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Dr. James Schouler, of Boston, aufamiliar phrases of the common law, and particularly to John Locke's famous essay on civil government. Dr. Schouler said : "That all men are created equal,

that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and happiness; that to secure these rights government is instituted among men these maxims form the text of our investigation in the present course They were announced as self-evident, and hence had become familiar in America. They were set forth as en-downents of man's Creator, and hence had formation in religious belief and were uttered solemnly and devoutly. "Jefferson, who drafted this Declar-

ation, did not claim to have origin-

ated such a philosophy, nor did Franklin or John Adams, who served on the committee with him. John Adams in a letter of 1822, which was meant to serve history, wrote with somewhat captious jealousy that there is not an idea in the document but what had been hackneyed in Congress for two years before; and in proof of this he refers to a declaration contained in the journals of Congress of 1774, as also to a Boston pamphlet voted and printed in the town of Boston before the Congress met at all. The documents of Congress do not sustain such a statement; the resolutions of the Boston town meeting Jefferson says he never saw, but probably between 1770 and 1776 many town and county meetings were held in the various colonies which formulated the maxims of Locke after a similar fashion and made them familiar to our people.

"Life, liberty, property, home and family and the pursuit of happiness are the inalienable rights of the individual under our American doctrine, and not, as in the Old World, rights which are treated as derived from sovereign favor. As our Continental Congress recalled, after the war for independence had been successfully waged, the rights for which America here contended were the rights of human nature.'

The foregoing recalls the controversy that used to be waged between the advocates of our own Mecklenburg Declaration and the supporters of Mr. Jefferson. If our recollection serves us, Mr. Jefferson gave no countenance to the authenticity of the Mecklenburg Declaration, while some of his political opponents attributed his attitude towards the antecedent Carolinian manifesto to a fear that, if conceded to be genuine, it tended to convict him of plagiarism. Soberer critics of the time, however, pointed out what Dr. Schouler now calls attention toviz; that the maxims of both the Mecklenburg and the National Declarations were familiar phrases of the common law and of Locke's essay.

CURRENT COMMENT.

4 4 One of the first measures to be taken up by the new British parliament provides that children of the very poor, attending the public schools, shall be furnished one meal daily at the expense of the authorities. It is stated that the government has adopted this measure as its own, "subject to amendment for excluding the socialistic principle." That is interesting. We shall be curious to see how the "socialistic PRINCIPLE" can be excluded from such an act. Free public education itself is a step in socialism.

The gratifying information comes that two important law provisions are carried in the postoffice appropriation bill, one forbidding the Government departments from franking anything through the mails which an individual cannot mail at regular postage rates. The other prevents committees, organizations or associations of citizens from enjoying the franking privilegs. It is thought that a great saving will result to the Government in freeing the mails from furniture, heavy reports and supplies of a nature which departments have been permitted to frank, but which an individual could not send by mail.

A telegram from Dallas, Texas, says that the Court of Civil Appeals at Austin yesterday gave what looks like a final blow to dealers in cotton "futures" in Texas in reversing and dismissing the case of Jessie L. Norris against W. H. Logan. The complainant sued Logan to recover money furnished to buy "futures," alleging that Logan had not sold according to directions. Logan filed a counter suit for money put up on the margins. The court dismissed the case, saying it was gambling. The effect of the decision is that neither side can collect money in Texas on deals in cotton "futures."

"Bubb to be General" is the rather startling head-line to a Washington dispatch in one of our contemporaries. appears that that is his name, sure got through with it. enough—"Col. John W. Bubb, of the the proposed amendments in detail, Twelfth Infantry, to be a brigadier and until I do weigh them carefully general," &c., the official announce- I don't want to express an opinion

he succeeds a Brigadier General with the remarkably alliterative name of thor of a 'History of the United States C. C. C. Carr, and is selected by the his approval or veto. Until it does, I. Under the Constitution," delivered a president in place of one Captain for one, do not see what the President lecture day before yesterday at the Pershing, who was thought to have has to do with it." Johns Hopkins University on "The been"slated" for the promotion. It Rights of Human Nature." The ori-gin of the "inalienable rights" recited eral Bubb comes from Pennsylvania, in the Declaration of Independence of the State which gave birth to Gen. J. 1776 was traced by Dr. Schouler to Byrd Grubb, the gentleman who used natives there with his lowly name and butterfly attire. In this Southern land of old-fashioned names, the polyglot nomenclature of the war's upheaval strikes the ear uncomfortably.

