported Bryan that year, and contributed liberally to the Democratic campaign fund. He came back to the Republican party in 1900 and was equally vigorous in Mr. Hanna's camp.

He still adheres to the free coinage of silver, but does not sympathize with Mr. Bryan on the "paramount issue," being a broad gauge expansionist. Fred Dabbs, on the other hand, has gone over to the Democratic party and expects to stay there.

Far otherwise has it been with Senator Shoup, of Idaho, who retired from the Senate in 1897. He was a Republican who originally elected Dabbs to the Senate. He has been a Republican "boss" in Idaho for many years, and the man he supported was always elected until the Republican party split on the silver question. When Dabbs left the St. Louis convention with Teller, Shoup remained almost alone in the delegation and held up the banners of that State, yelling for McKinley and the gold standard. He has since returned to the Senate and takes the seat of his political patron, and Shoup goes back to the merchandise business in the mines which he has found so profitable.

Washington, March 8.—Special.—As predicted some days ago in this correspondence the fight for closure has already begun in the Senate, where it is understood that Vice President Roosevelt stands ready to force a vote either at this session or at the next, after debate has run on to a length that he considers proper. This, he thinks, will place him on the same level with Speaker Reed, who compelled the House to vote on the proposition declaring the previous question to be ordered under "general parliamentary" law, in direct contravention of the rules of the House. Mr. Reed, however, had the advantage that the rules of one House do not carry over till the next and that there was really nothing governing the action of that body previous to the adoption of the rules, except general parliamentary law. The Senate, on the other hand, is a continuing body and its rules never lapse even for a moment. Mr. Roosevelt will have to set them aside deliberately in order to compel a vote.

It is urged that the adoption of the new rule will merely be a return to the former procedure of the Government. This, however, is not true, closure, as understood in the early days of the Republic, being a very different thing from that proposed now. One of the rules of the Senate of the First Congress, 1789-'91, was: "In case of a debate becoming tedious four Senators may call for the question, or the same number may at any time move for the previous question—viz: 'Shall the main question now be put?'"

But the previous question at first was little more than a preliminary inquiry into the propriety of the main question, which, if decided adversely, had a hearing of the main question still left the subject open for debate and amendment. According to high historical authority, "the original intent of the previous question was to ascertain the sense of the House, in the early stages of the subject, as to the propriety of entertaining the matter, and if decided affirmatively, the debate went on. If decided negatively, the debate ceased and the subject passed from before the House without motion or further question."

This was the practice of the Continental Congress and the Congress of the Confederation. Thus, in one case, a resolution having been debated for some time, the previous question was moved and the States voted in the affirmative, and so it was resolved in the negative, and the main question was at stake. As late as 1803 the House

North Carolina News at Washington

Washington correspondence of Raleigh Post. Mr. F. M. Simmons was duly sworn in as a Senator from the State of North Carolina today. No one had the courtesy to object and all the rhetorical powder provided went out without even making a flash in the pan. He was treated just the same as any one of the other twenty eight Senators who were called in the same way and from the same person—Vice President Roosevelt. It is likely that nothing further will be said by Senator Pritchard and Butler have made their little speecher-political effort, will be done in his case.

Mr. Simmons arrived at the Senate chamber about 11 and appeared on the floor at 11:30. He was accompanied by Senator Pritchard, beside whom he sat for an hour, until his name was called. The Senators were sworn in in "blocks" of four, and Senator Simmons was in the last "block," with Senators Thomas, of South Carolina; Wetmore, of Rhode Island; and Warren, of New York. As new Senators are sworn in they are usually accompanied by their colleagues, and taking his arm walk down the middle aisle to the President's desk. As Mr. Simmons arrived he was greeted by Mr. Pritchard, who sat beside him, and Mr. Warren, who sat next to him. Mr. Simmons then took the oath, and accompanied Senator Pritchard when the Senate in a body went to the east front to hear the President's inaugural address. Subsequently he occupied the seat assigned him, No. 87, on the Democratic side.

