

Crazed With Eczema

Cured by D. D. D. Prescription

Here is Mr. Cain's Own Statement.



West Chicago, Ill., Nov. 5, '04.
Gentlemen: I suffered horribly for nearly ten years from Salt Rheum and Tetter of the hands and feet. I have nearly gone through the burning and itching; my hands were so disfiguredly unshapely that I had to wear gloves when on duty and now I am absolutely cured and free from it all. Your D. D. D. worked a miracle in my case. I had used everything recommended by first doctors, innumerable "without getting any relief." It will always be a pleasure for me to tell other sufferers of the wonderful work of your remedy.
Yours truly,
Wm. B. CAIN.
(Passenger Conductor, Galena, Ill., C. & N. W. Ry.)

After reading this letter can we say more to convince you? Yes, we can say that we will absolutely guarantee D. D. D. Prescription to cure you of any skin affection you may have, and to satisfy you of this we agree to refund you every cent you pay for D. D. D. if you are not cured.
Go today--now, and not spend but invest \$1.00 in a bottle of D. D. D. It will be \$1.00 invested in cleanly happiness.
For Sale by A. J. Cook & Co.

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General law practice; Notary Public.

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Rooms 3-7 Highsmith Block. Office
will be open after June 20th.

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SMITH'S
Real Estate and
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Box 628, Fayetteville, N. C. Buys and
sells city houses and lots, farms, water
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Greater Fayetteville.

Fayetteville is greater now than ever before. But who would be satisfied to see her stop or stand still? "Go Forward," is our motto for 1905. Let every one who has money and taste fall in line and help build up the city. Call on the

CONTRACTOR

who leads the procession for the most up-to-date buildings of any kind, who works skilled labor, which guarantees no shoddy construction. Plans and estimates cheerfully furnished for work anywhere in the State. Phone 223.

E. J. HUMPHREY.

Strong.

The following is a copy of a telegram received last night from the Etna Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.: "Sufficient funds on deposit for payment of all \$3,000,000 in losses. Our surplus will remain largely over five millions."

CURRENT COMMENT.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York Tribune, sailed on Sunday for his new post as ambassador to England. His career has been eventful. He was born at Xenia, Ohio, 68 years ago, and when hardly out of his teens was editor of the Xenia News. He was early a student of politics, and at 19 was on the stump for Fremont. He was educated at Miami university, Ohio. Many American institutions of learning have honored him with degrees. Cambridge university has made him an LL. D. He is president of the board of regents of New York State university. He is the author of "The Memoirs of Talleyrand," "The Scholar in Politics," "Ohio in the War" and other works. He served in the civil war, and was twice a correspondent, and wrote letters and graphically. He was a clerk to the military committee of the house of representatives and afterwards librarian of the house. He joined the editorial staff of the New York Tribune in 1868, and became its editor and chief proprietor upon the death of Horace Greeley in 1872. One of his chief aids on that great paper was John Hay, now secretary of state. He was special ambassador at Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee and again at King Edward's coronation. He twice defined the diplomatic mission to Germany. He was ambassador to France under President Harrison. He was candidate for vice president with Harrison in 1892. He was a commissioner for the treaty of peace with Spain.

"THE PICTURE IS NOT OVERDRAWN."

And if the time ever arrives when the government of the United States takes charge of the railroads and other public utilities the "poor working man," as he is generally called, will be in a still worse pickle. He would not even be in the same class with "poor white folks and niggers" before the war. The reason for this is plain. At present he can make himself felt by his vote, which is covered by all parties, but let the government take hold of public utilities, with millions of voters on the government pay rolls, and his vote would not be worth 10 cents. The party in power when this is done, if ever, will remain in power forever or close to it. Take the great army of laboring men; they grow dissatisfied and go on strike; head heads lead them on and there are riots, but the city and State governments deal lightly with them--because they fear the political effect. With the government in the saddle these men would be shot down just like they are in Russia--not only laboring men, but all who dared to openly rebel against the government. It would not come at once, but it would in time. We would have a dynasty, a monarchy if liberty in this country. The picture is not overdrawn.