THE REAL GOLD STANDARD PARTY."

Under the above head the Richmond Times-Dispatch, commenting on an article in the Washington Post,

In that campaign [1896] the regular Democratic convention declared unequivocally for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The Republicans declared that they

were opposed to the free coinage, 'except by international agreement with the leading nations of the world, WHICH WE PLEDGE OURSELVES TO PROMOTE, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved."

But the "National Democratic party," which assembled in conven-tion at Indianapolis on September 2d, said: "We insist upon the maintenance of the gold standard and the parity therewith of every dollar ssued by the government, and are firmly opposed to the free and unimited coinage of silver and to the compulsory purchase of silver bul-

The Post is right. There was only one gold standard party in 1896. The regular Demecratic party came out bravely for the silver and gold standard. The Palmer and Buckner came out bravely for the single gold standard. The Republican party tried to dodge between the two. Yet that party is very bold now to declare that it is the only and original gold standard party. The record speaks for itself.

The despised Palmer and Buckner party was, as our Richmond contemporary says, the only and original gold standard party. It was called the Palmer and Buckner party, but it was really the Cleveland party-a pie-bald conglomerate of bolters and others which Mr. Cleveland supported against the regular nominees of the party that twice made him president, and which he paved the way for as described in the following quotation from the washington Post:

Cleveland was reduced to the neces- Benjamin R. Tillman. aid in repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law-a purely republican measure, by the way.

INDICTMENT OF INSURANCE OFFICERS.

Three officers of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company were on Thursday, in New York, indicted for alleged grand larceny in the first degree and perjury in the third degree. They were Frederick A. Burnham. president; George D. Eldridge, first vice-president; and, George Burnham, Jr., second vice-president.

In all, five indictments were brought against each officer-two for alleged grand larceny and three for alleged forgery. The alleged larceny and forgery was brought about, according to the indictments, by payments of \$9,000 of the company's money to law firms, the apparent puopose of which is alleged to have been to settle claims against the company, while the real object is alleged to have been to settle actions which had been brought against the officers of the company as individuals. The indictments on which a charge of larceny is based alleged that the officers embezzled two sums, one of \$7,500 and the other of \$1,500, on October 24,

This is a good beginning. Let the good work continue.

TILLMAN'S NATIVE DIGNITY.

Those who did not know the native dignity of Mr. Tillman, and had been accustomed to the toady atmosphere which has grown up in Washington since the old Southern regime passed away, took it for granted that the South Carolinian would be compelled, by the circumstance of being entrusted with leadership in the matter of the rate bill, to call upon the president-the president who had insulted sort, I was induced to try Dr. King's him so grievously a year ago. But New Discovery and I am happy to Mr. Tillman made it plain at the outset that the president had now lawfully nothing to do with the matter. and LaGrippe. Guaranteed at B. F. In the following quotation from the Sedberry's Sons drug store. 50c. and Washington Post (which is interesting and important in other respects), he accentuates this wholesome view.

Says the Post: Mr. Tillman, "the better I like it. It has some defects, which we shall try to remedy, but, on the whole, it is a great deal better measure than I thought it was when I declared about two weeks ago in an impromptu speech in the Senate that I feared a rain of freight cars could be driven Upon reading the text, however, it through it when the Supreme Court

ment reads; and, curiously enough, about them. There is this, though, he succeeds a Brigadier General with that I don't mind saying, and that is the bill is now before the Senate and has not yet reached the President for

THE NEW LEADER.

Washington Post. Roosevelt, Tillman, Hepburn-let Byrd Grubb, the gentleman who used to figure so often as a candidate for a the Senate in this rate-making legisforeign mission, finally "landed" as lation? He believes in it, and where minister to Spain, and astonished the he believes he gives his whole heart, mind and strength to the cause. John Randolph, of Roanoke, said of Ben Hardin, of Kentucy, that he was "a kitchen knife whetted on a brickbat." Tillman is that re-enforced by a fourpronged pitchfork, and something else besides. A less able man than Robert Toombs, morally he is just as strong, and though his speech has not the forensic rhythm of the great Georgian's, it is just as emphatic and ust as readily understood. Besides, t is agreed that originally rate maing was a Democratic discovery. We all know what admiration the

