"CURRENCY REVISION."

We had occasion, the other day, to refer to the phenomenal progress of this country before the war, when political, commercial and banking freedom not only released but stimulated to the highest degree the energies of all the people. Under that benign condition, "prosperity" increased at land has a currency better adapted to a greater rate than under the restrictions which the result of the war has since imposed: upon political freedom -as in the curtailment of State rights or home rule; upon commercial freedom-as in the favoritism of a protective tariff, which, among other things, has swept our merchant maxine from the seas; and upon banking tional bank could issue at first not freedom, which, in the former period, by means of the elastic currency supplied by State banks, subdued the wilderness and planted it with a rapid secretary of the treasury. The notes civilization which astonished the were to be secured by a guaranty fund

How different the present, when unprecedented fortunes in the hands of a few and the repression of individ- circulation. The bill provided that ual endeavor on the part of the many, have become the prevalent feature of tion of flexible currency might be inour life. Were it not for the recent inflation of gold values caused by new discoveries both of gold mines themselves and of the metaods of working them, we should now be witnessing prosperity only among the few

Under the blight of the triumph of the reactionaries in 1893, the people have almost forgotten their former agitation for a restoration, suited to modern conditions, of the banking system | without regulation of law, except the which produced such beneficent wonders before home rule in banking was replaced by the present rigid and centralized system.

While gold inflation has brought about prosperous agricultare and its dependent industries, natural laws have awakened to a sense of the clumsiness of our post-bellum system those communities which at first were the beneficiaries of it. Thus we find a cry for a re-assertion of political freedom, as in the recovery of State rights. coming from New England; a cry for commercial freedom, as in the restoration of the conditions precedent to a merchant marine, coming from the very marts of commerce which had lent their powerful aid, in the sixties and later, to laws that have led to its extinction; and a cry for greater banking freedom from Wall Street itself.

The New York Commercial may be said in a certain sense to represent Wall Street, and the cry for an elastic currency, which is the most important feature of the current news, is well treated of by it in the following edito-

The utterance of Jacob H. Schiff before the Chamber of of a currency better adapted to business conditions serves to call attention in a striking manner to evils in our monetary system that experts have long recognized. The trouble is not so much that our currency has not been increased in volume, but that it is a rigid mass incapable of responding by expansion mendation of every platform Democrat and contraction to the needs of the mofor advocating the principle which ment. Within the past year the fotal the Democratic platforms were first circulation of national bank notes ato proclaim, but the particular measlone has risen by \$76,120,191, and stood on Dec. 31 at \$540,914,347. The amount at the close of 1904 was \$457 .ly, to entrust the whole business to 281,500 and at the close of 1903 only \$425,163,018. It cannot be claimed, therefore, that bank-note circulation is not increasing. The increase, however, is resentially rigid in character. This vast mass of new currency would weigh upon the monetary situation in case of financial depression and defederal agent employed, should be cline in volume of business, like a ball of raw dough upon an overloaded stomach. What is needed is not so law-making department of the govmuch a steady increase of currency as ernment. power to increase or contract as occasion demands.

In whatever way such a capacity for adjustment may be secured, the new currency should be such as would be available in times of pressure and would be retired under some automatic rule in times of redundancy. Our neighbor, the Evening Post, in its money article of a day or two ago, intimated that it is impossible to discover how an issue of bank notes would have strengthened the bank position because "the new notes could not have been used as lawful reserves for national banks." Such a statement indicates how completely, under our complicated and clumsy system, the mode of operation of a true banking currency has been forgotten. It is the husbanding of bank reserves that is one of the essential objects of a flexible currency. demand that comes to a bank for currency may, under such a system, be the payment of its notes. Every dollar thus paid in notes leaves intact in reserves a dollar in gold or legal-tender, which would otherwise trance to the House of Representahave to be paid out to meet the de- tives, and cutting Congress members power increased to loan against the reserves left in hand. It is true that demand for currency does not ing large credits. It comes from the enlarged volume of retail transacmoney remains in the vaults to sup-port the enlargement of credits.