Startling Poverty

Recently compiled statistics, relative to the existence of poverty in England and the United States, reveal conditions which, to say the least, are startling. In London it is shown that fully thirty per cent. of the population are unable to obtain the necessities of life, while in New York the ratio is twenty-six per cent. In Boston the figures were twenty per cent. It has been asserted that 70,000 children in New York State go daily to school unfed. If these figures are correct, the Republican spellbinders who painted pictures of "prosperity" in glowing terms during last year's campaign were sadly wide of the mark. John H. Grimes, in a recent magazine article, boldly declared that the Southern negro in the days of slavery was far better off than thousands of white paupers in New York today. And doubtless this is true, when we consider the fact that when the negro's work was finished at the close of the day he returned to his cabin to find a well-cooked meal awaiting him. He had no earthly care or responsibility to meet, nor was his mind troubled with thoughts of a grinding landlord demanding rent. He was clothed, fed and housed without any outlay on his part, and therein was far that the negro slave was far more comfortable and happy than many who are working for a pittance barely sufficient to keep body and soul together.

The writer referred to paints with harrowing veracity a picture of the abject squalor and poverty which is to be found in New York and other American cities. Indeed, to those who have never investigated the conditions to be found among the "submerged tenth," it would seem almost incredible that in a country where wealth is its proudest boast there should be found a great element of humanity deprived of enough food to sustain life. But there poverty--gaunt poverty, stalks with ravaging step. It is life from which the elements of rational and illumined experience have been withdrawn. It denotes a stagnant marshland, reeking with pestilence--no less a menace because, unnoticed and unimpaired, it seeks only a harassed obscurity. Animal satisfaction may yield animal pleasure, and gleams of light far removed may filter down through the heavy atmosphere to those fast bound in misery and ironed in the lowest depths; but the congested mass of poverty itself is assuredly a menace which, unless actively grappled with, must ensure an ultimate ruin.

Many Children are Sickly.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, break up colds in 24 hours, cure Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, and all other ailments. At all drug stores, 25c sample mailed FREE. Address: Allen H. Olmsted, Keokuk, Mo., U. S. A.

THE BETHEL MONUMENT.

The Raleigh Post recently contained the subjected article on this subject--which we have changed slightly, in respect to the inscription on the Wyatt marker, in order to conform to the one finally decided upon.

E. J. Hale, W. E. Kyle, John H. Thorpe, W. B. Taylor and R. H. Ricks, commissioners on the part of North Carolina for the Bethel Monument Association, announce all things in readiness for the joint Virginia and North Carolina unveiling ceremonies June 10.

At the unveiling June 10th Governor Montague, of Virginia, will welcome the North Carolinians and Governor Glenn of North Carolina, will respond. The governors of all the southern states have been invited.

It was in response to the memorial presented to the general assembly by the sub-committee appointed by the North Carolina Historical Commission on August 25, 1904, (see page 13, "Five Points in the Record of North Carolina in the Great War of 1861-5"), that a bill was passed March 5, 1905, creating the Bethel Memorial Commission, and appropriating \$250 for the erection of a tablet to mark the spot at Bethel where fell Henry L. Wyatt, the first Confederate soldier killed in battle in that war. The commissioners named were Maj. E. J. Hale, chairman; Capt. W. E. Kyle, Capt. John H. Thorpe, Capt. W. B. Taylor and Hon. R. H. Ricks.

In the autumn of 1904 the chairman of the sub-committee above referred to suggested to Capt. W. E. Kyle and to J. E. B. Stuart Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, at Fayetteville, that they take steps to acquire possession, if possible, of the site where Wyatt fell, it being understood that the desired sites on the other battlefields were being looked after by other members of the Historical Commission. After much correspondence with officials in Virginia, the chairman named in the bill for the Bethel commission learned through a letter received by Mr. R. H. Bradley from a friend in Virginia that the Confederate organizations of Elizabeth City, York and Warwick counties, and the city of Newport News, Virginia, had, on June 10, 1904, formed the Bethel Monument Association, with the object of erecting a monument at Bethel battlefield on June 10, 1905.

As the bill for creating the Bethel Commission was then (February 9) still hung up in the house, this letter was turned over to the daughters of the Confederacy, which through the friendly agency of its president and historian, Miss Mallett, at once opened correspondence with the Virginia association. It was learned that this association had not only secured options on the Bethel battlefield sites, but that they already had under contract a monument to be placed near the church and a marker to be placed where Wyatt fell.