History Revisited. There was a pleasant incident in the House yesterday that will long be remembered. Hon. William F. Stephenson, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of South Carolina, was introduced to the body and given the privilege of the floor. Representative Stephenson of Iredell is a brother of the brilliant and distinguished South Carolinian. Dr. Stephenson's colleague, Mr. Watts of Iredell, presented the visitor to the House of Representatives. Mr. Watts announced the fact that Mr. Stephenson was in the capital. He said:

"I have with me today a distinguished son of North Carolina, a native of Iredell county, Hon. William F. Stephenson, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina. I move that he be accorded the privilege of the floor, and that a committee of two be appointed to escort him into the hall."

Mr. Watts and Mr. Robinson were named as the special committee to escort the South Carolinian to the hall. Speaker Stephenson was greeted by the members standing, who applauded as he entered the hall. In introducing him Mr. Watts said:

"It is my pleasure to introduce to the House of Representatives of North Carolina Hon. William F. Stephenson, the distinguished Speaker of the House of Representatives of our sister State of South Carolina."

Mr. Stephenson was escorted to the Speaker's chair and took a seat by Speaker Moore's side. Speaker Moore made fitting acknowledgment of the incident.

Representative Carraway of Lenoir, created much merriment by moving that the Speaker from South Carolina proceed to do so to the Speaker of North Carolina what was well known in history. Great applause greeted this remark.

Speaker Stephenson of South Carolina, is prominent in the affairs of South Carolina. He is spoken of as a candidate for Senator and Governor. In 1887 he went from this State to South Carolina and located in Cheraw, where he is engaged in the practice of law. Mr. Stephenson is a graduate of Davidson College. He is not yet forty years of age, and has a brilliant future ahead of him.

The Label Bill

"The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: 'Section 1. That before any proceeding, either civil or criminal, shall be brought for the publication of a libel, the plaintiff or prosecutor shall, at least five days before instituting such proceedings, serve notice in writing on the defendant or defendants, specifying the article and the statements therein which he alleges to be false and defamatory. If it shall appear upon the trial that said article was published in good faith, that its falsity was due to an honest mistake of the facts, or that there were reasonable grounds for believing that the statements in said article were true, and that within ten days after the service of said notice a full and fair opportunity for correction and retraction was published in the same edition of the newspaper or periodical in which said article appeared, and in as conspicuous place and type as was said original article, then the plaintiff in such case, if a civil action, shall recover only actual damages, and if in a criminal proceeding a verdict of 'guilty' shall be rendered, the defendant or defendants shall be fined a penny and costs."

"Sec. 2. That any person who willfully states, delivers or transmits by any means whatever, to the manager, editor, publisher or reporter of any newspaper or periodical for publication therein any false and libelous statement concerning any person or corporation, and thereby secures the publication of the same, is hereby declared guilty of a misdemeanor."

"Sec. 3. That this act shall not apply to anonymous communications and publications."

"Sec. 4. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification."

Does your skin itch and burn? Distressing eruptions on the skin so you feel ashamed to be seen in company? Do sores and scales form on the skin. Hair or Scalp? Have you Eczema? Skin Sore and Cracked? Rash form on the skin? Prickling Pain in the Skin? Boils? Pimples? Bone Pain? Swollen Joints? Falling Hair? All Run Down? Skin Pale? All these are symptoms of Eczema and Impurities and Poisons in the Blood. To cure to stay cured take B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) which makes the blood pure and rich. B. B. B. will cause the sores to heal, itching of seasons to stop forever, the skin to become clear and the breath sweet. B. B. B. is just the remedy you have been looking for. Thoroughly tested for 90 years. Our readers are advised to try B. B. B. For sale by druggists at \$1 per large bottle; six large bottles (full treatment) \$5. Complete directions with each bottle. So sufferers may test it, a trial bottle given away. Write for it. Address BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga. Describe your trouble and free personal medical advice given.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure
"Kodol Dyspepsia Cure" is a trial bottle given away. Write for it. Address BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga. Describe your trouble and free personal medical advice given.

From Thursday's Daily

FAYETTEVILLE AND CUMBERLAND COUNTY TO BE DRY.

The Prohibitionists of Fayetteville are happy to day. For years they have fought the liquor traffic in every form, and now prohibition is given them in the twinkling of an eye. Those who are not prohibitionists, but were opposed to the Dispensary principle at all hazards, are also jubilant, and men who were fighting each other yesterday on this question can now be seen congratulating each other.