Whether the amount of notes out-standing shall be large or small depends, under a flexible system, upon has a surplus of legal-tender money will not keep its notes in circulation under a high tax. As soon as its reserves are threatened, however, it public printer. He had stood the will begin paying its notes over its counter to meet demands for currency sil, from the currency received for deposit and in payment of matured in office and matured in office osit and in payment of matured ing office, and wanted the Senator to a, it will sort out all the legalader money that can be covered "I would take the greatest pleasure while the officers in charge of its tras-

increase while circulation was cy issues had ceased, as indi-increased reserves, the bank would contract circulation by deposit-ing legal-tender money with the re-demption agents in Washington or New York to cover its outstanding notes. It would at the same time sort out for redemption the notes of other banks coming into its hands, because it could exchange them for lawful money at the redemption Thus, the moment that noney became redundant, there would be a steady inflow of notes to the treasury for cancellation, and the volume of circulation would adjust

itself to the new conditions

currency to modern needs. Every

other civilized country except Eng-

changing conditions than our own.

It is not desirable or possible at the

present time to abolish our bond-se-

cured bank notes, but a means might

be afforded for securing a flexible

supply of currency on the margin be-

tween scarcity and excess. Such a

measure was proposed by Representa-

tive Lovering of Massachusetts sev-

eral years ago. Under his bill a na-

more than 10 per cent of its paid-up

capital in flexible currency, and could

issue it only with the approval of the

comptroller of the currency and the

of 5 per cent, which was to be main-

tained and increased by the payment

of a tax at the rate of one-half of 1 per

cent per annum on notes actually in

at the end of three years the propor-

treasury officials were satisfied with

obligations by the banks is issued

RAILWAY RATE LEGISLATION.

railway r. gulation, is thus quoted :

connected with a law regulating rail-

ion, are far outweighed by the advan-

going to vote to give him one."

houses of Congress."

ure which he is said to favor-name-

commission, for example, the Inter-

State Commerce Commission, ap-

pointed by the executive-does not

strike us as being so free from the

un-democratic principle of centrali-

zation as if the commission, or other

This view appears to us to be of

very great consequence, and we con-

fess to some surprise that we have

that the predominance of the execu-

ONE BY ONE THEY GO !

To-day I was in the office of a prom-

some such conclusion:

notes on demand

way, vouching for your personal fit-He did so, and after the young man was gone, observed to me that newspaper men would save Senators and others a great deal of worry if they would let it be known that there is now a law on the statute books forbidding the use of political influence in securing appointments under The time is at hand when the Presthe civil service. ident and Congress should seriously FRANCE AND GERMANY. take up the question of adapting our

can suggest. But a law has been en-acted forbidding a Senator to use his political influence at the departments, and forbidding department officials yielding to that influence, so you see anything I might try to do would really hinder, instead of help your

cause. But I'll give you a letter any

In discussing the French scare over the prospect of war with Germany over the Moroccan question, certain unnamed French officials have confided to an American correspondent their views pro and con.

"The Germans," said the French pessimist, "have within a radius of 30 miles from Nancy enough men permanently stationed to hurl on uswithout declaration of war, without apparent preparation, without preliminary mobilization

"165 battalions, or 110,000 rifles; "72 squadrons, or 10,000 sabers; "148 batteries, or 888 pieces.

"To this irruption France would be able to oppose "104 battalions, or 92,000 rifles;

68 squadrons, 8,000 sabers; "89 batteries, or 356 pieces of artil-

creased and at the end of another six "The French," continued the pessiyears further increased, provided the the working of the system in the -the state of our frontier fortresses meantime. It was a measure of exthe heavy field artillery of the Gertreme conservatism. Its passage need mans and the fact that France is a renot have sent a tremor of terror public. through those timid souls who look

The Germans have a complete sysupon all forms of notes not secured by bonds as "wildcat banking"-fortem of railways directed towards the getful of the fact that the great mass hurling of a vast army at once on the of credits issued in the form of deposit line of fortresses which France has erected along the German frontier. requirements of coin reserves, and is These are phenomenally strong in in every essential respect except its themselves, but "one German railway printed form obligations of the same train could carry enough explosives character as the obligation to pay ing metal" on one of them in an hour and a half. "The devilish hail of metal would completely paralyze the The Washington correspondent of inmates of the fort until the German the Richmond Times-Dispatch sends infantry could come up and pick them that paper a letter in which Congressoff one by one as they emerged from man Lamb of Virginia, discussing the ruins," said the pessimist.