When these facts were made known, it was thought by some of the veterans of the Bethel regiment that we should allow the Virginians to go ahead by themselves, and that we should have our unveiling in 1905. By others of them that we should avail ourselves of the world-wide stage for our ceremonies which would be presented by the Jamestown exposition in 1907, when funds for an imposing monument might be raised by private subscription.

As the Virginians possessed the options on the sites; as they said that they had last year notified the authorities in North Carolina of their purpose and had received no response; as they invited our co-operation in the most cordial terms, and offered to turn over to us the Bethel site for the price which they were to pay for it, and to change the inscription on the large monument so as to read: "Erected by the Virginia and North Carolina Monument Association, and as we were admonished by the rapidly thinning ranks of the veterans that we could not afford the delay of even one or two years--it was, after consideration of these and all other things connected with the matter, unanimously resolved by the commission to join with the Virginians and go ahead now.

The J. E. B. Stuart Chapter of the U. D. C. has paid for the Wyatt site and turned it over to the commission for presentation to the State. Aided by the commission, they have also subscribed \$100 to the large monument.

The large monument has been completed and is to be erected at the church, within a few yards of the main road from Yorktown to Hampton. It is 18 feet high, and bears this inscription:

RIGHT BATTLE.

To commemorate the battle of June 10, 1861, the first conflict between the Confederate and Federal land forces, and in memory of Henry L. Wyatt, private, Company A, First Regiment, North Carolina Volunteers, the first Confederate soldier to fall in actual battle.

LEFT BATTLE.

Battle Flag, 1905

Battle Flag, 1861

The commission has paid the contract price, secured by the Virginians, for the marker at the Wyatt site. This is four feet high and has a polished face. It, too, is completed and is ready for the inscription, which will be as follows:

ON THIS SPOT, JUNE 10, 1861, FELL HENRY LAWSON WYATT.

Private, Company A, First North Carolina Regiment.

This stone, placed here by the courtesy of Virginia, is erected by

Left Bethel.	Right Bethel.
Battle Flag. 1905	Battle Flag. 1861.
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This stone, placed here by the courtesy of Virginia, is erected by	

THE RUSSIAN GRANTERS.

While we in America are suffering from municipal "grasters"--as in Chicago, Philadelphia, and so on--the "decadent nations" (as the late Lord Salisbury called them) of Europe are suffering from national grasters. The plunderers of the army supply departments under the third Napoleon rendered France an easy prey, in 1874, to the re-born Prussians. Administrative rotteness in Spain gave us a bloodless victory over brave Montijo and Cervera at Manila and Santiago. And it is the vile bureaucracy of Russia, with its ring of cruel, degenerate and utterly corrupt grand dukes, which has sent heroes like Stoessek and Rojestvensky, with out-of-date equipments, to meet certain defeat at the hands of the best equipped and most accomplished fighters of the day.

A WORLD-WIDE BLESSING.

*In the year 862 the Eastern Slavs, who had settled near the sources of the Dnieper, Dniester and Don, and whose chief towns were Novgorod and Kiev, being oppressed by their warlike neighbors, sent ambassadors to the Varlings (Normans) beyond the sea inviting their chiefs to come and rule over them. The invitation was accepted and three of the tribe at the head of a band of followers took possession of the territory of Novgorod. These Slavs, who invited foreigners to come and rule over them, were the ancestors of the Russians, and that was the beginning of the Russian empire and of the Russian system of government. It is not surprising that with such a beginning there should have developed two classes--a class of serfs and a ruling class of nobles, serving class and ruling class. We have not room in a newspaper article to trace the history of this development, but the policy has been the same from the beginning until now. The ruling class kept the nobility lived upon the labor of the plain people. But while the people were as a rule kept in subjection, a rebellious spirit broke out every now and then and was smothered from time to time, until in the year 1881 the Emperor Alexander II. was assassinated in open daylight and killed by the explosion of a bomb.

ROJESTVENSKY.

Even if he has succeeded in making his escape, wounded, to Vladivostok, Rojestvensky must be suffering acute mental anguish at this moment. The mutilation of the man will hardly be lessened by his knowledge that defeat was inevitable. Played as a last reckless pawn by a great nation at bay, in the eyes of many of his countrymen he will be clothed with the ignominy which crushes the hapless Russian scape-goat; a fact of which he is fully aware.