President has for Mr. Tillman. If it is not as beautiful as the love of David and Ionathan, it must now be as confiding as the friendship of Nelson and Collingwood, for Tillman has in his Senatorial keeping Roosevelt and his fortunes, so far as concerns the present paramount in politics. The Hon. William P. Hepburn, we may be assured, is delighted. His friendship for the grim South Carolinian is as "the dew of Hermon, and as the dew that descended upon the mountains of Zion." There cannot be the slightest doubt that the eloquent ommoner from Iowa hails, as Bonaparte did De Saix at Marengo, as Wellington did Blucher at Waterloo. the aggressive South Carolinian, his coadjutor in chief in the greatest pariamentary grapple with abuse of the epoch. When these three, Roosevelt, Tillman and Hepburn, hold a council of state, depend on it there will be something doing 'round that mahog-It is not exactly the Ben Tillman

who fetched his pitchfork into the mony. chamber of "the most dignified legislative body in the world" eleven years ago, and metaphorically plucked beard of some of our conscript fathers. That Ben Tillman religiously believed that there was but one honest man in the national council, and he a gentleman from South Carolina with a pitchfork in his hand. This Ben Tillman is bravely over that. He has grown rapidly; and is a healthy growth. His honesty is as sturdy, his independence is as defiant, his methods as aggressive, his speech as blunt, his resolution as tenacious as ever. Nor is that all-he is become one of the most formidable debaters in the Senate and mentally he is the most aggressive and intrepid public man in the country.

It need astonish nobody if Mr. Aldrich's flank movement shall turn out a piece of "Roosevelt luck." At least we know that it will be a big job to "It will be remembered that Grover juggle with a bill in the keeping of

The Washington Post called Mr. Tillman "The New Administration Leader," but the following in yesterday's press dispatches from Washington exhibits the South Carolinian as in as sturdy a mood of indepenoffers, he will address the Senate on the message of the President sent to the Senate yesterday on the coal in-Congress on Mr. Tillman's motion. He referred to the Presidential message as 'a very remarkable document' proceed with the Statehood bill he would ask to be heard at this time.'

"THE VERY TRUTH."

The FAVETTEVILLE OBSERVER opies The News and Observer's ediorial containing Vance's letter on the fight that would be waged by the R. and D. (the Southern) on any man who stood against their dictation, in which this paper said that a Vance was needed today to wage a fight against corporation schemes. DESERVER heads the article it copies, The Very Truth."

The people must be alert or the ailroads, the insurance grafters, and the trusts will control the next legislature and prevent the needed reforms. They control a portion of the Democratic press and politicians and they own the Republican party. The people must see that men are nominated whose faith, heart and record are right.

Doctors Are Puzzled The remarkable recovery of Kenneth McIver, of Vanceboro, Me., is the subject of much interest to the medical raternity and a wide circle of friends. Helsays of his case: "Owing to severe inflammation of the Throat and congestion of the Lungs, three doctors gave me up to die, when, as a last reworst Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Tonsilitis, Weak Lungs, Hoarseness

\$1.00. Trial bottle free. If you are trouble with Piles and an't find a cure, try WitchHazel Salve, Says the Post:

"The more I study the bill," said If you have used Witch Hazel Salve without being relieved it is probable that you got hold of one of the premedy, but, on the whole, it is a solution of the genuine. sold on the reputation of the genuine DeWitt's Witch Hazel Selve. Sold by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Selve. Aimfield & Greenwood, Druggists.

> It is not difficult to relieve blind bleeding, itching or protruding piles with ManZan, the great pile remedy. It it put up in collapsable tubes with nozzle, and may be introduced and applied at the seat of trouble. Stops pain instantly. Sold by McKethan

PEN PICTURE OF MR. TILLMAN.

As Senator Tillman is now probably the most conspicuous figure in the United States the following "pen picture" of him, which we take from the Charlotte News, will be interesting : The position which Senator Till-

man now occupies in Washington is peculiar. He is practically the leader of what might be termed the 'Roosevelt party" in the Senate. On the subject of the regulation of railroad rates he is to be the spokesman of democrats and republicans alike, who believe that the power to regulate freight charges and railroad prac-tices generally should be vested in some governmental authority. A few weeks ago the suggestion that Mr. Tillman should occupy that position would have been received with shouts of derisive laughter. It was probably as a joke that Senator Aldrich made the motion that Senator Tillman should be in charge of the bill. But it is no longer a joke, and there is every reason to believe that Senator Tillman's judgment that a substantial rate bill will be passed is

well founded.