The superiority of the German field "There may be some disadvantages artillery indicated above, answers for the pessimist's postulate No. 2; and way charges, but these, in my opinthe fact that the German monarchy tages which will accrue to the shipper. can order mobilization of its troops He ought to have a show, and I am without consulting any one, answers

for the pessimist's postulate No. 3. The other nine members of the Against all this the French optimist Virginia delegation, continues the oints to his automobiles and aircorrespondent, and the two Senators ships. How many thousand powerwill do likewise. "All of them probful high-class automobiles, with their ably realize that rate legislation will expert owner chauffers, have their not prove an unmixed blessing. But places all marked out, in the French the volume of complaints from shipwar office, in case of mobilization, pers all over the State is so great that only the French etat-major knows, it cannot be resisted. The same is and "the true armored automobiles true generally regarding all the States, now built and building for the army and the representation in the two with a night-and-day rush would All platform Democrats, of course, nown. They are completely armored. Neither conductor nor mechanician are of railways and their rates. But that visible from the outside, and the servdoes not necessarily carry with it an ers of the rapid-firing piece are beapproval of any particular bill for hind in a little tower that gives no incarrying that principle into execudication of the firing direction." tion. The President deserves the com-

"I have more confidence in the airships," said another official. "I saw the Lebaudy trials. The machine navigated all right against strong winds. They may be able to defeat a movement of the enemy by their incomparable scouting. Rifle bullets have practically no effect on them. and even at the present day artillery cannot be pointed vertically.

THE AMERICAN "SOVEREIGN."

The extraordinary circumstances attending the recent ejectment from the White House of Mrs. Morris, a rénamed by and held accountable to the fined, sane and harmless lady, have drawn attention to the atmosphere of he exclusiveness of courts which surrounds the residence of our Republican (so-called) President. The following article in the current issue of not seen it embodied in any of the Collier's pictures this phase of our measures proposed. Is it possible strenuous President's character:

The President is consistent in vative over the legislative branch has rious ways, that offer a background become so great that Congress has to the ways in which he is inconsistyielded to the inevitable and abdicated ent. He was consistent with himself, for example, when, in his message, he spoke of the government, or the execits powers under the Constitution? The following passage in the letter utive, or himself, as "the sovereign," of the same correspondent whom we a phrase which in this country has have quoted above, would suggest usually been restricted to three-quarters of the States, which alone have been supposed to possess powers equal to those of absolute monarchs. The Slowly, but surely, what have in the past been the prerogatives of a Senathink, in writing an acquittal of Mr. tor or Representative are being taken Morton. He will go to his grave away from them until it is becoming without a suspicion that he has shown common remark that they have but in that case anything but the very little left along that line. A few days noonday sun of wisdom. In his first ago an order was issued giving the Morton proclamation Mr. Roosevelt members of the press the exclusive told what a success Mr. Morton would use of the lobby east of the east en- make of the Equitable. In his second he sounds like the United States Supreme Court in a case of peculiar cermand for currency. Thus the strain out of the privilege of taking the pub-upon reserves is diminished and the lic in there to loaf around. This brought forth the remark from a mem-ber of the House that the good old whom the President turned down afdays are about past, the haleyon days ter he had appointed them, because come from brokers and others seek- when members could get positions their decision was not according to and a thousand and one other favors the Sovereign's desire, rises to make for their constituents. But now they some comments on the spectacle of tions; but if this demand can be met have only public documents, seeds the President and the Attorney-Genby bank notes, then legal tender and an occasional rural route to dis- eral congratulating each other, bepense, and a card to the visitors' gal- cause the Government lost its case lery for their constituents who come against the Santa Fe. "If," he argues, "they were always so certain there was nothing in the case I do not ds, under a flexible system, upon inent Senator when a young man understand why they turned it over netary conditions. A bank that came in. He had a letter of introunderstand why they turned it over duction from the staunchest personal gument sounds flawless, but perhaps and political friends the Senator has.

not. The Interstate Commerce Com-

that the corporation had slipped out

of nights and handed over the rebates

ed to hold a "trial by letter, n which he rendered "a cross between a judgment of not guilty and a par-dou," and later developments have not unnaturally followed the lines on the past few years has been remarkawhich the President indicated they should proceed. Mr. Harmon's comment on the imperial ukase will strike as the able, efficient and active Grand Mr. Roosevelt as impiously and notoriously unjust.