Yet in the eyes of the great naval authorities of the world and of unbiased students of his recent course, Rojestvensky will be accepted as an able naval strategist and a hero. His feat of bringing an unaided armada over 17,000 miles from its starting point in the face of staggering difficulties, is practically unprecedented in naval warfare. This he has accomplished in approximately seven months, sailing three-fourths of the way round the world. In all the wide stretch from the Baltic to Vladivostok there was not one Russian port where he could stop for repairs, fuel and provisions, he was lessened by his knowledge that defeat was inevitable. Played as a last reckless pawn by a great nation at bay, in the eyes of many of his countrymen he will be clothed with the ignominy which crushes the hapless Russian scape-goat; a fact of which he is fully aware.

His speed and maneuvering were restricted by the maximum capacity of his slowest vessels--and many of the fleet were of antiquated type capable only of a limping gait. His frequent separation of his fleet into squadrons, and their reunion effected in a pitiable yet only the logical outcome. The fleet was hamstringed before it set sail. The plunderers of the grand ducal oligarchy had long appropriated to their personal use enormous sums set aside for the navy, and substituted cheap armament and inferior munitions. Thus the efficiency of the fleet was largely left to luck or chance, when it should have been reduced as nearly to a certainty as scientific calculation will allow. For a military leader to seem to have erred closely on an open bluff in actual operation.

Even had matters been otherwise, Rojestvensky would have stood little chance with Togo. Through almost criminal negligence, the recruiting of crews for the various Russian ships was delayed until the last moment. Then the ruff and guttersnipes of St. Petersburg, Moscow and other cities, with stolid rustics from provincial towns, were sent on board the vessels. A motley horde, many of whom had never seen the sea or handled the breech of a gun, for Rojestvensky to whip into sailors and fighters to meet Togo's trained and ardent veterans--all within seven months!

Dying of Famine

is, in its torments, like dying of consumption. The progress of consumption from the beginning to the very end, is a long torture, both to the afflicted and friends. When I had consumption in its first stage," writes Wm. Myers, of Carroll, Md., "after trying different medicines and a good doctor, in vain, I at last took Dr. King's New Discovery, which quickly and perfectly cured me." Promptly prevents pneumonia. Guaranteed at B. E. Sedberry's Sons drug store, price 50c and \$1.00 a bottle. Trial bottle free.

No Secret About It.

It is no secret, that for eyes, burns, ulcers, fever sores, sore cuts, boils, eczema, itching sores, or that of Bucklen's Arnica Salve. "I didn't take long to cure a bad sore I had, and it is all O. K. for sore eyes," writes Dr. L. Gregory, of Hope, Tex., 25c at B. E. Sedberry's Sons drug store.

HE WHISKY QUESTION.

Correspondence of the Observer.

Mr. Editor:--I did not intend to write again on this subject, but cannot refrain from writing to reply to "Little Scotch," and to let your readers better understand me on the subject. Now I did not nor do not write for fun. I maintain that of all the evils things practiced by men drunkenness is fraught with more evil than any thing I can think of. Murder, theft, larceny, rape and Heaven knows what else, are but the ripe fruits of the pernicious tree of drunkenness; and yet "Little Scotch" does not think that a law to punish for getting drunk is feasible. Surely he only writes for fun. His suggestion of a remedy is good if it could be made practicable, but when a boy I heard preaching like this, when I grew to manhood and ripe years I preached from this text. In fact, it is a good text. Ladies could, if they would, do much to lessen drunkenness. In fact, I believe that the influence they exert does much in that direction; but if we wait for this influence, which has been exerted for thousands of years, to prohibit getting drunk, I am afraid that things will remain as they are, and to remain as they are means that all the devilry caused by drunkenness will continue to blight our country and our homes. I remark again that I do not write for fun. I am convinced that something should be done to stop people from getting drunk. Davy Crockett is not a very appropriate authority to quote, but he was very near correct in some things. For instance, when he said, "Be sure you are right, then go ahead," he was absolutely correct.

The law forbids to steal; the penalty is imprisonment. After a mature thought I believe honestly that drunkenness is more damaging to our country, morally and spiritually, than is theft. To steal means only theft, which of course should be punished. To get drunk means the probability of theft, murder, larceny, arson, rape, and anything of a brutal or villainous character. Yet "Little Scotch" cannot see that the innocent families of brutal drunkards should be deprived of their drunken husbands and fathers long enough to punish them for getting drunk. Yet observation has proven that nine-tenths of such husbands and fathers are a burden to their families, and often it were better they were out of the way.