Benjamin R. Tillman has been popularly supposed to be an ignorant, vulgar ruffian, who, coming to the front on a wave of populism, seized the government of the grand old State of South Carolina for his own selfish ends and for ignoble purposes. He has been depicted as a foul mouthed swashbuckler in the Senate, ready to commit acts of violence on the slightest provocation and prone to go to extreme lengths on almost every conceivable occasion. Yet Senator Tillman has the respect of nearly all his republican associates in the Senate. Most of them deplore his passionate outbreaks, but most of them now believe that his motives are good and admire the natural ability of the man. He is a rough dia-mond, but much of the roughness has been cut off since 1890, when he first achieved great national notoriety by being elected Governor of South Carolina after a series of struggles unexampled for fierceness and acri-

Senator Tillman comes of good blood. His clan settled on the Eastern Shore of Maryland several centuries ago. He does not exactly know how they got to South Carolina, and he does not know why the change in the spelling of the name was made. And he does not care about that or about armorial bearings or heraldic devices, or things.
"I suppose they made the change

because it was easier to spell it T-i-l-l man," he said the other day. But it is perfectly clear that the

Senator comes from a race of fighters. They have been in a fight of some sort ever since George Tillman, the founder of the South Carolina family, went to that State and settled. George Tillman was killed at the battle of Ninety-six in the Revolutionary War. He served under Col. William Washington. He had a son, Fred, who also fought in the Revolutionary War. Fred Tillman had a son, Benjamin R. who was the father of the present Senator Tillman. He died when the ubject of this sketch was two years old and had eleven children. He had several sons, all stalwart, adventurous men. The oldest son went to the Mexican War and was killed in the battle of Cherubusco. A couple of sons were killed in South Carolina, another was killed in Florida, anothdence as ever: "Mr. Tillman gave er. James, was killed in the fighting notice that as soon as opportunity around Atlanta. With the exception of the present Senator and Henry Tillman, who succumbed to typhoid fever, all these boys "died with their boots on." They lived in Edgefield quiry resolution recently passed by county, which was famous for riots and negro killings during the reconstruction period. Grant's administration waved the bloody shirt, and it was Edgefield county that boasted and said that but for the pressure to that it gave the bloody shirt "a Hamburg edging" at the famous riot at the place of that name.

All through that section men drew their pistols quickly and shot straight. They were not naturally bloodthirsty, but they had been brought up to set tle their differences in that way Judge McKay, a veteran of the Mexican War, now very old, said the other day when asked why he went to the Mexican War, that he went to "keep out of danger in Edgefield county.

Still, it is a peaceful community. No man can get into trouble unless he seeks it or prefers to have arguments settled with the shotgun. The writer has traveled through that section of country and was treated with the greatest consideration. Every question he asked was answered courteously and every request he made of the hospitality of the citizens was complied with twofold. It was the way of Edgefield county especially and of South Carolina generally in those days to settle things offhand and quickly-especially political matters.

GOOD EARLY TRAINING.

Senator Tillman's father died when the boy was two years old. His mother had a plantation of between four and five thousand acres and between two hundred and two hundred and fifty slaves. The Senator's early education if it could have been continued on the lines-mapped out, would have been an ideal education for a Southern boy who was going to cope with national questions. His govsay, it saved my life." Cures the erness was a sister of General Chester A. Arthur, subsequently President of the United States. Her instruction lasted only about three years, when young Tillman was sent to the Bethlehem Academy. Following the fight-ing instincts of his race, he fled from

Torture By Savages.

Speaking of the torture to which some of the savage tripes in the Philippines subject their captives, rends me of the intense suffering I endured for three months from inflammation of the Kidneys," says W. M. Sherman, of Cushing, Me. "Nothing helped me until I tried Electric Bitters, three bottles of which completely cured me." Cures Liver complaint. Dyspepsia, Blood disorders and Malaria; and restores the weak and nervous to robust health. Guaranteed by B. E. Sedberry's Sons, druggists. Price 50c.

the academy when he was sixteen to join the Confederate army. He did not join the army, because he was taken ill, and during that illness lost his eye. He had to return to the farm, take charge of things for his mother, and from the time he was eighteen

everything in connection with the

Tillman estate devolved on Benjamin. Young Tillman had a very good head for business and fair executive ability. He can get more work out of three or four clerks in the committee room today than any other man in Congress because he maps it out and knows exactly what he wants. There never was a man who tried to manage his plantation who could get anything like the work out of his hands that Senator Tillman can.