A GLIMPSE OF MR. BRYAN ABROAD

At the dinner given to Mr. Bryan at Tokyo by our Minister to Japan, Mr. Griscom, this stalwart Republican said these pleasant things of his many additional students who had aldistinguished guest, no longer held ready applied for admission. Engin- at 11 o'clock by the new pastor, Rev. to be "anarchist" and "repudiator" I need not tell you of what Mr. Bryan is in America. His position is too well known. He is a man who appears to be ready to raise his ideals as high as the human mind is capable of conceiving ideals, and as a consequence he has a hold on the great American people which in many respects is unique. He is a man of many capacities, and now I am going to propose his health, and you are at liberty to drink to him in any quality which you may select. You may to-day will dispose of several importdrink to him as a statesman: you may drink to him as the leader of a great political party; you may even drink to him as a good democrat; but formy part I drink to Bryan the man; drink to Bryan the scholar; and drink to Bryan the earnest friend of the American people.

RALEIGH LETTER. RALEIGH, N. C.,

January 8, 1906 There has been a good deal of unfa vorable comment and criticism indulged in within the last few days concerning the alleged "social equality" between the races practiced at the convict camps in some of the counnist, "will be beaten for three reasons ties of this State, as indicated in the report of the State Board of Charities made public the latter part of last week. But inquiry seems to develop the probability that rumor has exaggerated the actual facts. So far i does not appear to have been established that white and black convicts at work on the roads have been "chained together," either day or night, in any county, but it seems that in several counties the two races have been made to occupy the same building, with one room as sleeping quarters—the negroes sleeping on one trial. Judge Ward is the presiding side of the room and the whites on to hurl 215 tons of bursting, smash- the other. There appears to have been some other circumstances which are

objectionable and which call for cor-

rection. Governor Glenn is institut-

ing a thorough investigation into the conditions, and will see that a remedy is applied wherever needed. The State meeting of the North Carolina Division of the Southern Cotton Association, held here a few days ago, was a very successful one. Chas. C Moore was elected president for the ensuing year, and T. B. Parker was re-elected seretary and treasurer. The most important work accomplished was the creation of a directorate composed of five members, who are to collect revenue, fix salaries and manage the affairs of the Association. board is composed of Col. H. C. Dockery, chairman, Ashley Horne, H. B. Speight, S. B. Alexander and A. C. Green, each one of whom is to received an annual salary of \$100. They held a meeting the day following the convention, and fixed the tax on each bale grown by members of the Asso-

ciatica as follows: One cent for the support of the National Association, two cents for the State Association, and left the amount to be taxed for make another story could the facts be tions to the county organizations, not exceed ten cents per bale. The Association will devote its best energies to keeping the cotton acreage in North Carolina in 1906 down to the minimum of the last crop. the only way to maintain the present price, or to guarantee a better one for the cotton soon to be planted; and it

is hoped that every planter in the

State will bear the fact in mind, and

diversify his crop this year more largely than ever. The North Carolina Grand Lodge of Masons will meet in annual communication here to-morrow night, and will be in session till Friday of this week. Grand Secretary John C. Drewry reports that there are now over 16,000 Masons in this State, 1,200 having been added during the past year, and that 15 new lodges were established during 1905. The Grand Lodge receipts now amount to more than \$12,000 annually. Ten years ago, when Mr. Drewry was first elected Grand Secretary, they amounted to \$4,000. Of course Mr. Drewry will again be elected, for he is without opposition, and is very earnestly engaged in helping in the work of building the handsome Masonic temple which is about to be completed in this city. As Grand Master Liddell has served two terms, he will, in the regular order of succession, be succeeded by Deputy Grand Master F. D. Winston, the present Lieutenant-Governor of the State. The railroads are

giving reduced rates, and homes while

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Masons, about 400 of whom are ex-pected to attend the meeting of the Grand Lodge this week. The growth ble and unprecedented, and no one in the State is as much responsible for it