In a previous letter I gave my reasons for voting against licensing saloons to sell whisky. I know I am right. As a constituent of the government I have and shall labor to keep clear of the sins and crimes committed by drunken men. Any one who has been there tells me that you never hear of anyone getting drunk in that country. In the name of humanity, in the name of decency, in the name of all that is sacred in time or eternity, we need something done to save our country from the blighting curse of drunkenness. What say ye? What is best? A law forbidding the sale of whisky proves futile. Influence of ladies and ladies' societies, the Sunday school work, Christian societies, secret orders, the gospel of the Son of God, the Church with all its auxiliary organizations, all fail to stop the getting drunk business. It seems clear to my mind that anyone having the least sense of philanthropy, to say nothing of Christianity, would be ready to say, "Let us have a law against drunkenness; let the penalty on conviction be sufficient to prohibit."

One more question, and I shall be through. If men who get drunk and commit the crime of murder while drunk, in consequence of having been drunk, when otherwise they would not have done so horrible a thing, can be spared from their innocent wives and children to suffer the penalty of the law, why not punish the crime that produces murder, theft, larceny and everything else that is vile?

Death of Mrs. J. B. Underwood.

Mrs. J. B. Underwood died at 10 o'clock Thursday night at residence on Green street, aged 56 years, after a long period of ill health and suffering, which she met with Christian constancy and resignation. She was a prominent family, the daughter of the late William H. Haigh, a brilliant member of the Fayetteville bar, paternal granddaughter of the late Charles T. Haigh, an Englishman of exceptional force of character and influence in this community, who achieved high success as a wholesale merchant, and maternal grand daughter of George E. Badger, one of the most illustrious public men of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy and member of the United States Supreme Court.

Mrs. Underwood was one of the most beautiful women of North Carolina, endowed with rare personal charm in social and home life, a devoted wife and fond mother. As Miss Sallie Haigh she married Capt. J. B. Underwood, a native of Sampson county, in the year 1866, at that time a merchant of the city, who survives her with the following four sons and three daughters: John, Joseph B. Jr., George B., and Hamilton, Mrs. J. A. Moore, of this city; Mrs. D. G. McKethan, of Jacksonville, Fla., and Mrs. Henry M. Pemberton, Mrs. Underwood is survived also by her mother, Mrs. W. H. Haigh, the daughter of George E. Badger, and nine grand children.

Mrs. Underwood was born on Aug. 9th, 1849, and married on Jan. 25th, 1866.

Has Stood the Test Twenty-five Years.

"The old, original GREGORY'S Tasteless CHILL TONIC (not KOLOR what you are taking), is in iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure, no pay. 50c."

ANOTHER OF MR. JONES'S INTERESTING LETTERS.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 31st, 1905.

EDITOR OBSERVER:--When I closed my last letter, "On Board Portland Special," we were just entering the Royal Gorge on the Denver & Rio Grande system, between Glenwood Springs and Colorado Springs. A short distance south of the Royal Gorge is located the Colorado state prison, which is a very large building built of granite and surrounded by a very high granite wall. We arrived at Colorado Springs about 1:00 a. m. Sunday, May 21st. At 9:00 a. m. Sunday part of our party took the train for Pike's Peak, the other for Cripple Creek. The Pike's Peak party did not get to the top of the peak on account of snow. They lacked 2,000 feet of getting to the top. I noticed in last Sunday's paper where the road was opened to the top of Pike's Peak last Saturday--altitude 14,108 feet. Cripple Creek, the most noted mining camp of this day, is forty-eight miles from Colorado Springs, reached via the Midland Terminal Railway--a beautiful ride through the Pike's Peak region. From Cripple Creek you get a magnificent view of Pike's Peak. The altitude of Cripple Creek is 9,396 feet. It was snowing there right along on our arrival there Sunday at 1:00 p. m. Sunday at 6:00 p. m., the parties having returned to Colorado Springs, we left for Denver, arriving there at 8:30 p. m. Sunday. The distance from Salt Lake City to Denver is 741 miles. Denver is a very nice city. On Monday we went all around the city in electric cars. We then went to the capitol building, which is claimed to be the third finest capitol building in the United States. It cost nearly \$3,000,000. There is a large museum in the basement. Among the exhibits are a great many skeletons of the "Cliff Dwellers."