The following proceedings of the afternoon session of the House yesterday we take from the Raleigh News and Observer and Post of this morning:

Yesterday afternoon the Fayetteville Dispensary fight was reopened and waged once more for a short time. The cause of it was the bill by Mr. MacKethan, introduced several days ago, to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor in Cumberland county, outside of towns of two thousand and over. An amendment to this bill, reported unfavorably by the committee, was withdrawn by Mr. MacKethan. Mr. Thompson, of Onslow, then offered an amendment striking out the provision that the prohibition was not to apply to towns of two thousand and over, and providing that at the next general election the question should be submitted to a vote of the people of the county. This puts the whole county under prohibition until the next general election.

Mr. Thompson said the only way to settle it was to let the people of the county decide for themselves.

Mr. Hall said that all the petitions from the people of the county were to the effect there should be no legislation upon the matter until the matter was submitted to a vote of the people on the 1st of July, 1902. This amendment was just a nice way of getting around the one reported unfavorably by the committee. He would not go one step further than the advice of his people, and would vote for the bill but not for the amendment.

A warm debate ensued between Messrs. MacKethan and Hall. Judge Graham said this was the aftermath of the fight the other day, and he thought that there was too much feeling on the subject.

Mr. McLean said: "Whenever I have a chance I vote whiskey away. I shall do it now. I think this a put up job on Mr. Hall, and is unfair and unjust, and I don't think the gentleman from Onslow (Mr. Thompson) has the right to offer this amendment."

Judge Allen asked him how it was that he (Mr. McLean) favored prohibition the other day and now was opposing it.

Mr. McLean replied: "I did not know then that these people who were asking for saloons then were coming here and advocate a measure for prohibition."

Judge Allen said: "They wanted barrooms instead of a dispensary, and the bill was voted down. That they were in favor of prohibition and they would not have it. Now this amendment does the same thing."

Mr. Barnhill said women offered their prayers that whiskey should be abolished and not for a dispensary. "Now they have a chance for prohibition and I shall vote for the bill. Think of bar men praying for prohibition! Now if the devil wants it let him have it."

Mr. Curtis said: "We have had enough of this Cumberland county matter, and I move that the bill and the amendment be laid upon the table." (Considerable uproar in the House.) The motion to table was lost.

The vote on the Thompson amendment was 67 for and 33 against it.

Mr. Oliver then moved that a further consideration of this matter be postponed indefinitely.

Upon this motion Mr. Allen called for the yeas and nays. The motion to postpone was lost by a vote of 66 to 27.

The main question was then called, and upon this the yeas and nays were ordered. The result was 64 yeas and 33 nays.

This act repeals the Fayetteville dispensary and gives the county entire authority to regulate the sale of liquor until the next general election.

Dispensary Abolished!
People Vote On Question Next Year.

By telegraph to the Observer. Raleigh, N. C., March 7th, 1901—3:33 P. M. E. J. Hale, Observer, Fayetteville, N. C.: Bill passed Senate unanimously. Dispensary closes July first. People vote next election.

JAS. D. McNEILL.
Resolutions of Respect.

WHEREAS, under the dispensations of an all-wise Providence, we mourn the death of our late brother, Capt. Thomas J. Green, who suddenly passed away from this mortal life on the 25th ult.; and

Whereas, it is meet and proper that we should give expression to the high esteem in which we held him both as a man and an Old Fellow:

Resolved, That we deeply regret the loss of one so true and faithful in all the relations of life, so exemplary and devoted as a husband and parent, and so honorable and just in his dealings with his fellow man.

Resolved, That in his unobtrusive walk in life he inspired the confidence and affection of those who knew him best, exemplified the highest tenets for our Order, and earnestly endeavored to fulfill the obligations of a Christian and a citizen.

The Law Under Which We Will Now Live

Strongest Prohibition Measure.

Mr. MacKethan's bill for prohibition in Cumberland county, which is now law, and which goes into effect on July 1st, is almost an identical copy of the Robeson county law, passed in 1893, and which is as follows:

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture in Robeson county any spirituous or malt liquors, or in said county to sell, barter, exchange or dispose of in any manner, directly or indirectly, for gain, reward, or anything of value, any spirituous, vinous, malt or fermented liquors, brandy, peaches, bitters, or any liquor of any name or kind which is intoxicating; Provided, that any person may manufacture and sell wine and cider made from fruit raised on his premises where the same is not now prohibited by law.