Secretary.
When Trinity College and Trinity
Park High School resumed exercises after the holidays the Bivins dormitory was opened to students. It is a model of convenience, as well as being attractive in appearance, and, will enable the High School to accommodate eer Smallhoff has completed the survey of the college campus, and the plans for beautifying the park will be completed by him in New York. President Kilgo has had as his guest dur-ing the past week Rev. J. C. Wooten, North Carolinian, who returns to the work in North Carolina, after having spent six years in California. Midyear examinations at the College will begin Jan. 19 and will extend to Feb. 1, when the Spring term begins. The two weeks' term of Wake coun-

ty criminal court which began here

ant and sensational cases. Among the cases set for trial at this term are those against the three attendants at the Central Hospital for the Insane located at Raleigh who are charged with the killing, through alleged cruelty, of the patient Nall, from Chatham county, whose death last summer a few hours after his attempt to escape created such a sensation all over the State. Policeman Isaac W. Rogers, who shot and came so near killing Deputy United States Marshal John Dockery, a popular young man and son of Marshal Henry C. Dockery, and whose assault was the result of the discovery of intimacy between young Dockery and a daughter of Mr. Rogers at a disreputable assignation house here, will also be tried, the charges being secret assault. Frank Moore, a young white man of this city, and a negro will be tried on the charge of having set fire to the plant of the Standard Oil Company in this city last May on which occasion the night watchman was killed and the money drawer robbed, the building and thousands of gallons of oil having been consumed in the fire which followed. A large number of gambling cases are also set for

indge Internal Revenue Collector Harkins of the Western North Carolina District sent in his resignation last Saturday to the authorities at Washington, to take effect next June. It has been known for some time that Mr. Harkins would not be reappointed for another term, although his secondterm was extended for one year six months ago as a sort of solace to his wounded feelings. It is not yet definitely determined who will succeed him, but it is stated that Charles A. Reynolds of Winston, former lieutenant-governor and now postmaster at Winston, is likely to receive the appointment. It is reported here that several other prominent holders of Federal offices who have served two

terms will be succeeded by new men. The Raleigh liquor dispensary commissioners report that the total net profits of that great moral institution, after all expenses have been deducted, for the year just closed amounted to sixty-three thousand and five hundred dollars. This means that about two hundred thousand dollars were spent in this one establishment duror four thousand dollars a week; more the support of the County Associa- than five hundred dollars a day. In addition large quantities of liquors are received here by consumers from

LLEWXAM. "THE ISLAND OF THE BLESSED," rrespondence of the Observer

liquor houses elsewhere.

No doubt the public at large will be stricken with great surprise and astonishment to learn of a little island in the good old county of Cumberland so sacred in the estimation of the people as to be mentioned with no little degree of seriousness as "The Island of the Blessed." But it is a fact beyond a shadow of doubt that such a little isle does exist. This little isle is situate in the extreme eastern part of Cumberland county and is bounded as follows, viz: East by South River, west by an extensive marshy country and north and south by numerous brauches, which are the tributaries of South River. This little island contains twenty acres more or less. It is so difficult to get in and out that few people ever visit it. We don't know just at this writing whether there is any one living on this island at present or not, but there used to ive there an old Confederate pension er by the name of John Samson Page, of whom it is said: "He has made more shingles by the drawing knife process than any other dead or living nan in the land of Dixie."

Perhaps I will give you a more complete history of this little island ater. Jan. 8, 1906.

CARTHAGE DOTS.

Carthage, Jan. 10, 1906. Col. A. H. McNeill is not so well at

Maj. W. C. Petty died at his hom in Carthage Friday at the age of 58 years. His remains were interred in the Carthage cemetery on Sunday. Mr. Henry Rowan left for Doshan few days ago. Mr. Marvin Caviness has a position

as chief of police in Carthage. Mr.

Caviness lives near Jessup.

Mrs. C. C. Cole died on the 28th in her 48th year. She is the sister of our townsmen, ex-Sheriff J. L. Currie, The bereaved have our sympathy. We enjoyed a sociable at Mr. E.

Harrington's on Thursday night. Luncheon was served and games played, and the guests withdrew declaring that they had an enjoyable time. The sociable was in honor of their daughter, Miss Annie, who is home from Robeson.

Mr. D. E. Shields is better, we are glad to state. Mr. J. A. McDonald has returned to

Rev. R. H. Broom filled his regular appointment at Center Sunday. Mr. Roy Harrington has returned from a visit to Hope Mills. Our rural carriers were allowed day off on New Year's day.

A teachers' meeting was held on Saturday last, Miss Annie Harrington of near Jessup left Friday for Robeson, where

teacher.

she will resume her position as music SCOTCH LADDIE.

ALDERMAN ITEMS.