We left Denver at 4:00 p. m. Monday and arrived at Omaha, Neb., at 8:30 a. m. on Tuesday--distance 570 miles. We were given a ride all over Omaha and across the Missouri river to Council Bluffs, Ia., where the conductors of Omaha, C. C. & G. R. R. "Burlington Routes" has one of the finest passenger stations in the West at Omaha. The packing houses are located in South Omaha. Armour & Co., Swift & Co. and Nelson, Morris & Co. all have immense plants at South Omaha.

At 11:00 a. m. on Tuesday we left Omaha via the Illinois Central for Chicago--distance 516 miles. At Duquaine, Ia., we crossed the Mississippi river and passed into Illinois. At Freeport, Ill., we were given a reception at the station by the conductors of Freeport. We arrived in Chicago Wednesday at 2:00 a. m. After breakfast we started to take in the town. We visited the Masonic Temple on State street. It is 21 stories high, with a large observatory on top--380 feet from ground to top of observatory. We also visited Lincoln Park in North Chicago, Chicago River, Lakeside Drive along Lake Michigan, and many other points of interest. We saw hundreds of policemen guarding and protecting the express wagon drivers from the strikers. It was expected that State troops would be called out the day we were there. We left Chicago at 1:00 a. m. on Thursday, May 25, for St. Louis via Indianapolis--distance 460 miles. Arrived in St. Louis at 11 a. m. on Thursday. St. Louis has, I think, the largest union station in the United States. There are thirty-two tracks under the shed. We visited the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Plant. It is an immense plant, covering about 60 city blocks. The power plant is 10,000 horse-power; capacity of brew house, 8,000 bbls. daily; capacity of bottling department, 300,000 bottles daily. The plant owns and operates four of the biggest switch engines ever built. The throats and the engineer's seats to these engines are on the left side, on account of so many curves in and about the plant leading to the left. It is very quiet at the union station there, since the World's Fair is all over.

We left St. Louis on Friday at 4:30 p. m. via I. & N. R. R. for Nashville, Tenn. Distance 312 miles. Arrived at Nashville on Saturday via H. C. & S. L. R. R.--285 miles--arriving at Atlanta on Saturday at 1 p. m.

We left our party at Atlanta and came home via the S. A. L., stopping with my brother David H. Jones at Whitmore, S. C. He is superintendent of the Glenn-Lowry Mill at Whitmore. We reached home yesterday, May 30, on the train from Maxton. Since we started on this trip across the United States on May 27th, we have traveled nearly 9,500 miles, in twenty-two states.

COTTON ITEMS.

The farmers report a good crop of grass and say that corn and cotton on bottom lands is suffering from too much rain and for the want of work. The long season in May will close this p. m., as to-morrow is the first day of June. Mr. John M. Gibbs, after having a successful operation performed on his throat, and after spending a few days here, has gone to Buie's Creek to take in the summer course at that place.

The Rev. A. Talbot, of Kentucky, is spending a few days with Rev. Dugald Munro and family. The store formerly occupied by Messrs. M. F. Crawford & Co. at Hope Mills, No. 2, has been re-opened in charge of Messrs. J. B. West and W. Bullard. It is reported that these entering men have purchased the entire stock belonging to the late firm of M. F. Crawford & Co. Miss Annie Baldwin, of Whiteville, who came here sometime ago to take charge of Mr. Joe Johnson's millinery department during the hat season, has gone home for the summer. We are having now in our village a number of sick people with a breaking out of something like the small-pox. We have not heard of a fatal case. The disease is said to be quite mild. It seems to be the same kind of small-pox that raged in portions of Robeson and Cumberland a few months ago. Ask Your Dealer for Allen's Foot Ease, A powder for the feet. It cures Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Blisters, Itching, Corns, and Bunions. All druggists and shoe stores, 50c. Ask today!

FAYETTEVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

Strictly First-class Work. Call at my yard or write for prices. Respectfully,
E. L. REMSBUR, Proprietor,
Fayetteville, N. C.

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ICE-Cream, Sundae, Phosphates,
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Etc.

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Franklin's Magic Cure

Cures Headache and Neuralgia quickly without bad effect. Every bottle guaranteed.
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ICE - CREAM,

Milk Shakes,
ALL POPULAR DRINKS

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Phone 331.

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