Sec. 2. That any person violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned in the county jail or penitentiary not exceeding two years, or fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. That any person who shall in any manner, directly or indirectly, aid, abet, encourage or assist any person in the violation of any of the provisions of section one above, shall like wise be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as provided in section two.

Sec. 4. That in all indictments or prosecutions for the violation of this statute, proof that the defendant has since the passage of this act obtained a license from the United States, either to manufacture or sell liquors in said county of Robeson, shall be prima facie evidence of the violation of this statute.

Sec. 5. That this act shall not have the effect to repeal any law which now prohibits the manufacture or sale of any kind of liquor in any place in said county.

Sec. 6. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Bill Has to Go Back to the House. The Raleigh News and Observer of last Friday says:

The Cumberland county prohibition bill passed the Senate, and would now be a law but for the fact that the House, when it passed it, failed to put in an enacting clause. The Senate amended it by adding this, and the bill will now come back to the House for concurrence in the amendment.

The News and Observer said yesterday that there were no petitions supporting this bill. Senator McNeill says there are in his possession, which had not been filed, 735 citizens of Cumberland county, almost entirely residents of Fayetteville, who petitioned the Legislature to pass a prohibition law for the county, provided it included Fayetteville, thereby destroying the dispensary.

The Raleigh Post says:

Still another measure—which must be "good," because not one vote was cast against it—was the bill which puts Fayetteville town and Cumberland county under absolute prohibition of the liquor-selling traffic, after July 1, till the next regular election. This bill passed the House Wednesday by more than two to one majority. So, it seems, the "dispensary" people of Cumberland are being given a little more than they asked for, or were calculating on receiving, in the curtailment of liquor-selling—the high-licensing men, open saloon advocates and prohibitionists joining hands to secure this last measure, since the bill repealing the dispensary was defeated in the House after passing the Senate.

Ex-President Cleveland leaves Princeton for a duck-hunting trip along the coast of North Carolina.

The democrats of the Senate succeed in shifting Senator McComas back to his side of the Senate Chamber.

Regret at Delay. The Raleigh News and Observer of Friday says:

One of the regrets at the failure of the river and harbor bill is the fact that the improvement of the Cape Fear river to Fayetteville must be delayed. This is an important and needed work, very different from the many jobs which found themselves in the bill.

The President's Cabinet. John Hay, of the District of Columbia, Secretary of State. Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois, Secretary of the Treasury. Elihu Root, of New York, Secretary of War.

John W. Griggs, of New Jersey, Attorney General. Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster General. John D. Long, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy.

Ethan A. Hitchcock, of Missouri, Secretary of the Interior. James Wilson, of Iowa, Secretary of Agriculture.

On the Boer Situation. By cable to the Observer. Paris, March 9.—Dr. Leyds says the Boers were willing to consider terms of peace if addressed to them as free citizens, provided the terms would allow them to have the enjoyment of independence under the protection of England. He admits the Boers have been disappointed in the conduct of the Afrikaners in Cape Colony, who have not given Dewet the assistance expected them in the invasion of the British territory, and leaves it to be inferred that the Afrikaner attitude deprived the Boers of the last hope of success, leaving them without any prospect of victory and opening the way to peace negotiations. "But," he added, South Africa will never be permanently British.

Storm in English Channel. By cable to the Observer. Paris, March 9.—The storm in the English channel continues. Numerous casualties are reported. A fishing smack was wrecked at Treguinet near Brest, and her crew of 40 drowned. The schooner St. Malo of Bordeaux was wrecked and seven lost.

The Best Things To Eat

Hot-breads, biscuit, cake, rolls, muffins, crusts, puddings, and the various pastries requiring a leavening or raising agent.

ARE MADE WITH

ROYAL Baking Powder

Risen with Royal Baking Powder, all these foods are superlatively light, sweet, tender, delicious and wholesome.

Royal Baking Powder is the greatest of time and labor savers to the pastry cook. Besides, it economizes flour, butter and eggs, and, best of all, makes the food more digestible and healthful.