There was service at the Cape Fear church last Sunday, the 1st, at 3 o'clock p. m., by the pastor, Rev. li, C. Pittman, who preached a noble sernon to a large congregation We are glad to report that Master Dan Graham is able to be out again

fter an illness of Pneumonia. Miss Lizzie Butler, of Brunswick county, is visiting friends and rela-

tives in this community. Sheriff W. H. Marsh. of Fayetteville) was in this community Sunday and Sunday night.

There will be services at Marvin church the second Sunday in January J. Daily. Mrs. Mary Marsh returned home

Saturday night after spending several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Rowell, of Brunswick county. Mr. John Wesley McNeill died Saturday night and was buried Monday afternoon at the family burying

ground. We are sorry to report that Miss Sallie Pate is suffering with a felon on her finger.

Best wishes for the OBSERVER.

MEETING OF CUMBERLAND COTTON GROWERS AND BUSINESS MEN'S

A meeting of the Cumberland County Cotton Growers' and Business Men's Assoc'n was held yesterday at the court-house. The following were

I. D. McNeill, F. R. Rose, J. M. Lamb, W. N. McCaskill, Jas. Mc-Laurin, David McLaurin, D. J. Me-Laurin, Josh Geddie, Alex. Thames, Mr. Huggins, Jos. Cook, A. L. Mc-Caskill, H. P. Davis, Nathan Williams, W. H. Tomlinson, D. McL. Holt, P. P. Johnson, Holmes Owen, J. A. Graham, E. H. Jennings, A. S Wightman, Sheriff Marsh, J. D. Cashwell, B. T. McBryde, Duncan Carver, Frank Yarboro, Will Owens, D. I. McDuffie, Jas. Strange, Jeff Monroe, W. H. Tomlinson, J. C. Bain, H. T. Drake, J. O. Ellington, Thos. Bennett, J. N. Colvin, H. T. Colerider, A. H. Slocomb, C. J. Cooper, John Culbreth, W. A. Pool, Chas. Odom, John W. Bolton, Kelly Graham E. L. Remsburg, Dr. J. H. Marsh, D. Capital, Surplus, Profits and Additional Liability K. Taylor, R. M. Jackson, J. A. King, T. S. Bacott, J. H. Wyne, J. D. Geddie, D. W. Royal, S. C. Godwin, Frank Skipper, H. W. Lilly, - Mc-Donald, S. H. Strange, Owen Wight

President McNeill called the meeting to order, and Secretary Rose read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved. Capt. McNeill gave as account of the State Convention, which he attended in Raleigh last week

On a call for the number of shares subscribed to the cotton warehouse there appeared to be 1,000 shares already taken.

Mr. A. H. Slocomb was called upon to state the advantages of building the cotton warehouse Additional subscriptions being call-

ed for, a large number of shares were taken, which was sufficient to justify immediate steps being taken to build immediate steps being taken to build ing one year for intoxicating liquors, the warehouse. On motion, the limit of number of shares taken was changed from 50 to 200.

On motion the meeting of the Cotton Growers' adjourned.

The meeting then resolved itself into a meeting of the subscribers of warehouse stock.

On motion, Mr. A. H. Slocomb was called to the chair, and F. R. Rose was requested to act as secretary.

On motion, an executive committee, of one from each township, was selected to take under advisement all matters connected with the permanent organization of the warehouseent organization of the warehouse company. The following compose the committee: Cross Creek, A. L. McCaskill; Seventy-First, Thos. Bennett; Carver's Creek, W. L. Williams; Gray's Creek, F. C. Yarboro; Flea Hill, L. J. McLaurin; Black River, C. C McLellan; Pearce's Mill, H. C. Colerider.

On motion, the chairman was authorized to appoint one person from each township not here represented. On motion, F. R. Rose was elected secretary of the executive committee.

On motion, Mr. J. F. Bain was apwarehouse by an active canvass of the entire county, he to be paid a sum to be agree I upon by himself and the executive committee

On motion, all subscribers to stock in the warehouse should be notified that an assessment of 25% of their stock would be required in cash on the day of organization. On motion, it was resolved that

the day for the organization be fixed as the first Wednesday in February, which is the 7th. On motion, the meeting adjourned until that day.

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These lovely muslin undergarments are cut full and made up with all the new patterns in laces and embroideries-perfect fitting and the prices are right.

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