He remained on the farm, managing it for his mother until 1884. By that time the acreage of the Tillman estate had increased from the four or five thousand acres that the mother had to fifteen or sixteen thousand Tillman was running beacres. tween thirty and forty ploughs when the seeding time came.

Bad crops, bad times and general

hard luck brought about a crash, and this seems to have been the turning point in the career of the young farmer. He began a campaign in favor of more liberal treatment of the farming class and for a change in conditions in South Carolina. Reconstruction had created a division between the classes in the eastern and western parts of the State almost as created between the land proprietors and slaves. Until reconstruction occurred South Carolina never had a real popular government. It was so parish system, organized after the manner of the Church of England. Each parish had a Senator, while the interior counties, large in area, only had a Senator each. In this way there was a one sided and unfair representation, and the city of Charleston and the territory contiguous to it were able almost completely to dominate State affairs. The farming classes in the rural communities suffered,

and it was alleged that pretty nearly

everything that was in the body

politic was wrong.

Failing in business, Mr. Tillman ntered into politics to see that a few things were changed and he organized the farmers against the "aristocrats." Then began a campaign which lasted uninteruptedly for almost twelve years. He ran for Governor in 1884, and was beaten. Again in 1886 he ran for Governor and was beaten. In 1890 he made a third attempt and was successful, and was in a position to carry into effect a number of ideas for which he had been battling. Mr. Tillman had said that not enough attention was given by the State to agricultural interests. He asserted that the constitution was contended that taxes were not paid by the railroads and also that the sale of liquor should be regulated as

effect all of these reforms. But during that time the whole State of South Carolina was in a tremendous turmoil. There never was should be shot down and killed. There were riots, but these were not extensive in fatality, and when Tillman had completed his programme he had provided for the primary system in the State for the nomination of county and State officials, he had established the Clemson College for the technical education of farmers sons, he had regulated the sale of liquor, by making it a State instituion, he had adopted a new State constitution which eliminated the negro as a voting factor and he had compelled the railroads to pay their taxes.

His fighting against the railroads was very dramatic. The railroads appealed to the national authorities The Governor ordered the attachment of rolling stock. Federal authorities him in the forehead. The two menappealed against the State. At one clinched, and there was a great to do ime five sheriffs were arrested for about it. In the end Senator Tillman tying up locomotives on the tracks nd locking their wheels.

In the dispensary fight the "Dar- and the whole matter was expunged ington war" broke out. The Gov- from the Senate. ernor ordered out the troops to enforce the dispensary law. The troops refused to respond and he called for volunteers. All of the farmers in the doubt the incident would not have State rallied to his support and the dispensary law was upheld. Some very exciting incidents oc-

in which Mr. Tillman was engaged. One of the most interesting incidents was during the campaign against tation from the great master it is cor-General M. C. Butler for United rect. Not having been in college, he States Senator, in which Tillman was never studied Greek and Latin, but he and General Butler made a canvass of ently since, and frequently astonishes the Senate, as is the custom in South | cultured men by the correctness of his Carolina, county by county, appear- quotations. ing on the hustings and addressing the voters face to face. Feeling ran side of the Senate and political life is very high and at Orangeburg a tall the cultivation of flowers. At his granger walked up to the platform home in Trenton he leaves the manand handed Tillman a horse pistol agement of the farm almost entirely two or three feet long. "Blow him full of holes, Uncle

horse pistol. the eve, said:-

are not using horse pistols in this campaign. A riot could very easily have been precipitated at that meeting and at almost any of the other during the campaign.

"You go and sit down, sir. We

A dramatic incident that is recalled by Tillman's friends occurred at Columbia in 1890 in the campaign for Governor. Judge Haskell, a Confederate veteran and an independent candidate, asked from the platform what Tillman's record had been in

the civil war. "The gentleman knows what my record would have been in the civil the pine trees of our own native forwar if it had not been marred by mis- ests. Bee's Laxative Honey and Tar fortune by which I lost my eye. If is the best remedy for colds because it he means to impugn the bravery of acts on the bowels—thus expelling all the Tillman family in the war, I colds from the system. Bee's is the would ask Bishop Capers, who is in original Laxative Honey and Tar, the audience, to come forward and and is best for coughs, colds, croup, ing qualities of 'Jim' Tillman.

Bishop Capers is Bishop at Columbia Bishop at Columbia as one of the fighting Con s and hap-pened to comp e regiment in which James Tr. a was a captain. He mounted the platform and said that while he disapproved politically of the candidate for Governor he must say that James Tillman bore "the oriflamme of his regiment."