There are cheap baking powders, made from alum, but they are exceedingly harmful to health. Their strongest and curterizing qualities add a dangerous element to food.

The "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook" containing over 800 most practical and valuable cooking receipts—free to every patron. Send postal card with your full address.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

Resolutions of Respect Adopted by Cumberland Lodge, No. 5, K. of P.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His mysterious Providence to remove from our midst our beloved friend and brother, Capt. Thos. J. Green, therefore be it resolved:

1st. That we bow in humble submission to the will of the God of the Universe, knowing that he "doeth all things well."

2d. That our Order, the Knights of Pythias, has lost a noble son, a true Knight of honor, whose life exemplified the principles of the brotherhood to which he belonged.

3rd. That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family of our deceased brother, and assure them that our hearts will ever go out to them with that love belonging to the true Knight's wife and children, and that we will remember them in our prayers.

4th. That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, a copy be published in the OBSERVER, and a copy presented to the family of the deceased.

B. G. HOLLINGSWORTH, T. J. POWERS, W. W. COLE, Committee.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 5, 1901.

Westville Items. Westville, March 4, 1900. The school is out at the Dougle Academy on the 8th of this month. We will regret to see our loved teacher take her leave for her home in Cumberland County.

There will be a sing at the home of Mr. J. A. Clark Saturday night next.

We regret to hear that Mr. A. A. Clark of Westville, will be unable to deliver the opening address at the Dougle Academy on the 8th inst. Mr. J. A. Clark, however, will fill the vacancy.

Messrs. J. A. West and W. T. Clark spent a pleasant evening at Mr. Hugh McCormick's Sunday.

Mrs. Bain of Bunns' Level, who has been visiting relatives at this place returned home today.

We have learned that Mr. A. A. Clark has gone to Dunn to take charge of Mr. John R. Godwin's farm.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. R. L. HUNTER, D.D.S., THOS. M. HUNTER, D.S., DRS. HUNTER, DENTISTS, Northeast Corner Market Square, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. April 29, 1890.

DRS. PATTERSON & JUDD, DENTISTS.

OFFICE: Over Bank of Fayetteville, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. Offer their services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

FAYETTEVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS. Strictly First-Class Work. Call at my yard or write for prices. Respectfully, E. L. REMSBURG, Proprietor, Fayetteville, N. C.

PATENTS. Carvets, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MORSEY FEEN. Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office. We will secure patent in less time than any other office in Washington.

See, also, our photo, with description. We advise, if obtainable of not, free of charge. Our fee and due bill printed in advance. A Patent, filed to Obtain Patent, with cost of same filed in U. S. and foreign countries sent free.

C. A. SNOW & CO., 609 PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson.

The Best Things To Eat

Hot-breads, biscuit, cake, rolls, muffins, crusts, puddings, and the various pastries requiring a leavening or raising agent.

ARE MADE WITH

ROYAL Baking Powder

Risen with Royal Baking Powder, all these foods are superlatively light, sweet, tender, delicious and wholesome.

Royal Baking Powder is the greatest of time and labor savers to the pastry cook. Besides, it economizes flour, butter and eggs, and, best of all, makes the food more digestible and healthful.

There are cheap baking powders, made from alum, but they are exceedingly harmful to health. Their strongest and curterizing qualities add a dangerous element to food.

The "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook" containing over 800 most practical and valuable cooking receipts—free to every patron. Send postal card with your full address.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

Resolutions of Respect Adopted by Cumberland Lodge, No. 5, K. of P.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His mysterious Providence to remove from our midst our beloved friend and brother, Capt. Thos. J. Green, therefore be it resolved:

1st. That we bow in humble submission to the will of the God of the Universe, knowing that he "doeth all things well."

2d. That our Order, the Knights of Pythias, has lost a noble son, a true Knight of honor, whose life exemplified the principles of the brotherhood to which he belonged.

3rd. That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family of our deceased brother, and assure them that our hearts will ever go out to them with that love belonging to the true Knight's wife and children, and that we will remember them in our prayers.

4th. That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, a copy be published in the OBSERVER, and a copy presented to the family of the deceased.

B. G. HOLLINGSWORTH, T. J. POWERS, W. W. COLE, Committee.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 5,