On receiving this statement from Bishop Capers Tillman, with an indescribable curl of his lip, turned to his opponent and, pointing to the State House, said:—"There is a monument there, sir, to the memory of a braver man than ever you dared be.'

THE PITCHFORK STORY.

Senator Tillman will always be associated with the idea of the pitchfork. This association grew out of a canvass between himself and General Butler for United States Senator in 1894, when they made the tour of the State. In this campaign at one of the meetings Tillman asked:-

"Do you men know what you han dle manure with?" "Yes," shouted the crowd, "a pitch fork.

"And that is the instrument," replied Tillman, "with which I am going to handle certain eminent, socalled men at Washington.

Then he proceeded to attack President Cleveland, Secretary Carlisle and Senator Sherman in his famous speech in which he advocated bimetalism The question of free coinage of silver complete as that which the war had at the ratio of 16 to 1 was coming to the front and the Tillman figure o speech went like wildfire through the country. It was a sort of signal for all the discontents to rise and call in form only. The coast counties had Tillman blessed. He made a speech been settled first, and, under the in Denver, when he was presented Tilfman blessed. He made a speech with a full-sized pitchfork and badges were made which repre-sented the fork, with Cleveland, Carlisle and Sherman each on a tine.

All the time that the agitation for currency was being made Tillman opposed any departure from the ranks of the democratic party of South Carolina. He asked his State organization to remain within the party and he also appealed to Tom Watson to remain in the party.

There is no Senator who has figured half as much in debates in recent years as Tillman. He insists that it is not on account of his desire for notoriety, because during half of that time most of the newspapers of the country scarcely noticed him. He says it is rather because he feels he must say things and get them set right.

One of the most sensational episodes in his career was in February 1902, when he "punched" his colleague, Senator McLaurin, on the floor of the Senate. This occurred during the debate on the Philippine tariff bill. Senator Tillman charged that democrat Senators had been influenced by the republican executive, President McKinley, to vote for this bill and wrong and needed amendment, not also to vote for the ratification of the only as to popular representation Philippine treaty. Senator Spooner among the sections, but as to the dis-frarchisement of the negroes. He should name any man who had been should name any man who had been so influenced

Senator Tillman said that he had information from the republican side a State institution. He carried into of the chamber, but that it was received in confidence.

Name the man. Spooner. "Name the man upon whon these influences were brought to bear a political meeting in any part of the It is due to the Senate and to the State that the women were not in a country that he expose this thing and state of terror lest their husbands name him. A man who impeaches another in confidence is a coward."

"I know," said Tillman, "that the patronage of a State was promised and parcelled out to a Senator since the ratification of that treaty.'

"What State?" insisted Senator South Carolina "

"Go a little further." said Senator

Spooner. Senator Tillman named Senator Mc Laurin as the republican who had been given the patronage of South

Carolina in return for voting to ratify

the treaty of Paris and otherwise aid-

ing the McKinley administration. This Senator McLaurin denounced as a wilful, malicious and deliberate lie, whereupon Senator Tillman struck was censured in a report by the Committee on Privileges and Elections

But for the fact that Senator Spoon en had goaded Tillman into specify ing Senator McLaurin there is no proceeded to violence, and Senator Spooner has frequently expressed the opinion that Senator Tillman was one curred during the various campaigns of the best men in the Senate.

Senator Tillman is a Shakespearian | The Best scholar, and wherever he uses a quosuccessful by a vote of 131 to 21. He has pursued those studies independ-

Senator Tillman's great delight outto others, and while there superintends the cultivation of flower beds. Ben," said the man who offered the He has myriads of these flower beds. He studies the seasons and has flow-Tillman, looking his admirer full in ers abloom from early spring until late in the fall.

He is a man of very simple life. He is almost abstemious in the use of alcoholic drink and utterly abhors questionable stories. He swears like a trooper when the occasion spurs him to it, but that is, so his friends say, a part of his conception of the use of the English language. He is particularly careful of his choice of words in the presence of women and never uses any phrases to offend the nost delicate sense.

The tar that is contained in Bee's Laxative Honey and Tar is harmless. It is not coal tar, but is obtained from say what he knows about the fighting qualities of 'Jim' Tillman. whooping cough, lung and bronchial affections. Sold by McKethan & Co.

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SEED TALK.

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